

Rechnen (und Schalten) mit Binärzahlen Nicht-Stellenwert-System: Stellenwert-System: MDCCCCLXXXIIII **MCMLXXXIV** Einer Tausender Hunderter Es gibt keine feste Stelle der Zahl-Zeichen in Bezug auf Zahl-Zeichen haben einen Ihren Wert feste Werte-Stelle Das Stellenwert-System basiert auf der 0! * LEUPHANA Aber woher kommt die Null "0"



- Die "0" ist nicht einfach nur nichts, trotz:
- Sie besetzt eine Stelle in einer Zeichenreihe von Zahlen (0... 01001100)
- Während das römische Zahlensystem für jeden Zahlenwert ein eigenes Zeichen hat, erlaubt die "0" die Veränderung von Werten von Zahlenzeichen, ohne das Zeichen zu ändern. (1 = 10)

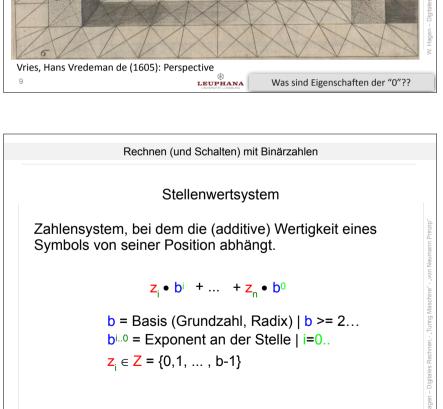
Mathematik-Historiker Brian Rotman vermutet, dass die "0" als "Stelle" erst nach der Einführung der "Zentral-Perspektive" in die darstellenden Künste in die Mathematik integriert werden konnte...



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UNVERSITÄT LÜNEBURG

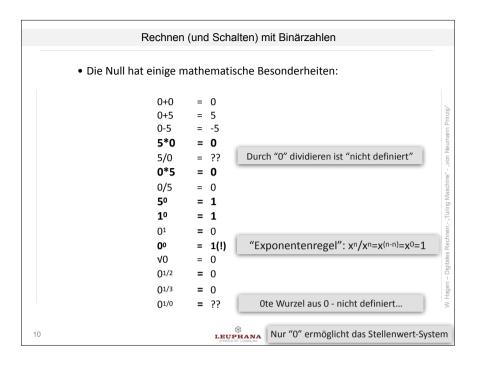
der so genannte Fluchtpunkt...

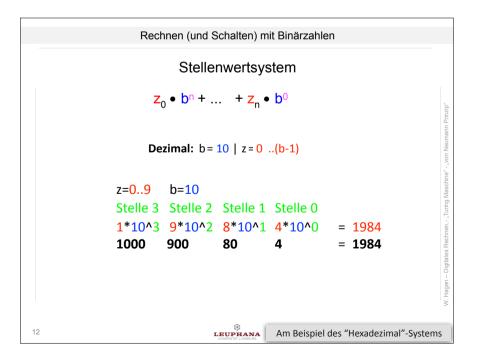




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Am Beispiel des Dezimal-Systems..





```
Stellenwertsystem

Z<sub>0</sub> • bn + ... + Z<sub>n</sub> • b0

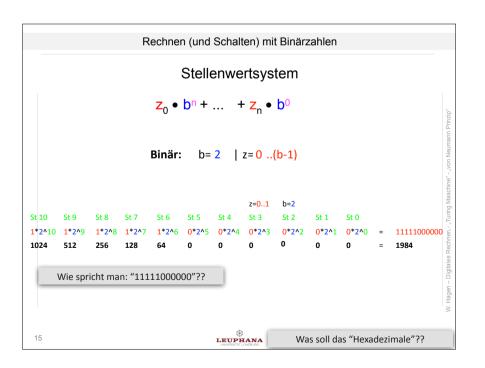
Hexa-Dezimal: b = 16 | z = 0 ..(b-1)

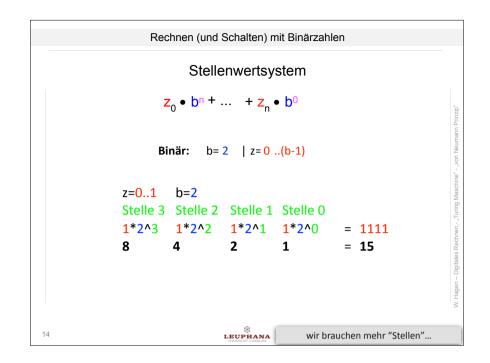
z=0..9,A..F b=16

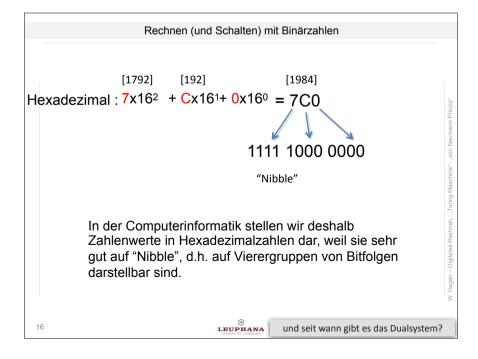
Stelle 2 Stelle 1 Stelle 0

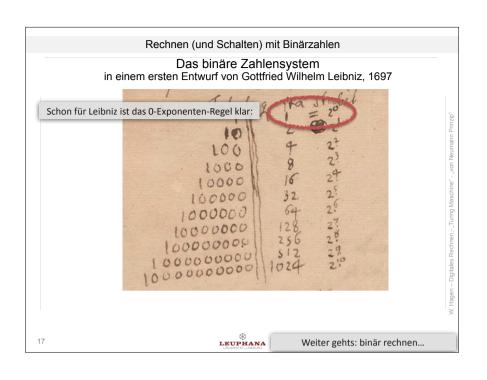
7*16^2 C*10^1 0*10^0 = 7CO

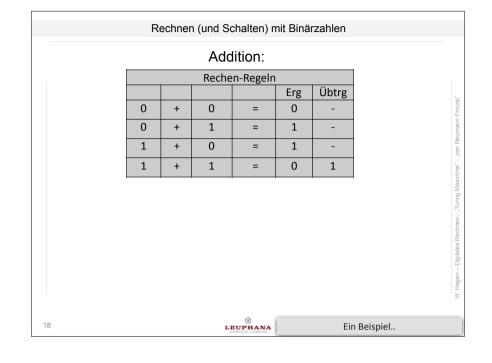
1792 192 0 = 1984
```

