

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР

МАТЕРІАЛИ ІХ МІЖВУЗІВСЬКОЇ
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ
КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

“TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER”

(Суми, 26 березня 2015 року)
The ninth scientific practical student`s, postgraduate`s and teacher`s
LSNC conference

AUGUSTA ADA BYRON

A. Kramar, Sumy State University, group IT-11/1
S. G. Zolotova, ELAdriser

Augusta Ada Byron was born 10 December 1815 as the only child of the poet Lord Byron and his wife Anne Isabella Byron. Byron did not have a relationship with his daughter. Ada was often ill, beginning in early childhood. At the age of eight, she experienced headaches that obscured her vision. In June 1829, she was paralyzed after a bout of measles. She was subjected to continuous bed rest for nearly a year. By 1831, she was able to walk with crutches. Despite being ill Ada developed her mathematical and technological skills. At age 12, this future "Lady Fairy", as Charles Babbage affectionately called her, decided she wanted to fly. Ada went about the project methodically, thoughtfully, with imagination and passion.

On 8 July 1835 she married William King, 8th Baron King, becoming Baroness King. They had three children: Byron , Anne Isabella , and Ralph Gordon . In 1838, her husband became Earl of Lovelace.

Throughout her life, Ada was strongly interested in scientific developments and fads of the day, including phrenology and mesmerism. Even after her famous work with Babbage, Ada continued to work on other projects. In 1844, she commented to a friend Woronzow Greig about her desire to create a mathematical model for how the brain gives rise to thoughts and nerves to feelings ("a calculus of the nervous system"). She never achieved this, however. As part of her research into this project, she visited electrical engineer Andrew Crosse in 1844 to learn how to carry out electrical experiments. In the same year, she wrote a review of a paper by Baron Karl von Reichenbach, *Researches on Magnetism*, but this was not published and does not appear to have progressed past the first draft.

Lovelace first met Charles Babbage in June 1833. Later that month, Babbage invited Lovelace to see the prototype for his Difference Engine. Ada became fascinated with the machine. Babbage was impressed by Lovelace wife' intellect and analytic skills.

In 1953, more than a century after her death, Ada's notes on Babbage's Analytical Engine were republished. The engine has now been recognized as an early model for a computer and Ada's notes as a description of a computer and software. Her notes were labeled

alphabetically from A to G. In note G, she describes an algorithm for the Analytical Engine to compute Bernoulli numbers. It is considered the first algorithm ever specifically tailored for implementation on a computer, and Ada has often been cited as the first computer programmer for this reason. The engine was never completed, however, so her code was never tested.

Ada Lovelace died at the age of 36 and was buried, at her request, next to her father at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hucknall, Nottingham.