E - B O O K
O F   B I O G R A P H Y   C A R D S

FEMALE
MATHEMATICIAN

- I S   T H E R E   A N Y ?

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contents

BOSNIA and
HERZEGOVINA

Amalie Emmy Noether

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

She made contributions to the theories of algebraic invariants and number fields. Her work on differential invariants in the calculus of variations, Noether's theorem, has been called "one of the most important mathematical theorems ever proved in guiding the development of modern physics".

Name and surname of female mathematician:
Amalie Emmy Noether

Articles and books:
Books:

1. A Dick, Emmy Noether, Revue de mathématique élémentaires 13 (Basel, 1970).
2. A Dick, Emmy Noether, 1882-1935 (Boston, 1981). 5. A Dick, Emmy Noether: 1882-1935, Elem. Math. Beiheft 13 (Basel, 1970).
3. C Kimberling, Emmy Noether and her influence, in J W Brewer and M K Smith (eds.), Emmy Noether : A tribute to her life and work (New York, 1981).
4. B Srinivasan and J Sally, Emmy Noether in Bryn Mawr (New York-Berlin, 1983).
5. H Wussing, E Noether, in H Wussing and W Arnold, Biographien bedeutender Mathematiker (Berlin, 1983).

Place of birth: Erlangen, Germany.	Awards and recognitions: Paris street names Rue Emmy Noether (St Ouen) Lunar features Crater Noether Speaker at International Congress 1932 Popular biographies list Number 73 The Ackermann–Teubner Memorial Award
Date of birth: 23 March 1882	What were her obstacles? oether did well in school and got a high score on the teacher's exam that would have allowed her to teach in girls' schools. However, she rattled convention by choosing to attend the Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg where her father taught. One of only two women allowed to attend a school of nearly 1,000 men, she was forced to get approval from each professor before taking a class. Emmy Noether spent a lifetime overcoming obstacles. She broke barriers to earn her education, shattered glass ceilings to be able to teach, and lost her job due to the rise of the Third Reich.
Date of death: 14 April 1935	
Famous male contemporaries: David Hilbert	Interests beyond mathematics: Physics: 1915, Noether proved that "that every differentiable symmetry of the action of a physical system has a corresponding conservation law." physicists Leon M. Lederman and Christopher T. Hill say that the theorem is "certainly one of the most important mathematical theorems ever proved in guiding the development of modern physics, possibly on a par with the Pythagorean theorem."
Famous female contemporaries: Sofia Kovalevskaya	Why did you choose her? I chose her because I consider her to be one of the greatest female mathematicians of all time.
Your name, school, country Amina Džihanić, Srednja ekonomska škola Sarajevo/High economic school in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	

CZECH REPUBLIC

Maryam Mirzakhani

	Achievements in the field of mathematics: In 2004, she received her Ph.D. at Harvard University for her dissertation on hyperbolic surfaces. In 1994, she won a gold medal at the International Mathematical Olympiad.
Name and surname of female mathematician: Maryam Mirzakhani	Articles and books: Maryam's Magic: The Story of Mathematician Maryam Mirzakhani - Megan Reid
Place of birth: Tehran	The first woman and the first person of Iranian descent to be awarded the Fields Medal, which is considered the most prestigious mathematical award
Date of birth: 3.5.1977	What were her obstacles? She was born in a country where female scientists are not valued
Date of death: 13.7 2017	
Famous male contemporaries: Andrew Wiles	Interests beyond mathematics: She was teacher too
Famous female contemporaries: Sophie Germain	Why did you choose her? She was the first woman from Iraq whose photo appeared in the media without a hidden face. This shows that the government had great respect for her
czPatrik SOŠLS	

MARIA GAETANA AGNESI

Achievements in the field of mathematics:
Her textbook, the *Analytical Institutions for the use of Italian youth* combined differential and integral calculus and was an international success.

Agnesi also studied a bell-shaped curve described by the equation $y=a3x2+a2$. This function is now called the *Witch of Agnesi*. The strange name might come from a pun in the Italian language, were the word "versiera" for "which" sounds similar to the ropes used when sailing.

Name and surname of female mathematician:
Maria Gaetana Agnesi

Articles and books:
Analytical Institutions for the use of Italian youth

Place of birth:
Milan, Italy

Awards and recognitions
Agnesi was the first western woman to write a mathematics textbook. She was also the first woman to be appointed professor at a university.

Date of birth:
16 May 1718

Date of death:
9 January 1799

What were her obstacles?
She studied and worked in Italy no matter how people would get this.

Famous male contemporaries:
Cristina Roccati,
Ramiro Rampinelli,
Laura Bassi

Interests beyond mathematics:
philosopher, theologian, and humanitarian

Famous female contemporaries:
Joseph-Louis Lagrange,
Leonhard Euler

Why did you choose her?
Because I knew a book she wrote.

Your name, school, country
Grigoriy Rybalko, SOSLS (Vocational School of Logistic Services), Czech Republic

Edith Clarke

Name and surname of female mathematician:
Edith Clarke

Place of birth:
Howard County, Maryland

Date of birth:
February 10, 1883
in a small village in
Maryland

Date of death:

Achievements in the field of mathematics: Woman who manually calculates mathematical calculations. She appreciated her speed, diligence and reliability, not creativity. Pioneer of electrical engineering and inventor of one of the forerunners of today's scientific calculators. Thanks to him, telecommunications has become one of the key fields of study in today's world.

Articles and books: She was the author of the idea of collecting real-time information on the status of various nodes in the electricity grid, which is the first step towards today's concept of "smart grids". She wrote college textbooks in her field and in 1947 became the first female professor of electrical engineering at the University of Texas. In 1948, she became the first female member of the AIEE.

