

Ada Lovelace's Computer Program

Apple Time

Elsa Gonsiorowski

June 6, 2025

Apple Time

20 Min Short Talk
15 Min Discussion / Breakout
10 Min Prizes!

- Links are in orange
- Full screen is recommended
- Slides available at gonsie.com/talks

Elsa Gonsiorowski



- HPC I/O Support Specialist in Livermore Computing since 2016
- LC Hotline technical consultant, focused on user engagement and communication
- Working remotely in RI
- Excited about emacs, org-mode, static websites, fish shell, cmake, documentation, crossfit, rowing, knitting

LC: Livermore Computing



HPC Up Close poster session
Join us on June 17, 2pm at the Central Cafe

World's First Computer Program



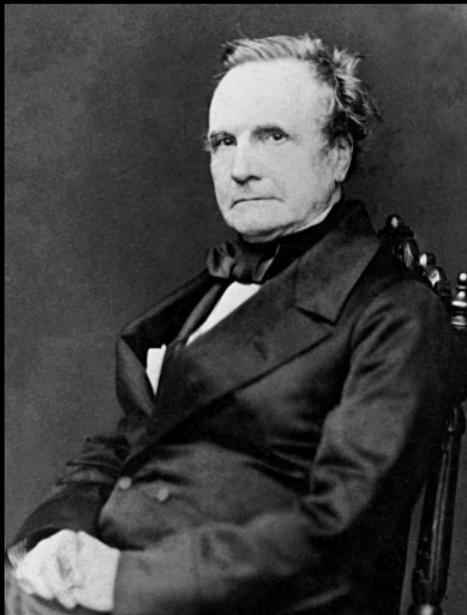
- History of the first computer
- Brief bio for Ada Lovelace
- Overview of some math
- Hypothesis: *Ada Lovelace was the first computer programmer*

Mathematical Tables – 200 years ago

<i>N</i>	<i>Logarithm.</i>	<i>Logarithm.</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Logarithm.</i>	<i>Logarithm.</i>	
1	0.00000000000000	34	5114.789170.01236	3	69	10.260
2	-0.01010.99995.66798	35	51440.68044.11038	4	81	10.260
3	0.0771.112.64.71966	36	51562.037907.69739	5	62	10.270
4	0.02030.99993.12796	37	51682.01714.60.6700	6	73	10.280
5	0.00020.99990.43.64	38	51797.83196.61681	7	24	10.512
6	0.00000.7.112.64	39	51892.64605.03650	8	31	10.572
7	-0.045.0.8802.0.1416	40	52029.19991.13796	9	40	10.620
8	0.00000.0.9999.6.64	41	52132.49390.30790	10	73	10.680
9	0.0954.5.150.9.4912	42	52512.49390.30790	11	75	10.750
10	0.00000.00000.00000	43	52514.65645.17.919	12	67	10.820
11	0.041.9.168.1.1512	44	52644.14.676.4.8519	13	8	10.860
14	0.0791.8.112.6.0.04763	45	52651.3.11.13.1.77134	15	8	10.920
15	0.0139.4.1331.1.0084	46	52657.1.79.1.1.68157	16	79	10.970
16	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	47	52670.0.97.57.0.93573	17	80	10.990
17	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	48	52671.1.13.17.1.77559	18	81	10.994
18	0.00001.109.1.4.1193	49	52672.1.13.17.1.77559	19	81	11.010
19	0.00004.9.101.1.7837	50	52673.6.0.9.0.0004.31603	20	81	11.010
20	0.00004.9.101.1.7837	51	52705.7.0.7076.0.9794	21	83	10.190
21	0.00000.0.99995.6.6798	52	52742.7.7169.6.6079	22	4	10.1940
22	0.0323.1.1929.4.7.33.194	53	52732.3.0.37.159.8.1397	23	83	10.1944
23	0.034.1.1268.6.33.21	54	52740.2.6.689.9.9444	24	6	10.1944
24	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	55	52748.1.8.0.027.0.00620	25	67	10.1945
25	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	56	52771.8.74.55.6.67249	26	80	10.1945
26	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	57	52772.1.13.0.9.0.0004.31603	27	90	10.1945
27	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	58	52778.1.1.13.0.9.0.0004.31603	28	91	10.1950
28	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	59	52778.1.1.13.0.9.0.0004.31603	29	92	10.1957
29	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	60	52778.1.1.13.0.9.0.0004.31603	30	93	10.1958
30	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	61	52782.1.1.13.0.9.0.0004.31603	31	4	10.1973
31	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	62	52793.0.01.0.9.0.49.821	32	95	10.1977
32	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	63	52793.1.0.0.9.0.49.821	33	6	10.1984
33	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	64	52806.7.9997.1.0.839	34	97	10.1987
34	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	65	52812.9.1.3.56.6.64886	35	99	10.1995
35	0.00000.0.9999.5.64	66	52815.3.93.5.5.54.87	36	100	10.2000

