

#### Emeritus participant in C++ standardization

 Written ~175 papers for WG21, proposing such now-standard C++ library features as gcd/lcm, cbegin/cend, common type, and void t, as well as all of headers <random> and <ratio>.



- Influenced such core language features as alias templates, contextual conversions, and variable templates; recently worked on requires-expressions, operator<=>, and more!
- Conceived and served as Project Editor for Int'l Standard on Mathematical Special Functions in C++ (ISO/IEC 29124), now incorporated into C++17's <cmath>.
- Be forewarned: Based on my training and experience, I hold some rather strong opinions about computer software and programming methodology — these opinions are not shared by all programmers, but they should be! <sup>(3)</sup>

# "The Most Important Mathematician You've Never Heard Of"



"Scientists are a famously anonymous lot, but few can match [the] perverse and unmerited obscurity [of] the 20th-century mathematical genius Amalie [Emmy] Noether."

> Natalie Angier, The New York Times, 2012-03-26

#### Emmy Noether (1882-1935)

- Although she was a mathematician's daughter, she was not allowed to enroll in Univ. classes:
  - The academic senate warned that coed education would "overthrow all academic order." *E.g.*, a faculty member said, "What will our soldiers think when they ... find that they are required to learn at the feet of a woman?"
  - To which mathematician David Hilbert famously replied, "I do not see that the candidate's gender is an argument against her admission.... After all, we are a university, not a bathhouse."



[adapted from A. Borschel-Dan]

 Noether was at last officially permitted to study, but had to ask permission from each lecturer she attended.

#### At the start of her career

- After winning the right to matriculate, Noether earned a Ph.D. in 1907, but no faculty jobs were then open to women:
  - So she worked without pay for 7+ years.
    Then "hired" by Hilbert at the Univ. of Göttingen in 1915, but spent years

lecturing under his name, still unpaid



- Finally appointed *Lehrbeauftragte für Algebra* in 1923, she fled to the U.S.A. in 1933 to escape Nazi persecution.
- She "produced papers and theories at a staggering pace," including many rarely acknowledged contributions to works written by her students and colleagues.

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### In the USA, she joined Bryn Mawr, with ties to Princeton's IAS

 "Dr. Noether is the most eminent woman in mathematics in Europe and has had more students at Göttingen than anyone else in the department." — Dr. Marion Edwards Park

President, Bryn Mawr College

 "Miss Noether's methods of thinking and working ... were [to] recognize the unessentials [and] brush them aside.... This was ... far from a superficial achievement...."

> Dr. Ruth Stauffer, Noether's last doctoral student

## Some of Noether's significant contributions



"The development of abstract algebra, ... one of the most distinctive innovations of 20<sup>th</sup> century math's, is largely due to her – in her published papers, in lectures, and in ... influence on her contemporaries." – Nathan Jacobson

Nathan Jacobson

 Noether's Theorem [1915, pub. 1918] is "one of the most important mathematical theorems ever proved in guiding the development of modern physics, possibly on a par with the Pythagorean theorem."

— Leon Lederman & Christopher Hill

## "Emmy Noether saved General Relativity" w/ her theorem

- "[Since] 1915, General Relativity, a new ... way of thinking about gravity, had captured the attention of physicists.... But [this new theory had] difficulties which even Einstein could not resolve.
- "We would likely not be celebrating this landmark theory were it not for [Emmy Noether] who, at her prime, couldn't even secure a teaching role in her homeland because of her gender.
- "[Noether's Theorem provided] the mathematical breakthroughs that general relativity needed to win over physicists."

— Robert Lea

### But Noether is now recalled by relatively few of us

Her mathematical originality was "absolute beyond comparison"

— Bartel L. van der Waerden

• She "changed the face of algebra by her work."

— Hermann Weyl

 She "is ... the greatest woman mathematician who has ever lived; and the greatest woman scientist of any sort now living, and a scholar at least on the plane of Madame Curie."

Norbert Wiener





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