Awards and recognitions:
In 1918, Clarke enrolled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the following year she became the first woman to earn an M.S. in electrical engineering from MIT.
Awards:
National Inventors Hall of Fame
Scientific career

What were her obstacles?
At the time, college was an inaccessible dream for women. But fortunately, thanks to her small financial legacy, she was able to study.

October 29, 1959	
Famous male contemporaries: August Adler, George Biddell Airy...	**Interests beyond mathematics:** In her free time, she studied electrical engineering
Famous female contemporaries: Emmy Noether, Katherine Johnson...	Why did you choose her? I found it interesting what she had accomplished in her life. And also that as a woman she was interested in telecommunications.
Your name, school, country Michaela Ruttová, Secondary Vocational School of Logistics Services, Czech Republic	

EDIT CLARKE

)

Achievements in the field of mathematics:
Women who manually claculates mathematical calculations. She appreciated her speed, dillegence, and rellabillity, not creativity.

Name and surname of female mathematician: Edith Clarke	Articles and books: She was the author of the idea of collecting real-time information on the status of various nodes in the electricity grid, which is the firts step towards today's concept of smart grids. She wrote college textbooks in her field and in 1947 she became the first female professor of electrical engineering at the University of Texas.
Place of birth: Maryland	Awards and recognitions Society of Women Engineers Archievement Award National INventors Hall of Fame Scientific career
Date of birth: 10.2.1883	What were her obstacles? at the time, college was an inaccessible dream for women. But fortunately, thanks to her small financial legacy, she was able to study
Date of death: 29.10.1959	

Famous male contemporaries: August Adler···.	Interests beyond mathematics: Electrical engineering, professor
Famous female contemporaries: Katherine Johnson, Julia Robinson	Why did you choose her? i found many female mathematician but she impressed me most, I dont know why.
Your name, school, country Amálie Šteflová Secondary Vocational School of Logistics services Czech Republic	

CHRISTINE DARDEN

	Achievements in the field of mathematics: - She spent her 25-year career at NASA researching sonic booms. - She performed calculations for engineers, writing computer programs and other science projects. - She was one of the first female aerospace engineers at Langley. - She has authored more than 50 publications.
Name and surname of female mathematician: CHRISTINE DARDEN	Articles and books: more than 50 articles in the general field of aeronautical design, specializing in supersonic flow and flap design, prediction and minimization of sonic booms
Place of birth: Monroe, North Carolina, USA	Awards and recognitions Dr. A. T. Weathers Technical Achievement Award, 1985 Senior Executive Career Development Fellowship, 1994 Candace Award for Science and Technology from the National Coalition of 100 Black Women, 1987
Date of birth: September 10, 1942	What were her obstacles? Jim Crow laws
Date of death: Still alive	
Famous male contemporaries: stephen hawking	Interests beyond mathematics: Aeronautical engineering
Famous female contemporaries: Hajer Bahouri	Why did you choose her? I thought she was interesting.
Your name, school, country Vojtěch, SOSLS, Czech Republic	

Marie Fabiánová

Achievements in the field of mathematics:
- About Zeeman's discovery
- On the development of diperiodic functions in infinite sums and products, in series and products.

Name and surname of female mathematician: Marie Fabiánov	Articles and books: FAIMONOVÁ Abby History of Austrian education. Part 1-2 edition of Šolc's handbook for teaching primary and middle school schools
Place of birth: Železný Brod	Awards and recognitions
Date of birth: 11. 2. 1872	What were her obstacles?
Date of death: 7. 4. 1943	
Famous male contemporaries:	Interests beyond mathematics: She was a pedagogue and principal. She graduated from analytical mathematics.
Famous female contemporaries:	Why did you choose her? Because she come's from my country.

Your name, school, country
Klaudie, Secondary vocational school of logistics services, Czech republic

Marie-Sophie Germain

Achievements in the field of mathematics:
Sophie Germain was a French mathematician, physicist and philosopher. She was one of the pioneers of elasticity theory. She won the grand prize from the Paris Academy of Sciences for her essay on the elasticity theorem. Sciences established the Sophie Germain Prize in her honor.

Name and surname of female mathematician: Sophie Germain	**Articles and books:** • Recherches sur la théorie de surfaces élastiques • Bemerkungen zu Wesen, Grenzen und Reichweite der Frage der elastischen Oberflächen • Mémoire sur la courbure des surfaves • Considérations générales sur l'état des sciences et des lettres
Place of birth: France	**Awards and recognitions** Prize from the Paris Academy of Sciences, for writing about elasticity theory
Date of birth: 1 April 1776 **Date of death:** 27 June 1831	**What were her obstacles?** Her parents didn't like that she studied Math. She was unable to make career out of mathematics because people had the prejudice against her gender.
Famous male contemporaries: August Ferdinand Möbius	**Interests beyond mathematics:** philosophy and psychology
Famous female contemporaries: Wang Zhenyi	**Why did you choose her?** She had interesting life. She was a famous mathematician although she didn't work in math.
Roman Zavrel, SOSLS (Vocational School of Logistic Services), Czech Republic	

CLELIA BORROMEO-GRÍLLO

Name and surname of female mathematician:

CLELIA BORROMEO-GRÍLLO

Place of birth:
An Italian (Genovese)

Date of birth:
June 29, 1684

Date of death:
23 August 1777

Famous male contemporaries:

Stephen Hawking

Famous female contemporaries:
ARIA GAETANA AGNESI

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

In 1707 she married Count Giovanni Borromeo Arese Benedict (1679-1744), and became the mother of eight children. Borromeo knew several languages, mathematics, science and mechanics. She spoke eight languages and was interested in geometry, science and mathematics. She studied first with her mother and then at the monastery, but it is not known where she received her education in the areas in which she became famous. She was known for her ability to solve every math problem given to her.

Articles and books:
-

Awards and recognitions:
In 1728, Guido Grandi describes in detail the spatial curve on a sphere, which he calls clelium in honor of Borromeo.