- Calculated values of logarithmic and trigonometric functions
- Built by hand by human "computers"
- Used to do rapid multiplication, division, and exponentiation

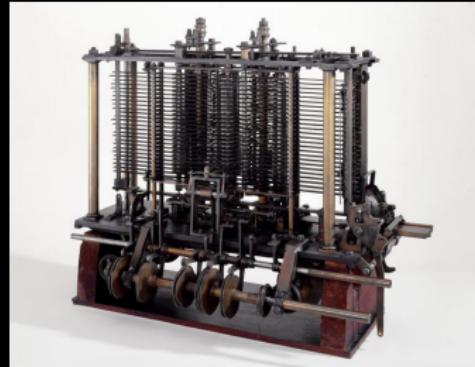
Charles Babbage and the Difference Engine



- 1791–1871
- Idea for a *Difference Engine* to mechanically do the work of human computers
 - Began development in 1822
 - would have composed 25,000 parts, weighed 15 tons, stood 8 feet tall

Analytical Engine

- Design began in 1833, described in 1837
- General purpose, i.e., Turing Complete
- Arithmetic logic unit, control flow (conditional branching and loops), memory, printer, and bell



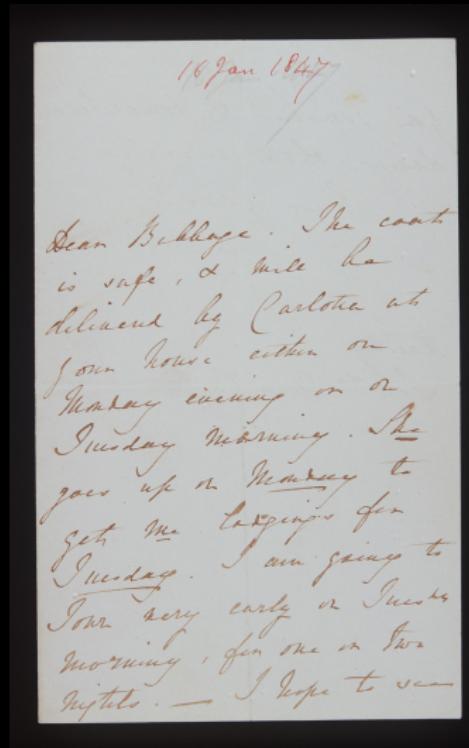
Augusta Ada King (née Byron), Countess of Lovelace

- Dec. 10, 1815–Nov. 27, 1852
- Child of poet Lord Byron and Lady Byron
- 1833: Met Charles Babbage at a party
- 1835: Married William King who became Earl of Lovelace



Babbage and Young Lady Byron

- 1833: Met at a party
(Babbage age 41, Ada
age 17)
- Ada had extensive
mathematics education to
"ward off wild, romantic
sensibility" of her father
- They were in the same
social circle and wrote
each other frequently



Sketch of the Analytical Engine

SCIENTIFIC MEMOIRS,

SELECTED FROM

THE TRANSACTIONS OF

FOREIGN ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE

AND LEARNED SOCIETIES,

AND FROM

FOREIGN JOURNALS.

EDITED BY

RICHARD TAYLOR, F.S.A.,

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN, GEOLOGICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, ARISTOTELIC, STATISTICAL,

AND GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON;

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MOSCOW.

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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1843.

666

ARTICLE XXIX.

*Sketch of the Analytical Engine invented by Charles Babbage
Esq. By L. F. MENABREA, of Turin, Officer of the Military Engineers.*

[From the *Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève*, No. 82, October 1842.]

