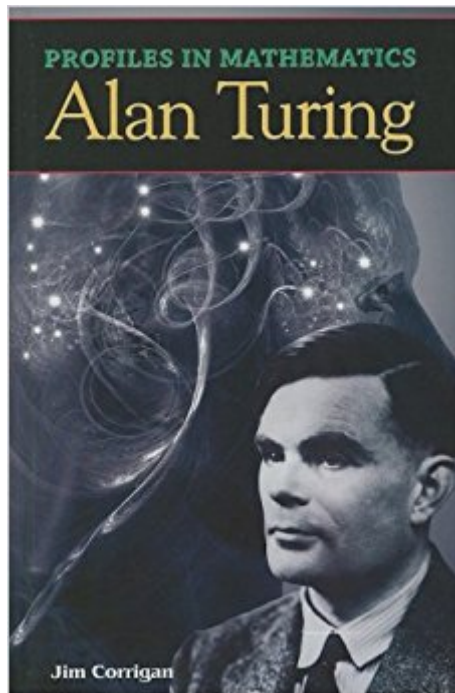




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Alan Turing (Profiles In Mathematics)



Synopsis

A young adult biography of mathematician and computer scientist Alan Turing

Book Information

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Age Range: 12 - 15 years

Grade Level: 7 - 10

Customer Reviews

Grade 8 Up
British mathematician Turing (1912–1954) contributed much to what we now call artificial intelligence and computer science. He worked during World War II as a code breaker and used his skills to solve complex German codes, especially the Enigma cipher. But his life was one of difficulty and challenges that often made it hard for him to work effectively. Sometimes his incredible shyness came across as aloofness. A homosexual relationship in 1952 caused him legal woes. It was against the law, and he pled guilty to gross indecency. He was sentenced to a year of probation and hormonal drug therapy. On June 7, 1954, Turing was found dead in his apartment. His death was ruled a suicide, although his mother claimed it was an accident. It occurred during a far more positive time in the man's life and remains controversial. Although this book is filled with many of the technical aspects of mathematics, it is also a story of one man's brilliance and passion. This well-written biography, complete with good-quality photos, gives insight into a man most readers know little about.
Karen Scott, Valley Intermediate School, Pelham, AL Copyright © Reed Business Information, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All

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Corrigan's descriptions of English mathematician Turing as sporting "ragged, wrinkled clothes" and few social graces will fit many readers' mental image of a numbers genius. But other aspects of this portrait push against stereotype, revealing a life marked by a turbulence more typically associated with writers or artists. Following insightful snippets from Turing's youth, Corrigan guides readers through his subject's work as an early computing visionary and, later, his now-legendary participation in World War II's Bletchley Park code-breaking project. Throughout, candid mentions of Turing's homosexuality help readers contextualize the scandal he endured after running afoul of the era's discriminatory legislation. Equal sensitivity distinguishes Corrigan's handling of Turing's death, officially (but not decisively) a suicide and, bizarrely, apparently staged to resemble a scene in the film *Snow White*. Illustrated with well-chosen photos, including one of the "father of computer science" casually eating cake at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, this nicely documented title bodes well for the Profiles in Mathematics series' stated aim to "lift mathematics off the page and out of the calculator." Grades 7-10. --Jennifer Mattson

Alan Turing's older brother was athletic, got good marks, and studied to become an attorney. At the time, scientific and mathematics were not admired professions - but that didn't stop Alan from pursuing them; he was also somewhat clumsy and unaware of any rules of good dress. In 1930 he received a scholarship to King's College in Cambridge - an impressive accomplishment. Their math department was among the best in England, and in 1935 he was awarded a fellowship there. Soon after he turned his attention to how a machine might simulate human thinking, then cryptography in 1937 while at Princeton. The following year he was awarded a doctoral degree and offered a position - Turing declined, wanting to return to England. There he went to work for their Code and Cypher School. Slightly more than a year later, Germany invaded Poland. German cryptographers were convince their code (Enigma) could not be broken. Both sender and receiver needed an Enigma machine and had to ensure the rotor settings of both matched. The Enigma machine had been invented in 1923 and made available for purchase around the world. Each machine contained three rotors, and each rotor had 26 different settings. Thus, the trio of rotors could be placed in any of 17,576 different configurations. The German military made their machines even more complex by

introducing two additional rotors. Only three at a time could be used, but the British analysts had no way of knowing which three were being used. They also added a plug-board with 26 jacks into which cables could be plugged - raising the combinations to over 1 trillion. Previously Polish analysts had learned that Enigma would never encode a letter as itself, and that German operators routinely included clues about the rotor setting they were using at the start of each message to ensure the intended recipient had correct rotor settings. The Poles also built electrical machines (bombes) to simulate each rotor setting. In 1940, Bletchley Park decrypted only 273 German Enigma, 1,344 in 1941, and 4,655 in 1942. German commanders started to suspect their system might have been compromised and ordered a series of modifications to thwart such. British analysts had to resort to trial-and-error methods to adjust. Turing wanted to quantify the probability of success of each potential solution so the likeliest solutions could be tried first - a process today known as sequential analysis. Bletchley Park built 60 bombes, but it still could take several days to find correct rotor settings for a particular message. Turing suspected a way to move faster was by exploiting Germany's blind faith in Enigma. Overuse of identical wording leaves messages vulnerable to 'probable-word attack.' Germans often ignored this basic rule - eg. methodically including "Heil Hitler!" in every message and routine repeating long phrases such as 'The weather forecast for today . . . ' Turing designed the British bombes to look for probable words and phrases. The bombes were about the height/weight of a large refrigerator and twice as wide; each contained slots for 108 Enigma-like rotors and required skilled workers to look after them. Turing et al grew so desperate they mailed a request directly to Churchill who directed compliance. After WWII, Turing turned to efforts to build a brain and developed a chess program using decision trees and numerical values for the various outcomes.

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