

SECRETS OF MATH

From basic calculations to complex theorems

Lecturer: Haruyuki Sasaki

NPO Mathematics & Science Technology Promotion Association
MATHMATHGOOD

&
MATH LAB
presents

<http://mathmathgood.com/>

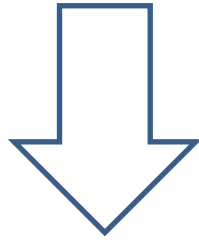
math@mathmathgood.com

+81-98-975-5818

CONTENTS

- MEASUREMENT OF THE UNIVERSE
- WHERE CAN WE FIND MATH?
 - 1. PLANTS
 - 2. SHELLS
 - 3. LOOK AROUND
- INTERESTING THINGS ABOUT MATHEMATICS

Please raise your
hand if you cannot
hear me



THIS PHRASE IS A PARADOX

LOGICAL PARADOX

WHAT I AM SAYING RIGHT NOW IS A LIE.

1. THE STATEMENT BELOW IS FALSE.

2. THE STATEMENT ABOVE IS TRUE.

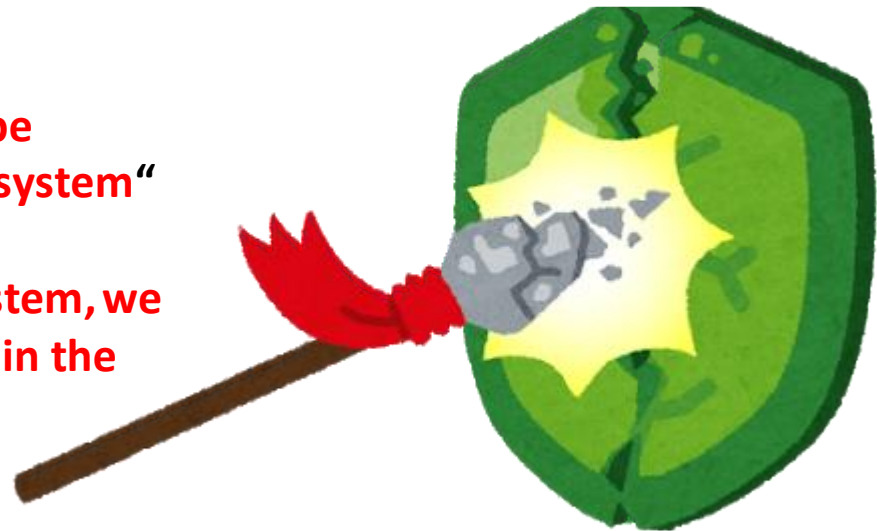
Gödel's incompleteness theorem

First imperfection principle

"There is always a proof proposition that cannot be affirmed or denied in a contradiction-free theory system"

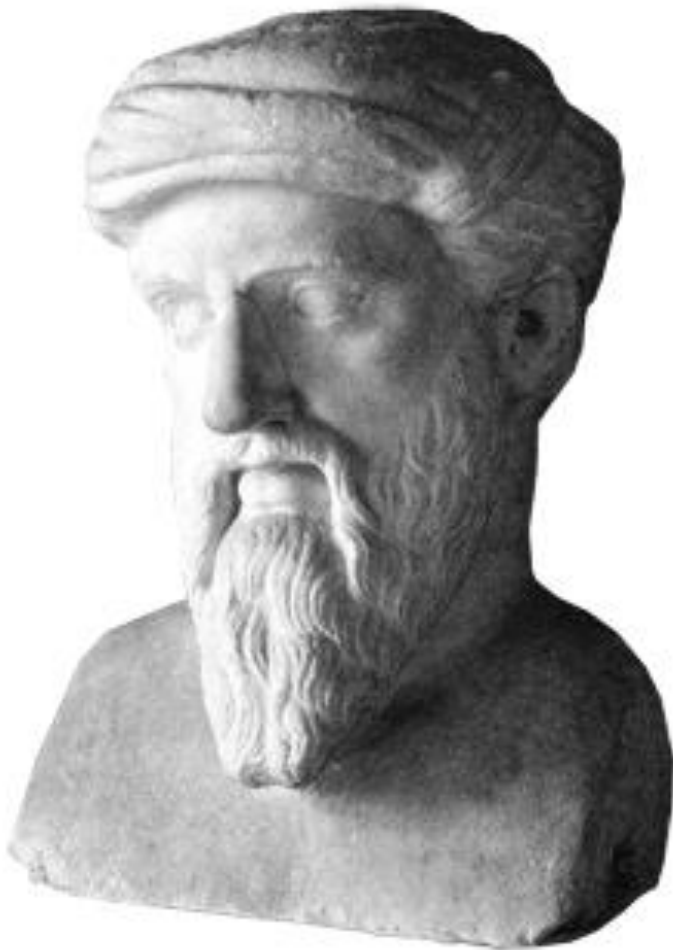
Second imperfection principle

"Even if there is no contradiction in the theory system, we cannot prove that the theory system is consistent in the theory system itself"



A paradox is a statement that, despite apparently sound reasoning from true premises, leads to an apparently-self-contradictory or logically unacceptable conclusion.

Some paradoxes have revealed errors in definitions assumed to be rigorous, and have caused axioms of mathematics and logic to be re-examined.



WHO IS THIS?

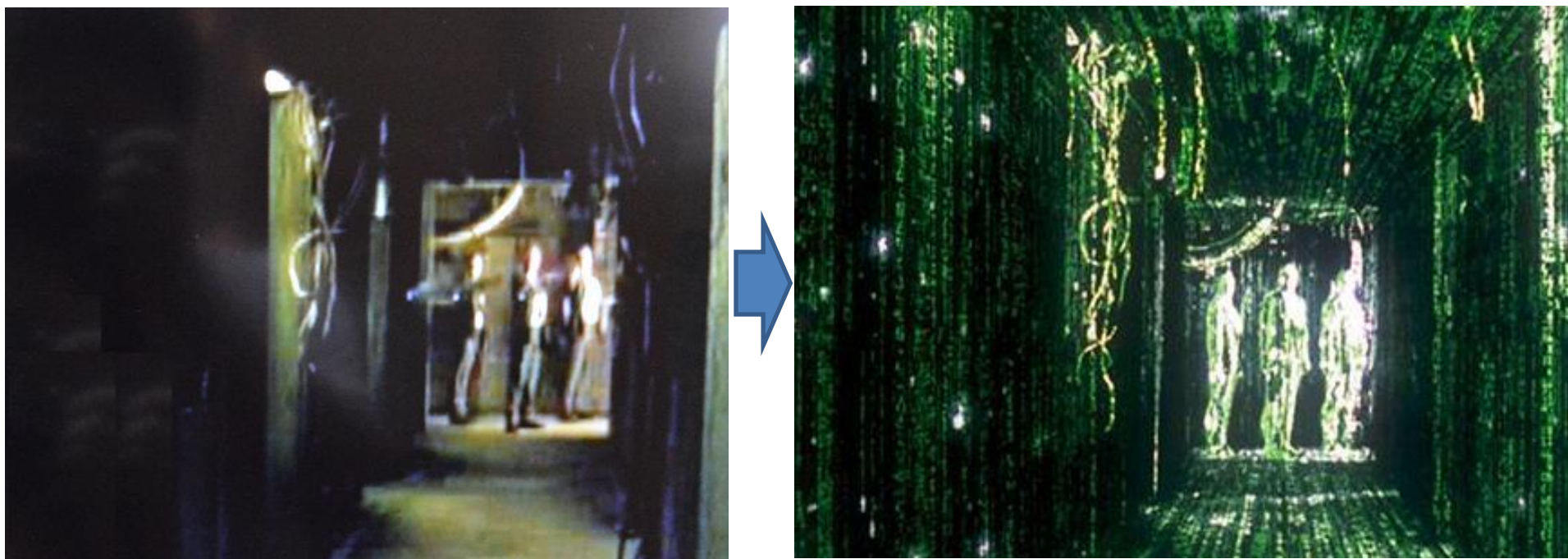
This is PYTHAGORAS.

