Emma Lehmer



Name and surname of female mathematician: Emma Lehmer

Place of birth: Samara, Russia

Date of birth: November 6th 1906

Date of death:

May 7th 2007

Famous male contemporaries:

Dick Lehmer

D. N. Lehmer H. S. Vandiver

Famous female contemporaries:

Sue Ann Walker

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

- In 1928, Emma graduated in mathematics at UC Berkeley.
- In 1969, Emma and her husband founded the annual West Coast Number Theory Meeting. She was known for her work on reciprocity laws in algebraic number theory and computation.

Articles and books:

Emma wrote 56 articles, 17 together with her husband, 5 triple documents with him and a second person, and one with H.S Vandiver. Emma's publications appeared in the primary mathematics magazines.

Awards and recognitions

The annual West Coast Number Theory Meeting is still a huge tribute to the Lehmers.

What were her obstacles?

Interests beyond mathematics:

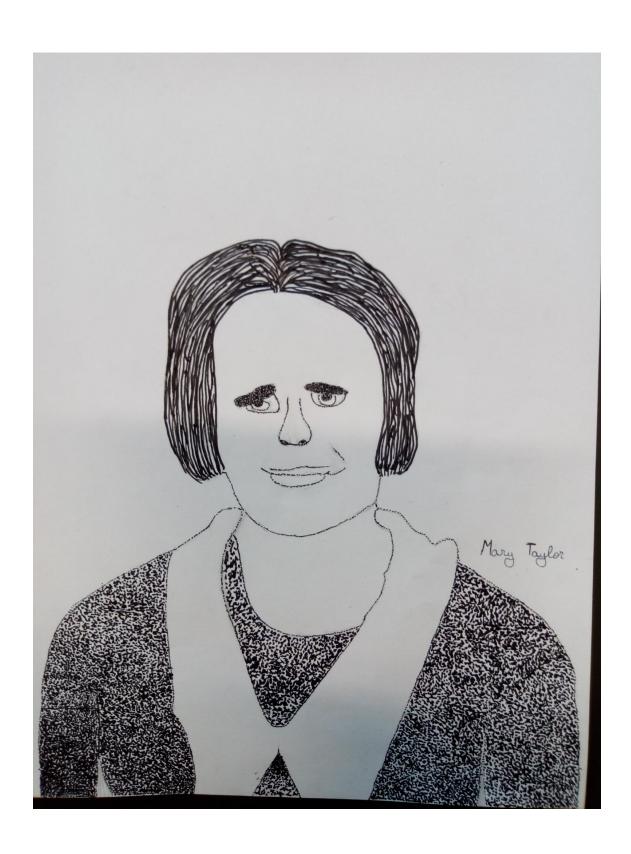
Emma used to be a host to a big number of people who would come from Berkeley and stay at the Lehmer's house as their guests. Emma was very informal, cordial and charming. She was very good at hosting people and providing a good social environment in several occasions. It is said that Emma and her husband always had marvelous senses of humor.

Why did you choose her?

I chose her because I admire her courage and determination in getting enough money to be able to travel to another continent so she can study math at a university.

Your name, school, country

Diana, Escola Secundária de Pombal, Portugal



Mary Taylor Slow



Name and surname of female mathematician: Mary Taylor

Place of birth: **United Kingdom, Sheffield**

Date of birth: 15 June 1898

Date of death: 26 May 1984

Famous male contemporaries:

Jacques Hadamard

Famous female contemporaries: **Emmy Noether**

Your name, school, country

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Mary Taylor was a woman who became known for studying the application of differential equations in physics, as well as studying radio waves and electro-magnetic waves. Mary Taylor was able to make these discoveries because she received several scholarships from the University of Cambridge.

Articles and books:

Mary Taylor published a number of articles in the "Proceedings of the Physical Society"

Awards and recognitions:

She was awarded her PHD in 1926 for a thesis on aspects of electromagnetic waves.

What were her obstacles?

Mary Taylor's main obstacles were the fact that she was a woman in the 20th century, due to the fact that at that time women were underestimated.

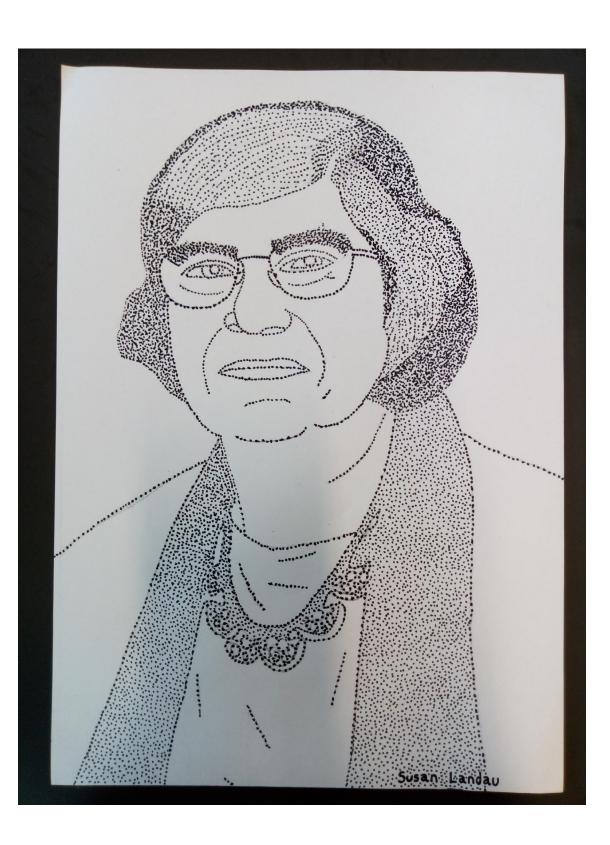
Interests beyond mathematics:

She was the first woman to take up the study of radio as a profession.

Why did you choose her?

I chose Mary Taylor because I think her achievements and accomplishments were very important at that time, specially being a woman.

