

Informaatika eelajalugu

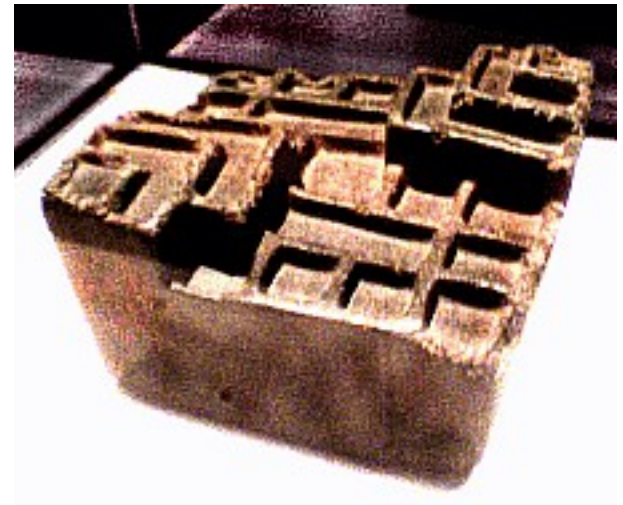
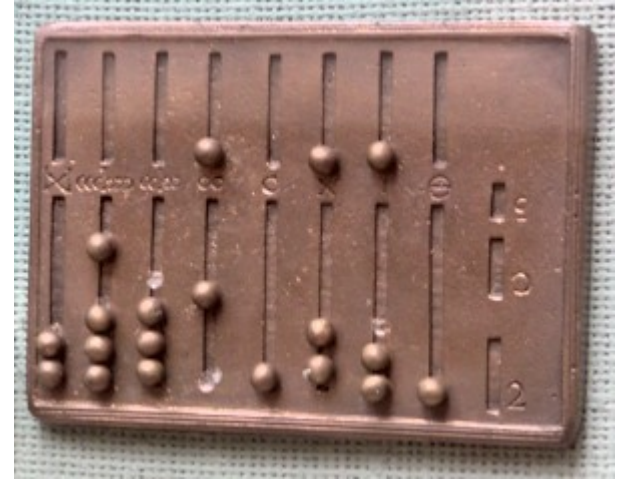
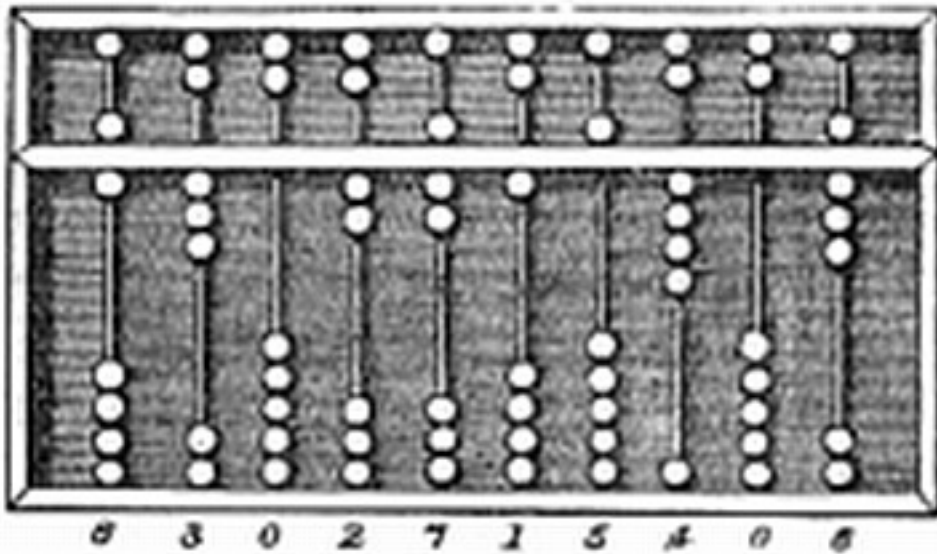
Ahto Truu
ahto.truu@ut.ee

Teemad

- Arvutusvahendid
- Programmeeritavad masinad
- Teoreetilised alused

Arvelaud

- Sumerid ca 2500 e.m.a.



