

Ada Lovelace Biography

(1815–1852)



Topics

- **Who Was Ada Lovelace?**
- **Early Years**
- **Personal Life**
- **Babbage and the Analytical Engine**
- **Legacy**

Who Was Ada Lovelace?

The daughter of famed poet Lord Byron, Augusta Ada Byron, Countess of Lovelace — better known as "Ada Lovelace" — showed her gift for mathematics at an early age. She translated an article on an invention by Charles Babbage, and added her own comments. Because she introduced many computer concepts, Lovelace is considered the first computer programmer. She died on November 27, 1852.

Early Years

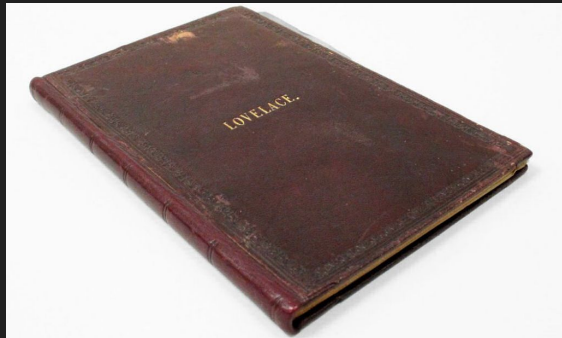
Ada, born as Augusta Ada Byron on December 10, 1815, was the only legitimate child of the famous poet Lord George Gordon Byron. Lord Byron's marriage to Ada's mother, Lady Anne Isabella Milbanke Byron, was not a happy one. Lady Byron separated from her husband only weeks after their daughter was born. A few months later, Lord Byron left England, and Ada never saw her father again. He died in Greece when Ada was 8 years old.

Personal Life

In 1835, Ada married William King, who became the Earl of Lovelace three years later. She then took the title of Countess of Lovelace. They shared a love of horses and had three children together. From most accounts, he supported his wife's academic endeavors. Ada and her husband socialized with many of the interesting minds of the times, including scientist Michael Faraday and writer Charles Dickens.

Babbage and the Analytical Engine

Around the age of 17, Ada met Charles Babbage, a mathematician and inventor. The pair became friends, and the much older Babbage served as a mentor to Ada. Through Babbage, Ada began studying advanced mathematics with University of London professor Augustus de Morgan.



Legacy

Ada's contributions to the field of computer science were not discovered until the 1950s. Her notes were reintroduced to the world by B.V. Bowden, who republished them in *Faster Than Thought: A Symposium on Digital Computing Machines* in 1953. Since then, Ada has received many posthumous honors for her work. In 1980, the U.S. Department of Defense named a newly developed computer language "Ada," after Lovelace.

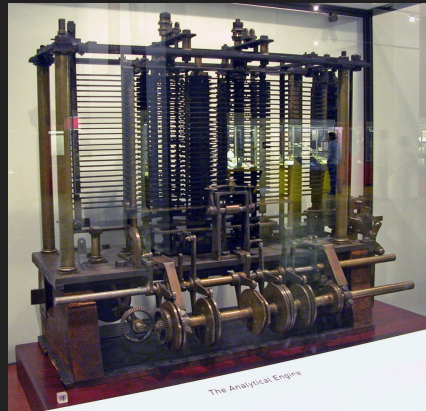


Diagram for the computation by the Engine of the Numbers of Bernoulli. See Note G. (page 727 of eng.)