Tiago Duarte, Escola Secundária de Pombal, Portugal



Susan Landau



Name and surname of female mathematician:

Susan Landau

Place of birth:

New York, United States of America

Date of birth: June 3, 1954 (age 66 years)

Date of death: Alive

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Landau is an American Mathematician, engineer, cybersecurity policy expert, and bridge Professor in Cybersecurity and Policy.

- She graduated with an A.B. in mathematics from Princeton University in 1976 after completing a senior thesis titled "Simple algebras".
- She went on to complete a master's degree from Cornell University in 1979
- She received a P.H.D. in mathematics in 1983
 after completing a doctoral dissertation, titled "On
 computing Galois groups and its application to
 solvability by radicals.
- She Introduced the first algorithm for deciding which radicals cam be denested, which is known as "Landau's Algorithm".

Articles and books:

She published several books including:

- ✓ People Count: Contact-Tracing Apps and Public Health in 2021;
- ✓ Listening In: Cybersecurity in an Insecure Age in 2017;
- ✓ Surveillance or Security? The Risks Posed by New Wiretapping Technologies in 2010;
- ✓ Privacy on the Line: The Politics of Wiretapping and Encryption in 1998;
- ✓ Codes, Keys and Conflicts: issues in U.S. Crypto Policy: Report of a Special Panel of the ACM U.S. Public Policy Committee in 1994

Awards and recognitions:

In 1972 her project on odd perfect numbers won a finalist position in the Westinghouse Science Talent Search. She was awarded a "Guggenheim Fellowship for Natural Sciences", in USA and Canada She was awarded the 2008 "Anita Borg Institute Women of vision Award" for Social Impact.

What were her obstacles?

Famous male contemporaries:

Beverly Anderson; Leonid Berlyand; Paul Cohen

Interests beyond mathematics:

She is interested in the issues of women in science, maintaining the Researchers Email List, a community dedicated to support women new to research in computing, and an online bibliography of women writing in computer science.

Famous female contemporaries:

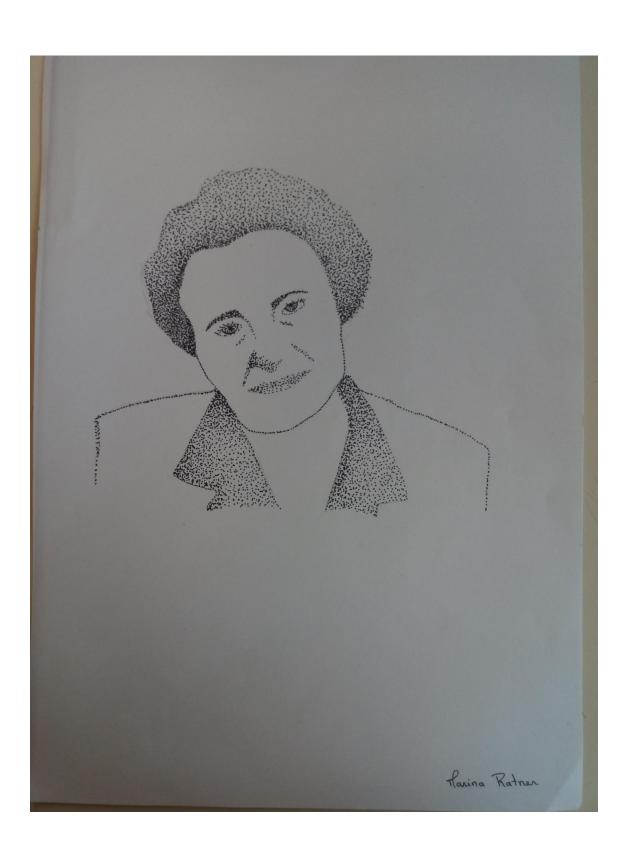
Karen Aardal; Hélène Barcelo; Elizabeth S. Allman

Why did you choose her?

I chose Susan Landau, because I admire her work and the fact that she is a hardworking intelligent woman.

Your name, school, country:

Lincoln Masimba Mushambi, Pombal Secondary School, Portugal.



Marina Ratner



Name and surname of female mathematician: Marina Evseevna Ratner

Place of birth:

Moscow, Russian

Date of birth:

October 30, 1938

Date of death:

July 7, **2017**

Famous male contemporaries:

Andrei Kolmogórov Yakov Sinai

Famous female contemporaries:

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

She completed he PHD thesis titled "Geodesic Flows on Unit Tangent Bundles of Compact Surfaces of negative Curvature" (Ratner's theorem of measurement classification, tells us that if $X = \Gamma \setminus G$ is a homogeneous space, where G is a Lie group and Γ is a lattice of G)

She became the third woman plenary speaker at international congress of mathematicians in 1994

Articles and books:

- 1990-12 " Strict Measure rigidity for unipotent subgroups of solvable groups".
- 1990- "On measure rigidity of unipotent subgroups of semi-simple groups".
- 1995- "interactions Between Ergodic Theory, Lie Groups and Number Theory".

Awards and recognitions:

She received the Ostrowski Award in 1993 and was elected to the United States National Academy of Sciences in the same year. In 1994, she received the John J. Carty award from the National Academy of Sciences

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Interests beyond mathematics:

Why did you choose her?

I chose her because she has built an important path concerning mathematics.

Your name, school, country Bruna Barros, Escola Secundaria de Pombal, Portugal

Nancy Kopell



Name and surname of female mathematician: Nancy Kopell

Place of birth:

New York

Date of birth:

November 8, 1942

Date of death:

Famous male contemporaries:

Famous female contemporaries:

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

She is a professor at Boston University, Director of Cognitive Rhythms Collaborative and Co-Director of Computational Neuroscience and Neural Technology. She has a PHD from Berkerly in Applied Mathematics and Dynamical systems. She has an honory PHD from the New Jersey Institute of technology

Articles and books:

She has written many articles and given many prestigious lectures on

- "Plane-wave solutions to reaction-diffusion equations";
- "Frequency Plateaus in a Chain of Weakly Coupled Oscillators"
- Symmetry and phaselocking in chains of weakly coupled Oscillators";
- "Gamma rhythms and beta rhythms have different synchronization properties";
- "Chemical and electrical synapses perform complementary roles in the synchronization of interneuronal networks;

Among others

Awards and recognitions

She has received numerous prizes and awards from 1975 up to today.

