

# Personalități din Domeniul Informaticii

Prezentată de: **Larisa-Gabriela**

**Cât de vechi este domeniul  
informaticii?**

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**Răspuns: Originile informaticii  
datează încă din preistorie  
(deoarece informatica este puternic  
corelată cu matematica).**

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# Preistorie

Pentru a susține în mod corespunzător ritualurile de fertilitate și pentru recoltă din perioada primăverii sau a toamnei, șamanii triburilor aveau nevoie de metode de a măsura trecerea timpului. Din tradiția șamanistă, omul a dezvoltat primele mecanisme primitive de numărare: cu bețele sau desene rupestre etc...

## Counting: The Shaman

- Man started off by counting on his digits. He needed ways to measure the months and the seasons in order to perform religious festivals and ceremonies at the correct time.

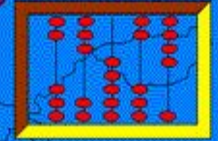


# Abacul, primul “calculator automat”

Apărut  
pe vremea Babilonului (cca.  
2700-2300 î.Hr.).

## The Abacus: The First "Automatic" Computer

The abacus, the most common of which comes from China, was man's first attempt at automating the counting process. The abacus is not really an automatic machine; it is more a machine which allows the user to remember his current state of calculation while performing more complex mathematical operations than could be performed on hands and feet alone.





# Mecanismul de la Antikythera

Este considerat a fi un calculator mecanic antic realizat pentru determinarea pozițiilor astronomice.



# Antichitate

Grecii antici au inventat numeroase formule și teoreme matematice, dar toate trebuiau lucrate manual.



# Forefathers of the Modern Computer



Gottfried Wilhelm  
von Leibniz  
(1646. - 1716)



Charles Babbage  
(1812 - 1833)



Blaise Pascal  
(1623-1662)

Three early individuals who  
pioneered the concepts  
which made modern day  
computing possible.

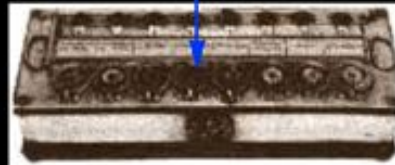


# Blaise Pascal (19 Junie 1623 - 19 August 1662)



A a B b C c D d E e F f G g H h I i J j K k L l M m N n

## Pascal's Gear System



Pascal's Computer: The Pascaline

A one-tooth gear engages its single tooth with a ten-teeth gear once every time it revolves; the result will be that it must make ten revolutions in order to rotate the ten-teeth gear once.

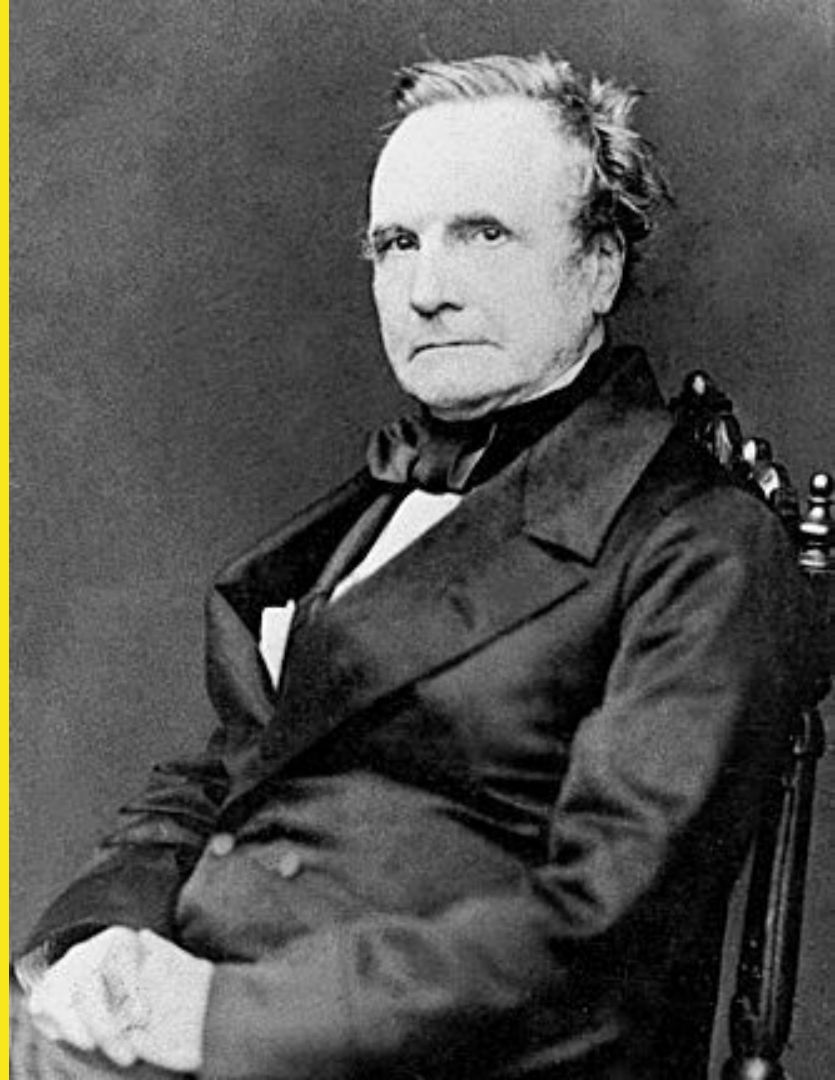
This is the way that an odometer works for counting kilometers. The one-tooth gear is large enough so that it only engages the next size gear after 1 km has passed.