What were her obstacles?
Borromeo has been described as an independent person, but eccentric, as independence was not considered natural for women. She has been criticized for receiving many scientists, both foreigners and Italians, known as atheists.

Interests beyond mathematics:
She spoke eight languages and was interested in geometry, science and mathematics.

Why did you choose her?
Because I was interested in her discoveries and exploits that she did in mathematics.

Oleksandr Aleksandrov SOSLS (Vocational School of Logistic Services), Czech Republic

Émilie du Châtelet

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Gabrielle Émilie Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, marquise du Châtelet was a French mathematician, physicist, and author during the Age of Enlightenment. Her crowning achievement is considered to be her translation and commentary on Isaac Newton's work Principia Mathematica. The translation, published posthumously in 1759, is still considered the standard French translation. Voltaire, one of her lovers, declared in a letter to his friend King Frederick II of Prussia that du Châtelet was "a great man whose only fault was being a woman".

Name and surname of female mathematician:

Emile du Chatelet

Articles and books:

Passionate Minds

Institutions de physique

Daring Genius of the Enlightenment

Place of birth: Paris, kingdom of France	**Awards and recognitions** - **The Emilie DuChatelet Award**, an annual prize of $500 made by the Women's Caucus of ASECS to support research in progress by an independent or adjunct scholar on a feminist or Women's Studies subject (deadline **January 15, 2020)** - **The Women's Caucus Editing and Translation Award**, an annual award of $1000 to support an editing or a translation work in progress of an eighteenth-century primary text on a feminist or a Women's Studies subject (deadline **January 15, 2020)**
Date of birth: 17. 12. 1706	**What were her obstacles?** Emilie du Châtelet died on September 10, 1749 in Lunéville. She died of an infection five days after giving birth to a baby girl. Since 1748, feeling abandoned by Voltaire, who was courting her own niece, Mme Denis, the Marquise had ended up falling in love with Jean-François de Saint-Lambert.
Date of death: 10. 9. 1749	
Famous male contemporaries: **Volvaire** **jean-François de saint-lambert**	**Interests beyond mathematics:** Du Châtelet's interest in writing a text on Newtonian physics began to form around 1736 when Voltaire was working through his own ideas for a text on Newton, eventually published in 1738 (*Eléments de la philosophie de Newton*)

Famous female contemporaries: **Elisabeth Badinter**	Why did you choose her? because she is the first learned woman, and french.

Your name, school, country
Imelda IBENDJI, SOSLS, Czech Republic

Émilie du Châtelet

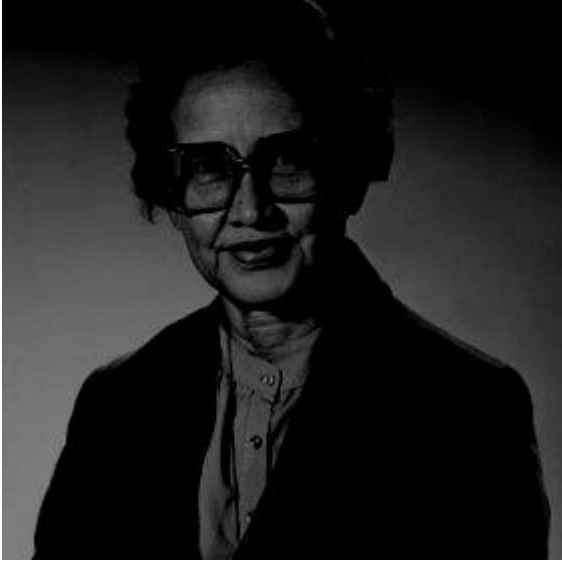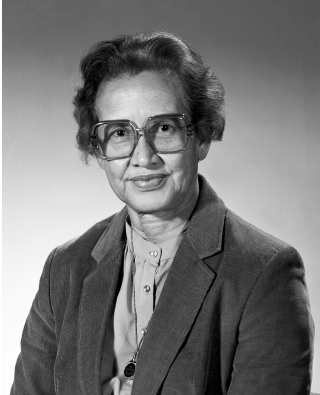|	
	Achievements in the field of mathematics: Her most recognized achievement is her translation of and commentary on Isaac Newton's 1687 book Principia containing basic laws of physics. Translation of works by Bernard Mandeville. She wrote a number of significant philosophical essays, letters and books that were well known in her time
Name and surname of female mathematician: Émilie du Châtelet	Articles and books: The art of happiness: the reflections of madame du châtelet Hagengruber, Ruth
Place of birth: Paris	Awards and recognitions: predicted infrared radiation
Date of birth: 17. 12. 1706	What were her obstacles? She had a husband and a lover. She became pregnant with her lover and died of pulmonary embolism after giving birthl
Date of death: 10.9. 1749	
Famous male contemporaries: Abraham de Moivre Leonhard Euler	Interests beyond mathematics: physicist, philosopher and enlightened woman
Famous female contemporaries: Maria Gaetana Agnesi	Why did you choose her? She has pretty eyes. The I chose her was a coincidence

Petr, SOSLS, Czech Republic

Kathrine Johnson

Picture	Achievements in the field of mathematics:
Name and surname of female mathematician: Katherine Johnson	Articles and books: Mathematician Katherine Johnson Reaching for the Moon -The Autobiography of NASA
Place of birth: White Sulphur Springs West Virginia	Awards and recognitions presidential medal of freedom NCWIT Pioneer in Tech Award ,BBC 100 Women , Virginia Women in History, Arthur B.C. Walker II Award
Date of birth: presidential medal of freedom	What were her obstacles? prejudices with race
Date of death: February 24, 2020	
Famous male contemporaries: Alan Shepard	Interests beyond mathematics: A lover of counting and especially mathematics was her greatest favorite. From an early age.
Famous female contemporaries: Robinson Mary Jackson	Why did you choose her? She loved math. And for me, it is a great motivation as our mathematics teacher. You can see that she enjoys it very much, like this famous mathematician
Your name, school, country Michaela Svobodová, Střední odborná škola logistických služeb, ČR	

Katherine Johnson

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

• American mathematician whose calculations of orbital mechanics were pioneering for the success of the first and subsequent manned spaceflight.