Here are just some below:

She was selected to be an honorary member of the London Mathematical Society.

She has been awarded Sloan Guggenheim, and Mc- Arthur Fellowships.

She was given the Weldon Memorial Prize Lecture, the von Neumann Lecture, the Josiah Willard Gibbs Lecture.

What were her obstacles?

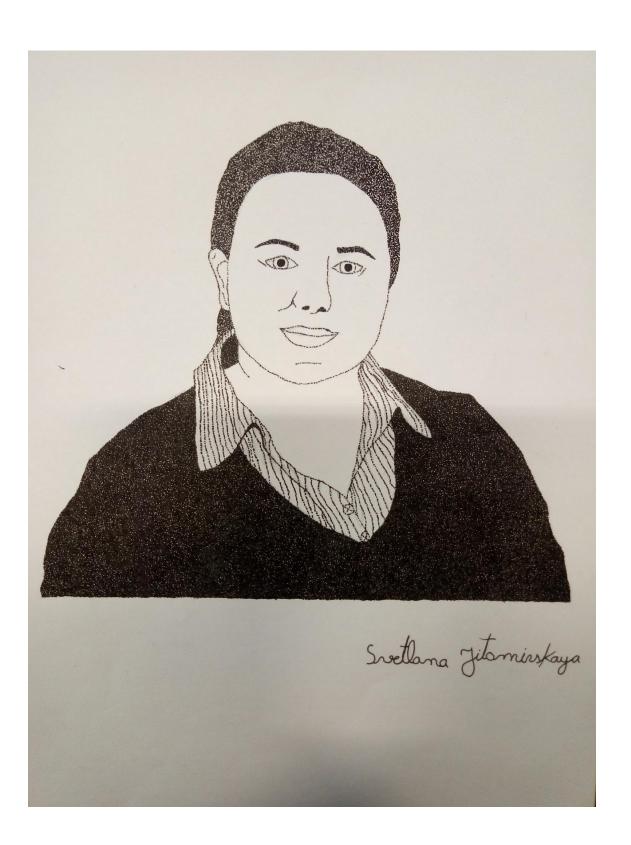
Interests beyond mathematics:

She is also interested in themes of the CRC- How our brain functions and she collaborate widely with experimentalists and clinicians.

Why did you choose her?

Because it has an interesting past.

Duarte Gaspar, Escola Secundária de Pombal, Portugal



Svetlana Jitomirskaya



Name and surname of female mathematician:

-Svetlana Jitomirskaya

Place of birth:

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Date of birth:

June 4, 1966

Date of death:

Famous male contemporaries:

- -Barry Simon
- -Artur Ávila

Famous female contemporaries: ------

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Svetlana specializes in partial differential equations.

She works especially with the quasiperiodic spectrum of Schrödinger operators with links to quantum hall effect theory, quasi-crystal, location phenomena, and quantum chaos.

Articles and books:

1991: Spectral and Statistical Properties of Lattice Hamiltonians

Awards and recognitions:

She received the Ruth Lyttle Satter Prize for Mathematics (2005) and the Dannie Heineman Prize for Mathematical Physics (2020);

In 1994 she was invited to give a lecture at the International Congress of Mathematical Physics in Paris. In 2002 she presented a lecture at a plenary session of the International Congress of Mathematicians in Beijing.

What were her obstacles?

Although Svetlana Jitomirskaya is a famous mathematician nowadays, and she is not well known

Interests beyond mathematics:

Initially Svetlana Jitomirskaya intended to study literature.

Why did you choose her?

I chose her, because there is not much knowledge about her, and I think she should be better known.

Joana Silva Lopes, Escola Secundária de Pombal, Portugal



Shakuntala Devi



Name and surname of female mathematician: Shakuntala Devi

Place of birth:

Bangalore, <u>índia</u>

Date of birth:

November 4, 1929

Date of death:

April 21, 2013

Famous male

contemporaries:

Dan Abramovich Jaroslav Nešetřil

Famous female contemporaries:

Dama Jocelyn Bell Burnell Radia Perlman

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Devi popular Known as the "Human Computer" because of her arithmetic abilities and mental calculations.

In 1982 she entered the Book of Records when he managed to get the result, in 28 seconds, of multiplying two numbers at random with 13 digits each.

Articles and books:

Devi wrote numerous books, including:

"Puzzles to Puzzle You"

"More Puzzles to Puzzle You"

"Book of Numbers "

"Perfect Murder"

"The World of Homosexuals" (considered the first study of

homosexuality in India)

"Figuring: The Joy of Numbers"

"In the Wonderland of Numbers "

"Super Memory: It Can Be Yours"

"Mathability: Awaken the Math Genius in Your Child "

"Astrology for You"

Awards and recognitions

In 1982, she entered the Book of Records

On November 4, 2013, when she would be 84, she was

honored by Google with a Google Doodle.

There is a film on her life called Shakintala Devi

What were her obstacles?

Despite her special mental skills, she didn't reveive any formal university degree.