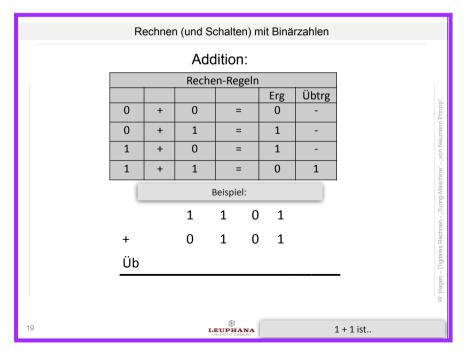


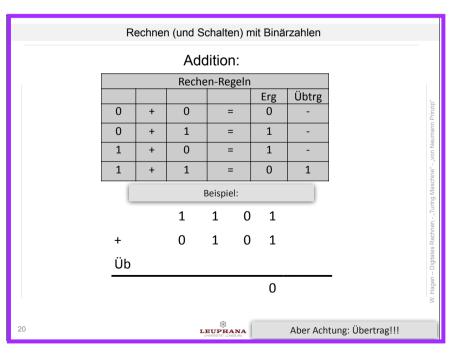


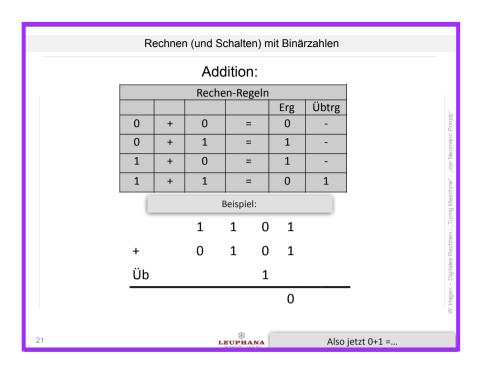


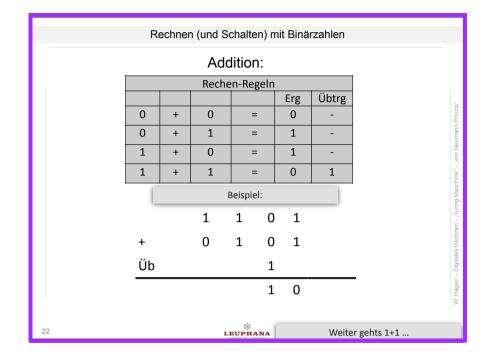


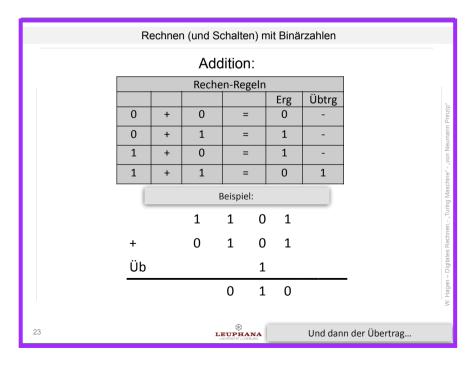


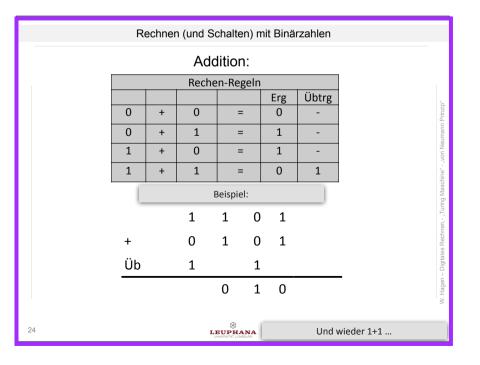


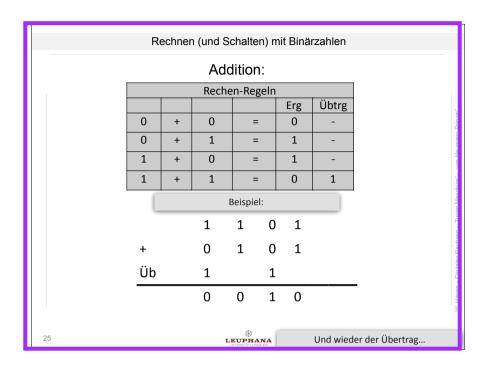


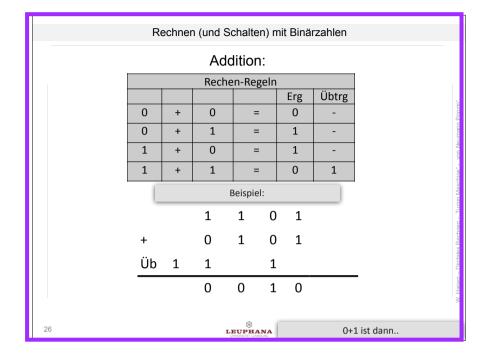


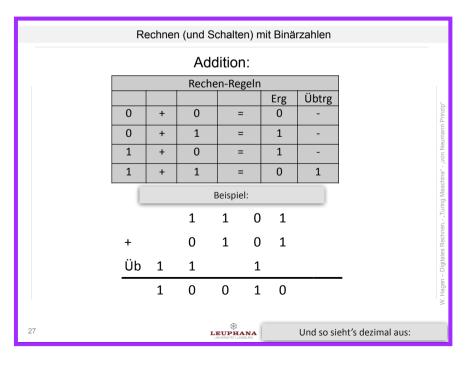


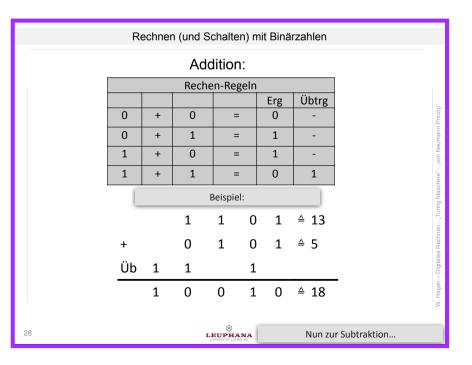


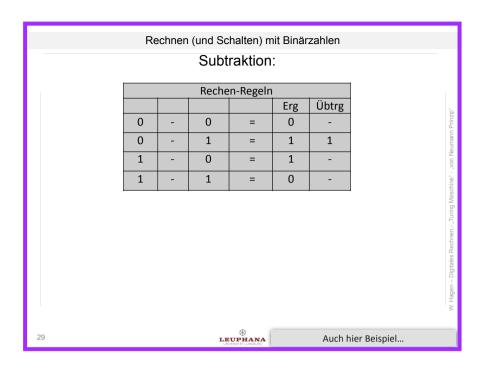


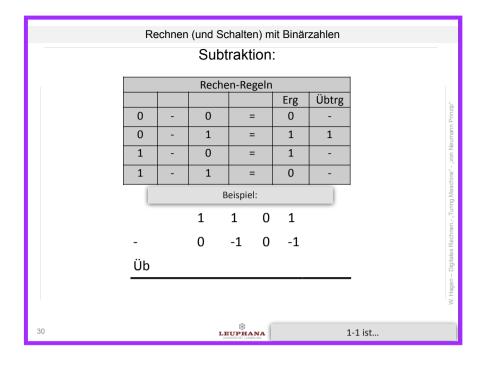


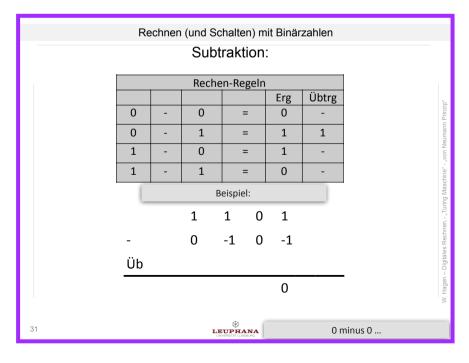


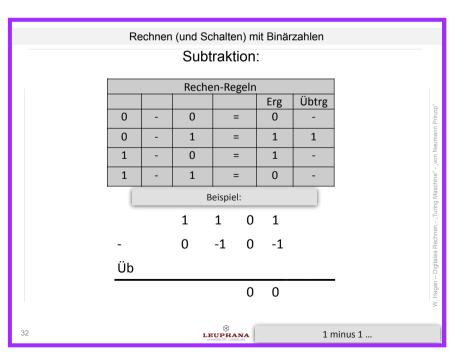


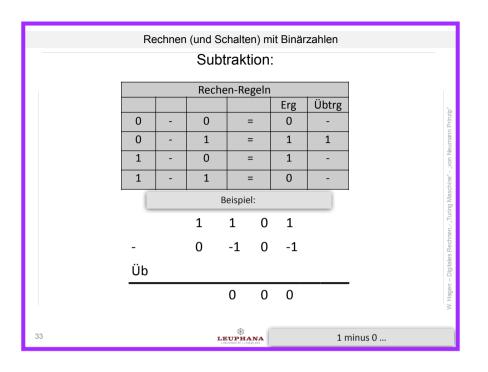


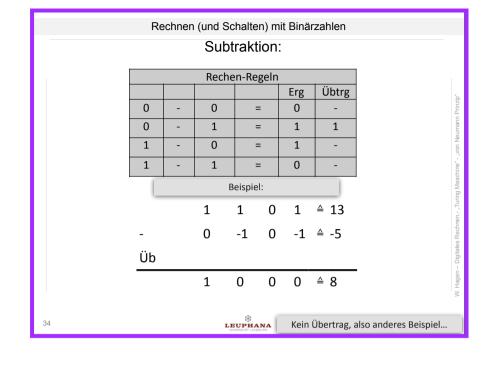


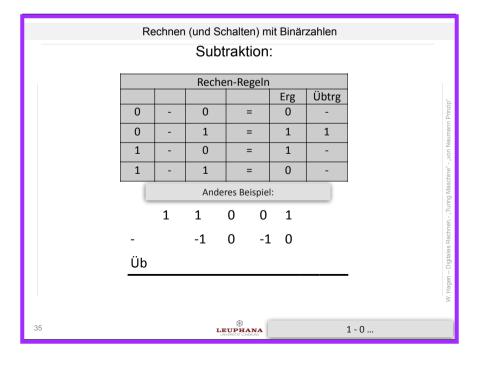


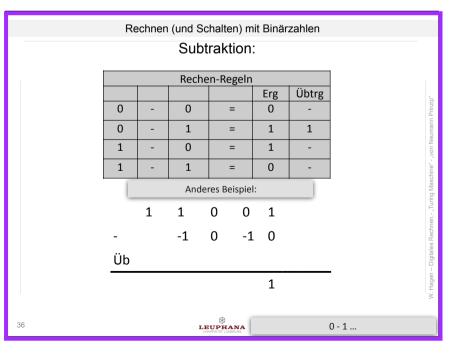


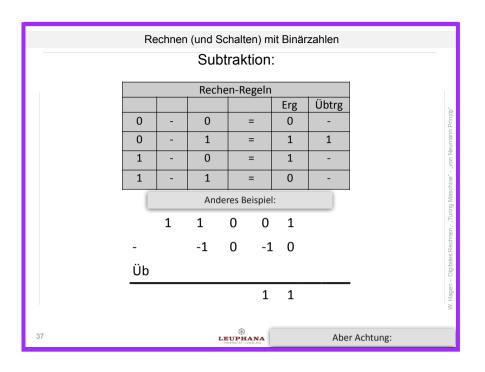


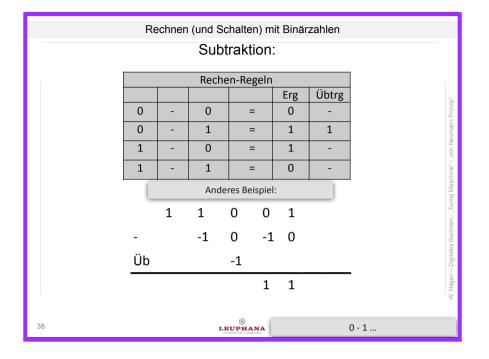


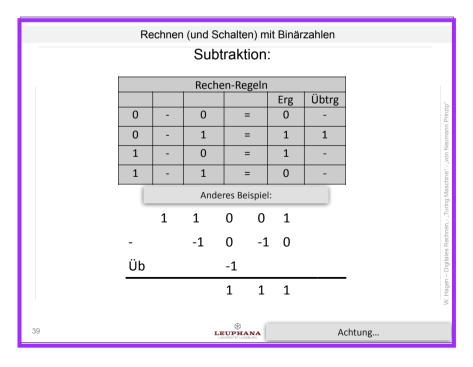


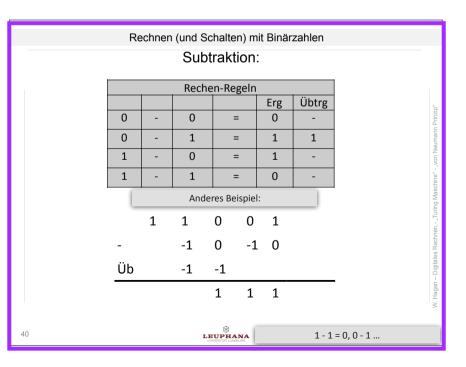


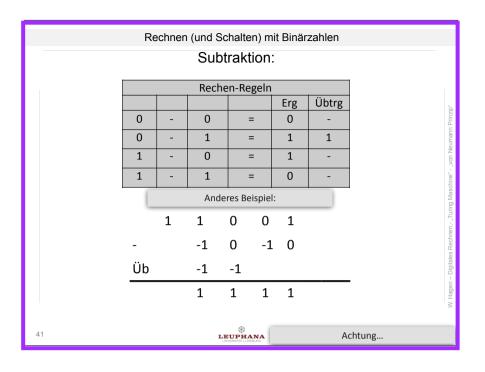


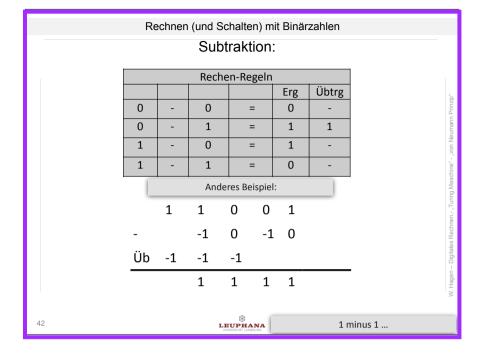


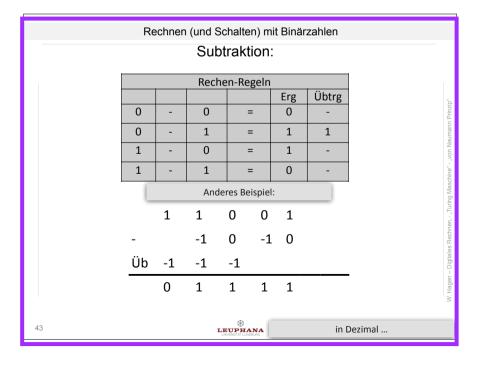