• During her 35-year career with NASA and the National Aviation Advisory Committee, she gained a reputation as an expert in complex manual calculations and promoted the use of computers for these calculations.

• Her work included calculations of trajectories, launch windows and emergency return routes for spaceflight.

Katherine Johnson

Articles and books:
• Reaching for the Moon: The Autobiography of NASA Mathematician Katherine ⋯
• Cobwebs Magazine
• World Citizen: Grade 4: Fun, Inclusive and Experiential Transition Curriculum for Everyday Learning
• A Nurse's Tale
• The Story Writer: An Interactive Notebook for Inspired Writers

Place of birth:
 White Sulphur Springs, USA

Awards and recognitions
• Presidential Medal of Freedom (2015)
• Virginia Women in History (2016)
• Arthur B.C. Walker II Award (2016)
• BBC 100 Women (2016)
• Congressional Gold Medal (2019)

Date of birth:
26 August 1918

What were her obstacles?
After graduation she had trouble finding a place.

Date of death:
24 February 2020

Famous male contemporaries:
Richard Hamming

Interests beyond mathematics:
trajectory calculation, work in NASA

Famous female contemporaries:
Julia Robinson

Why did you choose her?
She was a famous American mathematician.

Tatiana Zemanova, SOSLS (Vocational School of Logistic Services), Czech Republic

SOFJA VASILJEVNA KOVALEVSKAJA

	Achievements in the field of mathematics: Was a Russian mathematician who made noteworthy contributions to analysis, partial differential equations and mechanics, she was a pioneer for women in mathematics around the world – the first woman to obtain a doctorate (in the modern sense) in mathematics, the first woman appointed to a full professorship in northern Europe and one of the first women to work for a scientific journal as an editor.
SOŇA KOVALEVSKÁ	Articles and books: Autobiographical Memories of Childhood. The Nihilist Woman (1892), a depiction of her life in Russia.
Russian Empire	Awards and recognitions Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Commemorative coin, 2000. Soviet Union postage stamp, 1951.
15 January 1850	What were her obstacles? Government of Russia would attempt to slander those women who went to Europe for educational purposes
10 February 1891	
Famous male contemporaries: Gösta Mittag-Leffler	Interests beyond mathematics: Analysis, partial differential equations and mechanics.

Florence Nightingale

	➢ British mathematician, statistician and nurse. ➢ Used statistics to evaluate treatments. ➢ Was the first to use pie charts.
Florence Nightingale	➢ Considerations on the nature of nursing.
Florence, Italy	➢ Royal Red Cross (1883)
12th May 1820 13th August 1910	➢ She wanted to shift her education to the field of mathematics before she was twenty, but this request was not welcomed by her mother.
Niels Henrik Abel George Boole Marius Sophus Lie	➢ She became interested in health issues at the age of 25. She became the director of a hospital in London where women patients were taken care of.
Sofia Kovalevskaya Ada Lovelace Emmy Noether	➢ Because she fascinated me. She looks really young in the photo.
Kateřina, SOSLS, Czech Republic	

Name and surname of female mathematician

Amalie Emmy Noether (1882–1935) was a German mathematician who made important discoveries in abstract algebra and theoretical physics, including the connection between symmetry and conservation laws. She is often described as the most influential female mathematician.

Name and surname of female mathematician: Amalie Emily Noether	Articles and books: Noether's theorem is a key finding of theoretical physics, expressing the relationship between symmetry and the laws it influences
Place of birth: Erlagen	Awards and recognitions: Ackermann-Teubner Memorial Prize (1932)
Date of birth: March 23, 1882	What were her obstacles? Her main obstacles were that she could not teach at university. (she could teach but was not paid for it). So it didn't count as a job. This was not allowed in Germany.
Date of death: April 14, 1935	

Famous male contemporaries: Felix Klein	Interests beyond mathematics: English and French
Famous female contemporaries: Katherine Johnsonová	Why did you choose her? I chose her because I was interested in her resume
Your name, school, country Kristyna, SOSLS, Czech Republic	

Julia Robinson
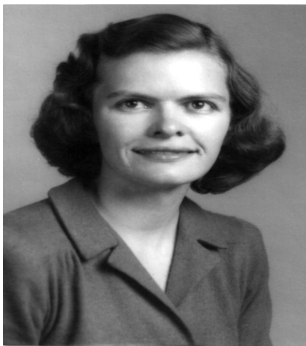
Julia Robinson

Missouri, USA

8. December 1919

30. July 1985

Famous male contemporaries:
- David Blackwell

Famous female contemporaries:
- Katherine Johnson

Achievements in the field of mathematics:
- She is the first female mathematician elected to the US National Academy of Sciences, and was the first female president of the American Mathematical Society.

Articles and books:
- Definovatelnost a rozhodovací problémy v aritmetice

Awards and recognitions:
- Robinson was elected the first president of the American Mathematical Society

What were her obstacles?
- she had no obstacles

Interests beyond mathematics:
- science

Why did you choose her?
- because she is known to be the first emale president of the American Mathematical Society.

Štěpánka Ježková, SOSLS, (Střední odborná škola logistických služeb), Czech Republic

Doc. RNDr. Alena Šolcová, Ph.D.