Napier's pulgad

- John Napier, 1617

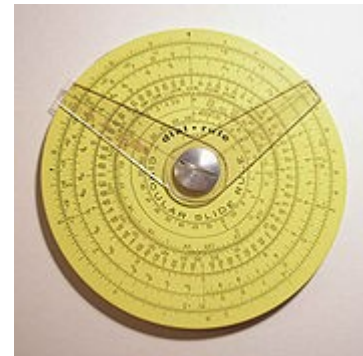
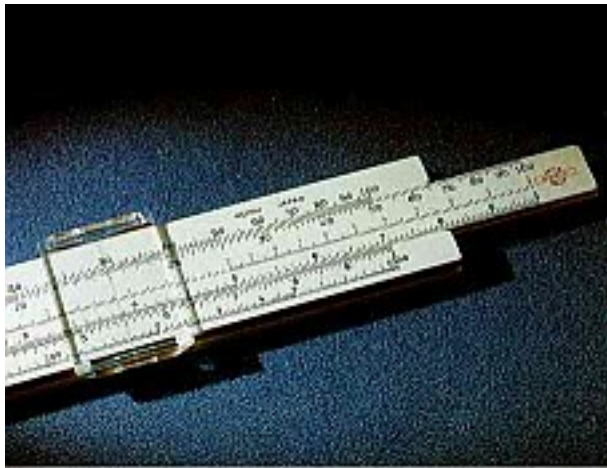
1	4	6	7	8	5	3	9	9
2	0/8	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/0	0/6	1/8	1/8
3	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/4	1/5	0/9	2/7	2/7
4	1/6	2/4	2/8	3/2	2/0	1/2	3/6	3/6
5	2/0	3/0	3/5	4/0	2/5	1/5	4/5	4/5
6	2/4	3/6	4/2	4/8	3/0	1/8	5/4	5/4
7	2/8	4/2	4/9	5/6	3/5	2/1	6/3	6/3
8	3/2	4/8	5/6	6/4	4/0	2/4	7/2	7/2
9	3/6	5/4	6/3	7/2	4/5	2/7	8/1	8/1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
0/2	0/4	0/6	0/8	1/0	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/8	0/0
0/3	0/6	0/9	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/1	2/4	2/7	0/0
0/4	0/8	1/2	1/6	2/0	2/4	2/8	3/2	3/6	0/0
0/5	1/0	1/5	2/0	2/5	3/0	3/5	4/0	4/5	0/0
0/6	1/2	1/8	2/4	3/0	3/6	4/2	4/8	5/4	0/0
0/7	1/4	2/1	2/8	3/5	4/2	4/9	5/6	6/3	0/0
0/8	1/6	2/4	3/2	4/0	4/8	5/6	6/4	7/2	0/0
0/9	1/8	2/7	3/6	4/5	5/4	6/3	7/2	8/1	0/0