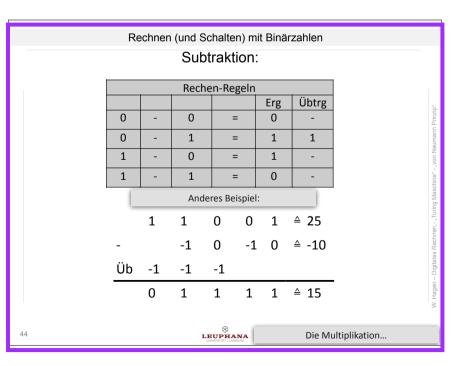


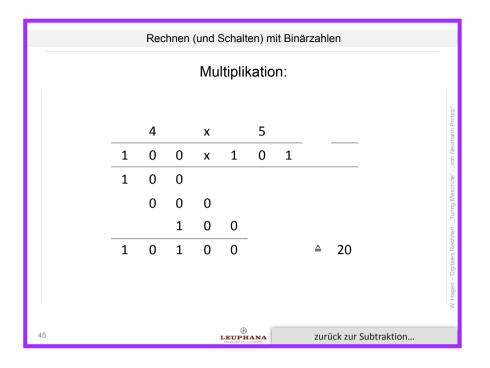




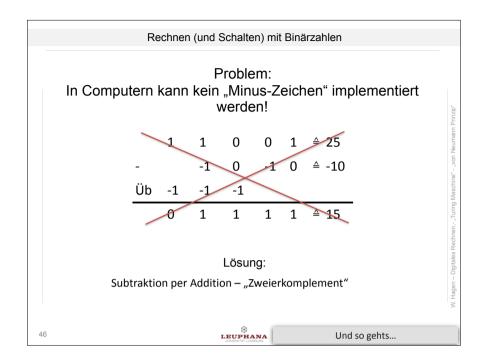




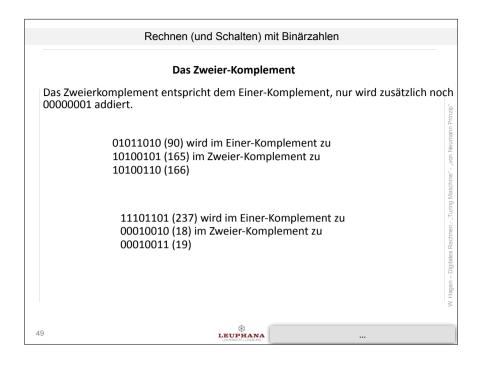


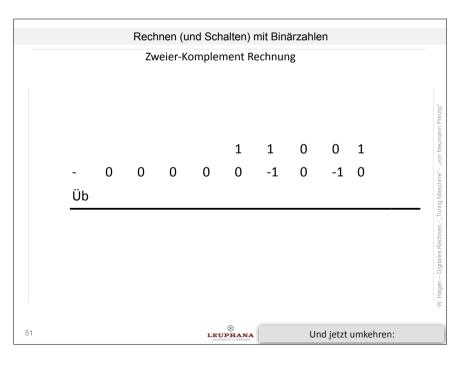


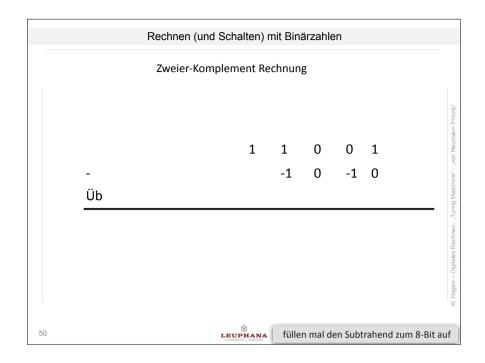


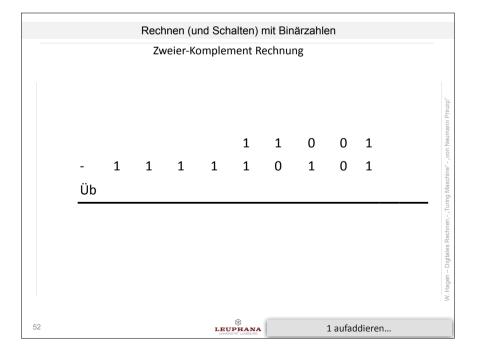


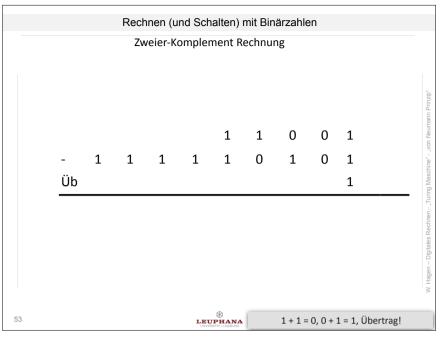


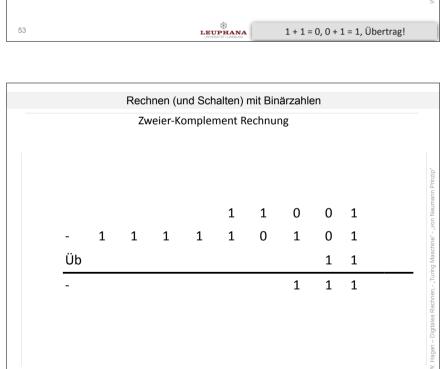




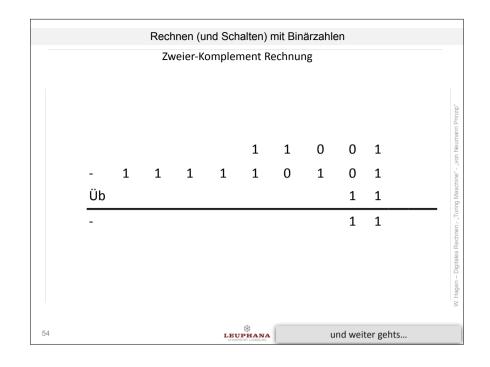


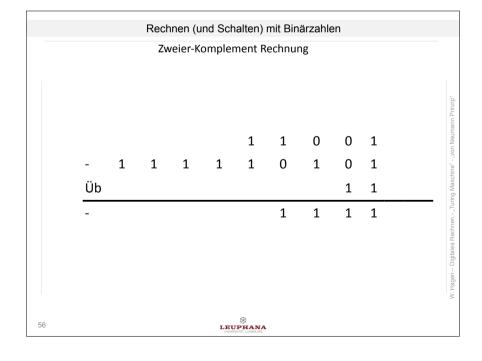


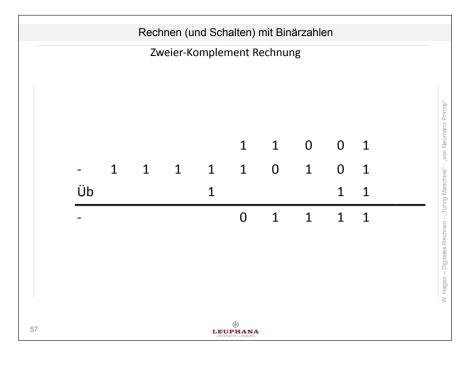


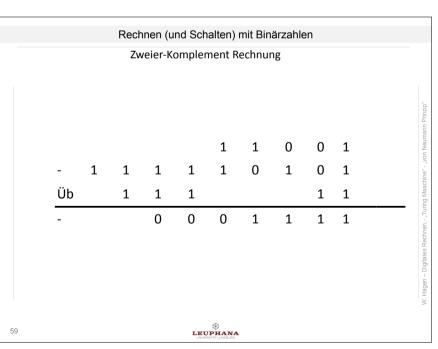


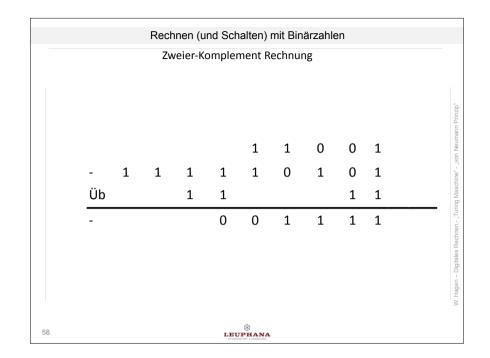
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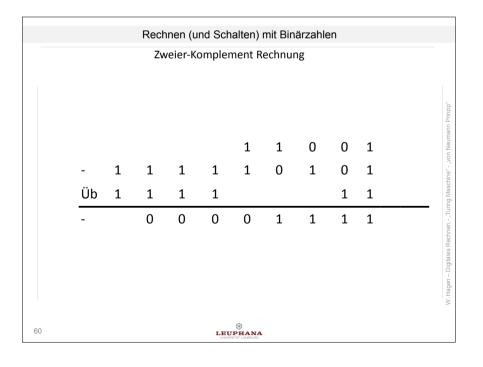


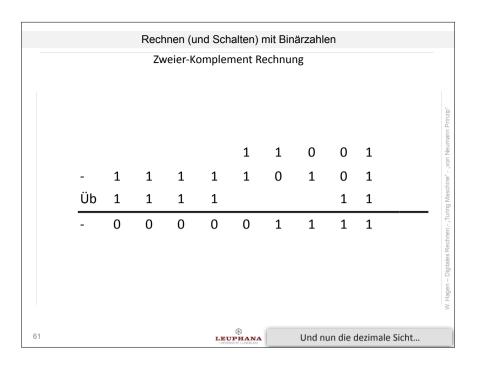


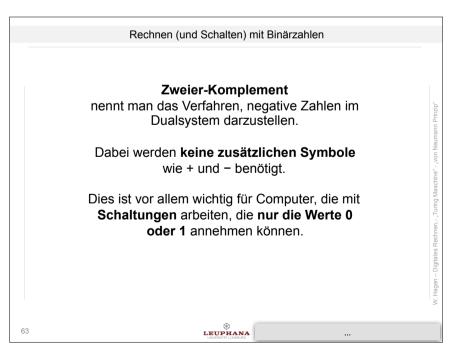


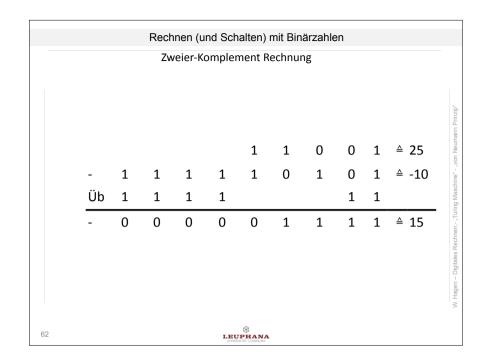


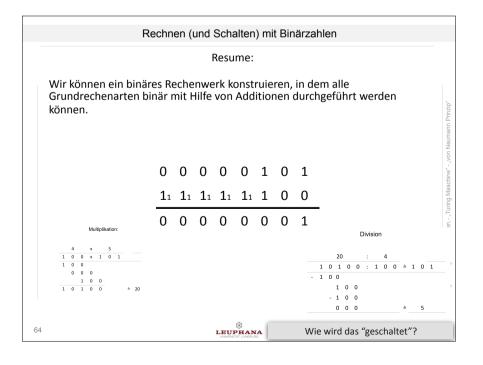


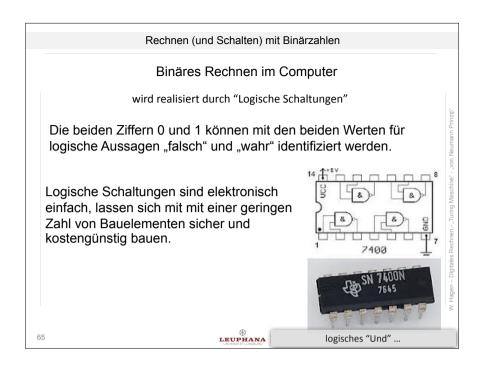


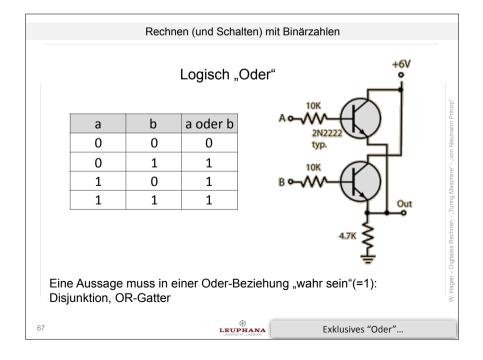


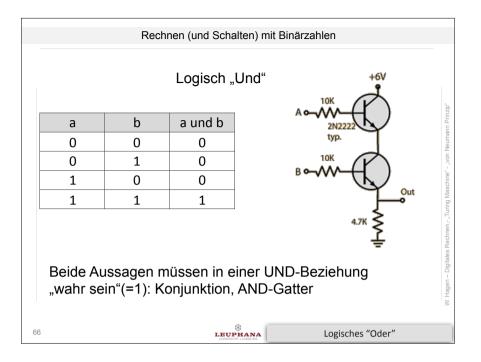


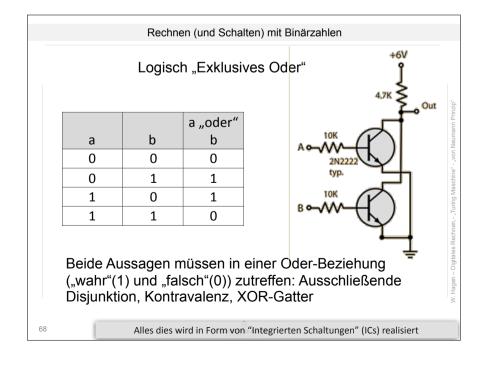