Alena Šolcová

	Achievements in the field of mathematics: • Czech mathematician and historian of science She works at the Faculty of Information Technology of the Czech Technical University in Prague, where she teaches mathematical logic and the history of mathematics and computer science. She also deals with logic, number theory, some numerical methods and the history of mathematics, computer science and astronomy. She is the initiator and founder of the Kepler Museum in Prague.
	Articles and books: • *Fermat's Ideas Revived in Mathematics Applied in Engineering* • KŘÍŽEK, SOMER a ŠOLCOVÁ. *Kouzlo čísel: od velkých objevů k aplikacím* • *Kapitoly z historie matematiky a informatiky* • *Johannes Kepler: zakladatel nebeské mechaniky* • *Pokroky matematiky, fyziky a astronomie* • *Programování a poetická věda Ady Lovelace* • *The Early Days of the Boolean Algebra, George Boole and Mathematical Analysis of Logic*
Place of birth: Czechoslovakia	**Awards and recognitions** • J. A. Comenius Medal - 1992 • Jan Marek Marci Medal - 1995 • asteroid 58 682 named "Alenašolcová" - 2007 • International Year of Astronomy, Certificate of Appreciation - 2010
Date of birth: 26th March 1950	**What were her obstacles?** She studied and worked in science even though there was deep communism in Czechoslovakia.
Date of death: –	
Famous male contemporaries: Stephen Hawking	**Interests beyond mathematics:** computer science and astronomy
Famous female contemporaries: Karen Keskullaová	**Why did you choose her?** She is a famous Czech mathematician.
Gabriela Svobodova, SOSLS (Vocational School of Logistic Services), Czech Republic	

Karen Uhlenbeck

Achievements in the field of mathematics:
Uhlenbeck won the 2019 Abel Prize for "her pioneering achievements in geometric partial differential equations, gauge theory, and integrable systems, and for the fundamental impact of her work on analysis, geometry and mathematical physics.

Name and surname of female mathematician: **Karen Uhlenbeck**	Articles and books: **"Regularity for a class of non-linear elliptic systems"** **"The existence of minimal immersions of 2-spheres"** **"Minimal immersions of closed Riemann surfaces"**
Place of birth: **U.S.**	Awards and recognitions **"Honorary Degree – University Awards & Recognition – The Ohio State University".** *osu.edu*. **Retrieved March 19, 2019.**
Date of birth: August 24, 1942	What were her obstacles? none
Date of death: ---------	
Famous male contemporaries:	Interests beyond mathematics: ------
Famous female contemporaries: **I don't know**	Why did you choose her? **I chose her because she has an interesting name.**

Your name, school, country
Bui, CZ, Střední odborná škola logistických služeb

Dorothy Maud Wrinch

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

She was a mathematician and biochemical theorist best known for her attempt to derive protein structure using mathematical principles.

She was an advocate of the controversial "cyclol" hypothesis about the structure of proteins.

She is recognized for her contribution and inspiration in the field of molecular biology.

In 1929, she became the first woman to receive the Oxford DSc degree.

Name and surname of female mathematician:

Dorothy Maud Wrinch

Articles and books:

Scientific Inference
Fourier transforms and structure factors

Place of birth:
Rosario in Argentina

Awards and recognitions:
Award member of the American Physical Society

Date of birth:
September 12, 1894

What were her obstacles?
Her obstacles were first married and then for a short time a child who had to take care of herself.

Date of death:
February 11, 1976 (age 81)

Famous male contemporaries:
John Horton Conway

Interests beyond mathematics:
Her interests were to expand scientific knowledge of physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics.

Famous female contemporaries:
Katherine Johnson

Why did you choose her?
I chose her because I liked her bag and I was fascinated that she looked a bit like a guy.

Your name, school, country
Julie, SOSLS logistických služeb , Czech Republic

POLAND

Sophia Germain

Achievements in the field of mathematics:
Sophia introduced the concept of prime numbers germain to number theory.

Name and surname of female mathematician:
Sophie Germain

Articles and books:
- Revolutionary Mathematician
- Las pirañas

Place of birth:
France, Parys.

Awards and recognitions:
In 1816, Sophia won a competition announced by the French Academy of Sciences.

Date of birth:
01.04.1776

What were her obstacles?
Sophia's obstacle was that she was a woman, and women in those days had limited access to science.

Date of death:
27.06.1831

Famous male contemporaries:
Carl Friderich Gauss
Joseph Fourier

Interests beyond mathematics:
She became interested in mathematics at the age of 13 and her parents tried to change her interests because science at that time was considered a field for men, but Sophia stayed with her studies so I think this is her only interest.

Famous female contemporaries:
Florence Nightingale

Why did you choose her?
I choose her because I was once interested in the theory of elasticity.

Piotr Grodecki, ZSE nr 1 in Cracow, Poland

Sofja Wasiljewna Kowalewska

In 1884, as one of the first women in the world, she obtained the title of professor at the University of Stockholm, in 1885 she became the dean of the Faculty of Mathematics.

Name and surname:
Sofja Wasiljewna Kowalewska

Articles and books:
Peasant University in Sweden
Nihilistka
Childhood memories

Place of birth:
Moskwa

Awards and recognitions:
In 1888 she won the competition of the Paris Academy of Sciences concerning the exact solution of the equations of motion of a rigid body.
Her works mainly concern differential equations, as well as mechanics and optics.

Date of birth:
15 January 1850

Date of death:
10 February 1891

What were her obstacles?
There were difficulties with her studies as the universities did not admit women, so she had to make a special effort to obtain the right to attend lectures without being formally admitted as a student.

Famous male contemporaries:
Joseph Louis Lagrange
Karl Weierstrass

Interests beyond mathematics:
She was also a talented writer. She has published several novels and plays, and wrote for newspapers.

