



CURRICULUM ALAN TURING

CELIA ARENAS FERRER 4D

ABOUT ME

I am a British mathematician, logician and cryptographer, considered one of the fathers of modern computing and precursor of artificial intelligence. My work has been fundamental for the development of theoretical computing, establishing the mathematical bases that allow us to understand how computers work.

Throughout my career, I have specialized in solving complex problems through the use of logic and mathematical reasoning. During World War II, I applied my knowledge in cryptography to decipher enemy codes, contributing decisively to the allied effort.

PERSONAL DETAILS

+ I was born on June 23, 1912 in London, United Kingdom. Since I was a child I showed a great interest in mathematics and science.

+ I died on June 7, 1954 in Wilmslow, England, at the age of 41. Years after my death, my work was recognized as one of the most important in the history of computing.

EDUCATION

I studied at prestigious universities such as Cambridge and Princeton, where I developed my main research.

University of Cambridge

I studied Mathematics at the University of Cambridge, where I stood out for my ability to solve complex problems and for my interest in logic and probability. During this stage I began to develop ideas that would later be fundamental for computer science.

Princeton University

Then I continued my studies at Princeton University, in the United States, where I did a doctorate in Mathematics. There I deepened the study of mathematical logic and computer theory, expanding my research and consolidating the foundations of my future discoveries.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

1936 – Turing machine

In 1936, I created a theoretical and imaginary machine, known as the Turing machine, that allowed me to describe how to decompose logical problems into basic instructions executed step by step. This is considered the first theoretical computer model in history, which although it does not resemble any of today's computers, began a new era.

World War II – Enigma

In World War II, the Nazis created an encryption machine called Enigma, which encoded the important messages that were sent to each other. I, on the Allied side, had the mission of decrypting them, developing machines that, using automated methods, managed to decrypt them. This, apart from taking another big step in technology, helped save millions of lives and shorten the war.

1950 - Turing Test

I developed the Turing Test, a proposal to determine if a machine can show intelligent behavior equivalent or indistinguishable from that of a human being. I presented it in 1950 in my article "Computing Machinery and Intelligence", where I raised a fundamental question: "Can machines think?". It consists of an evaluator talking in writing with a machine and with a person without knowing which is which; if he cannot distinguish them, it is considered that the machine has demonstrated intelligent behavior similar to humans.

Morphogenesis

worked on morphogenesis, studying how patterns are formed in living beings using mathematical models.

EXTRA POINT

Curiosity about apple: It is said that the Apple brand logo is related to me, due to the apple associated with my death since, as I was rejected for my sexuality by society, they gave me a poisoned apple and when I bit it I died instantly

LANGUAGES

- **English** (my mother tongue).
- **German**, which I know well, partly because of my work related to cryptography and German codes during World War II.

CONTACT

- **Address:** Wilmslow, England
- **Nationality:** British
- **Professional field:** Mathematics, logic, cryptography and computing