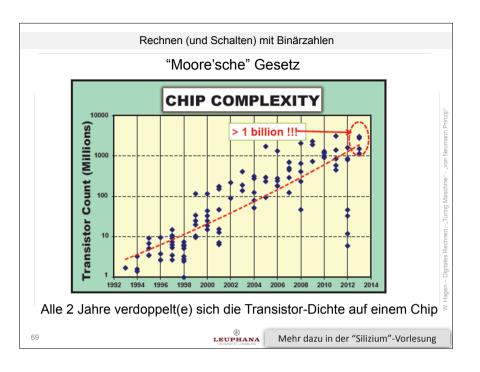
















David Hilbert

... (1862-1943) war ein deutscher Mathematiker. Er gilt als einer der bedeutendsten Mathematiker der Neuzeit.



In einer Rede auf dem internationalen Mathematikerkongress in Paris im Jahre 1900 listete er 23 ungelöste mathematischen Probleme auf, die die mathematische Forschung des 20. Jahrhunderts wesentlich beeinflusste.

Grundlagen-Probleme der Mathematik

Ein paar Probleme aus Hilberts Liste

Hilberts 6. Problem

Fragestellung: Wie kann die Physik axiomatisiert werden? Lösung: Unbekannt.



Hilberts 8. Problem

Fragestellung: Ist jede gerade Zahl größer als 2 als Summe zweier Primzahlen darstellbar? Lösung: Unbekannt.

Hilberts 2. Problem

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Fragestellung: Sind die arithmetischen Axiome widerspruchsfrei? Lösung: ??

LEUPHAN Für die Computer-Entwicklung entscheidend:

Grundlagen-Probleme der Mathematik

Hilberts Traum war es, eine widerspruchsfreie Mathematik zu konstruieren, die ihre Widerspruchsfreiheit vollständig aus sich selbst heraus begründen könnte.