Famous female contemporaries:
Marie-Sophie Germain

Why did you choose her?
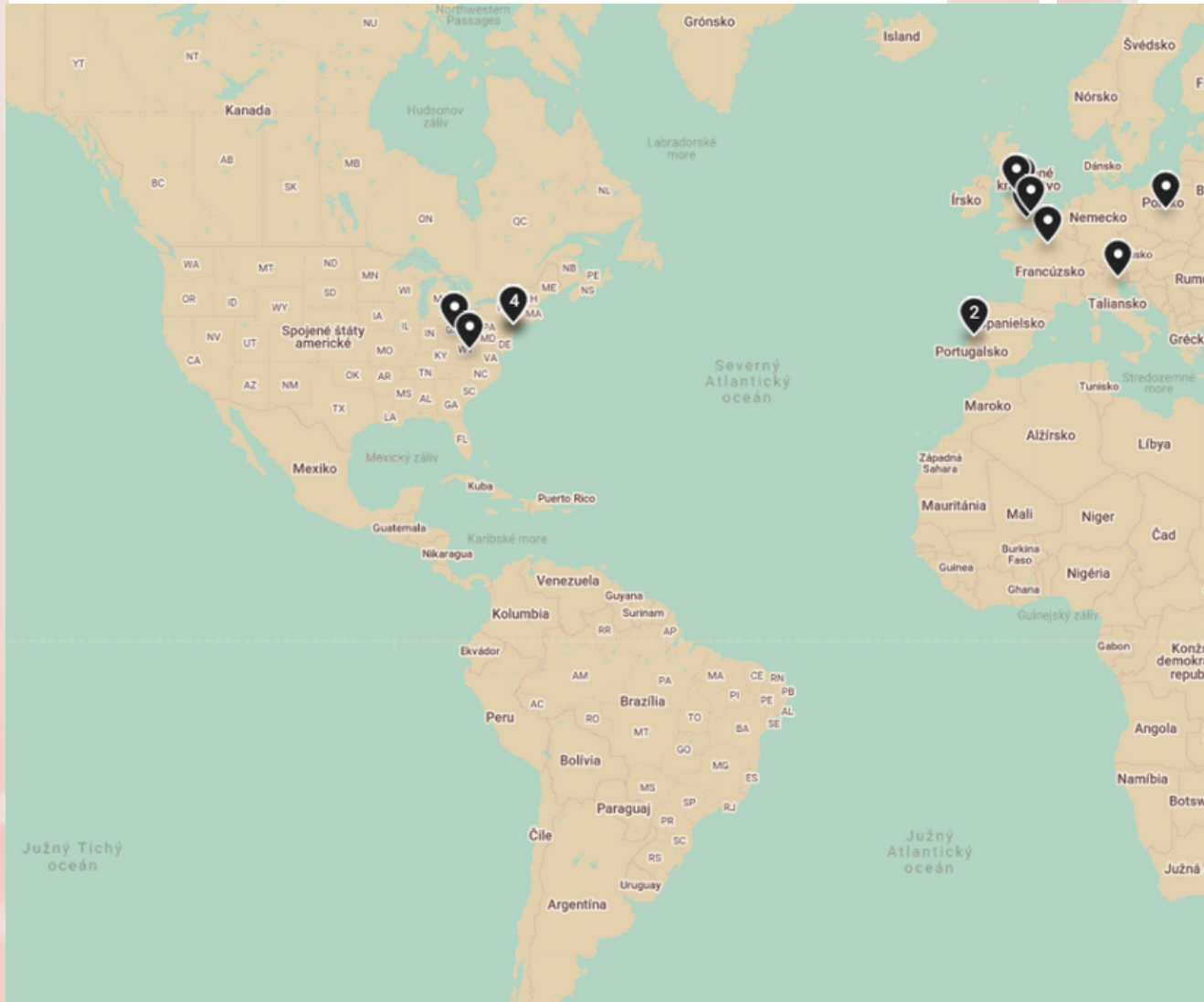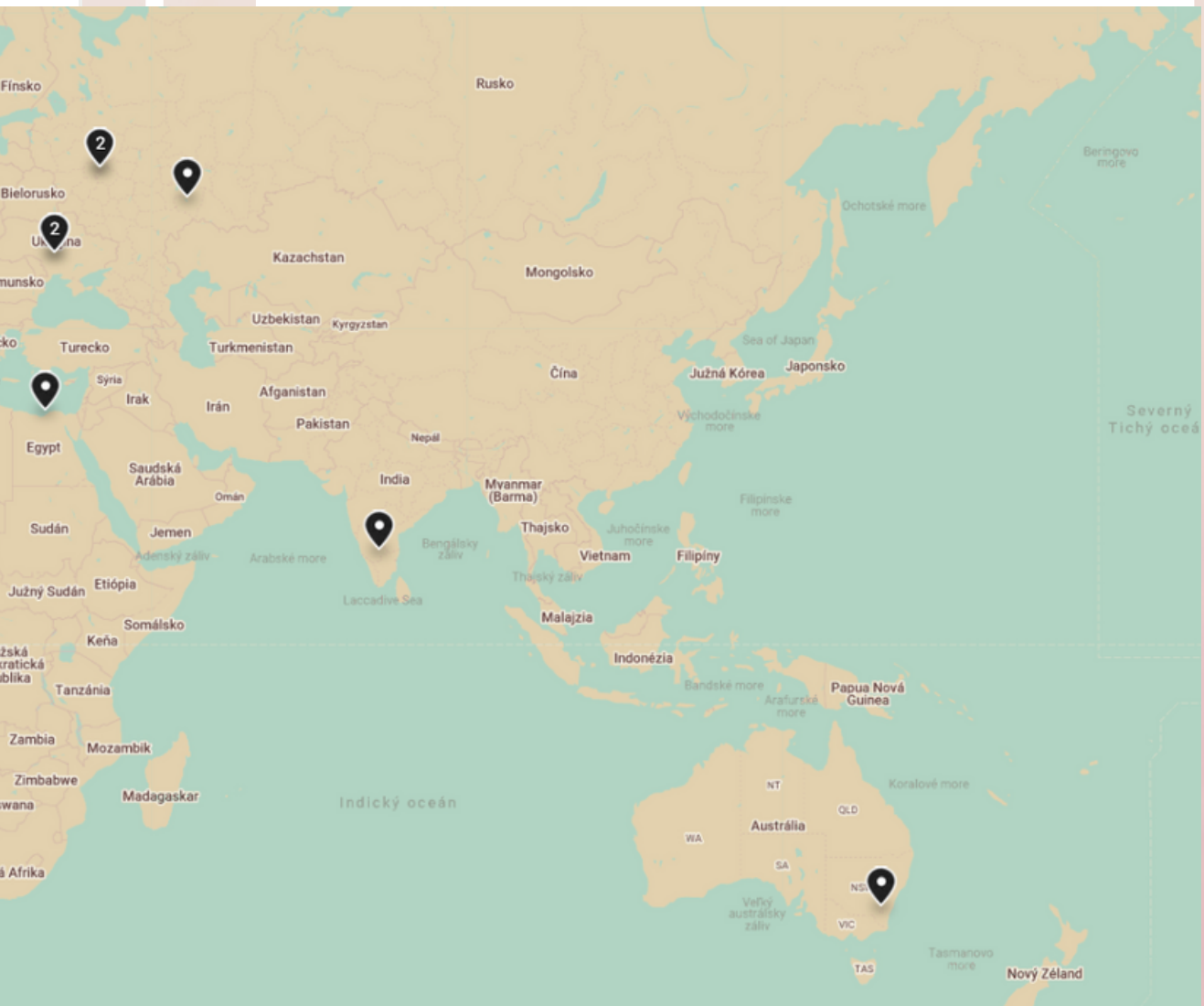Because she is