Interests beyond mathematics:

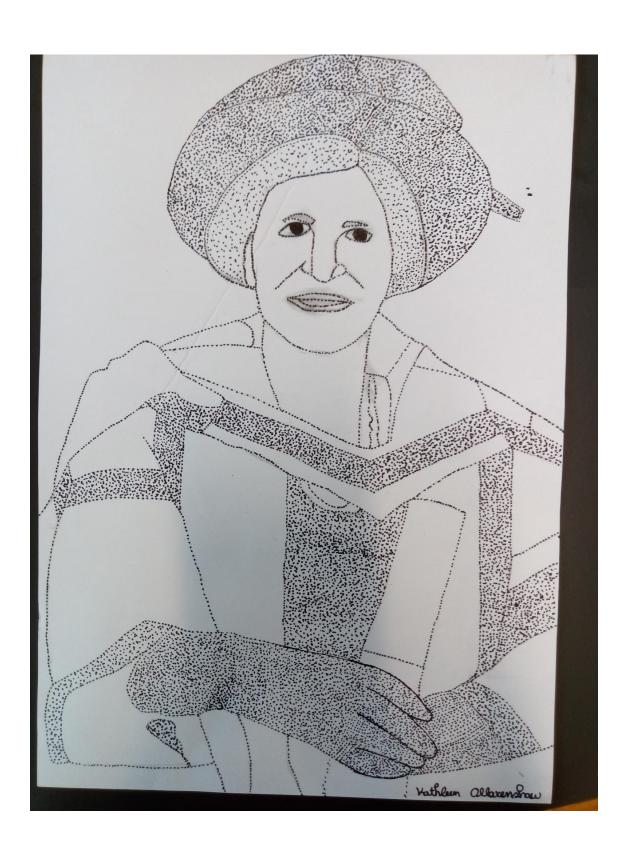
In addition to her work as a mental calculator, Devi was also a notable astrologer and an author of several books including cookbooks novels. She also had special interest in music.

Why did you choose her?

I chose her because I was amazed by her calculation habilities.

Your name, school, country

Danny Moderno, Secundária de Pombal, Pombal



Kathleen Ollerenshaw



Achievements in Mathematics:

Kathleen's best known contribution to mathematics was the most perfect *pandiagonal magic squares*.

She completed her doctorate in 1945 on "Critical Lattices"

She wrote five original research papers which were sufficient for her to her PHD degree without the need of a formal written thesis

Name and surname of math:

Kathleen Ollerenshaw

Place of Birth:

1st of October 1912

Articles and books:

She published at least 26 mathematical papers but the best known was was

"Most-perfect Pandiagonal Magic Squares"

Other:

Their Construction and Enumeration, First Citizen,
Manpower Planning - the Threat Or Spur to Education:
Third Annual Willis Jackson Lecture, Monday 6 December
1971, To talk of many things, The lord mayor's party,
Higher Education Planning and Policy, Magic Squares of
Order Four, Returning to Teaching: Research Project
Sponsored by the Department of Education and Science in
the Department of Educational Research, University of
Lancaster, October 1972-July 1974, Research in the
Further Education Colleges: Report of an SSRC Working
Party

Date of death:

August 10th of 2014

Awards and recognitions:

She received honorary awards from Lancaster University, Victoria University of Manchester, and Liverpool University.

She was elected an honorary member of Manchester Metropolitan University, Somerville College, Oxford. At the Manchester University an annual public lecture is given in his honor.

She was appointed *Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire* for services to Education

Mathematicians his famous contemporaries: -----

What were your obstacles?

Being a woman.

	From age eight, she was almost completely deaf and she only received her first effective hearing aid at the age of 37.
His famous contemporary	Interests other than mathematics:
mathematics:	Kathleen was also a professor and educational affairs.
	She was also a politician, she was the counselor for
	Margaret Thatcher's government in the 1980s.
Work done by: Carolina	Why did you pick her?
Cardoso,	It was the fact that she did not allow her deafness to be
	an obstacle to achieving her achievements.
Escola Secundária de Pombal-	
Portugal	



Katherine Johnson



Katherine Johnson

Place of birth:

White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia

Date of birth

August 26th, 1918

Date of dead

February 24th, 2020

Famous male contemporaries:

Felix Klein

Famous female contemporaries:

Nina Bari (1901-1961)

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Katherine was a mathematician known for Calculating the trajectories for many NASA missions.

Katherine made key contributions to United States aeronautics and space exploration, particularly in the applications of computing at NASA. Her technical leadership work at NASA spanned decades. She worked as a computer. She calculated the trajectory of the Apollo 11 mission

Articles and books:

She wrote 26 research reports

Awards and recognitions

She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom

West Virginia State College

What were her obstacles:

To be a black woman- She was the first 3 black people allowed to study at West Virginia University, which before that was officially racist and did not let black people be students.

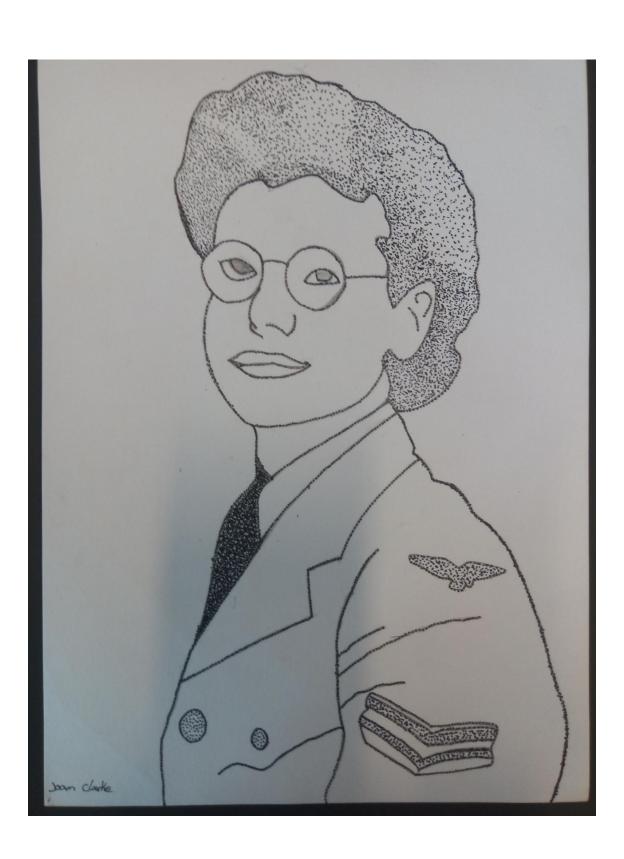
Interests beyond mathematics:

She was also a physicist and she was known for her work on application of digital electronic computer at NASA

Why did you pick her?