Ancient Greek Mathematician.
B.C. 582 – B.C. 496

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Pythagoras once said,
“**NUMBERS RULE THE UNIVERSE**”.
Every phenomenon and objects can be
converted into languages called,

MATH



From the movie “The Matrix”

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2+2})}{\sqrt{x^2+2}(x^2+1)} dx = \frac{5}{96} \pi^2$$

$$dA = (1 + u^2 + v^2) du \wedge dv,$$

$$D^\mu D^\nu = D^{\mu\nu},$$

$$\text{WHAT } ds^2 = E du^2 + 2F du dv + G dv^2$$

$$E_\tau(0,a) = e^{a\tau}, \quad K = -\frac{1}{c^2} \operatorname{sech}^4\left(\frac{v}{c}\right).$$

$$\text{MATTER } \int d(uv) = uv = \int u dv + \int v du.$$

WHY

$$D^{1/2}c = c \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lambda^{-1/2} \Gamma(\lambda+1)}{\Gamma(\lambda+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\pi t}}.$$

CHAOS

QUANTUM

$$\Delta(0) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \delta x \\ \delta y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x(x_0, y_0) & f_y(x_0, y_0) \\ g_x(x_0, y_0) & g_y(x_0, y_0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta x \\ \delta y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$t = \int dt = \int \frac{dx}{\dots}$$

FIELDS

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \vdots & \text{ME} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & 1 & \frac{\hbar^2}{144+2\hbar^2-4\delta} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \\ \cdots & \frac{\hbar^2}{64+2\hbar^2-4\delta} & 1 & \frac{\hbar^2}{64+2\hbar^2-4\delta} & 0 & \cdots & \\ \cdots & 0 & \frac{\hbar^2}{16+2\hbar^2-4\delta} & 1 & \frac{\hbar^2}{16+2\hbar^2-4\delta} & \cdots & \\ \cdots & 0 & 0 & \frac{\hbar^2}{2\hbar^2-4\delta} & 1 & \cdots & \\ & & & & \frac{\hbar^2}{16+2\hbar^2-4\delta} & \cdots & \\ & & & & \vdots & \ddots & \end{array}$$

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j$$

$$y'''' y'^2 - 3$$

$$S = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 \dots$$

THE MIND

$$t_{12} =$$

$$f(x,y) = y^4 + x^2 y$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz =$$

ALL IS FOUND

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^{\mu+\nu-2} \theta e^{i}$$



$$< (1 + \epsilon) F(n)$$

$$\mp \frac{1}{2} i A; 1; \mp 2 i z],$$

$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \mathbf{x}_i, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}$$

$$\frac{\partial g^{jk}}{\partial x^m} = -g^{jk} \frac{\partial g_{il}}{\partial x^m}.$$

HERE

$$D^m [D^{-(m-\mu)} f(t)],$$

THE SOLUTION

$$\frac{i-z}{i+z}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \frac{d(\delta q)}{dt} dt = \int \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} d(\delta q) = \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \delta q \right]_a^b - \int_a^b \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) \delta q.$$

STRINGS

$$K = \frac{\operatorname{sech}^4\left(\frac{1}{2}v\right)}{8\left(\cos u - \cosh v\right)}.$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{a \in A} \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_i} f(z),$$

DISCRETE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0,$$

WHO

$$F(x,y,u,v,w) = x^3/3 - x y^2 + w(x^2 + y^2) - u x - v y$$

DIE

$$ds^2 = g_{11} (dx^1)^2 + g_{22} (dx^2)^2 + g_{33} (dx^3)^2.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a+bx+cx^2}, \quad \nabla_{e_i} e_j = \sum_k \Gamma_{ij}^k e_k.$$

OUR EXISTENCE

$$t = \int \sqrt{\frac{1+(y')^2}{2g(y-\mu x)}} dx.$$

FEAR

$$SO(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos t & -\sin t \\ 0 & \sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\oint_{\gamma} f(z) \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)} dz = \sum_n f(\mu_n) - \sum_m f(\nu_m),$$

ALL DEATH

$$\phi(z) = cz + c_0 + c_1 z^{-1} + c_2 z^{-2} +$$

USING ONLY

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{g}} \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta\right) d\theta}{\sqrt{\cos^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta_0\right) - \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta\right)}}.$$

$$e_1 \wedge e_2 \wedge e_3 \wedge e_4 \blacksquare e_1 \wedge e_4 = e_2 \wedge e_3,$$

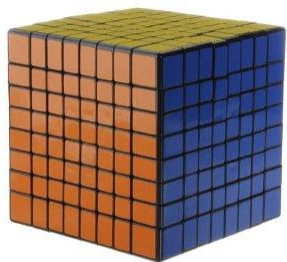
$$D^{-n} f(x) = \int \cdots \int_0^x f(x) \frac{dx \cdots dx}{n} = \int_0^x \frac{f(t) (x-t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} dt.$$