very talented and wanted to learn math very much.
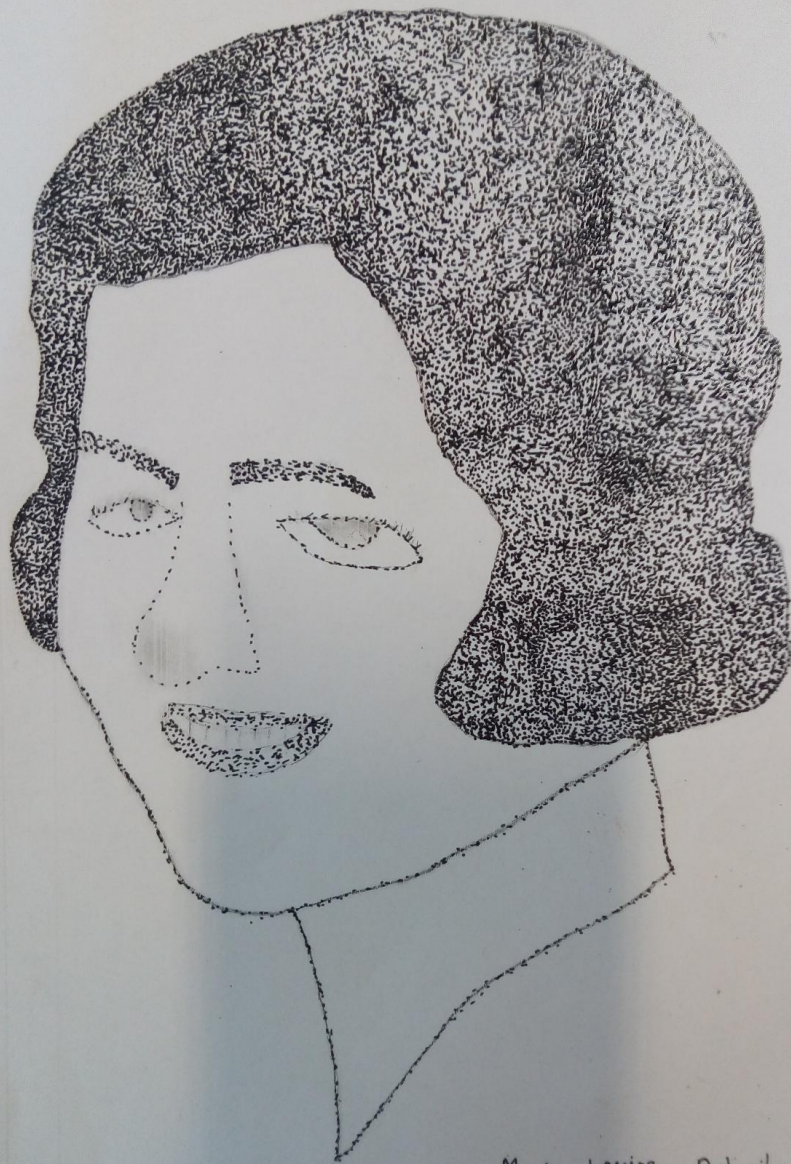
Your name, school, country
Szymon Żurek Electric school complex No. 1 Poland