Because she was a black woman who managed to get into NASA and helped with the Apollo 11 mission

Rodrigo Vieira Caetano, Secundária de Pombal, Portugal



Joan Clarke



Name and surname of female mathematician:

Joan Elisabeth Lowther Murray

Place of birth:

London, England

Date of birth:

June 24, 1917

Date of death:

September 4, 1996

Famous male contemporaries:

Edward Lorenz José Morgado

Famous female contemporaries:

Ruth Aaronson Bari Jessie MacWilliams

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Joan Clarke was a cryptanalyst and numismatist. She was best known for her work as a code-breaker during the second world war.

Articles and books:

Awards and recognitions:

Joan was awarded a member of the Order of the British Empire.

What were her obstacles?

Back in that time, cryptology was not considered a woman's work, so she was not given due recognition.

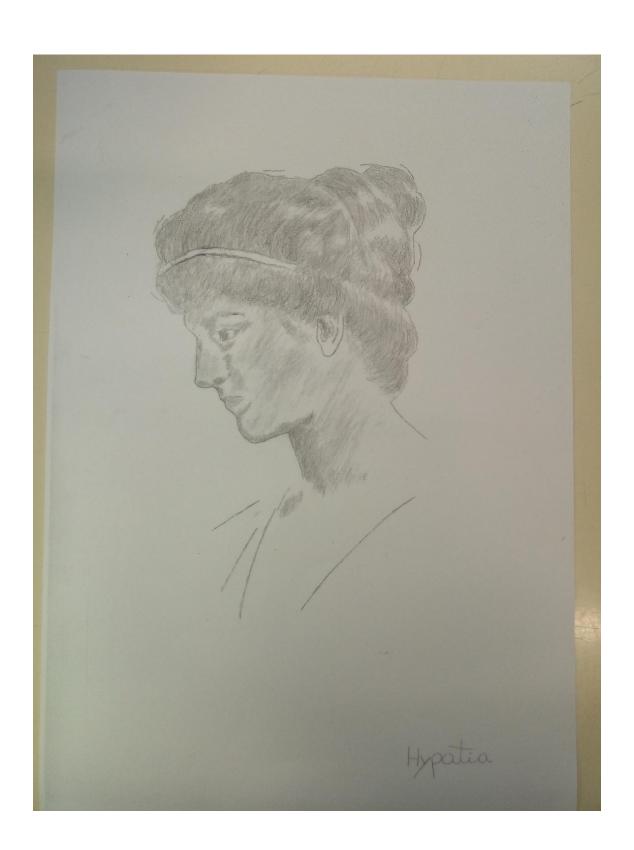
Interests beyond mathematics:

Why did you choose her?

Because she was a very important and famous mathematician.

Your name, school, country:

Diogo Franja Correia, Escola Secundária de Pombal, Portugal



Hypatia



Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Hypatica developed several instruments used in Physics and Astronomy, such as the hydrometer. She also contributed to the mapping of celestial bodies.

She was

Name and surname of female

mathematician: Hypatia

Birth Place:

Alexandria, Egito

Birth Date: 351/370

Death Date: March 8, 415

Famous male contemporaries: -----

__

Famous female

contemporaries: Teano

Hiparquia

Articles and books:

Hypatia wrote some comments about existing articles, she also edited the already existing version of "Almagesto" from Ptolomeu.

Awards and recognitions:

Hypatia didn't get any award, however she is recognized as the first woman mathematician.

What were her obstacles?

Hypatica was murder by radical monks. They persecuted her and scattered her body parts around the city. She was only 45 years old.

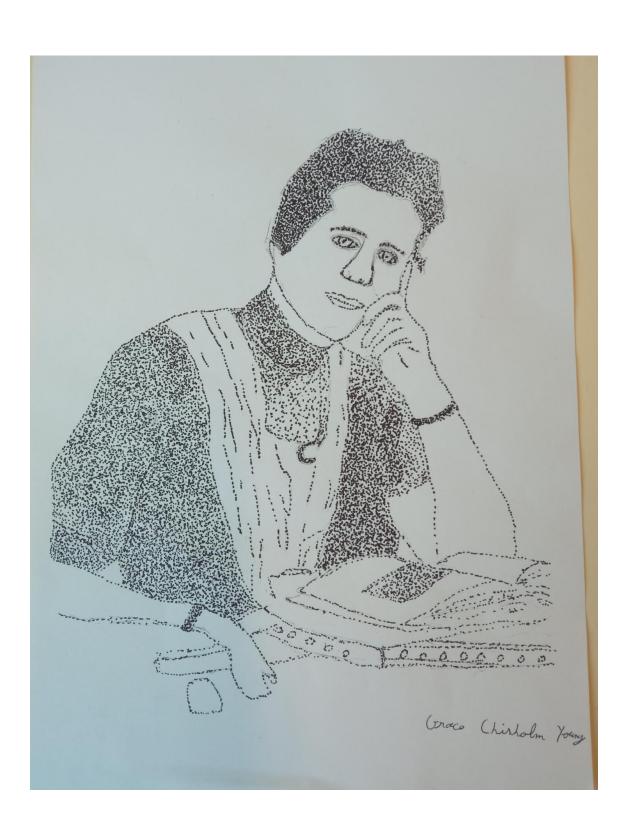
Interests beyond mathematics:

Besides being a mathematician, she was also an astronomer and philosopher.

Why did you choose her?

I chose Hypatia because she is the first noted women in mathematics.

António Pereira Escola Secundária de Pombal Portugal



Grace Chisholm Young



Achievements in the field of mathematics:

She studied infinitesimal calculus, geography, and algebra. She also contributed to the Denjoy-Young-Saks theorem.