# Charles Babbage

(26 Dec 1791 - 18 Oct 1871)

A realizat că multe dintre calculele complexe constau în operații care se repetau în mod frecvent.

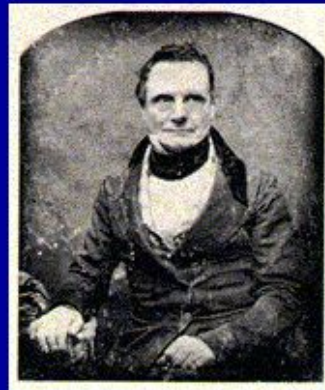


# Motorul Diferențial

Calculează funcțiile  
polinomiale.



Difference Engine



Charles Babbage

- Never built
- Steam-driven
- Fully automatic
- Next idea was the Analytical Engine



# **Modul de funcționare al Mașinii Diferențiale**

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$$n^2+n+41$$

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**Şirul rezultat: 41, 43, 47, 53,  
61...**

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**Diferența dintre termenii  
consecutivi: 2, 4, 6, 8...**

**Diferența dintre termenii  
șirului superior: 2, 2, 2, 2...**

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**Input pentru Mașina  
Diferențială: 2, 0, 41**

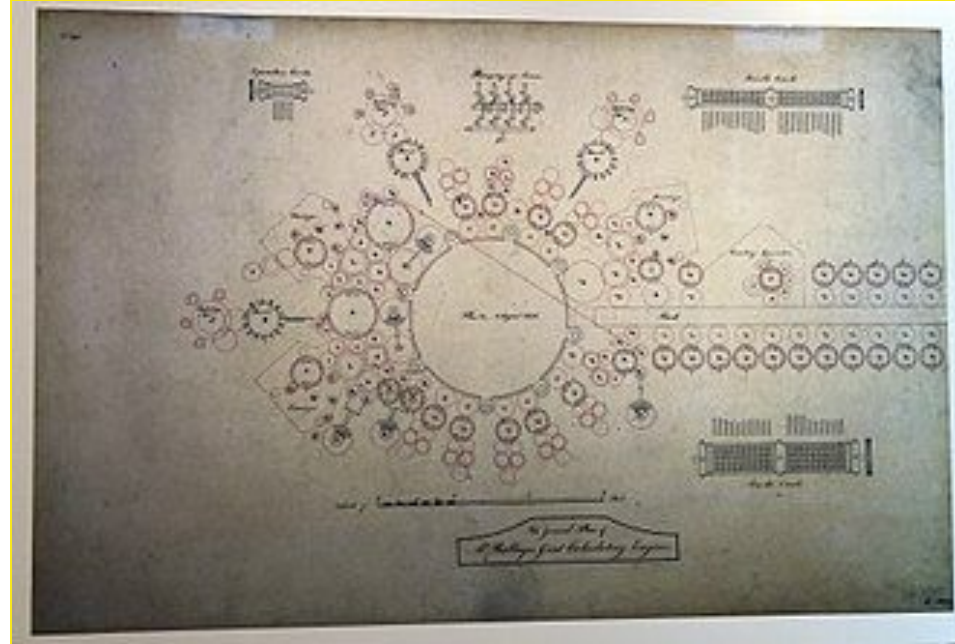
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**Primul şir generat de  
maşină:  $2, (0+2), [41+(0+2)]$ ;  
adică  $2, 2, 43$ .**

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# Mașina Analitică

Este înaintașul computerului electric modern, fiind Turing echivalentă.