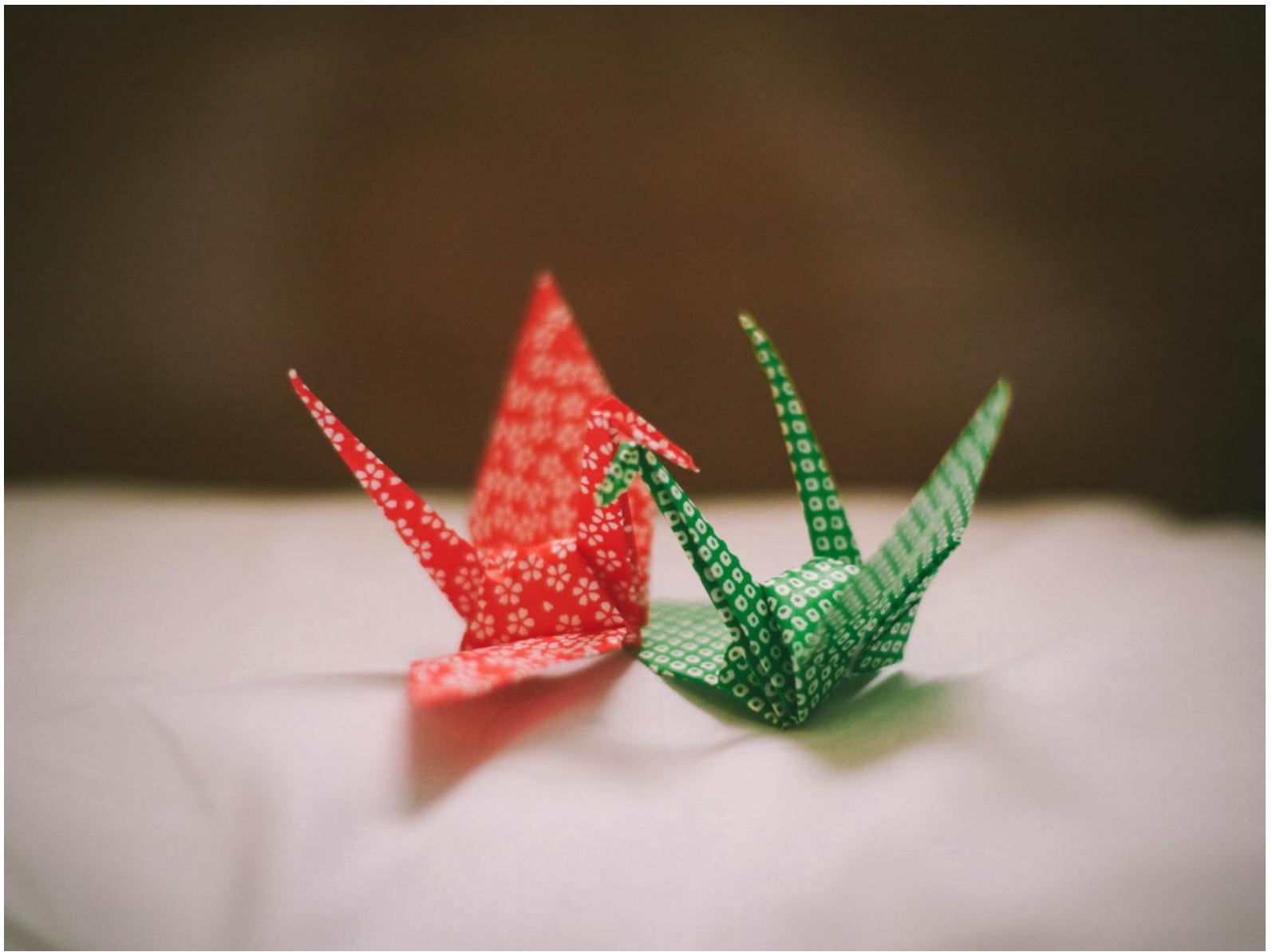


RUBIK'S CUBE



**APPROXIMATELY 43,252,003,274,489,856,000
POSSIBILITIES!!!!!!!!!!**





ORIGAMI



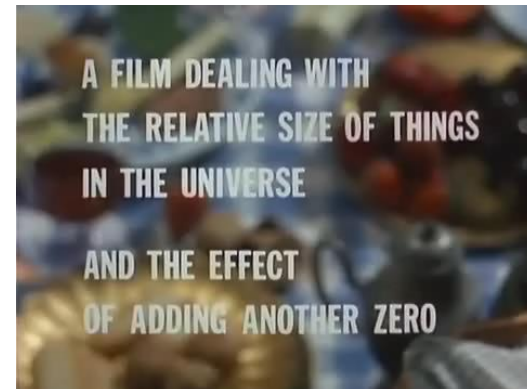
HOW BIG ARE WE?



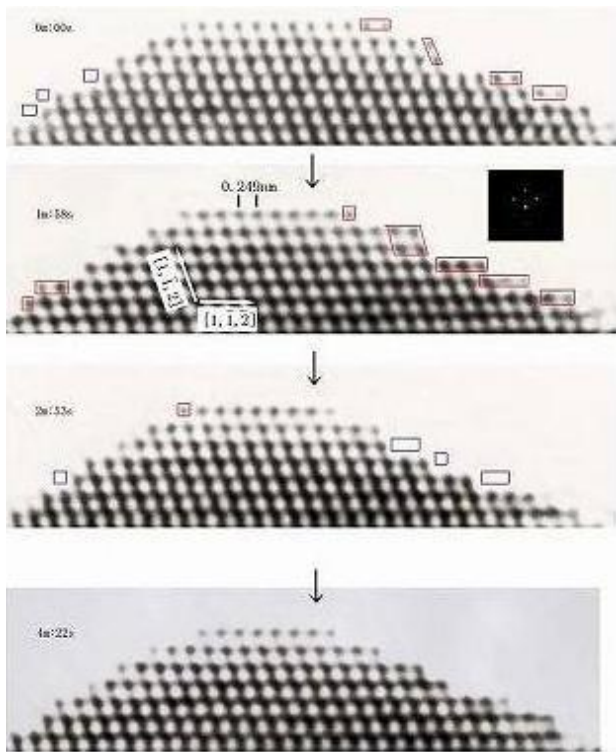
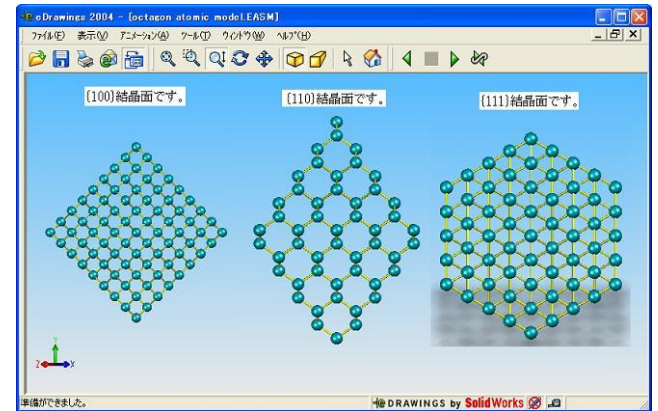
MEASUREMENT OF THE UNIVERSE