She was the first woman to complete a doctorate in Germany in 1895.

She wrote thesis on "The algebraic groups of spherical trigonometry"

Name and surname of female mathematician:

Grace Chisholm Young

Place of birth:

Haslemere, Surrey, United Kingdom

Date of birth: March 15, 1868

Date of death: March 29,1944

Famous male contemporaries: Henry Poincaré Felix Klein

Famous female contemporaries:
Sofya Kovalevskaya Isabel Maddison

Articles and books:

Grace and her husband published about 214 articles, and 4 books together.

Awards and recognitions

She won the Gamble Prize for Mathematics.

What were her obstacles?

Women were not admitted to graduate schools in England, so Grace went to a German university. Also, her early writings were published under the name of her husband.

Interests beyond mathematics:

She completed all the requirements for a medical degree except the internship. She was very good at languages, she learned 6 different languages and taught each of her children a musical instrument. In addition, she published two books for children.

Why did you choose her?

I chose her because I already knew a little about her.

Tomás Freire, Escola Secundária de Pombal, Portugal



Valentina Borok



Name and surname of female mathematician:

Valentina Borok

Place of birth:

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Date of birth:

9-07-2004

Date of death:

4-02-2004

Famous male contemporaries:

Serge Lang; Heinz Bauer; Thomas Benjamin; Walter Feit

Famous female contemporaries:

Ann Fennema; Vivienne Malone-Mayes; Eléna Kreindler; Mary Warner

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Her graduate thesis on distribution theory and the applications to the theory of systems of linear partial differential equations was considered extraordinary. The results of her studies included the construction of maximum classes of singularity and well-positioned theorems of the type Phragmen-Lindelöf and the property study asymptotic and problem-solving stability of infinite layer contour value.

Articles and books:

During her lifetime, Valentina published about 80 articles in top Russian and Ukrainian journals and guided 16 PhD students and many more theses ofmaster's theses. She also wrote books like "Eight Papers on Functional Analysis" and " Partial Differential Equations".

Awards and recognitions

She received a postgraduate degree in University of Moscow, received a PhD for her studies and discoveries and she was considered THE teacher of rigorous analysis in Kharkiv University.

What were her obstacles?

Valentina Borok had a privileged childhood as she always had access to education, however she went through difficult years of evacuation during World War II for being Jewish. Later in 1994 she urgently had to retire and emigrate to Israel due to a serious illness as she didn't have the necessary medical treatment in Ukraine. Her misfortune was the need to abandon her job in mathematics because of this grave illness.

Interests beyond mathematics:

Her life was devoted to mathematics, but during the last ten years of her life, Valentina dedicated her time to build very close relationship to their children and helped raised her five grandchildren and managed to leave her legacy.

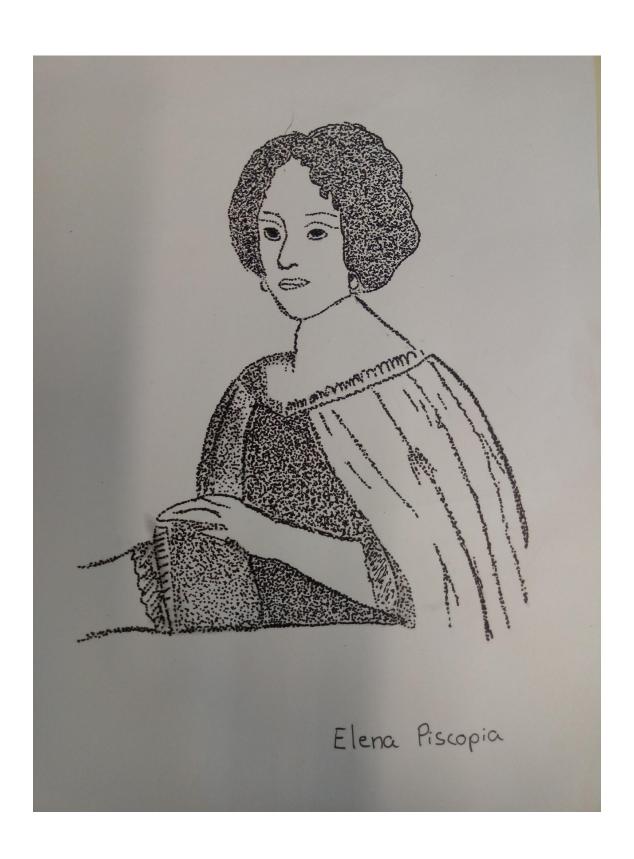
Why did you choose her?

I chose this mathematician because I became curious about her findings and her accomplishments.

Your name, school, country

Tiago Pessoa Gomes Secondary School of Pombal, Portugal





Elena Piscopia



Achievements in the field of mathematics:

This mathematician is known as the first woman in history to receive an academic degree from university and the first to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Name and surname of female mathematician: Elena Piscopia

Place of birth: Ca 'Loredan

Articles and books:

"insígnia da láurea"

Date of birth:

June 5, 1646

Date of death:

Famous male contemporaries:

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz

Awards and recognitions:

You have the book "Badge of Glory" Elena was a member of several academies. She earned a degree in philosophy. She was admired throughout Europe for her virtues and achievements.

woman could not receive her PhD.

What were her obstacles?

Interests beyond mathematics: Elena, in addition to mathematics, theology and philosophy, she also learned several languages and was also connected to the world of music.

One of her great obstacles was when, after

all her hard work and dedication, being a

Famous female contemporaries:

Leibniz

Why did you choose her?

I chose Elena Psicopia because I thought it was brilliant how she never gave up on her goals in this world of mathematics.

