Women in. Mathematics

eing recognised as the first tantial contribution to the



Émilie du Châtelet (1706-1749)

Maria Agnesi (1718 - 1799)

BEST KNOWN FOR: being the first woman to write a mathematics handbook. She was also the first woman appointed as a mathematics professor at a university.

Germain (1776-1831)

Marie-Sophie

Mary Somerville née Fairfax (1780-1872)

BEST KNOWN FOR: being a polymath who studied mathematics and astronomy. She was one of the two females who were elected as first female Honorary Members of the Royal Astronomical Society. The Somerville College of the University of Oxford is named in her honour.

Emmy Noether (1882–1935)



Ada

Lovelace

(1815–1852)



BEST KNOWN FOR: coining the term "polytope" a four-dimensional convex solid and discovering six



obtain | Tripos - Wranman to o matical ⁻ Senior ¹





Vasilyevna (1850–1891)

Kovalevskaya

Alicia 🦜 **Boole Stott** (1860–1940)

Ruth Moufang

(1905–1977)

of geometry called "Moufang planes".

BEST KNOWN FOR: ground-breaking work on

non-associative algebraic structures, including the

Moufang loops named after her and a new branch



BEST KNOWN FOR: her work in abstract algebra and theoretical physics. The theorems that she proved about general relativity and elementary particle physics are known as "Noether's Theorem".

Mary Lucy Cartwright **(**1900–1998)

of chaos th becoming a Sylvester Mi Association BEST of cha



BEST KNOWN FOR: her work on experimental design in statistics. Cox became the first woman elected to the International Statistical Institute.



Gertrude

Mary Cox

(1900–1978)



history of mathematics.



Robinson

1919 – 1985)

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scord the the

금

Marie-Louise

(1905–1972)

woman to become a full professor of mathematics in

France. In addition to her expertise in fluid mechan-

ics and abstract algebra, she authored a work in the

Dubreil-Jacotin



BEST KNOWN FOR: being the only female practitioner of Banburismus (i.e. a cryptanalytic process developed by Alan Turing during World War II) during her recruitment at the Government Code and Cypher School. She became the deputy head of her section afterwards.

Olga Aleksandrovna Ladyzhenskaya (1922 - 2004)

BEST KNOWN FOR: her work on partial differential equations, fluid dynamics, and the convergence of a finite difference method for the Navier-Stokes equations. She was in the shortlist for the Fields Medal in









The Women Computers of NASA

A group of women mathematicians, human computers and later programmers at NACA, NASA and Langley Research Centre who contributed considerably to the American Space race.

Starting with 5 female mathematicians on staff in 1935, in 1946 there were 400.

NOTABLE MEMBERS ARE:

Dorothy Vaughan, Katherine Johnson, Mary Jackson, Melba Roy Mouton, and Christine Darden.





Anneli Lax

1922 - 1999

Collaborati the John v

biomathematics with published research ar Co-Founder of the Coo She received several h Neumann Prize.

FOR:

BEST KNOWN



BEST KNOWN FOR: her contributions to the study of Einstein's general theory of relativity. She was the first woman to be elected as a full member of the French Academy of Sciences and is the Grand Officer

UNIVERSITY OF

(1927-2014)

María Wonenburger

Phyllis

Nicolson

née Lockett

B

Shakuntala Devi

Claire

Voisin

(b. 1962)

(1929-2013)

1958.

Marina

Ratner

(1938-2017)

Evseevna

Nancy Jane

Kopell

(b. 1942)

of the Légion d'honneur.

Idun Reiten

(b. 1942)

p o l

being the founder of modern the first woman to receive the FOR: **BEST KNOWN FC** geometric analysi: Abel Prize.

Ingrid Daubechies (b. 1954)

BEST KNOWN FOR: her work in using mathematical methods to develop image processing techniques. Her name is associated with wavelets which are used in the JPEG 2000 standard. She received several recognitions and awards, including Princess of Asturias Award (in 2020) for Technical and Scientific Research.

algebraic (its applicat **ST KNOWN FOR:** her work in y especially Hodge theory and i ncrete classical problems. BEST etry e



BEST KNOWN FOR: being the first Iranian and the first woman to receive the Fields Medal. Her research topics included Teichmüller theory, hyperbolic geometry, ergodic theory, and symplectic geometry.

BEST KNOWN FOR: her work on ergodic theory.

She proved theorems concerning unipotent flows on

homogeneous spaces, known as "Ratner's theorems",



The project was developed and coordinated by Ms. Silvy Hendriks, Dr. Houry Melkonian, and Prof. Dr. Maria Vlasiou. Additional contributions were made by Dr. Tom Ritchie and the following students of the University of Exeter: Amber Ellis, Sophia Jaffer, Anila Navaratnam, and Sophie Peel.

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