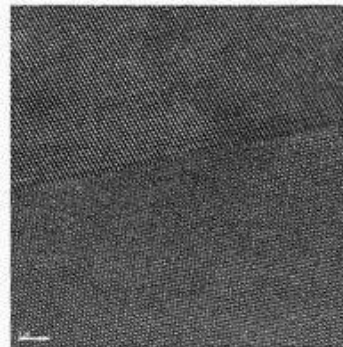
Next-global-jungle



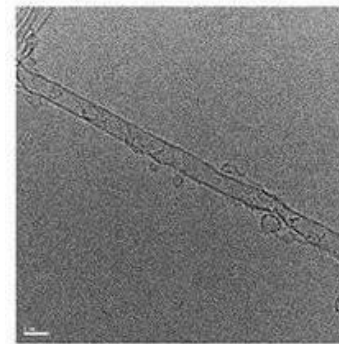
Power-of-ten



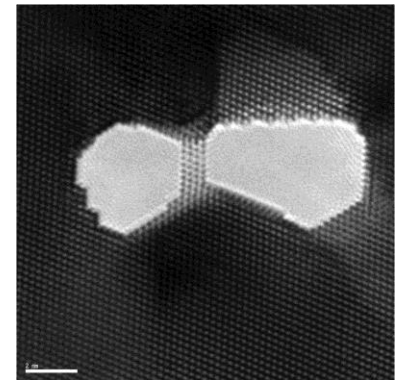
In situ observation of Au atom



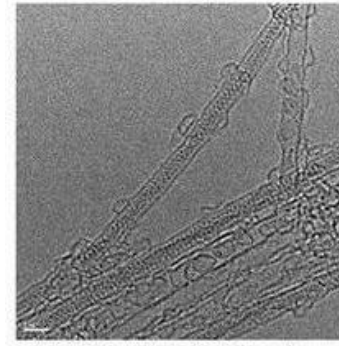
Si-Si



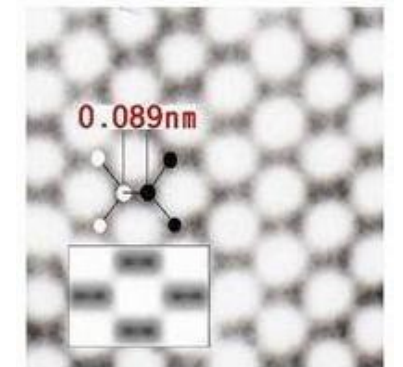
Single lay of carbon nanotube



Metal intercalency



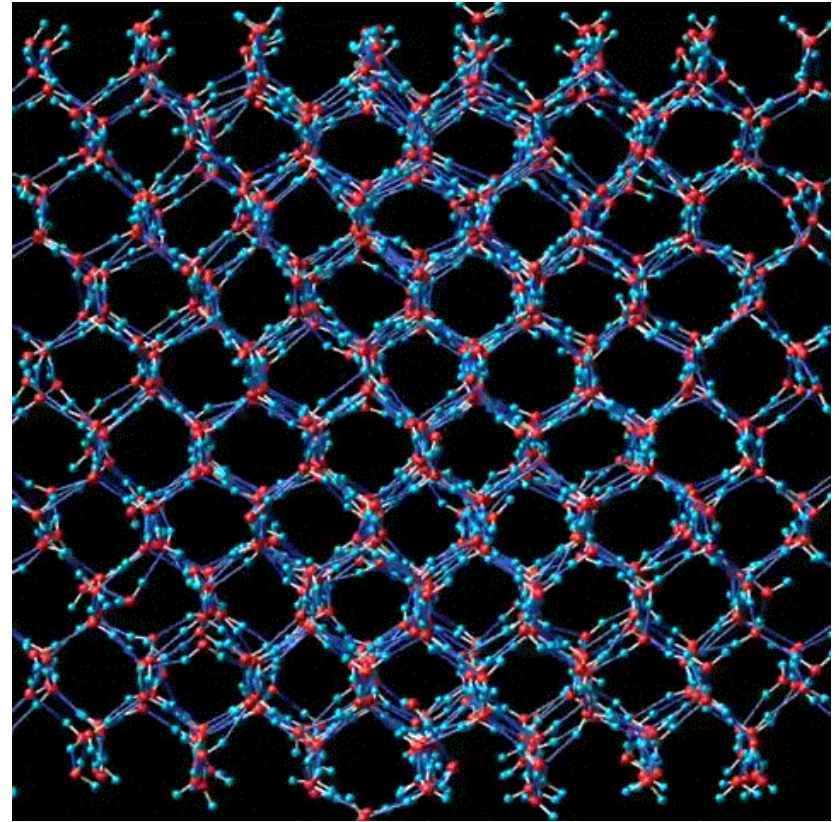
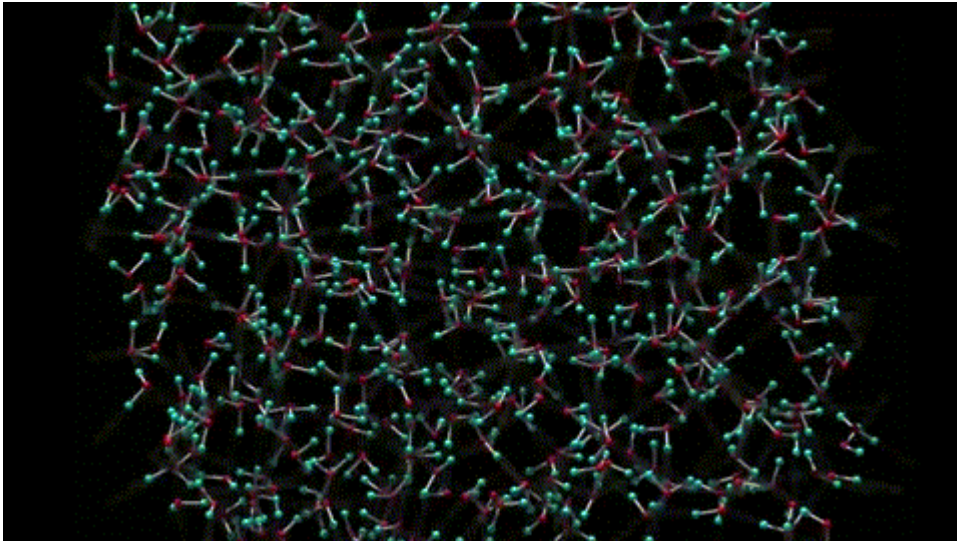
Single metal atom in carbon nanotube



Atomic structure of diamond

MATERIAL WORLDS

Water to ice



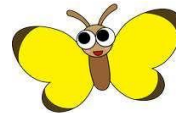
Ice to water

**WHERE CAN YOU FIND
MATH?**

EVERYWHERE.

WHERE CAN YOU FIND MATH?

1. PLANTS



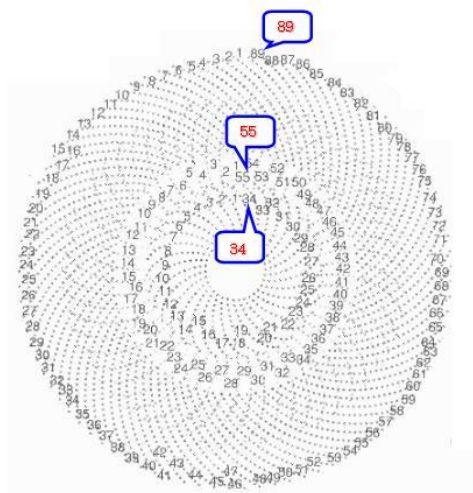
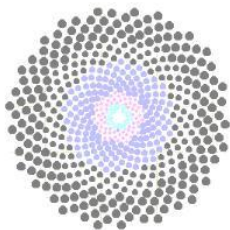
FIBONACCI NUMBERS



Leonardo Pisano
AKA: Fibonacci

FIBONACCI NUMBERS

Fibonacci numbers are the numbers that every number after the first two is the sum of the two preceding ones: 1 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 5 , 8 , 13 , 21 , 34 , 55 , 89 , 144 , ...



ひまわりの内側から 34, 55, 89 と巻いている。



3枚



3

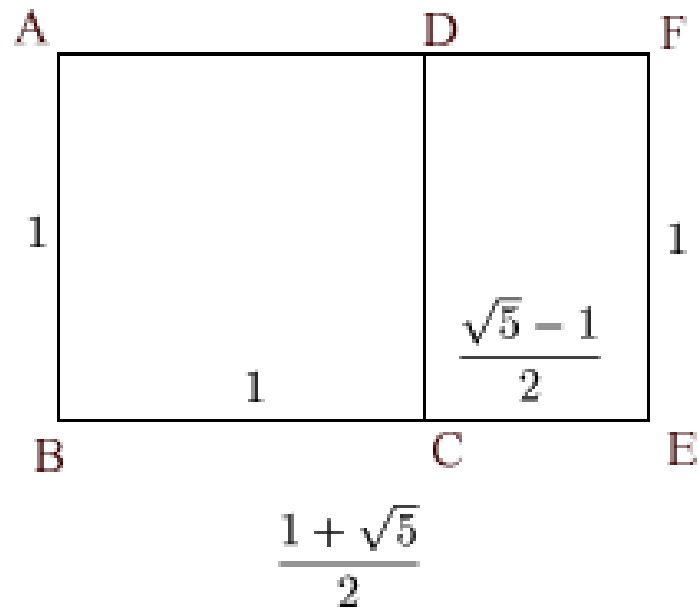
5

8

13

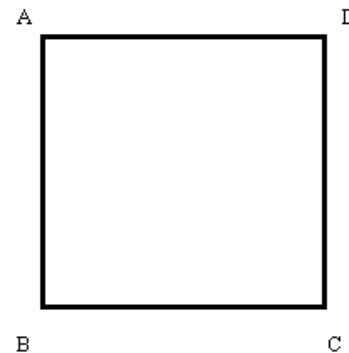
34

GOLDEN RATIO

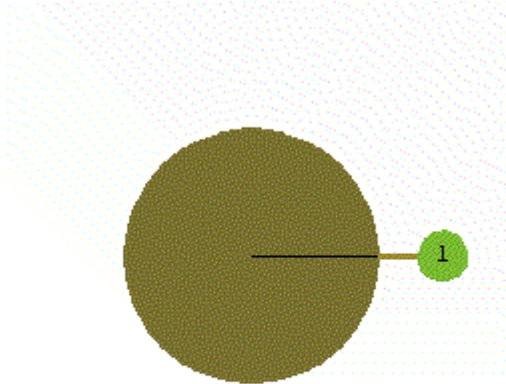


$$\begin{aligned}
 CE : EF &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} - 1 : 1 \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} : 1 \\
 &= 1 : \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}} \\
 &= 1 : \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$



