A (very) brief history of Computing

Lecture 01.02

By Marina Barsky

With what purpose was writing invented?

Writing was invented for manipulating numeric data

 Writing numbers for the purpose of record-keeping began long before the writing of language

 All advances of math and science began after inventing writing

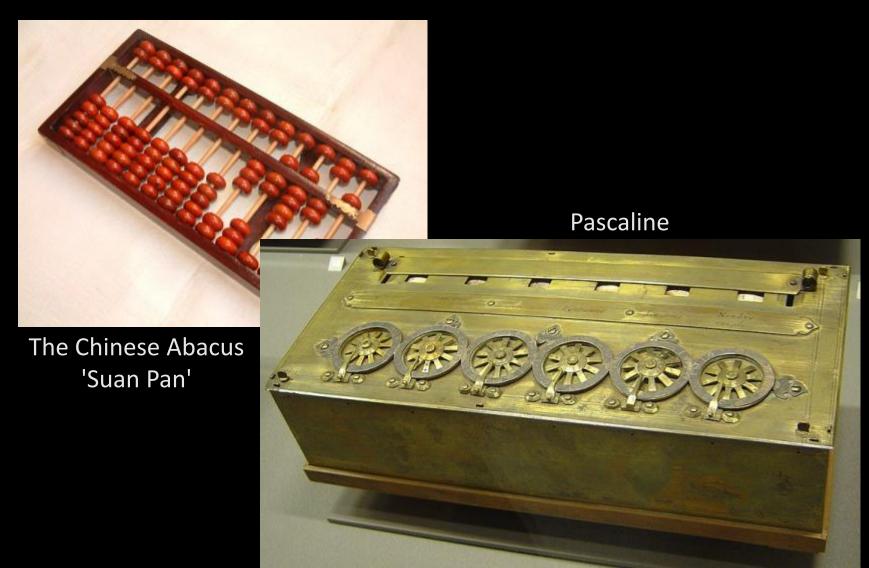
 This is because human brain is not good for abstract manipulation of numbers in memory



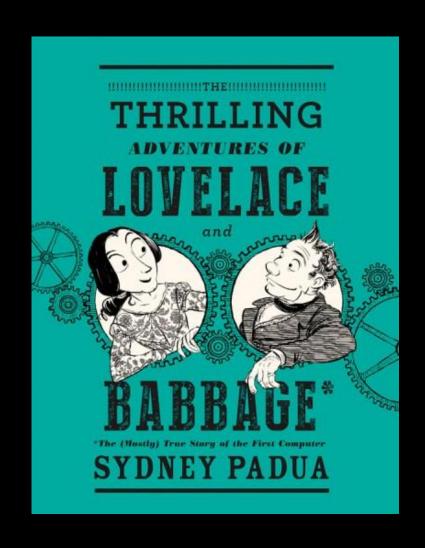
We always wanted to automate calculations

- Precise values of square roots and logarithms were produced with known algorithms by human "computers" and published as tables
- People invented some mechanical devises to facilitate this process
- The practical calculations in astronomy, sea navigation etc.
 were performed by using these manually computed tables