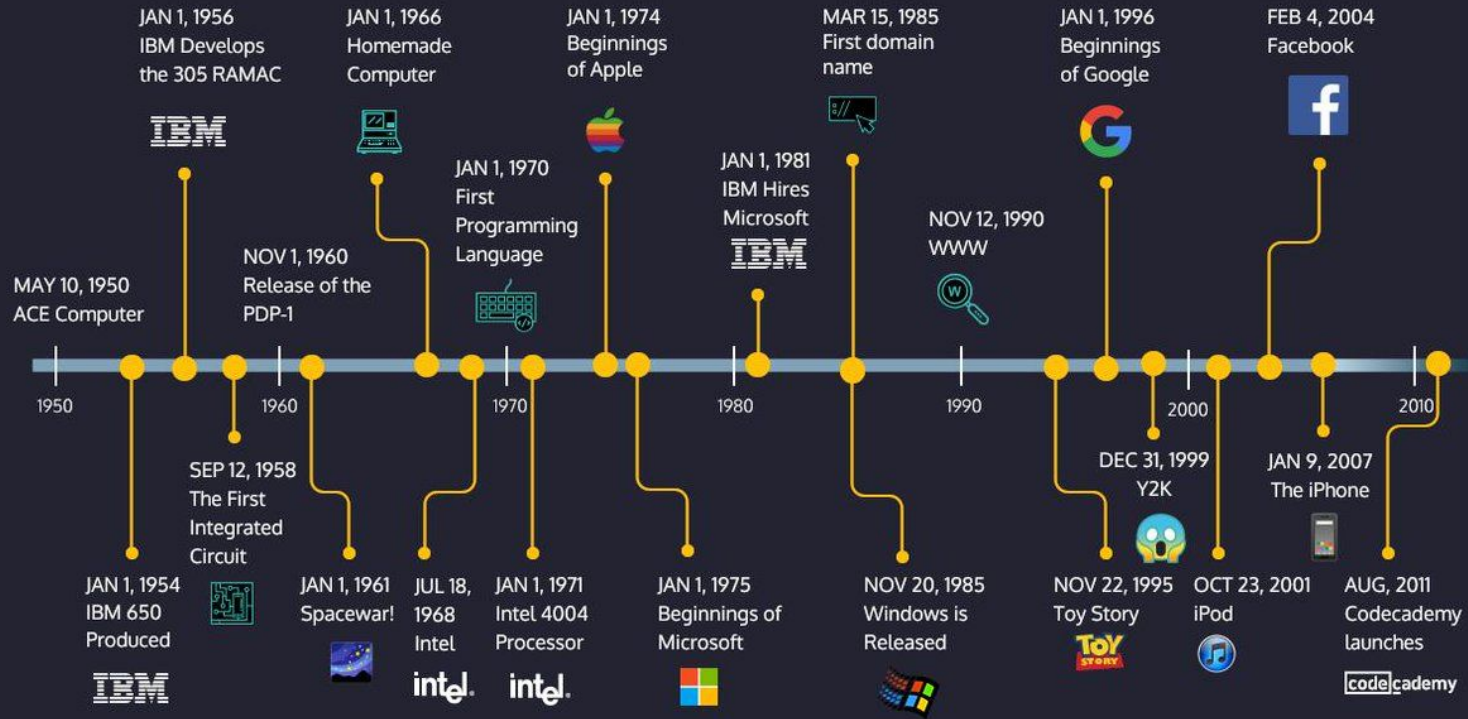
## A portrait of a woman in a light purple dress with a dark floral pattern, holding a large black parasol and a yellow object. She has a floral headpiece and a long veil.

Diagram for the computation by the Engine of the Numbers of Bernoulli. See Note G. (page 722 et seq.)