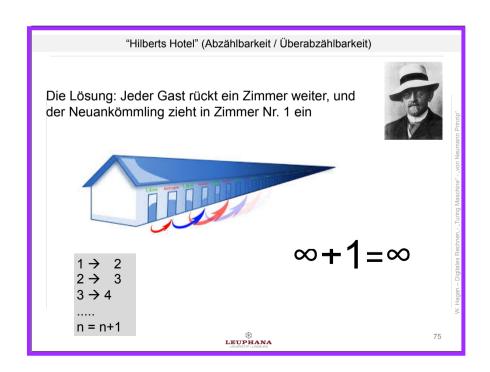
Ein schöne Probe auf eine mathematische Widerspruchsfreiheit ist die Frage, ob man unendliche Mengen (Zahlen, Mächtigkeiten) "konsistent" aufzählen kann

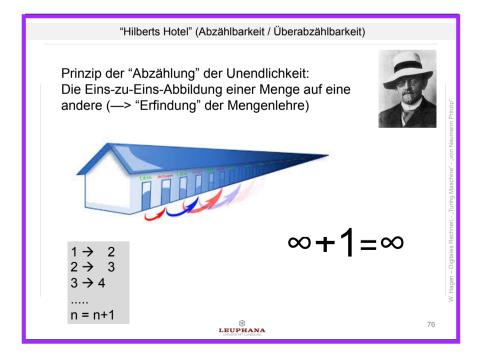
Ein klassisches Beispiel dafür ist bekannt unter "Hilberts Hotel" [Das Prinzip stammt allerdings vom Begründer der Mengenlehre, Georg Cantor (1845-1918)]

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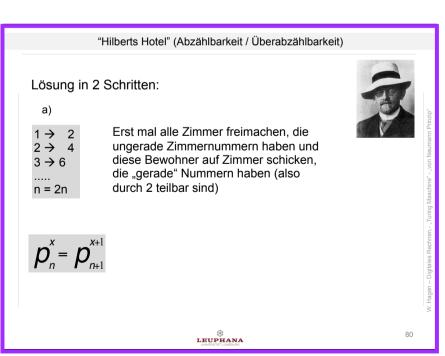












"Hilberts Hotel" (Abzählbarkeit / Überabzählbarkeit)

"Hilberts Hotel" (Abzählbarkeit / Überabzählbarkeit)

Lösung in 2 Schritten:

 $3 \rightarrow 6$

n = 2n



3, 9, 27, 81, ... Bus 1 31,32,33, 34, ...

5, 25, 125, 625, ... Bus 2 5¹,5², 5³, 5⁴, ...

7, 49, 343, 2401, ... Bus 3 71,72, 73, 74, ...

Jetzt möglich: Jeder Bus erhält eine Primzahl und seine Potenzen als Zimmernummer. (Primzahl-Unendlichkeits-Beweis: Euklid)



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Grundlagen-Probleme der Mathematik

Es sind die "gleichen" Unendlichkeiten – oder auch "gleich mächtige" Unendlichkeiten (genannt Aleph 0). X

Eine solche Unendlichkeit ist abzählbar z.B. durch eine vollständige Bijektion folgender Art:



Georg Cantor

{ 1,2,3,4,5,6... } { 100,200,300,400,500,600... }

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"Hilberts Hotel" (Abzählbarkeit / Überabzählbarkeit)



Es sind die "gleichen" Unendlichkeiten – oder auch die "gleich mächtigen" Unendlichkeiten, - genannt Aleph 0

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Grundlagen-Probleme der Mathematik

Georg Cantor ...

.. bewies, dass die Menge der natürlichen Zahlen { 1,2,3,4,5,6... }



Georg Cantor

... der Menge der rationalen Zahlen (Brüche) äquivalent ist.

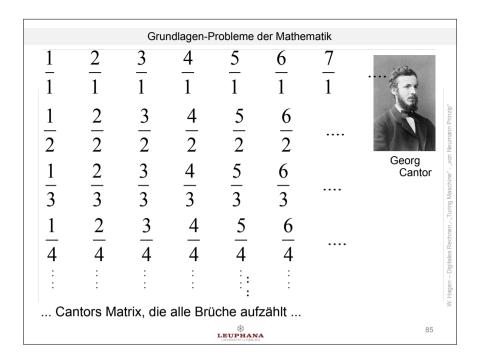
Verfahren: Der Diagonalisierungs-Beweis.

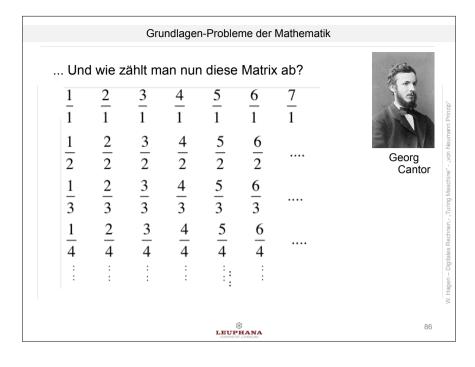
(Dieses Beweis-Verfahren führt uns zur Turing-Maschine...

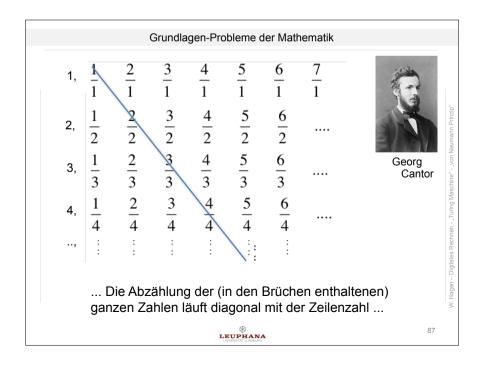
... also zum logischen "Urvater" des Computers ...)

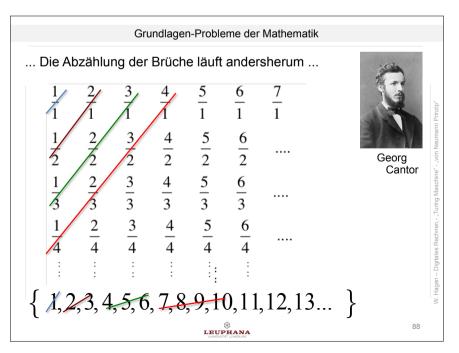
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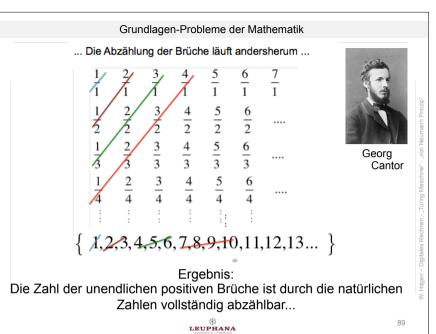
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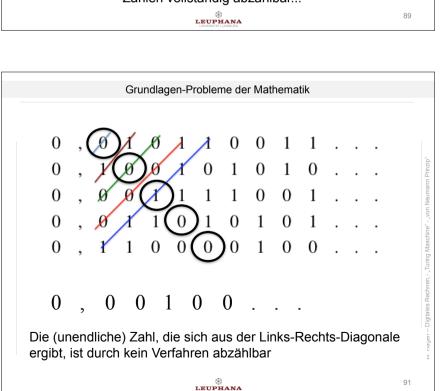


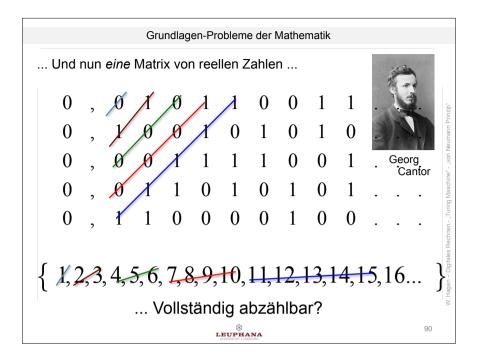


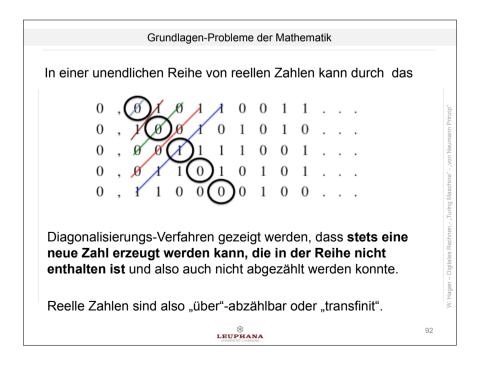


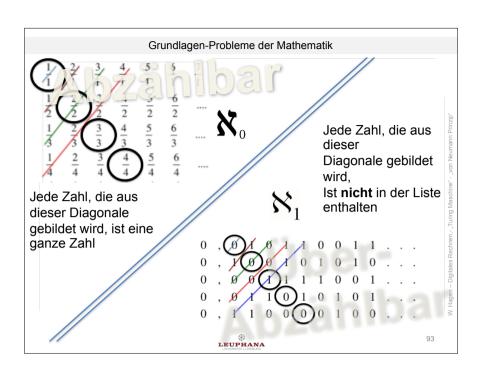




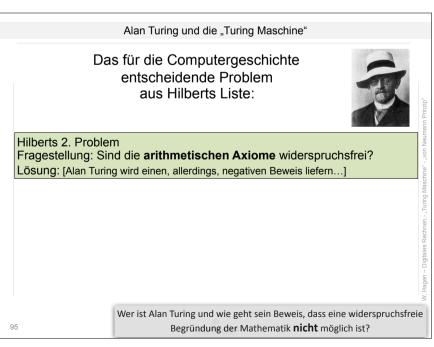


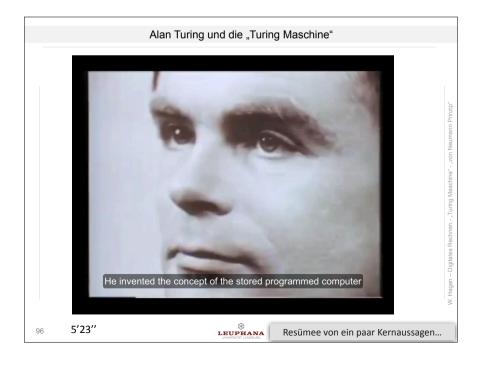












Alan Turing und die "Turing Maschine"

ON COMPUTABLE NUMBERS, WITH AN APPLICATION TO THE ENTSCHEIDUNGSPROBLEM

By A. M. Turing.