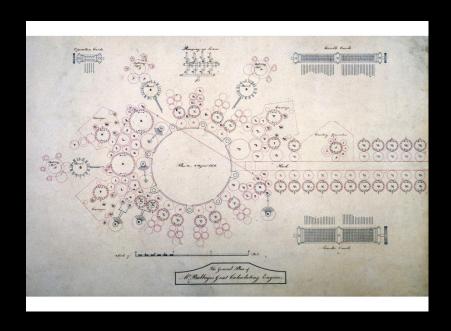
Computing machines



Imaginary Engines

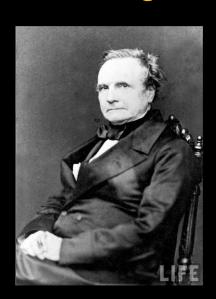


Idea of a general-purpose computer - Analytical Engine

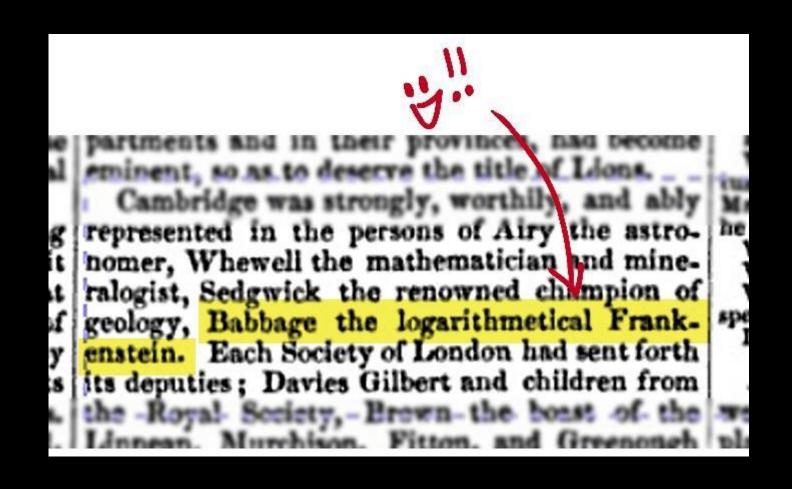


Purely theoretical layout of a mechanical computer

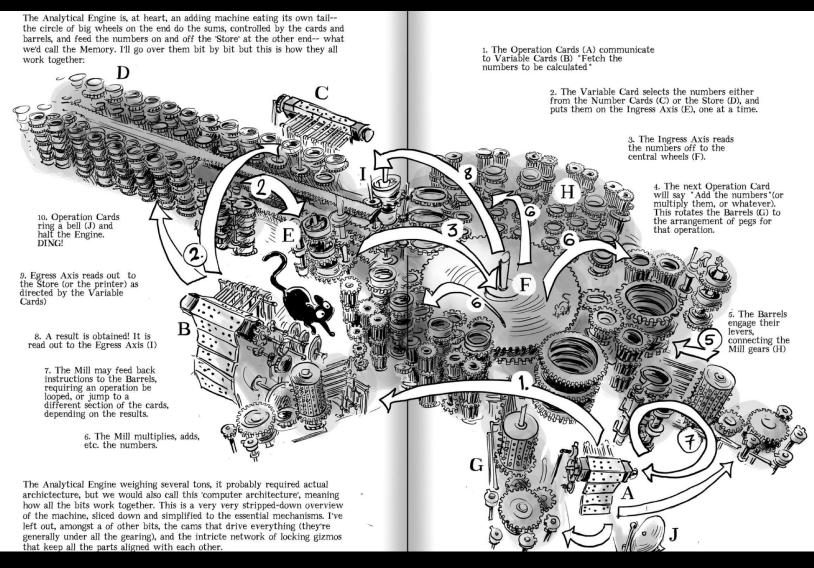
Charles Babbage 1822



Babbage was a famous mathematician



Analytical engine version 25



the same process would be repeated. If, however, any mistake had been made by the attendant, and a wrong logarithm had been accidentally given to the engine, it would have discovered the mistake, and have rung a louder bell to call the attention of its guide, who on looking at the proper place, would see a plate above the logarithm he had just put in with the word "wrong" engraven upon it.

By such means it would be perfectly possible to make all calculations requiring tabular numbers, without the chance of error.

ing tabular numbers, led. But the engine itself takes brought to it by verifying the number of that card by the number of the card which it demanded. The Engine will always reject a wrong card by continually ringing a loud bell and stopping itself until supplied with the precise intellectual food it demands.

omputed and punched by itself.

ine first computes and punches on

ers. These are brought to it by

It will be an interesting question, which time only can solve.



Ada Lovelace meets Babbage (Software meets hardware)

- Lady Byron described seeing the working prototype of the difference engine in 1833:
- "We both went to see the thinking machine (for so it seems) last Monday. It raised several Nos. to the 2nd and 3rd powers, and extracted the root of a Quadratic equation..."



Ada Lovelace?



The disease of imagination



And the cure





perhaps (I speak doubtfully) Maria Agnesi, has wrestled with difficulties and shown a man's strength in getting over them. The reason is obvious: the very great tension of mind which they require is beyond the strength of a woman's physical power of application. Lady L. has unquestionably as much power as would require all the strength of a man's constitution to bear the fatigue of thought to which it will unquestionably lead her. It is very well now, when the subject has not entirely engrossed her attention; by-and-bye when, as always happens, the whole of the thoughts are continually and entirely concentrated upon them, the struggle between the mind and body will begin.