2	4	4	5	3	2	6	6
8	2	9	6	5	1	3	3

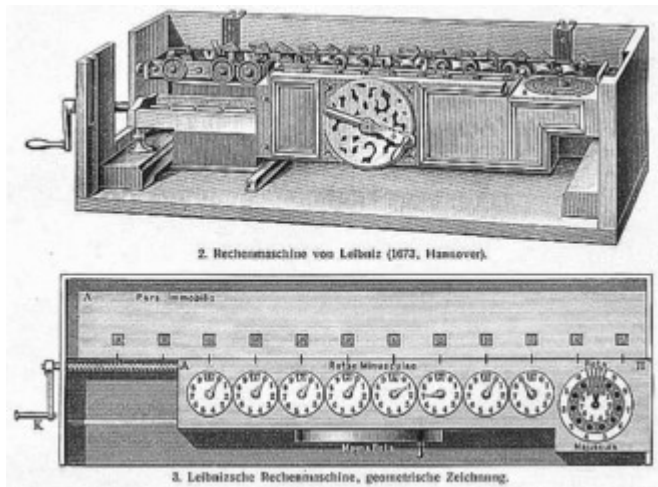
Arvutuslükati

- William Oughtred, Edmund Gunter
Edmund Wingate, Otis King j.t.,
1620-30



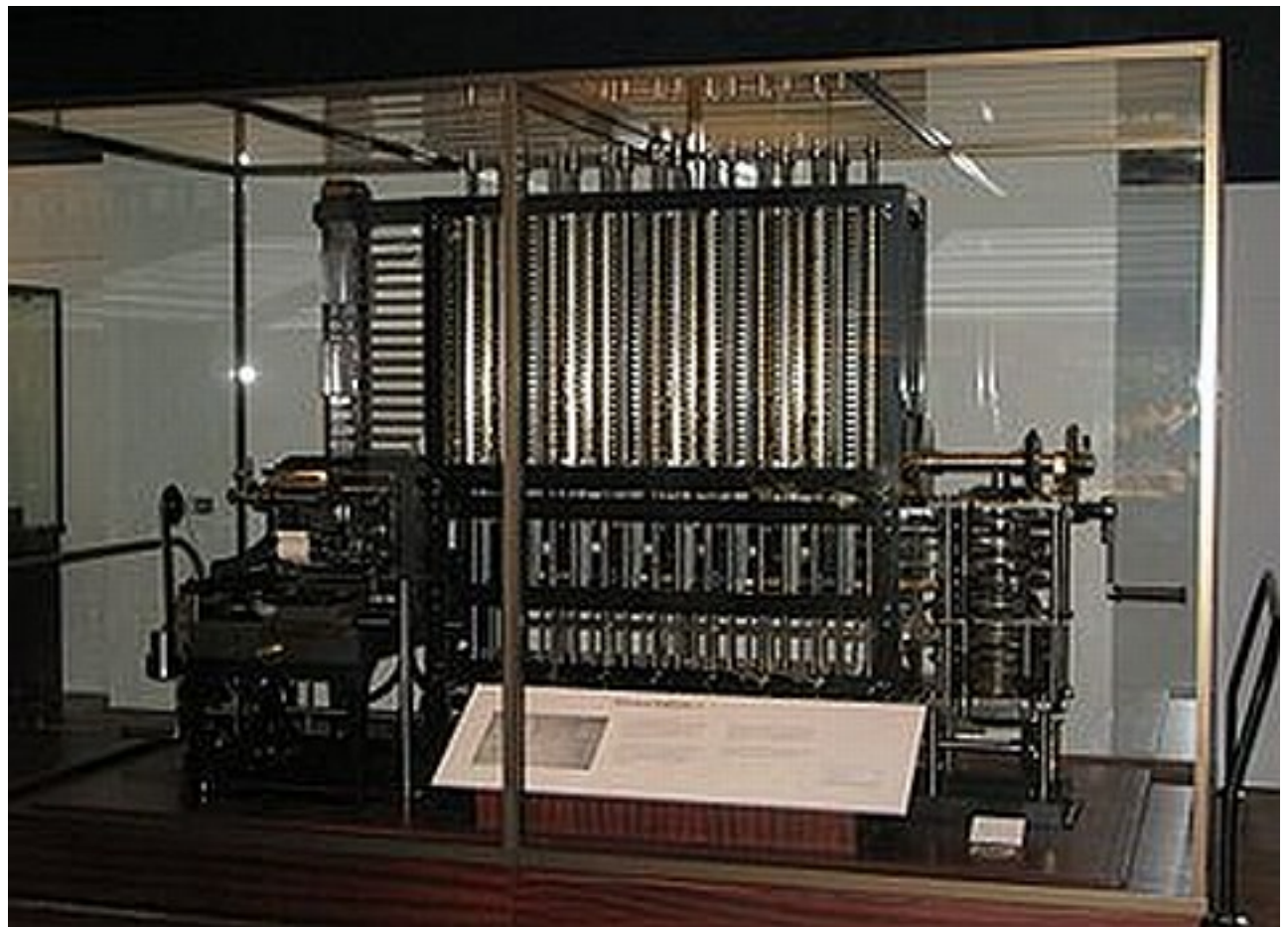
Aritmomeeter

- Pascal, 1668; Leibniz, 1671



Difference Engine

- Charles Babbage, 1822-32



Spetsialiseeritud analoogarvutid

- Kellad, planetaariumid, astrolaabid
 - Antikythera mehhanism, ca 125 e.m.a.
- Diferentsiaalvõrrandite lahendajad
 - Gaspard-Gustave Coriolis, 1836
 - James Thomson, 1876
 - Vannevar Bush, 1927
- Õhutõrjekahurite tulejuhtimisseade
 - Karl Papello, 1928

Programmeeritavad masinad

- Vendade Banū Mūsā'de muusikamasin, ca 850
- Al-Jazari, terve hulk vähem ja rohkem programmeeritavaid mehhanisme, ca 1200
- Joseph Marie Jacquard, kudumismasin, 1801