GOLDEN RATIO OF PLANTS

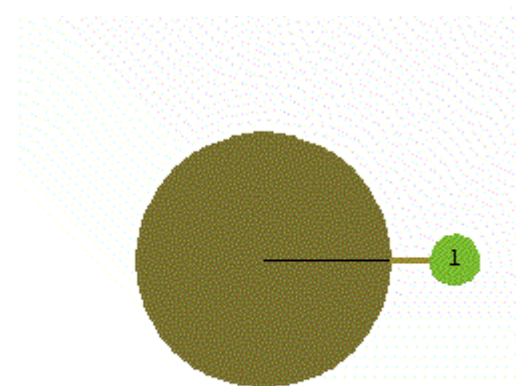
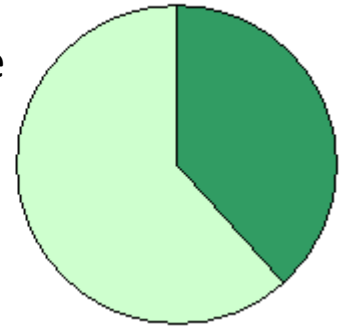


GOLDEN ANGLE

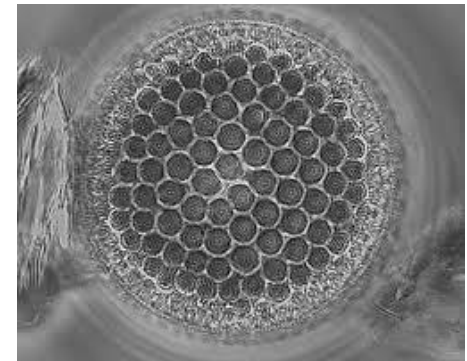
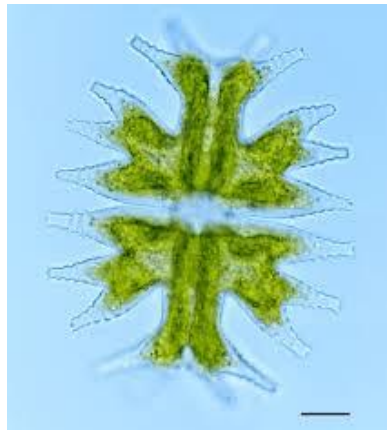
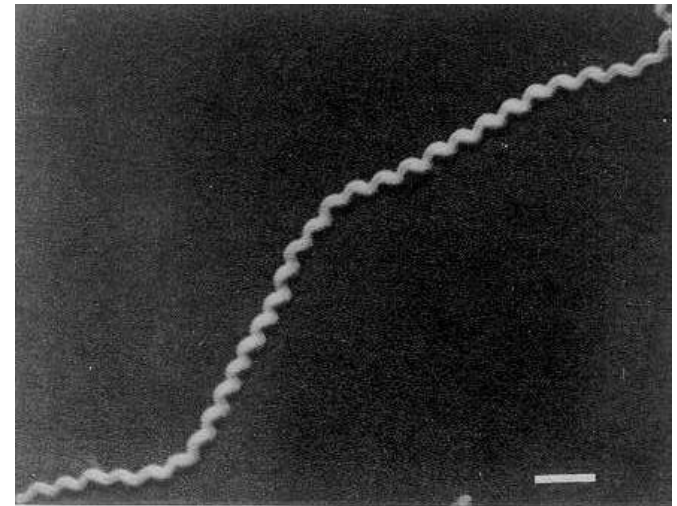
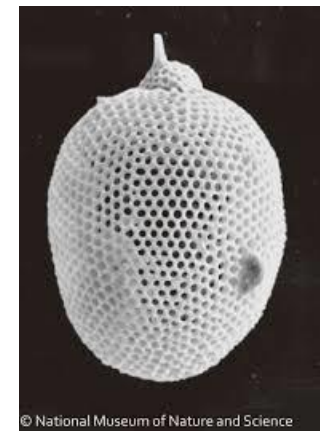
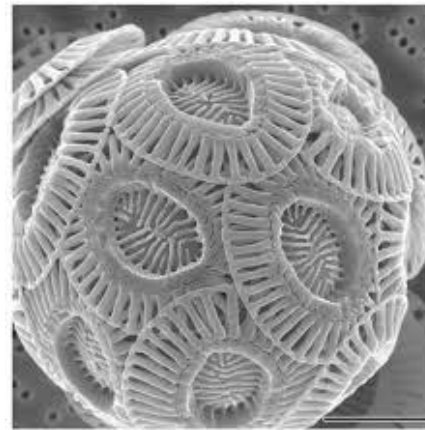
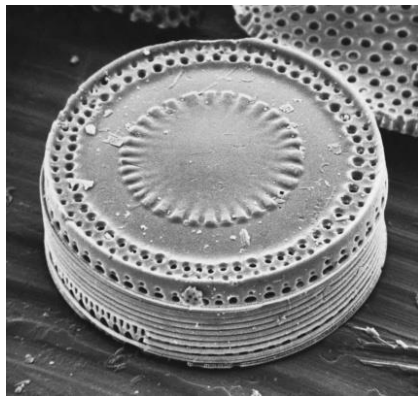
Golden Angle is a circumference with the ratio of $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ to 1.

$$360^\circ \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} = 137.507764\dots$$

137.507764...

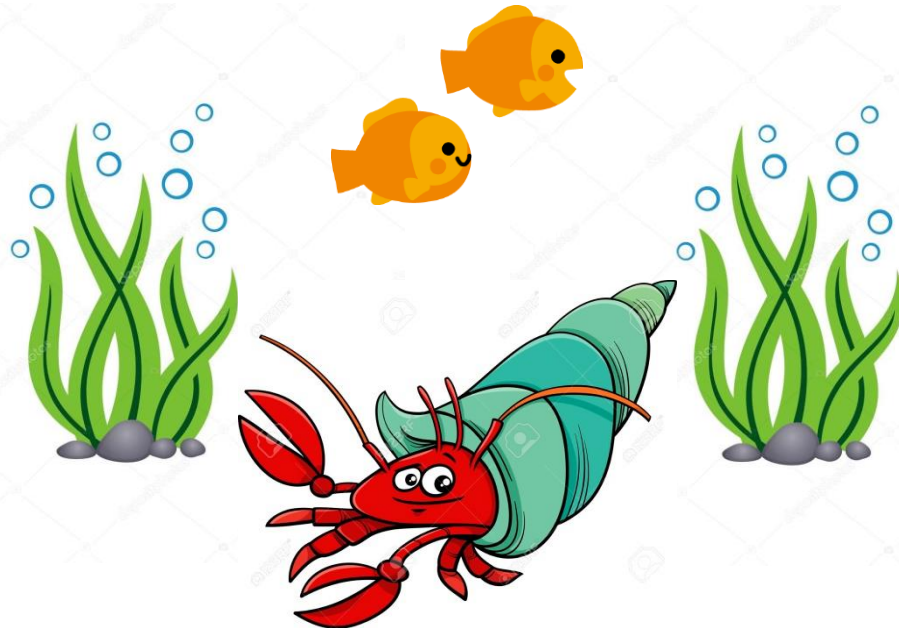






WHERE CAN YOU FIND MATH?

2. SHELLS

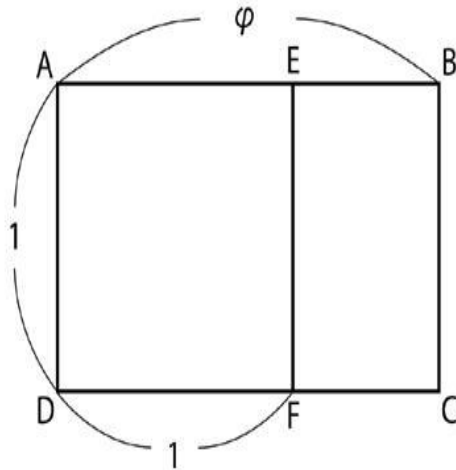




NAUTILUS

GOLDEN RATIO OF SHELLS

This is also based on
Fibonacci numbers!