[BEFORE submitting to our readers the translation of M. Menabrea's memoir "On the Mathematical Principles of the ANALYTICAL ENGINE" invented by Mr. Babbage, we shall present to them a list of the printed papers connected with the subject, and also of those relating to the Difference Engine by which it was preceded.

For information on Mr. Babbage's "Difference Engine," which is but slightly alluded to by M. Menabrea, we refer the reader to the following sources:—

1. Letter to Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., P.R.S., on the Application of Machinery to Calculate and Print Mathematical Tables. By Charles Babbage, Esq., F.R.S. London, July 1822. Reprinted, with a Report of the Council of the Royal Society, by order of the House of Commons, May 1823.

2. On the Application of Machinery to the Calculation of Astronomical and Mathematical Tables. By Charles Babbage, Esq.—Memoirs of the Astronomical Society, vol. i. part 2. London, 1822.

3. Address to the Astronomical Society by Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., F.R.S., President, on presenting the first Gold Medal of the Society to Charles Babbage, Esq., for the invention of the Calculating Engine.—Memoirs of the Astronomical Society. London, 1822.

4. On the Determination of the General Term of a New Class of Infinite Series. By Charles Babbage, Esq.—Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

5. On Mr. Babbage's New Machine for Calculating and Printing Mathematical Tables.—Letter from Francis Baily, Esq., F.R.S., to M. Schumacher. No. 46, Astronomische Nachrichten. Reprinted in the Philosophical Magazine, May 1824.

6. On a Method of expressing by Signs the Action of Ma-

Bernoulli Numbers

$$\sum n = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n$$

$$\sum n^2 = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{6}n$$

$$\sum n^3 = \frac{1}{4}n^4 + \frac{1}{2}n^3 + \frac{1}{4}n^2$$

$$\sum n^m = \frac{1}{m+1} (B_0 n^{m+1} \pm \binom{m+1}{1} B_1 n^m + \binom{m+1}{2} B_2 n^{m-1} + \dots)$$

$$B_7 = -1(A_0 + B_1 A_1 + B_3 A_3 + B_5 A_5)$$

$$A_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n+1}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{2n}{2}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}$$

$$A_5 = \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3)(2n-4)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}$$

Notes from the Translator

Note A Promise of a machine that can perform arbitrary mathematical operations

Note G *Lady Lovelace's Objection* – despite its power, the machine does not "think"

Note D "Diagram of development" for calculating
 $B_7 = -1(A_0 + B_1 A_1 + B_3 A_3 + B_5 A_5)$