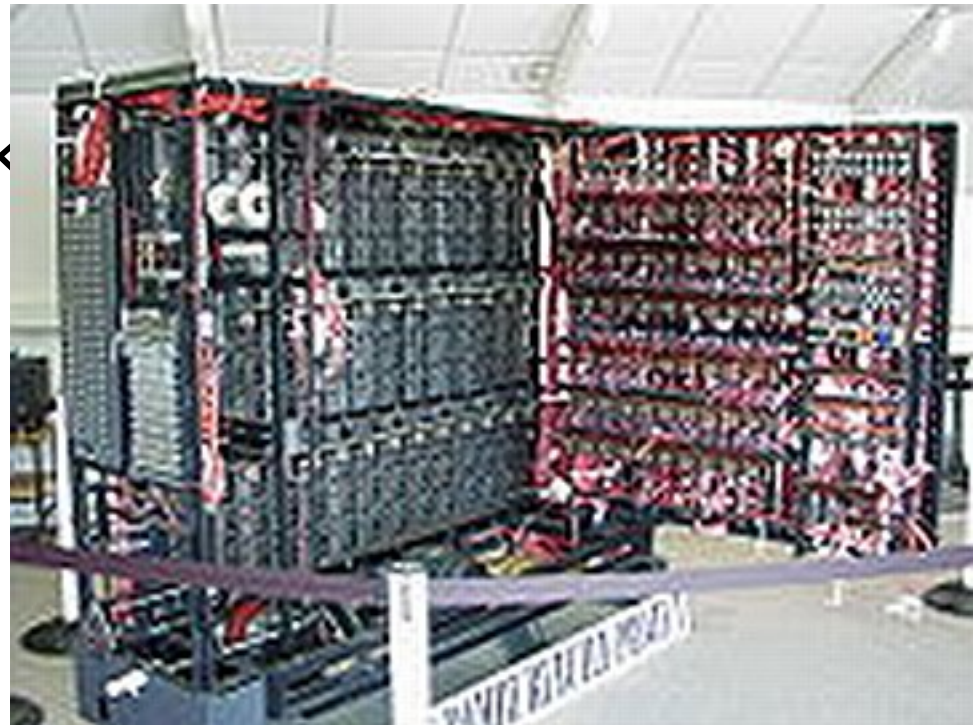


Analytical Engine

- Charles Babbage, 1832-42
- Eraldi mälu ja protsessor
 - 1000 mälupesa, 50-kohalised 10-arvud
 - neli tehet, võrdlused
- Eraldi perfokaartidelt programm ja sisendandmed
 - tingimused ja kordused
- Turingi-täielik!

Krüptograafia

- Enigma
 - Arthur Scherbius, ca 1920
- Bombe
 - Marian Rejewski, 1938
 - Alan Turing, 1939-1945



Sõjajärgne buum

- Zuze Z3 (Saksamaa), 1941, elektromehhaaniline, programmeeritav perfolindiga
- Atanassoff-Berry (USA), 1942, elektrooniline, mitteprogrammeeritav
- Colossus Mark I (UK), 1944, elektrooniline programmeeritav pistikkaablitega
- ENIAC (USA), 1946, elektrooniline, programmeeritav pistikkaablitega, esimene praktiliselt Turingi-täielik

Formaalne loogika

- Aristoteles (384-322 e.m.a.)
 - süllogismid
- George Boole (1815-1864)
 - lausearvutus
- Gottlob Frege (1848-1925)
 - predikaatarvutus
- David Hilbert (1862-1943)
 - Aksiomatiseerimine
- Claude Shannon (1916-2001)

Aritmeetika mittetäielikkus

- Giuseppe Peano (1858-1932)
 - aksiomaatiline aritmeetika
- Kurt Gödel (1906-1978)
 - predikaatarvutus on täielik (1930)
 - aritmeetika on mittetäielik (1931)

Arvutatavus

- Alan Turing (1912-1954)
 - Turingi masin, Turingi täielikkuse mõiste
 - peatumisprobleemi mittelahendus
- Alonzo Church (1903-1995)
 - lambda-arvutus

Allikaid

- Gerard O'Regan. A Brief History of Computing. Springer, 2008. 252 lk.
- Simon Singh. The Code Book. Anchor, 2000. 432 lk.
- David Kahn. The Codebreakers. Macmillan, 1967. 1164 lk. Täiendatud uustrükk Scribner, 1996.
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_computing
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_computing_hardware
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_computer_science