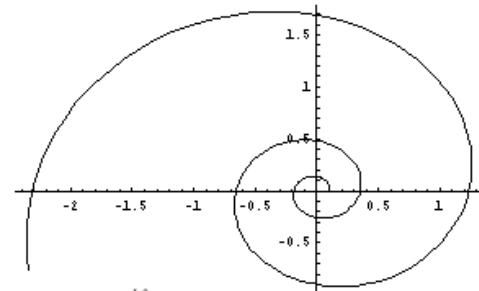


$$1:\phi = (\phi-1):1$$

$$\phi^2 - \phi = 1$$

$$\phi^2 - \phi - 1 = 0$$

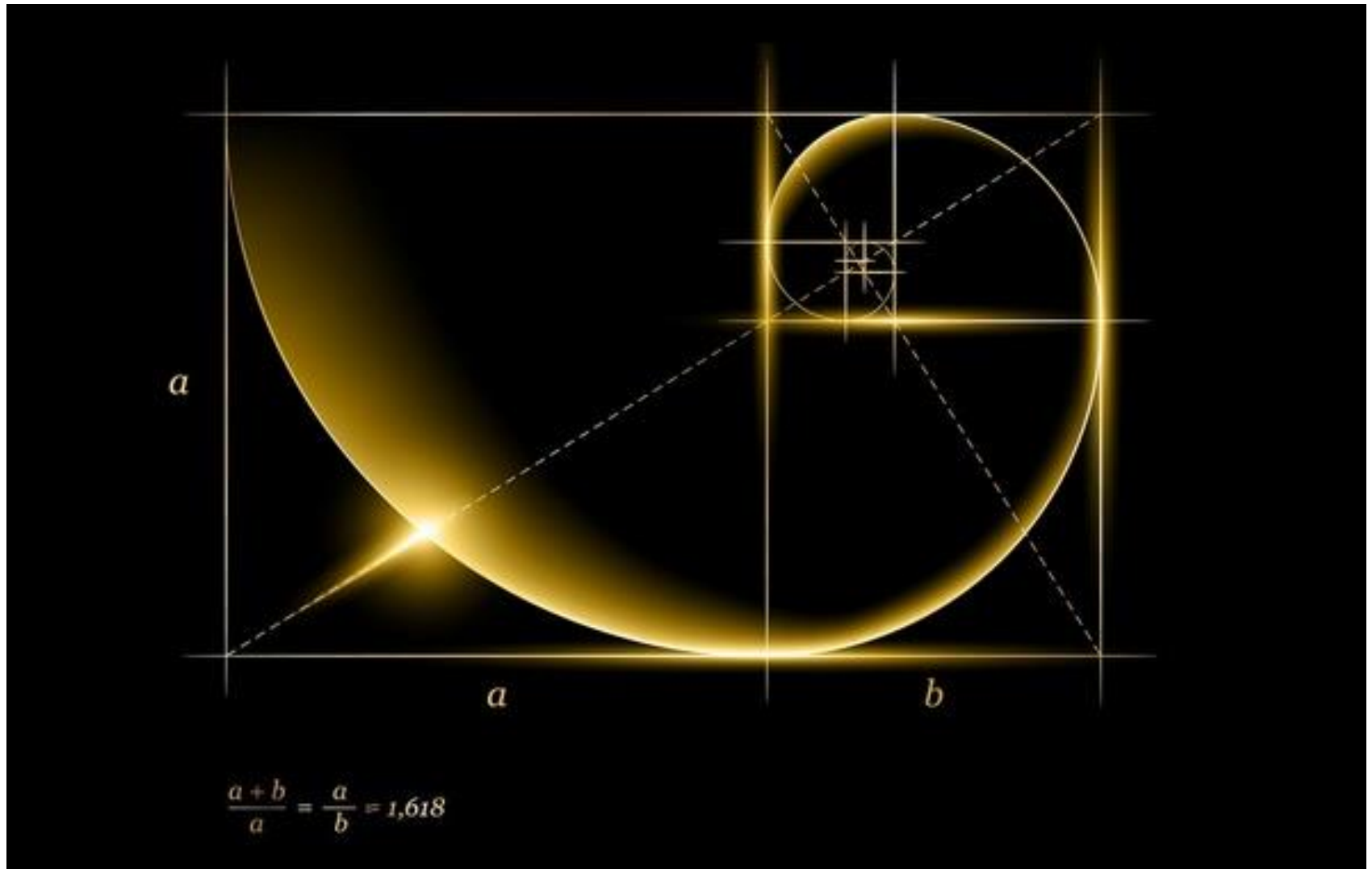
$$\text{よって、}\phi = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} (\phi > 0)$$



$$r = ae^{b\theta}$$

$$a = 0.1, b = 0.2 \text{ のとき}$$

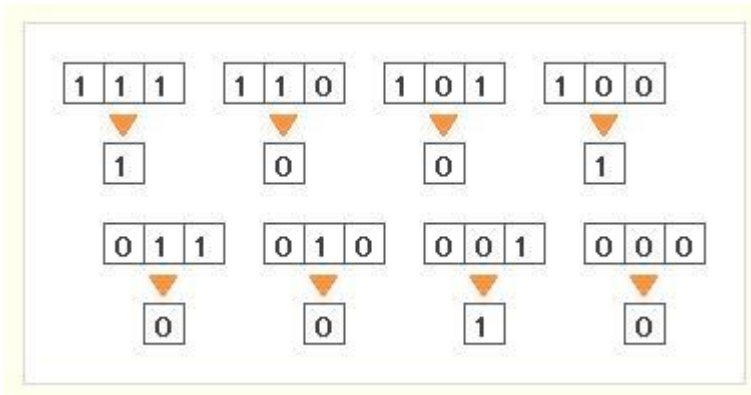
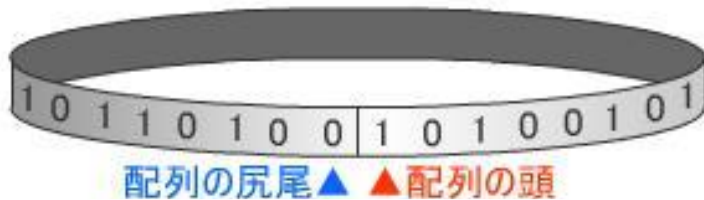
GOLDEN RATIO