Number of Operation.	Nature of Operation.	Variables acted upon.	Variables receiving results.	Indication of change in the value on any Variable.	Statement of Results.	Data.										Working Variables.										Result Variables.			
						$\nu_1$	$\nu_2$	$\nu_3$	$\nu_4$	$\nu_5$	$\nu_6$	$\nu_7$	$\nu_8$	$\nu_9$	$\nu_{10}$	$\nu_{11}$	$\nu_{12}$	$\nu_{13}$	$\nu_{14}$	$\nu_{15}$	$\nu_{16}$	$\nu_{17}$	$\nu_{18}$	$\nu_{19}$	$\nu_{20}$	$\nu_{21}$	$\nu_{22}$	$\nu_{23}$	$\nu_{24}$
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						1	2	n																					
1	$\times$	$\nu_6 \times \nu_5$	$\nu_6, \nu_5, \nu_4$	$\nu_2 = \nu_2$	$= 2n$	...	2	n	2n	2n	2n																		
2	-	$\nu_6 - \nu_1$	$\nu_4$	$\nu_1 = \nu_1$	$= 2n - 1$	1	...	...	2n - 1																				
3	+	$\nu_6 + \nu_1$	$\nu_5$	$\nu_5 = \nu_5$	$= 2n + 1$	1	...	...	2n + 1																				
4	+	$\nu_6 + \nu_5$	$\nu_{11}$	$\nu_5 = \nu_5$	$= 2n - 1$	...	...	0	0																				
5	+	$\nu_{11} + \nu_5$	$\nu_{11}$	$\nu_{11} = \nu_{11}$	$= \frac{2n-1}{2} + 1$	...	...	2																					
6	-	$\nu_{11} - \nu_{11}$	$\nu_{12}$	$\nu_{12} = \nu_{12}$	$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n + 1 = A_0$	...	...	...																					
7	-	$\nu_6 - \nu_1$	$\nu_{10}$	$\nu_1 = \nu_1$	$= n - 1 (= 3)$	1	...	...																					
8	+	$\nu_6 + \nu_5$	$\nu_2$	$\nu_2 = \nu_2$	$= 2 + 0 = 2$	...	2																						
9	+	$\nu_6 + \nu_5$	$\nu_{11}$	$\nu_{11} = \nu_{11}$	$= \frac{2n}{2} = A_1$	...	...	2n	2																				
10	$\times$	$\nu_{11} \times \nu_{11}$	$\nu_{12}$	$\nu_{12} = \nu_{12}$	$= B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} = B_1 A_1$	...	...	...																					
11	+	$\nu_{12} + \nu_{12}$	$\nu_{13}$	$\nu_{13} = \nu_{13}$	$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} + B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2}$	...	...	...																					
12	-	$\nu_{10} - \nu_1$	$\nu_{10}$	$\nu_1 = \nu_1$	$= n - 2 (= 2)$	1	...	...																					
13		$\nu_6 - \nu_1$	$\nu_6$	$\nu_1 = \nu_1$	$= 2n - 1$	1	...	...	2n - 1																				
14	+	$\nu_1 + \nu_2$	$\nu_2$	$\nu_2 = \nu_2$	$= 2 + 1 = 3$	...	...	...	3																				
15	+	$\nu_6 + \nu_5$	$\nu_5$	$\nu_5 = \nu_5$	$= 2n - 1$	...	...	2n - 1	3	$\frac{2n-1}{3}$																			
16	$\times$	$\nu_{11} \times \nu_{11}$	$\nu_{11}$	$\nu_{11} = \nu_{11}$	$= \frac{2n}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{3}$	...	...	...																					
17	-	$\nu_6 - \nu_1$	$\nu_6$	$\nu_1 = \nu_1$	$= 2n - 2$	1	...	...	2n - 2																				
18	+	$\nu_1 + \nu_2$	$\nu_2$	$\nu_2 = \nu_2$	$= 3 + 1 = 4$	1	...	...	4																				
19	+	$\nu_6 + \nu_5$	$\nu_6$	$\nu_6 = \nu_6$	$= 2n - 2$	...	...	2n - 2	4	$\frac{2n-2}{4}$																			
20	$\times$	$\nu_{11} \times \nu_{11}$	$\nu_{11}$	$\nu_{11} = \nu_{11}$	$= \frac{2n}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{3} = A_1$	...	...	...																					
21	$\times$	$\nu_{22} \times \nu_{11}$	$\nu_{12}$	$\nu_{12} = \nu_{12}$	$= B_1 \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-2}{3} = B_1 A_2$	...	...	...																					
22	+	$\nu_{12} + \nu_{12}$	$\nu_{13}$	$\nu_{13} = \nu_{13}$	$= A_0 + B_1 A_1 + B_2 A_2$	...	...	...																					
23	-	$\nu_{10} - \nu_1$	$\nu_{10}$	$\nu_1 = \nu_1$	$= n - 3 (= 1)$	1	...	...																					

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

24	+	$\nu_{13} + \nu_{13}$	$\nu_{14}$	$\nu_{14} = \nu_{14}$	$= B_2$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	+	$\nu_1 + \nu_2$	$\nu_2$	$\nu_2 = \nu_2$	$= n + 1 = 4 + 1 = 5$	1	...	n + 1	...	0	0																B <sub>2</sub>



Întrebări?

# Mulumesc pentru Atenție!

Pentru Contact sau Posibile Întrebări: 