

More on Abstraction...Florence Nightingale, "The Passionate Statistician" (Cook, 1913)







b) *How do you think the visual was constructed? mathematically?*

• <u>simila</u>to a pie chart -in a pie chart, the radius is constant

-the total area is proportionally divided among categories to show their relative frequency

-for example, if one category has twice as many items, then its piece of the pie chart is twice as big as any othe

• <u>differences</u>

-the circle is divided into angles or wedges; each wedge has the same size for each category

-radii differ, but there is still a constant of proportionality between the wedges -the square root of a category's frequency determines the wedges' radii. c) What limitations do you think statistician's, at this time, had in the construction of polar area charts?

d) If inspired, what could you dream of doing with this information?

More on Abstraction...

Alan Turing

- born 1912, London, England to upper, middle-class parents
- symbolic logic as an applied mathematics
- responsible for the technological developments of the 20th century
- pivotal role in deciphering Germa*Enigma* codes during WWII allowing German Uboat communications to be determined
- proposed that computers would rival the human brain



Bombe, designed by Alan Turing to decipher *Enigma* codes



Activity: Deciphering & Encoding

Consider the following simple *cipher*:

Use this cipher to evaluate the following:



A Final Thought...'Food' for You

d) How could you build upon or modify this form of decryption/encryption? What purpose(s) could it serve?

Color reveal 1.galleryitem

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