CONUS TEXTILE

CELLULAR AUTOMATON

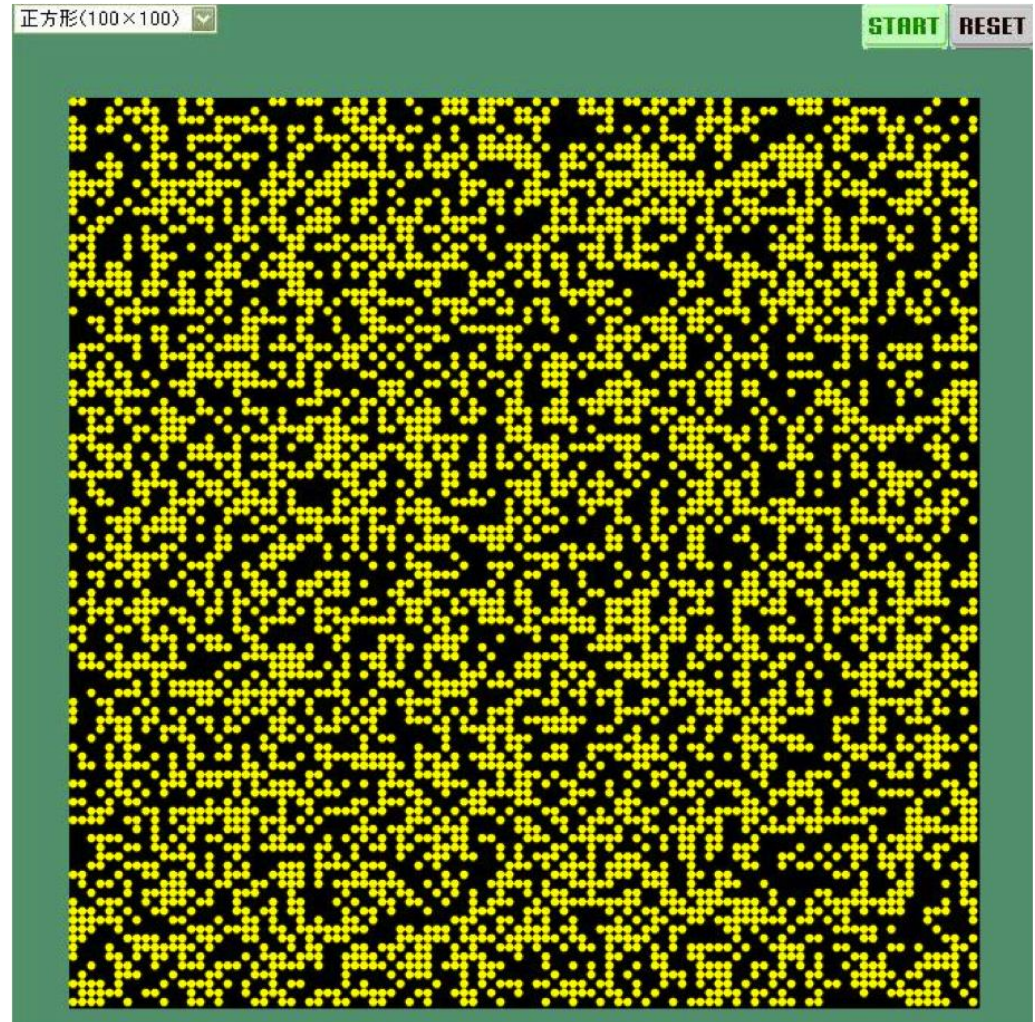
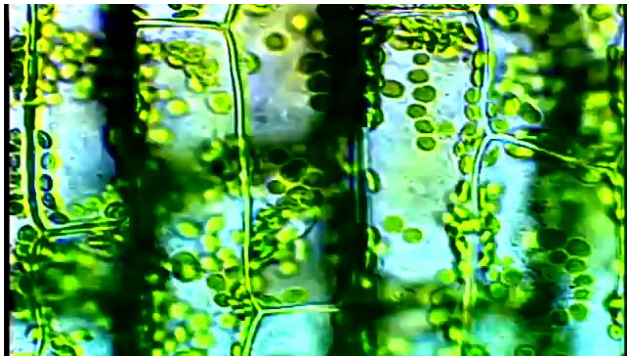
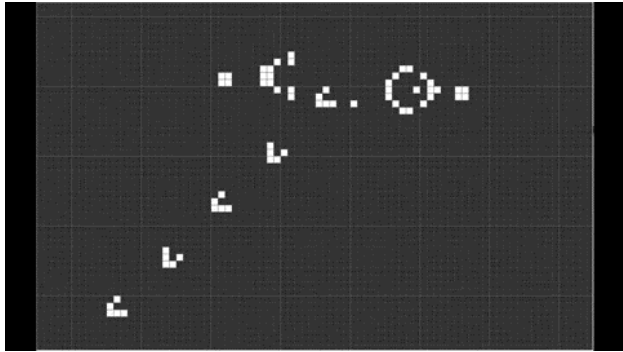


THE FIRST GENERATION CELL WILL BE STORED IN 360 UNITS,
AND REPRESENTED WITH DIGITS OF 0 AND 1.

THE NEXT GENERATION WILL BE DECIDED BY CHANGING A PARTICULAR CELL
WITH THE RULES WRITTEN AT THE RIGHT (ARTIFICIALLY DECIDED).

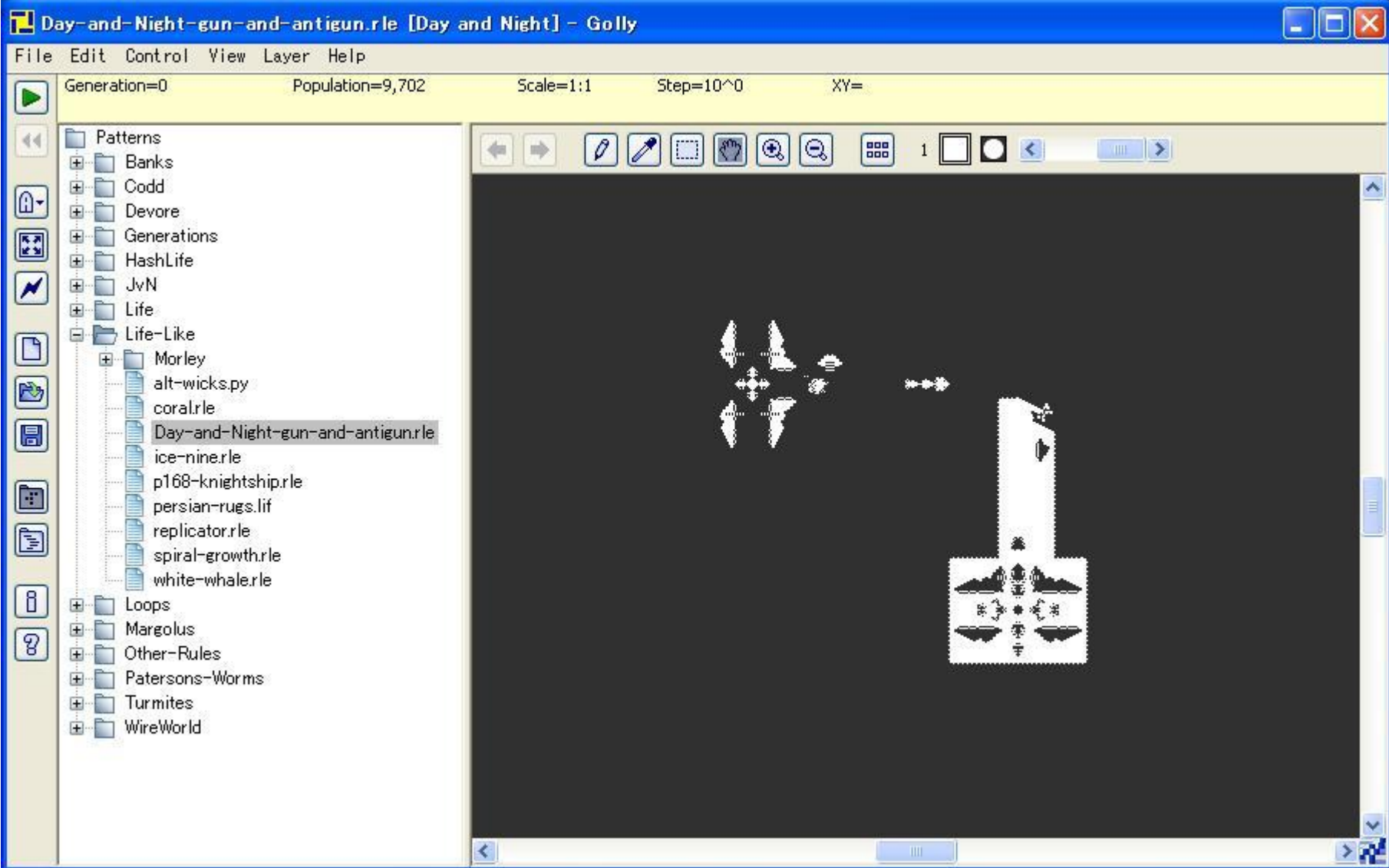
THE START AND END POINT SHOULD ALSO BE CONNECTED (IN CIRCLES).