PORTUGAL

Marie - Louise   Dubreil - yacotin

Marie-Louise Dubreil-Jacotin

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

- Specialist in fluid mechanics and abstract algebra.
- She was the second woman to obtain a doctorate in pure mathematics in France;
- She was the first woman to be a full professor of mathematics in France;

|	
Name and surname of female mathematician: **Marie-Louise Dubreil-Jacotin**	Articles and books: **Author of two textbooks:** **One about network theory and the other about abstract algebra**
Place of birth: **Paris, France**	Awards and recognitions - **She obtained a chair in differential and integral calculus** - **She obtained a chair at Pierre and Marie Curie University.**
Date of birth: **July 7, 1905**	What were her obstacles? **She couldn't find an university position, because she was seen as nepotism**
Date of death: **October 19, 1972**	
Famous male contemporaries: **Jules Henri Poincaré**	Interests beyond mathematics: **None, everything she did was related to mathematics, because her passion for mathematics was enormous.**
Famous female contemporaries:	Why did you choose her? **I liked her taste for magic cubes and her dedication to work.**

Leonor Silva Santos, Escola secundaria de Pombal, Portugal

Ellem Hayes
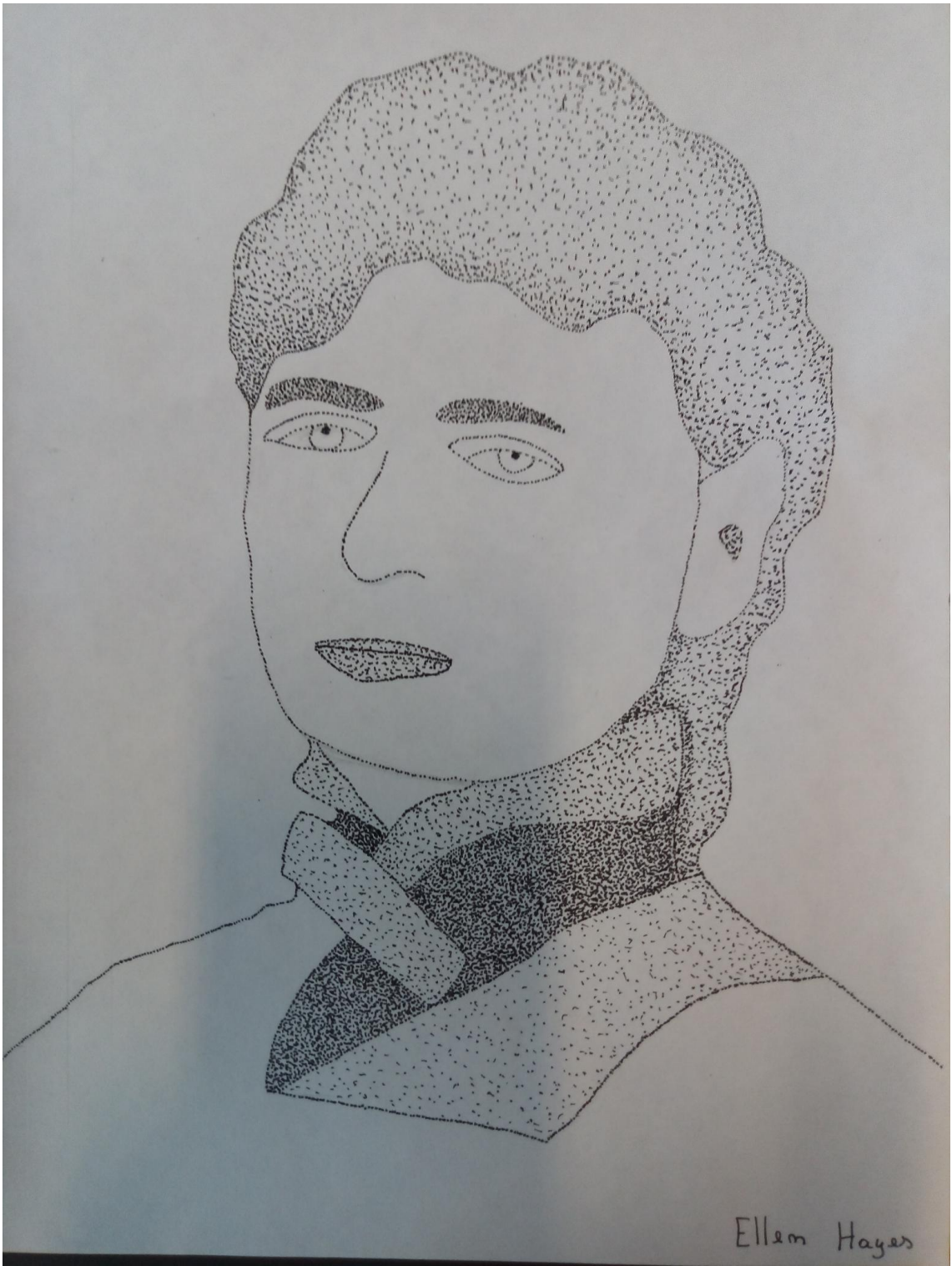
Ellen Amanda Hayes

Achievements in Mathematics:

Three years after admission, he obtained his BA in Oberlin in 1878 and began teaching at Adrian College. She was also active in astronomy, determining the orbit of the newly discovered asteroid 267 Tirza while studying at the University of Virginia's Leander Mccormick Observatory.

Name and surname:

Ellen Amanda Hayes

Articles and books:
Ellen wrote Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles (1920), An account of life in Granville, and The Sycamore Trail (1929), a historical novel.

Place of Birth:

Granville, Ohio, USA

Awards and recognitions:
Ellen was elected one of the first six women to become members of the New York Mathematical Society (later American Mathematical Society).

Date of Birth:

September 23rd, 1851

What were your obstacles?

Ellen wore utilitarian clothing instead of the fashionable clothes worn by many women of the time. She was described as "obstinate" at a time when, in contrast, a man could be described as having high principles.

Date of death:

27 of October of 1930

Mathematicians his famous contemporaries:

Interests other than mathematics:
Ellen was a controversial figure not only for being one of the rare women among mathematics teachers in 19th-century America, but for embracing radical causes such as Bible questioning, gender-related dress conventions, suffrage, temperance, socialism. During the Russian Revolution he "raised" money for Russian orphans and defended socialism. At the age of 76, she was arrested for protesting against the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Mathematical his famous contemporaries: ---------

Why did you pick her?
Her life's story is interesting.

Lara Ribeiro Antunes, Escola Secundária de Pombal, Portugal

Emma Lehmer