Perhaps you think that Lady L. will, like Mrs. Somerville, go on



IT CAN TABULATE ACCURATELY AND TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT, ALL SERIES WHOSE GENERAL TERM IS COMPRISED BY THE FORMULA $\Delta^7 U_X = 0!!!$



INDEED, ALL OTHER SERIES WHICH ARE CAPABLE OF TABULATION BY THE METHOD OF DIFFERENCES!!



De Morgan – mathematical logic



10

FIRST NOTIONS OF LOGIC.

and A in which B is the subject. Thus neither of the four following lines is inconsistent with itself.

Some A is not B and Every B is A
Some A is not B and No B is A
Some A is not B and Some B is A
Some A is not B and Some B is not A.

We find then, including converses, which are not identical with their direct propositions, six different ways of asserting or denying, with respect to agreement or non-agreement, total or partial, between A and, say X: these we write down, designating the additional assertions by U and Y.

We shall now repeat and extend the table of page 8 (A), &c., meaning, as before, the denial of A, &c.

Having thus discussed the principal points connected with the simple





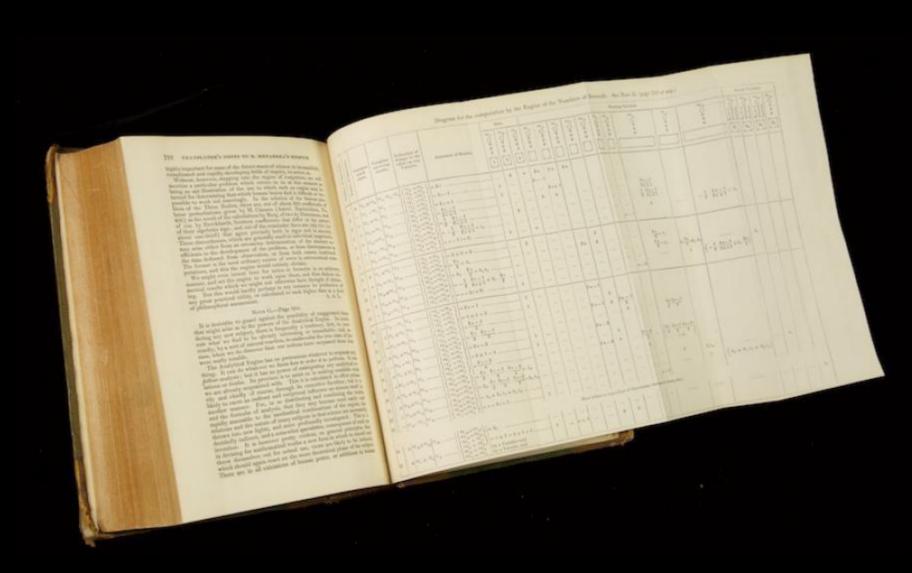
In 1842, Ada
Lovelace wrote
the first paper on
computer science,
and published the
first computer
program, for
Babbage's unbuilt
design for a
punchcard-run
mechanical
computer, the
Analytical Engine.



Variables
Conditionals
Loops

Trains on Fand I during Genetions in Mill addition (15 15 2 8 1 Give O from Alexe to Superpetite ! but put tily, sign in sign title of F Transfer sign of O to sign who of F 311-1 Rk Q F Card futs ± en 'F "O"S"LTF "C"L"F give a fem live to Sugrep with 2 - beard parts My new or deep with by F Transf P from Sugrep with 1 to Contrad - Transf seg- of a to segment of F RI Ŏ Î Card fut ± on F ICSOC OSLIF CLIF Transf a from Ingrip while to bestel Cledare I le zero Reduce of to minus zero Subtract Williak is on A from "F Reduce Ingress With I to Gero ^ I = 0 Reduce " F to minut you C TO "S "L", "I"F "C"L"S TO C "L", "I"F The above trains include all recurring in the six standard cause of add ? all the Trains in Met 135 Arts are included in Met 132 Mulliplication (Standard)

The first program: state machine





idea of applying the cards had occurred; and the Analytical Engine does not occupy common ground with mere "calculating machines." It holds a position wholly its own; and the considerations it suggests are most interesting in their nature. In enabling mechanism to combine together general symbols, in successions of unlimited variety and extent, a uniting link is established between the operations of matter and the abstract mental processes of the most abstract branch of mathematical science. A new, a vast, and a powerful language is developed for the future use of analysis, in which to wield its truths so that these may become of more speedy and accurate practical application for the purposes of mankind than the means hitherto in our possession have rendered possible. Thus not only the mental and the material, but the theoretical and the practical in the mathematical world, are brought into more intimate and effective connexion with each other. We are not aware of its being on record that anything partaking in the nature of what is so well designated the Analytical Engine has been hitherto proposed, or even thought of, as a practical possibility, any more than the idea of a thinking or of a reasoning machine.