[Received 28 May, 1936.—Read 12 November, 1936.]

Turing Ideen über Rechenmaschinen im Jahr 1935 entstanden, als er ein tiefes und verborgenes Problem in den Grundlagen der mathematischen Logik zu lösen versuchte, - Hilberts "Entscheidungsproblem".

Um die Jahrhundertwende 1900 hatte der deutsche Mathematiker David Hilbert gefragt: 'Ist die Mathematik entscheidbar? Gibt es eine definitive Methode, die im Prinzip auf jede Behauptung angewandt werden kann und die richtige Entscheidung garantiert, ob die Behauptung wahr ist?'

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Was heisst "Methode"?

Alan Turing und die "Turing Maschine"

ON COMPUTABLE NUMBERS, WITH AN APPLICATION TO THE ENTSCHEIDUNGSPROBLEM

Bu A. M. TURING.

[Received 28 May, 1936.—Read 12 November, 1936.]

Turing bewies, dass eine simple Maschine, auf stellenwertiger Schreibweise basierend, in der Lage ist, jede denkbare mathematische Berechnung vorzunehmen, sofern diese Berechnung durch einen Algorithmus repräsentiert werden kann.

(REUPHANA

und was ist der Zweck der Übung?

Alan Turing und die "Turing Maschine"

ON COMPUTABLE NUMBERS, WITH AN APPLICATION TO THE ENTSCHEIDUNGSPROBLEM

By A. M. Turing.

[Received 28 May, 1936.—Read 12 November, 1936.]

Turing eine unwiderlegbare 'Methode', - dabei er geht zweistufig vor.

Im ersten Schritt erfindet er eine Maschine, die "Entscheidungen" trifft.

Im nächsten Schritt prüft er, ob die Entscheidungen, die diese Maschine trifft, durch eine weitere Maschine des gleichen Typs überprüft werden kann. Er beweist: Nein, unmöglich!

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Noch einmal anders gesagt:

Alan Turing und die "Turing Maschine"

ON COMPUTABLE NUMBERS, WITH AN APPLICATION TO THE ENTSCHEIDUNGSPROBLEM

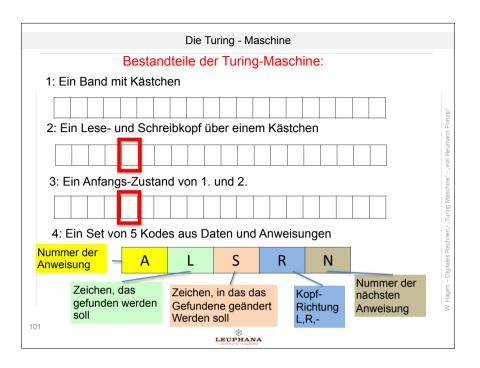


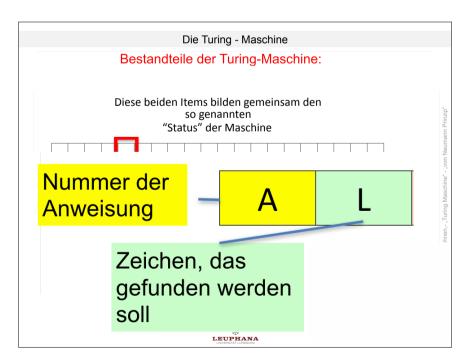
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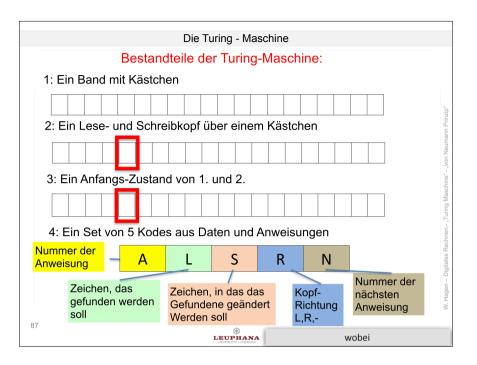
Sein Aufsatz sollte zeigen, dass eine bestimmte Aufgabe unmöglich ist, aber das ist sehr schwer zu machen und zu verstehen. Die meisten Leute würden denken, dass wenn Leute versucht haben, etwas zu tun und dann gescheitert sind, es zur Genüge zeigt, dass es unmöglich war, was sie versuchten. Aber das ist nicht der Fall. Es könnten ja eines Tages jemand kommen und zeigen, wie's geht. Was Alan demonstrieren wollte und was ihm zu demonstrieren gelang, war, dass eine bestimmte Aufgabe niemals durchgeführt werden kann.

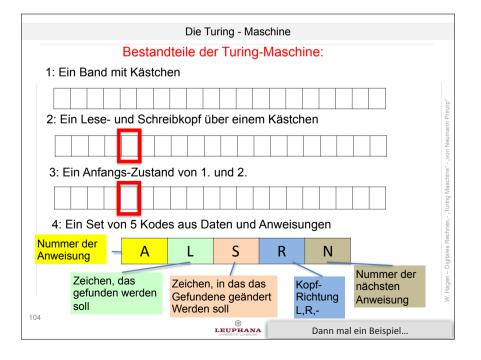
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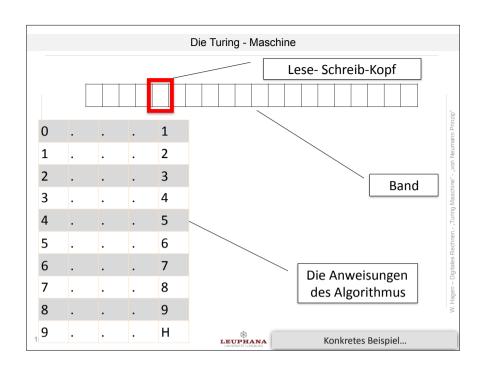
Also ein Negativbeweis! - Aber erstmal: wie funktioniert die Maschine...