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.		
						IV ₁	IV ₂	IV ₃	0V ₄	0V ₅	0V ₆	0V ₇	0V ₈	0V ₉	0V ₁₀	0V ₁₁	IV ₁₂	0V ₁₃	IV ₁₄	IV ₁₅
						1	2	n	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
1	×	IV ₂ × IV ₃	IV ₄ , IV ₅ , IV ₆	$\begin{cases} IV_2 = IV_3 \\ IV_3 = IV_2 \end{cases}$	$= 2n$...	2	n	2n	2n	2n								B ₁ in a decimal fraction.	
2	-	IV ₄ - IV ₁	IV ₄	$\begin{cases} IV_4 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_4 \end{cases}$	$= 2n - 1$	1	2n - 1										B ₂ in a decimal fraction.	
3	+	IV ₅ + IV ₁	IV ₅	$\begin{cases} IV_5 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_5 \end{cases}$	$= 2n + 1$	1	2n + 1									B ₃ in a decimal fraction.	
4	+	IV ₆ + 2IV ₁	IV ₁₁	$\begin{cases} IV_6 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_6 \end{cases}$	$= 2n + 1$	0	0	2n - 1				
5	+	IV ₁₁ + IV ₁₂	IV ₁₁	$\begin{cases} IV_{11} = IV_{12} \\ IV_{12} = IV_{11} \end{cases}$	$= 1$	2	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1$				
6	-	2IV ₁₃ - 2IV ₁₂	IV ₁₃	$\begin{cases} IV_{13} = IV_{12} \\ IV_{12} = IV_{13} \end{cases}$	$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1 = A_0$	0		$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1 = A_0$			
7	-	IV ₃ - IV ₁	IV ₁₀	$\begin{cases} IV_3 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_3 \end{cases}$	$= n - 1 (= 3)$	1	...	n	n - 1				
8	+	IV ₂ + 0V ₂	IV ₇	$\begin{cases} IV_2 = IV_3 \\ 0V_2 = 0V_2 \end{cases}$	$= 2 + 0 = 2$...	2	2							
9	+	IV ₆ + IV ₇	IV ₁₁	$\begin{cases} IV_6 = IV_7 \\ IV_7 = IV_6 \end{cases}$	$= \frac{2n}{2} = A_1$	2n	2	$\frac{2n}{2} = A_1$				
10	×	IV ₂₃ × IV ₁₁	IV ₁₂	$\begin{cases} IV_{23} = IV_{11} \\ IV_{11} = IV_{23} \end{cases}$	$= B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} = B_1 A_1$	$\frac{2n}{2} = A_1$	B ₁ · $\frac{2n}{2} = B_1 A_1$		B ₁	
11	+	IV ₁₂ + IV ₁₃	IV ₁₃	$\begin{cases} IV_{12} = IV_{13} \\ IV_{13} = IV_{12} \end{cases}$	$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1 + B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2}$	0	$\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1 + B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} \right\}$			
12	-	IV ₁₀ - IV ₁	IV ₁₀	$\begin{cases} IV_{10} = IV_{12} \\ IV_{12} = IV_{10} \end{cases}$	$= n - 2 (= 2)$	1	n - 2				
13	-	IV ₆ - IV ₁	IV ₆	$\begin{cases} IV_6 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_6 \end{cases}$	$= 2n - 1$	1	2n - 1									
14	+	IV ₁ + IV ₂	IV ₇	$\begin{cases} IV_1 = IV_2 \\ IV_2 = IV_1 \end{cases}$	$= 2 + 1 = 3$	1	3					
15	+	IV ₆ + 2IV ₁	IV ₈	$\begin{cases} IV_6 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_6 \end{cases}$	$= \frac{2n - 1}{3}$	2n - 1	3	2n - 1	3							
16	×	IV ₈ × 3IV ₁₁	IV ₁₁	$\begin{cases} IV_8 = IV_{11} \\ IV_{11} = IV_8 \end{cases}$	$= \frac{2n \cdot 2n - 1}{3} = \frac{2n \cdot 2n - 1}{3}$	0	$\frac{2n \cdot 2n - 1}{3}$					
17	-	IV ₆ - IV ₁	IV ₆	$\begin{cases} IV_6 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_6 \end{cases}$	$= 2n - 2$	1	2n - 2										
18	+	IV ₁ + 2IV ₂	IV ₇	$\begin{cases} IV_1 = IV_2 \\ IV_2 = IV_1 \end{cases}$	$= 3 + 1 = 4$	1	4					
19	+	IV ₆ + 3IV ₁	IV ₉	$\begin{cases} IV_6 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_6 \end{cases}$	$= \frac{2n - 2}{4}$	2n - 2	4	...	$\frac{2n - 2}{4}$...	$\left\{ \frac{2n - 2}{4}, \frac{2n - 1}{3}, \frac{2n - 2}{3} \right\}$					
20	+	IV ₆ + 3IV ₁	IV ₁₁	$\begin{cases} IV_6 = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_6 \end{cases}$	$= \frac{2n - 2}{4}, \frac{2n - 1}{3}, \frac{2n - 2}{4} = A_2$	0	...						
21	×	IV ₂₃ × 3IV ₁₂	IV ₁₂	$\begin{cases} IV_{23} = IV_{12} \\ IV_{12} = IV_{23} \end{cases}$	$= B_3 \cdot \frac{2n - 2}{4}, \frac{2n - 1}{3}, \frac{2n - 2}{4} = B_2 A_2$	0		B ₂ A ₂		B ₂	
22	+	IV ₁₂ + 2IV ₁₃	IV ₁₃	$\begin{cases} IV_{12} = IV_{13} \\ IV_{13} = IV_{12} \end{cases}$	$= A_0 + B_1 A_1 + B_2 A_2$	0	$\{ A_2 + B_1 A_1 + B_2 A_2 \}$			
23	-	2IV ₁₀ - IV ₁	IV ₁₀	$\begin{cases} IV_{10} = IV_1 \\ IV_1 = IV_{10} \end{cases}$	$= n - 3 (= 1)$	1	n - 3				