Your name, school, country:

Inês Margarida Aquino Monteiro Escola Secundária de Pombal, Portugal

July 2, 1684



Margaret Heafield Hamilton



Name and surname of female mathematician: Margaret Heafield Hamilton

Place of birth: Paoli in India:

Date of birth: 17/08/1936

Date of death: Still alive

Famous male contemporaries: ------

Famous female contemporaries: Alexandra Bellow; Vasanti N. Bhat-Nayak; Louise Hay;

Judith Q. Longyear;

Your name, school, country:

Milene Sofia Gaspar Barros, Pombal Secondary School; Portugal;

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

She studied mathematics at the university of Michgan and earned a BA in mathemathics in 1958

She developed the flight program used in the Apollo 11 project (Software Engineering);

Articles and books:

She has published more than 130 articles, minutes and reports related to the 60 projects and 6 important programs in which she was involved.

Awards and recognitions:

1986- Augusta Ada Lovelace Award, Association for Women in Computing.

2003- NASA Exceptional Space Act Award for Scientific and Technical contributions. The award included \$37,200, the largest sum given to an individual in NASA history.

2009- Outstanding Alumni Award (Earlham College). 2016- Received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from Barack Obama, the highest civilian honor in the United States.

What were her obstacles?

She didn't have any.

Interests beyond mathematics:

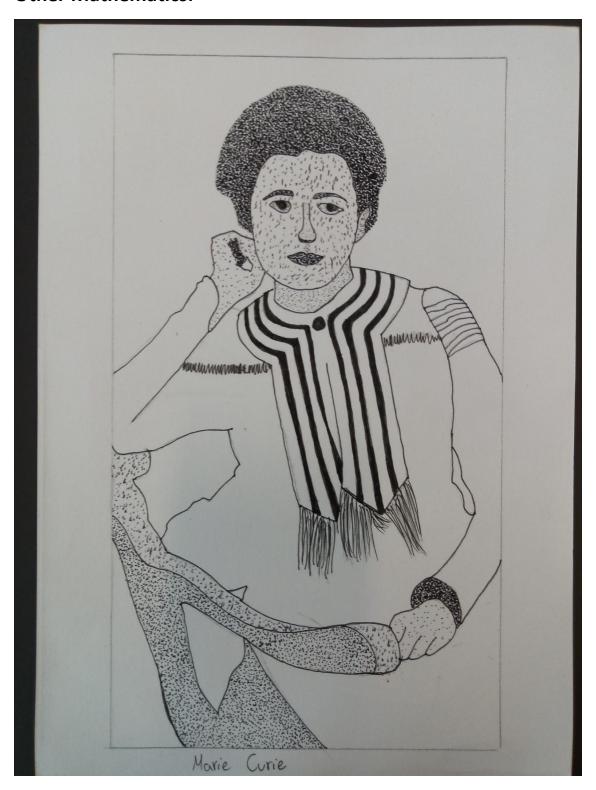
She was also interested in science more precisily in metrology (in the area she graduated from)...

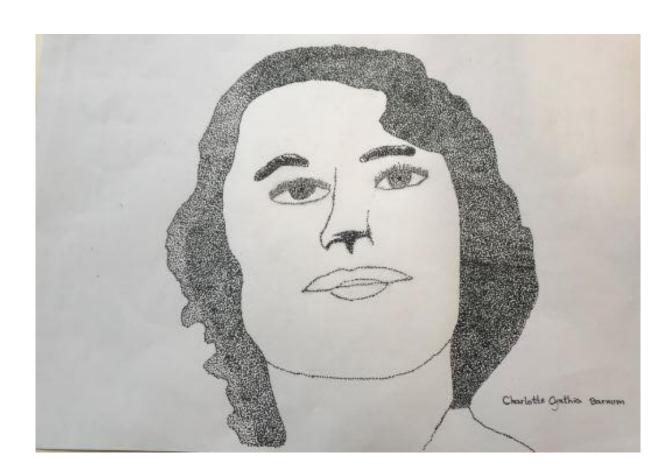
She is an excellent businesswoman- She also founded two software companies

Why did you choose her?

Because I found it very interesting that she participated/worked on the Apollo 11 (NSA) space mission.

Other Mathematics:











Maria Gaetana Agnesi



Achievements in the field of mathematics: In 1750, Pope Benedict XIV. appointed professor of mathematics as the first woman in history [4] and natural philosophy at the University of Bologna as the second woman in history.

Name and surname of female mathematician:
Maria Gaetana Agnesi

Place of birth:

Milan, Duchy of Milan

Date of birth:

16 May 1718

Date of death:

9 January 1799 (aged 80)

Famous male contemporaries:

Leonhard Eule

Famous female contemporaries: Ada Lovelace

Articles and books:

Instituzioni analitiche ad uso della gioventù italiana-a book discussing integral and differential calculus.

Awards and recognitions

What were her obstacles?

She suffered a mysterious illness at the age of twelve .

Interests beyond mathematics:

Philosophy and theology

Why did you choose her?

because she was the first woman to be a professor of mathematics

Your name, school, country

Sk. Nina, Business Academy – Stará Ľubovňa, Slovakia

Mary Lucy Cartwright



Name and surname of female mathematician:

Mary Lucy Cartwright

Place of birth:

in Aynho, Northamptonshire

Date of birth:

17. December 1900

Date of death:

3. April 1998

Famous male contemporaries:

J. E. Littlewood G H Hardy

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Mary Lucy Cartwright was a British mathematician and one of the pioneers of Chaos theory. Together with Littlewood, she discovered curious solutions to a problem: an example of what we now call the Butterfly effect.

Articles and books:

- Obituary: Mary Lucy Cartwright
- A Point of View: Mary, queen of maths
- The Mathematical Collaboration of M. L. Cartwright and J. E. Littlewood

Awards and recognitions

- 1. Popular biographies list Number 61
- 2. Fellow of the Royal Society 1947
- 3. BMC plenary speaker 1950
- 4. Mathematical Association president 1951
- 5. BMC morning speaker 1951
- 6. LMS President 1961 1963
- 7. Royal Society Sylvester Medal 1964
- 8. LMS De Morgan Medal 1968
- 9. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh 1968

What were her obstacles?