Number of Operations	Variables and their results	Variables receiving results	Definition of addition in the value of any Variable.	Statement of Results.	Units.	Working Variables.	Result Variables.
					U_1 U_2 U_3 U_4 U_5 U_6 U_7 U_8 U_9 U_{10} U_{11} U_{12}	V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4 V_5 V_6 V_7 V_8 V_9 V_{10} V_{11} V_{12}	W_1 W_2 W_3 W_4 W_5 W_6 W_7 W_8 W_9 W_{10} W_{11} W_{12}
1	$V_1 = 1$	V_1	$V_1 = 1$	$V_1 = 1$	1		$V_1 = 1$
2	$V_2 = 1$	V_2	$V_2 = 1$	$V_2 = 1$	1		$V_2 = 1$
3	$V_3 = V_2 + V_1$	V_3	$V_3 = V_2 + V_1$	$V_3 = 2$	1		$V_3 = 2$
4	$V_4 = V_3 + V_2$	V_4	$V_4 = V_3 + V_2$	$V_4 = 3$	1		$V_4 = 3$
5	$V_5 = V_4 + V_3$	V_5	$V_5 = V_4 + V_3$	$V_5 = 5$	1		$V_5 = 5$
6	$V_6 = V_5 + V_4$	V_6	$V_6 = V_5 + V_4$	$V_6 = 8$	1		$V_6 = 8$
7	$V_7 = V_6 + V_5$	V_7	$V_7 = V_6 + V_5$	$V_7 = 13$	1		$V_7 = 13$
8	$V_8 = V_7 + V_6$	V_8	$V_8 = V_7 + V_6$	$V_8 = 21$	1		$V_8 = 21$
9	$V_9 = V_8 + V_7$	V_9	$V_9 = V_8 + V_7$	$V_9 = 34$	1		$V_9 = 34$
10	$V_{10} = V_9 + V_8$	V_{10}	$V_{10} = V_9 + V_8$	$V_{10} = 55$	1		$V_{10} = 55$
11	$V_{11} = V_{10} + V_9$	V_{11}	$V_{11} = V_{10} + V_9$	$V_{11} = 89$	1		$V_{11} = 89$
12	$V_{12} = V_{11} + V_{10}$	V_{12}	$V_{12} = V_{11} + V_{10}$	$V_{12} = 144$	1		$V_{12} = 144$
13	$V_{13} = V_{12} + V_{11}$	V_{13}	$V_{13} = V_{12} + V_{11}$	$V_{13} = 233$	1		$V_{13} = 233$
14	$V_{14} = V_{13} + V_{12}$	V_{14}	$V_{14} = V_{13} + V_{12}$	$V_{14} = 377$	1		$V_{14} = 377$
15	$V_{15} = V_{14} + V_{13}$	V_{15}	$V_{15} = V_{14} + V_{13}$	$V_{15} = 610$	1		$V_{15} = 610$
16	$V_{16} = V_{15} + V_{14}$	V_{16}	$V_{16} = V_{15} + V_{14}$	$V_{16} = 987$	1		$V_{16} = 987$
17	$V_{17} = V_{16} + V_{15}$	V_{17}	$V_{17} = V_{16} + V_{15}$	$V_{17} = 1597$	1		$V_{17} = 1597$
18	$V_{18} = V_{17} + V_{16}$	V_{18}	$V_{18} = V_{17} + V_{16}$	$V_{18} = 2584$	1		$V_{18} = 2584$
19	$V_{19} = V_{18} + V_{17}$	V_{19}	$V_{19} = V_{18} + V_{17}$	$V_{19} = 4181$	1		$V_{19} = 4181$
20	$V_{20} = V_{19} + V_{18}$	V_{20}	$V_{20} = V_{19} + V_{18}$	$V_{20} = 6765$	1		$V_{20} = 6765$
21	$V_{21} = V_{20} + V_{19}$	V_{21}	$V_{21} = V_{20} + V_{19}$	$V_{21} = 10946$	1		$V_{21} = 10946$
22	$V_{22} = V_{21} + V_{20}$	V_{22}	$V_{22} = V_{21} + V_{20}$	$V_{22} = 17711$	1		$V_{22} = 17711$
23	$V_{23} = V_{22} + V_{21}$	V_{23}	$V_{23} = V_{22} + V_{21}$	$V_{23} = 28657$	1		$V_{23} = 28657$
24	$V_{24} = V_{23} + V_{22}$	V_{24}	$V_{24} = V_{23} + V_{22}$	$V_{24} = 46368$	1		$V_{24} = 46368$
25	$V_{25} = V_{24} + V_{23}$	V_{25}	$V_{25} = V_{24} + V_{23}$	$V_{25} = 75025$	1		$V_{25} = 75025$

Here follows a repetition of Operations thirteen to twenty-three.

Skimming

O texto trata sobre a vida e o legado de Ada Lovelace

Scanning

Quem era Ada Lovelace?
Seus primeiros anos.
Vida pessoal
Babbage e a máquina analítica.
Seu legado.

Key-Words

Ada Lovelace
Algorithm
Programmer
Computer science

Cognatos

Computer - Computador
Algorithm - Algoritmo
Inventor - Inventor
Academic - Acadêmico

Falsos Cognatos

Programmer - Programador, parece programa
Times - Tempo, parece times.
Until - Até, parece útil
Age - Idade, parece a age de "agir"

Palavras novas

Endeavors - Empreendimentos
Husband - Marido

FONTES

<https://www.biography.com/scholar/ada-lovelace>