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

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.		
						IV ₁	IV ₂	IV ₃	0V ₄	0V ₅	0V ₆	0V ₇	0V ₈	0V ₉	0V ₁₀	0V ₁₁	IV ₁₂	0V ₁₃	IV ₁₄	IV ₁₅
1	2	n	1	2	4	1	2	n	1	2	n	1	2	n	1	2	n	1	2	
1	\times	IV ₂ \times IV ₃	IV ₄ , IV ₅ , IV ₆	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_2 = IV_5 \\ IV_3 = IV_6 \end{array} \right.$	$= 2n$...	2	n	2n	2n	2n	IV ₂₁	IV ₂₁	
2	$-$	IV ₄ $-$ IV ₁	IV ₄	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_4 = IV_1 \\ IV_5 = IV_6 \end{array} \right.$	$= 2n - 1$	1	2n - 1	IV ₂₂	IV ₂₂	
3	$+$	IV ₅ $+$ IV ₁	IV ₅	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_5 = IV_1 \\ IV_6 = IV_2 \end{array} \right.$	$= 2n + 1$	1	2n + 1	IV ₂₃	IV ₂₃	
4	\circ	IV ₅ \circ IV ₂	IV ₁₁	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_5 = IV_{11} \\ IV_6 = IV_4 \\ IV_7 = IV_4 \end{array} \right.$	$= 2n - 1$	0	0	IV ₂₄	IV ₂₄	
5	$+$	IV ₁₂ $-$ IV ₂	IV ₁₁	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_{11} = IV_{12} \\ IV_2 = IV_2 \end{array} \right.$	$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1$	2	IV ₂₅	IV ₂₅	
6	$-$	IV ₁₃ $-$ IV ₁₂	IV ₁₃	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_{11} = IV_{13} \\ IV_{12} = IV_{13} \end{array} \right.$	$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1 = \Lambda_0$	0	...	$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1 = \Lambda_0$	Λ_0	
7	$-$	IV ₃ $-$ IV ₁	IV ₁₀	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_3 = IV_{10} \\ IV_1 = IV_1 \end{array} \right.$	$= n - 1 (= 3)$	1	...	n	n - 1
8	$+$	IV ₂ $+$ IV ₇	IV ₇	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_2 = IV_7 \\ IV_3 = IV_7 \end{array} \right.$	$= 2 + 0 = 2$...	2	2
9	$+$	IV ₆ $+$ IV ₇	IV ₁₁	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_6 = IV_7 \\ IV_{11} = IV_{11} \end{array} \right.$	$= \frac{2n}{2} = \Lambda_1$	2n	2	$\frac{2n}{2} = \Lambda_1$
10	\times	IV ₂₃ \times IV ₁₁	IV ₁₂	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_{23} = IV_{11} \\ IV_{12} = IV_{12} \end{array} \right.$	$= B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} = B_1 \Lambda_1$	$B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} = B_1 \Lambda_1$...	B ₁	
11	$+$	IV ₁₂ $+$ IV ₁₃	IV ₁₃	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_{12} = IV_{13} \\ IV_{13} = IV_{13} \end{array} \right.$	$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1 + B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2}$	0	$\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n - 1 + B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} \right\}$...	
12	$-$	IV ₁₀ $-$ IV ₁	IV ₁₀	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_{10} = IV_{10} \\ IV_1 = IV_1 \end{array} \right.$	$= n - 2 (= 2)$	1	n - 2
13	$-$	IV ₆ $-$ IV ₁	IV ₆	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_6 = IV_6 \\ IV_1 = IV_1 \end{array} \right.$	$= 2n - 1$	1	2n - 1
14	$+$	IV ₁ $+$ IV ₇	IV ₇	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_1 = IV_7 \\ IV_7 = IV_7 \end{array} \right.$	$= 2 + 1 = 3$	1	3
15	$+$	IV ₆ $+$ IV ₇	IV ₈	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_6 = IV_7 \\ IV_7 = IV_8 \end{array} \right.$	$= \frac{2n - 1}{3}$	2n - 1	3	2n - 1	3
16	\times	IV ₉ \times IV ₁₁	IV ₁₁	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_9 = IV_{11} \\ IV_{11} = IV_{11} \end{array} \right.$	$= \frac{2n}{2} \cdot \frac{2n - 1}{3} = \frac{2n(2n - 1)}{3}$	0	$\frac{2n \cdot 2n - 1}{3}$	$\frac{2n \cdot 2n - 1}{3}$	
17	$-$	IV ₆ $-$ IV ₁	IV ₆	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_6 = IV_6 \\ IV_1 = IV_1 \end{array} \right.$	$= 2n - 2$	1	2n - 2
18	$+$	IV ₁ $+$ IV ₇	IV ₇	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_1 = IV_7 \\ IV_7 = IV_7 \end{array} \right.$	$= 3 + 1 = 4$	1	4
19	$+$	IV ₆ $+$ IV ₇	IV ₉	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_6 = IV_7 \\ IV_7 = IV_9 \end{array} \right.$	$= \frac{2n - 2}{4}$	2n - 2	4	...	$\frac{2n - 2}{4}$...	$\left\{ \frac{2n - 2}{4} \cdot \frac{2n - 1}{3} \cdot \frac{2n - 2}{3} \right\}$	$\frac{2n - 2}{4} \cdot \frac{2n - 1}{3} \cdot \frac{2n - 2}{3}$		
20	\times	IV ₉ \times IV ₁₁	IV ₁₁	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_9 = IV_{11} \\ IV_{11} = IV_{11} \end{array} \right.$	$= \frac{2n}{2} \cdot \frac{2n - 1}{3} \cdot \frac{2n - 2}{3} = \Lambda_3$	0	
21	\times	IV ₂₃ \times IV ₁₁	IV ₁₂	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_{23} = IV_{11} \\ IV_{12} = IV_{12} \end{array} \right.$	$= B_3 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} \cdot \frac{2n - 1}{3} \cdot \frac{2n - 2}{3} = B_3 \Lambda_3$	0	B ₃ Λ_3	...	B ₃	
22	$+$	IV ₁₂ $+$ IV ₁₃	IV ₁₃	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_{12} = IV_{13} \\ IV_{13} = IV_{13} \end{array} \right.$	$= \Lambda_0 + B_1 \Lambda_3 + B_3 \Lambda_2$	0	$\left\{ \Lambda_0 + B_1 \Lambda_3 + B_3 \Lambda_2 \right\}$...	
23	$-$	IV ₁₀ $-$ IV ₁	IV ₁₀	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IV_{10} = IV_{10} \\ IV_1 = IV_1 \end{array} \right.$	$= n - 3 (= 1)$	1	n - 3