After two years of study she took her
Mathematical Moderations examinations and
was awarded second class. She was
disappointed because she wanted to be
awarded first class. Mary considered that
mathematics will give up and return to history

Interests beyond mathematics:

She loved history.

Famous female contemporaries:	Why did you choose her? I choose her because she was the first woman mathematician to be elected to the Royal Society.
Your name, school, country skMaruska Business Academy Stará Ľubovňa Slovakia	

MARY CARTWRIGHT



Name and surname of female mathematician:

Mary Cartwright

Place of birth:

Aynho, Northamponshire

Date of birth:

17 December 1990

Date of death:

3 April 1998

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

- was a British mathematician
- she was one of the pioneers of what would later become known as chaos theory
- along with J. E. Littlewood, Cartwright saw many solutions to a problem which would later be seen as an example of the butterfly effect
- Her mathematical theorem, now known as Cartwright's theorem, gives an estimate for the maximum modulus of an analytic function that takes the same value no more than p times in the unit disc
- To prove the theorem she used a new approach, applying a technique introduced by Lars Ahlfors for conformal mappings

Articles and books:

- Integral Functions
- The Mathematical Mind

Awards and recognitions

- To receive the Sylvester medal
- to be President of the Mathematical Association
- Cartwright received the De Morgan Medal of the Society

What were her obstacles? Mary had no obstacles.

Famous male contemporaries:

- Ted Kaczynki
- Stephen Hawking

Interests beyond mathematics:

- Cartwright studied mathematics at St Hugh's College, Oxford.
- She was the first woman to attain the final degree lectures and to obtain a first.
- She briefly taught at Alice Ottley School in Worcester and Wycombe Abbey School in Buckinghamshire.

Famous female contemporaries:

- Rachel Riley
- Malala Yousafzai

Why did you choose her?

I chose Mary because of her modesty but also because I was interested in her work.

Your name, school, country:

Slávka, Business Academy, Slovakia

Ingrid Daubechies



Achievements in the field of mathematics: is a Belgian physicist and mathematician.

Name and surname of female mathematician: **Ingrid Daubechies**

Place of birth:

Houthalen-Helchteren, Belgicko

Date of birth: 17. augusta 1954

Date of death:

Famous female contemporaries:

Famous male contemporaries:

Articles and books:

No

Awards and recognitions
MacArthur Fellowship (1992)
NAS Award in Mathematics (2000)
Noether Lecturer (2006)
Leroy P. Steele Prize (2011)
Nemmers Prize in Mathematics (2012)
BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge
Award (2012)
L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science
Award (2019)

What were her obstacles?

Princess of Asturias Award (2020)

Interests beyond mathematics:

What were her obstacles?

Your name, school, country

sk.Emanuella, Stárá Ľubovňa, Business Academy

Sophie Germain



Achievements in the field of mathematics: She laid the foundations of the theory of elasticity. Her work around Fermat's great theorem is also significant. She made a major contributions to number theory. She was not awarded with any prize, however, she did go on to become the first woman to win the mathematics prize awarded by the French Academy of Prizes but that wasn't an award but a prize she won as part of a competition.

Articles and books: Awards and recognitions:

Interests beyond mathematics:

Name and surname of female mathematician: Marie-Sophie Germain Place of birth: Rue Saint-Denis, Paris, France

She was not awarded with any prize. What were her obstacles? Because of prejudice against her sex, she was unable to make a career out of mathematics, but she worked independently throughout her life.

Date of birth: 1 April 1776

Date of death:

27 June 1831

Famous male contemporaries:

Carl Friedrich Gauss Adrien-Marie Legendre Famous female Why did you choose her? contemporaries: a woman. Your name, school, country sk.laura, Business Academy Stará Ľubovňa, Slovakia

Because she didn't give up even when everyone was saying she shouldn't be mathematician because she is

Sophie Germainov



Achievements in the field of mathematics:

laid the foundations of the theory of elasticity

Sophie Germainov

Place of birth:

Articles and books: I have not found

Awards and recognitions:

Number theory named after her, such as Sophie Germain prime

The Sophie Germain Prize is awarded annually by the Sophie Germain Foundation

Date of birth: 01.04. 1776

Paris France

Date of death: 27. 06. 1831

Famous male contemporaries: Jaroslav Nešetřil

Famous female contemporaries: Grace Hopper

What were her obstacles?

Her parents opposed her studies and tried to stop him, so she studied last night. They took away her candles and hid her dress just so she coulnd't learn.

Interests beyond mathematics:

She had none devoted herself mainly to mathematics

Why did you choose her?
Because I was most interested

Simona, Obchodná Akadémia Stará Ľubovňa

Émilie du Châtelet



Émilie du Châtelet

Place of birth: Paris, France

Date of birth: 17. 12. 1706

Date of death: 10. 9. 1749

Famous male contemporaries:

Parents: Louis Nicolas le Tonnelier de

Breteuil,

Gabrielle Anne de Froullay

Famous female contemporaries: Husband of the Marquis Florent-Claude du

Chastellet-Lomont (1725 -)

Achievements in the field of mathematics:

Émilie du Châtelet had an extraordinary mind.. She worked on a French translation of Newton's book Principia, which contains the basic laws of physics. She worked on it 18 hours a day. She also wrote the philosophical work Discours sur le bonheur, which also focused on the female question. In her work, she opposed John Locke. She also devoted herself to the interpretation of the Bible (Examen de la Genèse, Examen des Livres du Nouveau Testament).

Articles and books:

Translated Newton's file

Awards and recognitions

WAM received \$ 30,000 in production, of which \$ 10,000 from Mass Humanities.

Grant supported the production of a study guide for Emilie

What were her obstacles?

Interests beyond mathematics:

Why did you choose her? I chose her, because I like her life

Your name, school, country

Daniela - Business Academy - Slovakia