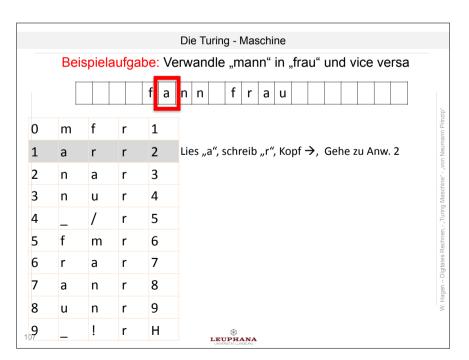


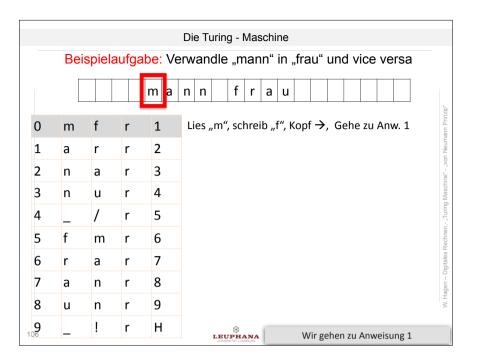


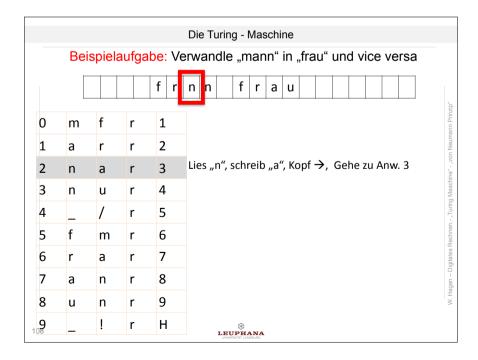


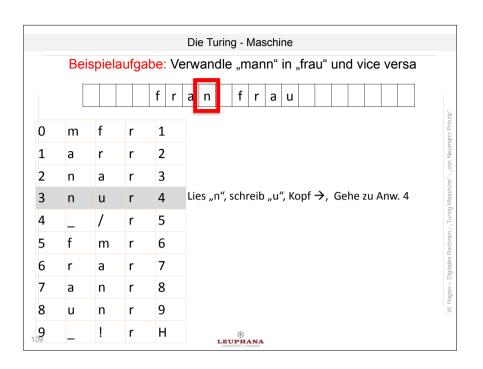


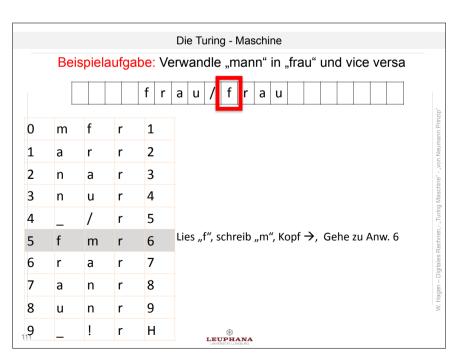


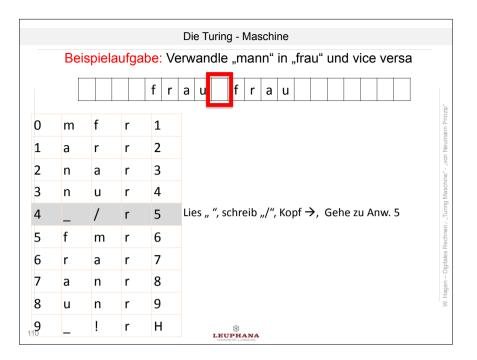


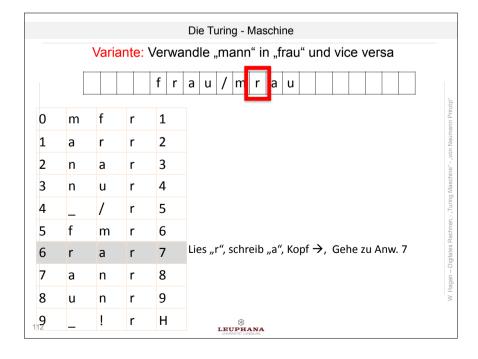




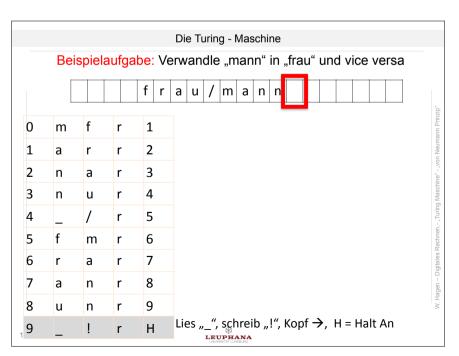


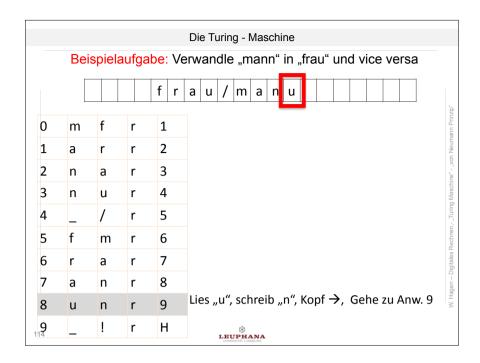


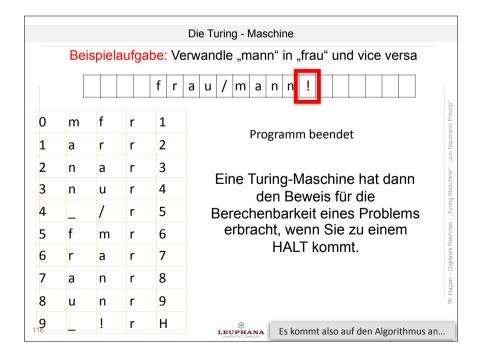




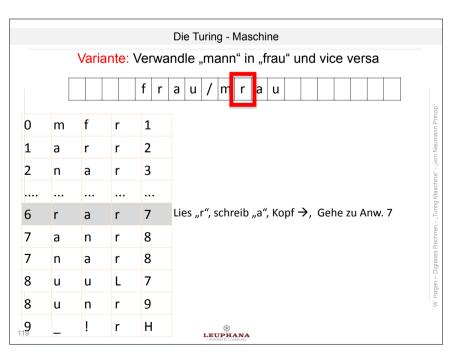


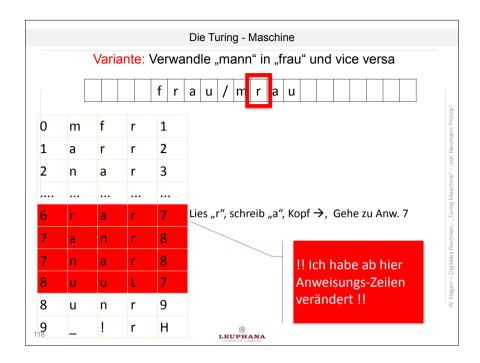


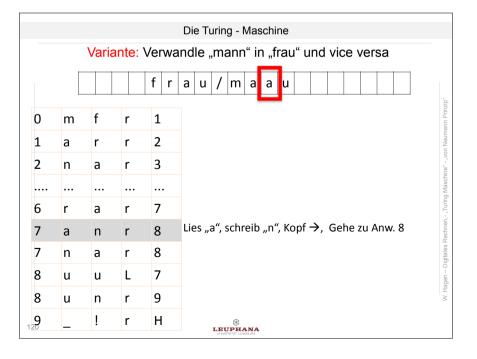




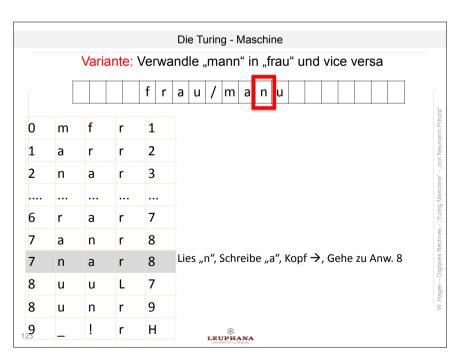


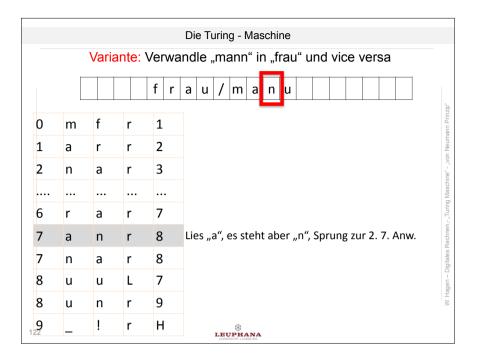


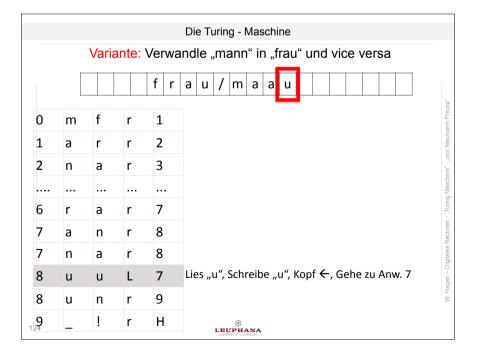


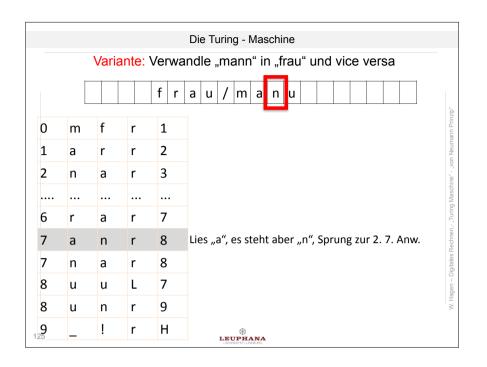


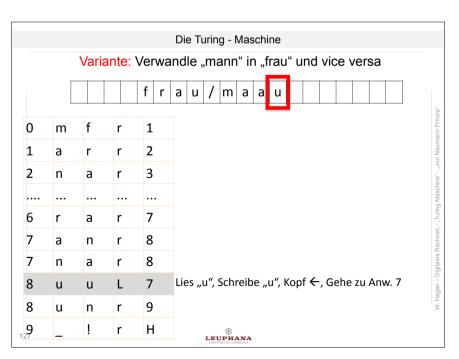


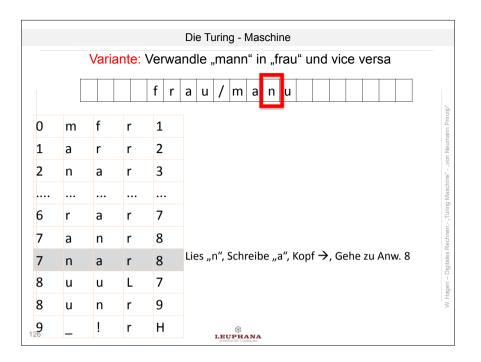


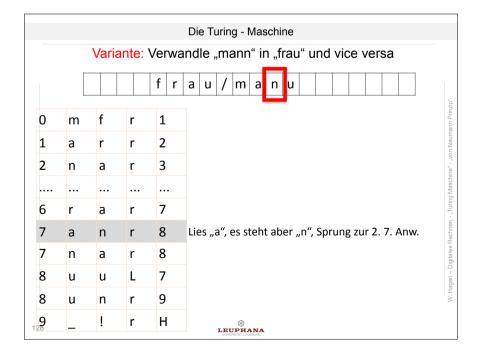


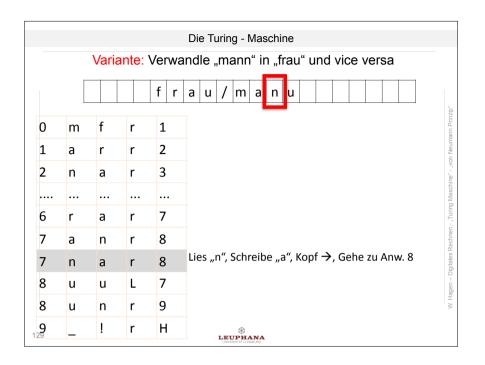




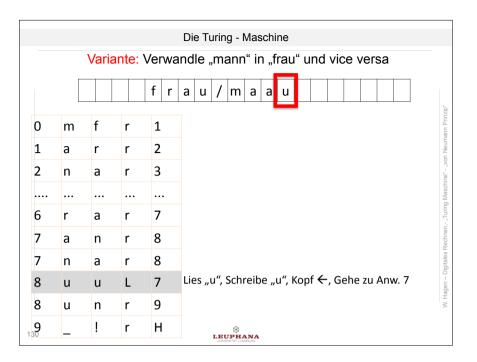


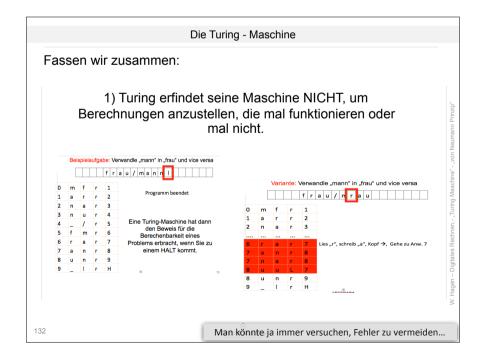


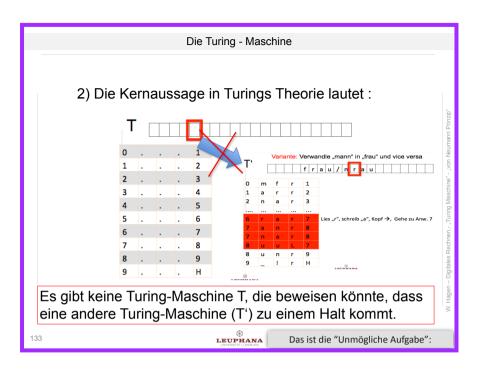


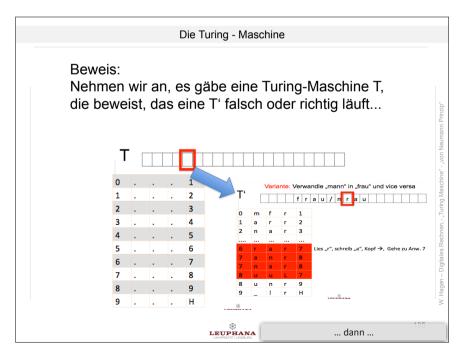




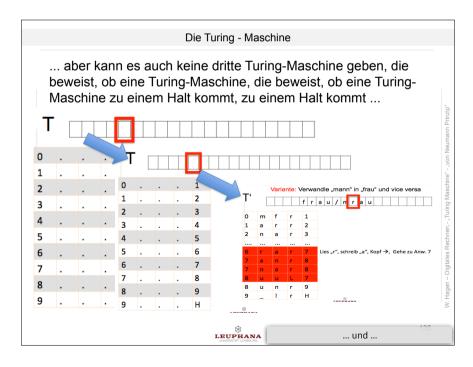


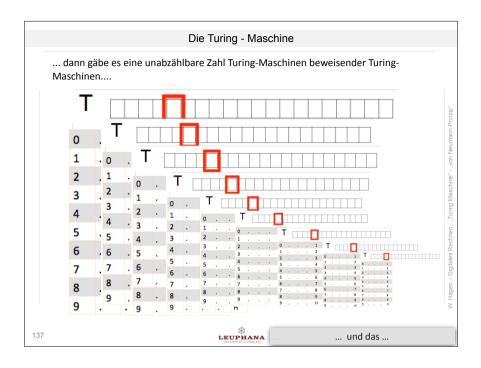


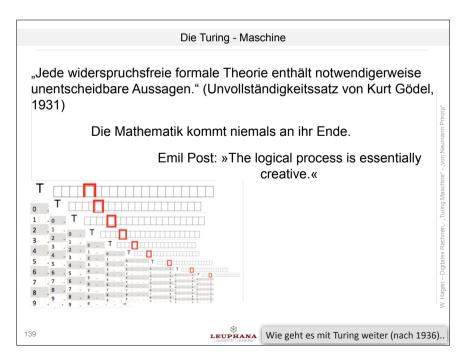


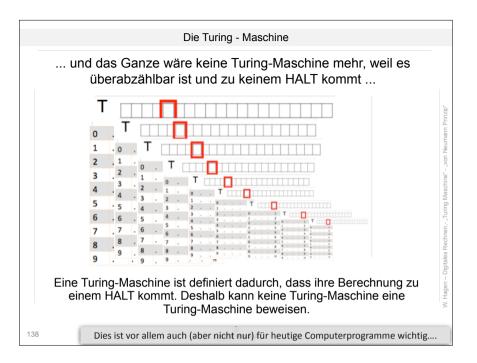














Transcript des Film-Tons

Well, Turings ideas didn't just stop at the technical field of mathematics and logic. His vision was much larger than that. And the thing, that really drove him on, was thinking: "What is a mental process?" What is any process by which by thinking we could arrive at any conclusion at all. What are our brains doing when we are thinking. And that was the argument in the background, of this paper that he then wrote in 1935 and 36 and his argument was that any mental process whatever seeming the brain works in some definite way, it must do, it must have a mechanical basis to it. Then it must be something which could be simulated by a Turing Machine. So he had a way of formulating what any possible mental process must be. That was his general argument And that's the argument which looms large and larger in his thought and is now the basis of his ideas about artificial intelligence. Yes, it was very surprising that Turing could do this.

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The key was an encyphering machine called Enigma. Enigma machines were produced by the thousand and used by the entire german military system. Every U-Boot carried one to receive operational orders. To stop the U-Boots, Enigma had to be broken. Enigma was the most advanced enciphering device of its time. It encoded messages via an electro-mechanical system incorporating moving wheels or rotors. A character typed on the keyboard was send electrically and the coded equivalent was read off a illuminated panel. The rotors change their relative position during encipherment to scramble the patterns the codebreaker looks for. The cypher-circuits also went through a plank-board which switched letter-pairs. Rotor and plank-board configurations were changed at regular intervals. Sometimes daily. The codebreakers task was to identify the start-positions of the rotors and unravel the plank-board's set-up. The difficulties were formidable. And one can say how many different possible states were for the machine which was in the order of 10 raised the power of 19, in other words, that is a 1 followed by 19 zeros, if my memory is correct.

He was a complete outsider to the field of mathematical logic. All the experts in that field America or Germany, they had never heard of him. He was only 23. He was a none the the mathematical world and yet he came up with his idea which really changed the field; was completely accepted and is now the foundation of modern computer science. But, why could he do this? I mean, apart from being clever. I think, the thing is he had his underlying fascination with the whole question of how to describe the mind. What the mind is.