We will touch on another point which constitutes an important distinction in the modes of operating of the Difference and Analy-



Ada's Vision

- Mechanism to combine general symbols in successions of unlimited variety and extent
- Uniting link between operations of matter and the most abstract mental processes
- Theoretical and practical are brought together
- Thinking machine, can do more than computing with numbers

The greatest machine that never was



Difference Engine built in 2010

What if ...













No cure from the disease of imagination: "The engine could analyze all subjects in the universe!"



Main breakthrough ideas

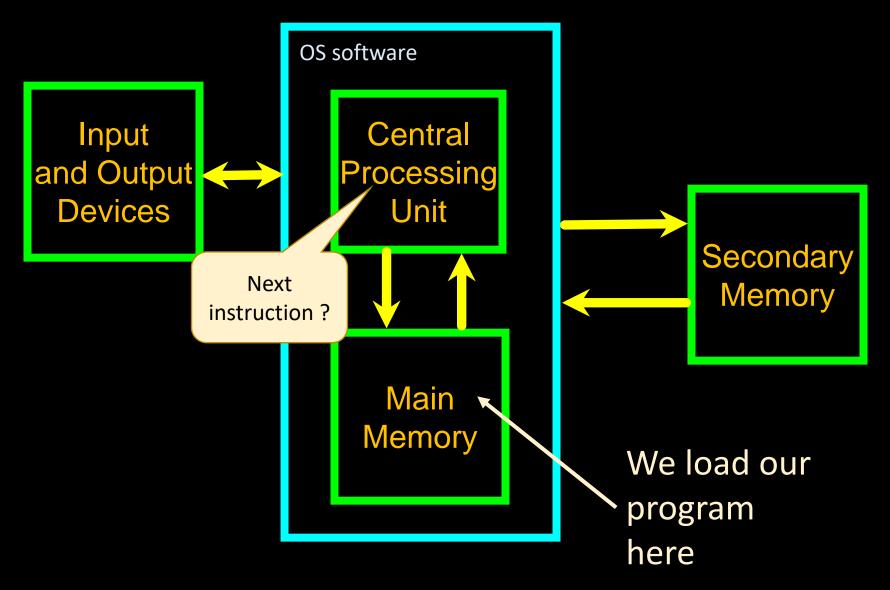
- Every problem can be expressed as a combination of basic primitive operations (tape – reading instructions and writing them back – Turing machine – 1936)
- Program sequence of instructions built out of primitives
- The program itself is no different than the data (storedprogram computer – von Neuman 1945)

<u>Play with Turing</u>

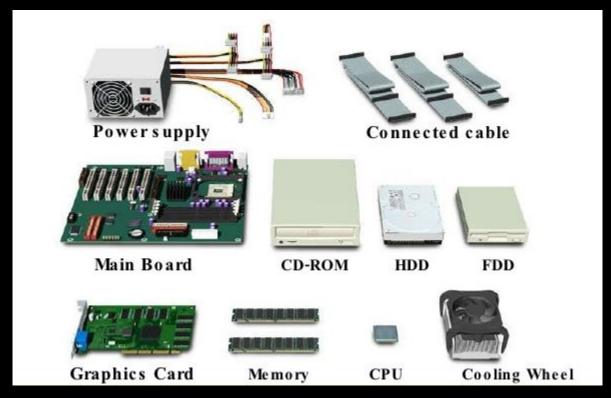
Implementation: modern computers

- The basic set of primitive operations is implemented using digital circuits
- We have digital memory where we load the data and the instructions
- There is a processing unit which executes these instructions one at a time
- All the work of a computing machine is in reading next instruction from a known place in memory and sticking the result into another place

Stored-program computer



Physical parts (hardware)



Raspberry Pi

Motherboard