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

Program Snippet (GitHub Gist)

```
// ----- A0 -----
/* 01 */ v4 = v5 = v6 = v2 * v3;           // 2n
/* 02 */ v4 = v4 - v1;                     // 2n - 1
/* 03 */ v5 = v5 + v1;                     // 2n + 1

// In Lovelace's diagram, the below appears as v5 / v4, where
/* 04 */ v11 = v4 / v5;                   // (2n - 1) / (2n + 1)

/* 05 */ v11 = v11 / v2;                 // (1 / 2) * ((2n - 1) / (2n + 1))
/* 06 */ v13 = v13 - v11;                // -(1 / 2) * ((2n - 1) / (2n + 1))
/* 07 */ v10 = v3 - v1;                  // (n - 1), set counter

// On the first loop this calculates B3A3 and adds it on to v10
// On the second loop this calculates B5A5 and adds it on to v10
while (v10 > 0)
{
    // ----- B3A3, B5A5 -----
```

Resources

- *What Did Ada Lovelace's Program Actually Do?*
TwoBitHistory.org
- Sketch of the Analytical Engine
- Translation of Note D to C. (gist)
- Wikipedia

Breakout Discussions

- Introduce yourself to your group; what are you working on this summer?
- What is the most difficult bug you've encountered?
- What is the best thing you've attended so far this summer?
And/or what are you most looking forward to?

Prizes!

A prize will be awarded to anyone who shares their bug story at the end of the hour

Tools

Created with Emacs, Org Mode, and L^AT_EX/Beamer.
View the [source](#).