A convoy at sea. One of the lifelines upon which the united nations war effort relies. Obviously the worlds backoffense must be kept constantly applied with food and materials of all kind. Admiral Dönitz and the german Navy are determined to see that these supplies don't get through. And the U-Boot is certainly Hitlers most effective weapon. The U-Boot infact forms one of the most powerful threads to allied victory. The Nazi High Command was determined to avoid the repetision of the debacle of the first world war when british intelligence routinely decoded german military signal traffic.

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And I think the U-Boot-Enigma which had an extra wheel was more like the 10 to 22. Approximately. That give you some idea but it doesn't give you the full idea because clearly you couldn't possibly work through all those possibilities. That would be known as the "british museum attack" on the system. Exhaustive attack. You have to break down the attack in some way and of course that's what we were doing. Halfway between Oxford and Cambridge, Bletchley Park was the headquarters of the war time british code breaking effort. Mathematicians, chess-players, linguists, statisticians and engineers were recruited from all over Britain. At its hight the Bletchley operation involved ten thousand people. Alan Turing was one of the first to arrive. He was interested in code and cyphers from school anyway and it is an amazing thing, that after thinking about these abstract processes and methods that he was doing and thinking about by the idea of the Turing Machine he found himself now actually responsible for real methods in a very real world.

In fact, the most sophisticated methods and processes that ever been thought of and the most complicated mechanical ideas that probably ever been used and in fight against the german Enigma machine. Turings most important contribution I think, was part of the design of the "bomb", the crypto-analytical machine. He had the idea that you could use in effect the theorem in logic which sounds to the untrained ear rather absurd, namely that from a contradiction you can deduce everything. The bronze goddesses were electro-mechanical machines set in bronze cabins. With up to 30 rotating drums equating to the rotors of 10 Enigma machines. These checked intercepted messages at high speed against different possible encipherments. Turing would draw up a menu of possible combinations. Then operators, like Mary Stuart. These bombs helped break Enigma messages from late 1940 on. Well, of course, for anyone who wanted to get on with scientific research, as Turing did, the war could have been a just a terrible waste of time. An in some ways it must have been for Alan Turing.

⊕ LEUPHANA

Ende der Vorlesung

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But it gave him an awful lot in a very amazing way. You see, at Bletchley, you'd seen by the end of the war thousands and thousands of people thousands of machines, all working away at these special sophisticated methods. These processes that he and other people had developed. An enormous scale, Now, what he could see, as probably no one else could see, is, that all these different methods and processes all these special machines could in fact be programs for one universal machine. War time code breaking was of course a life and death matter. Speed was everything. And towards the end of the war, cryptoanalytic machine like the Colossus used electronics, because they were so much faster that the older electro-mechanical systems. Turing saw, that electronics were the key to realising his dream of a universal machine of real life programmable computer.

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