MORE ABOUT CELLULAR AUTOMATON

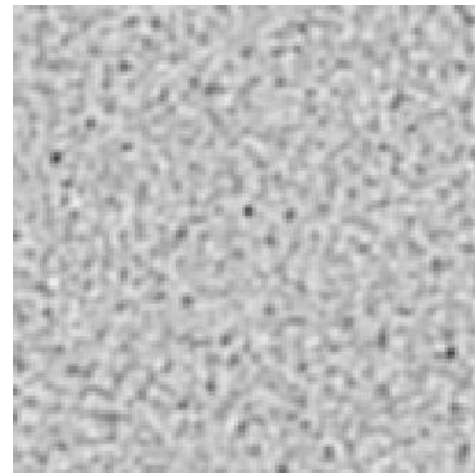
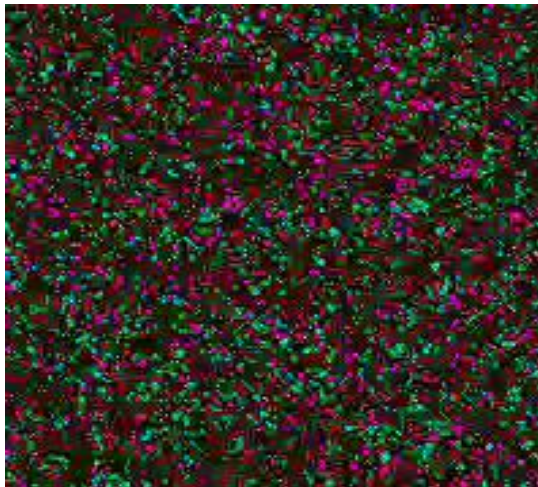
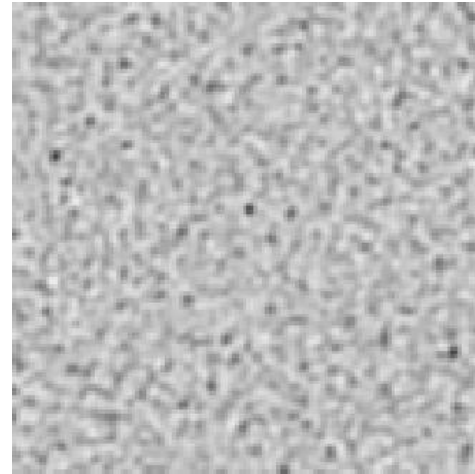


134078079299425970995740249982058461274793658205923933777235614437217640300735
46976801874298166903427690031858186486050853753882811946569946433649006084096

POSSIBILTIES TO FORM THIS CELLULAR AUTOMATON!!!!



SELF-ORGANIZING



Order made from chaotic structures

**WHERE CAN YOU FIND
MATH?**

3. Look Around

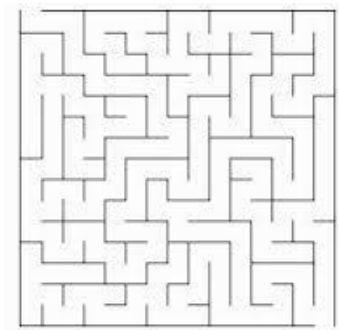
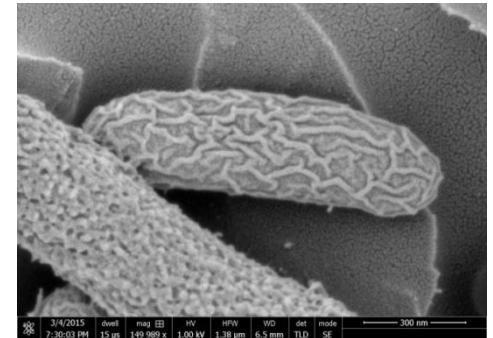


FRACTALS

Regularity of complex structures

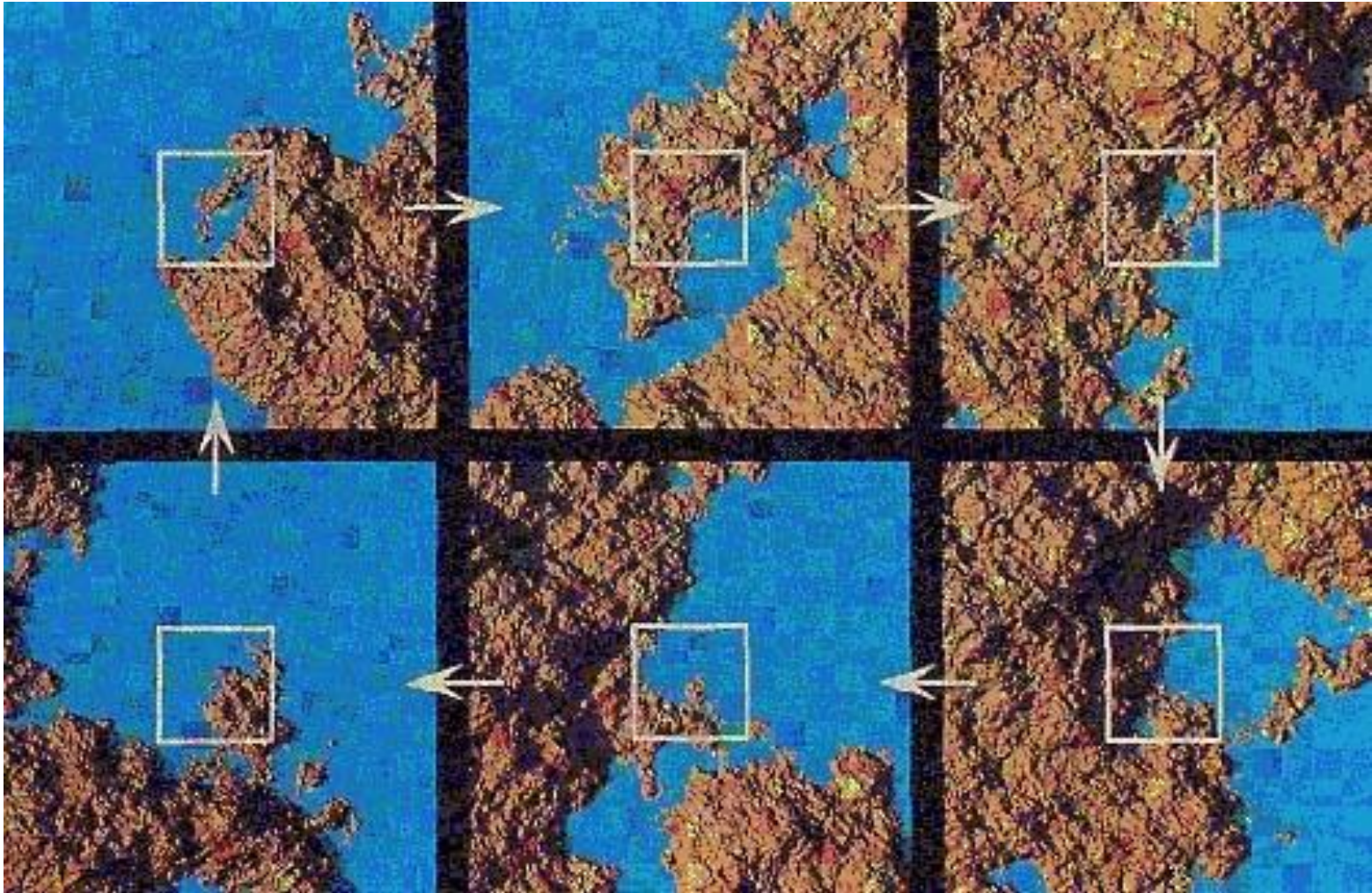
Clouds, shorelines, cracks of dried earth,
they all look like the same.

Are there any common natures of these things?



A fractal is an infinitely self-similar mathematical set. Fractals exhibit similar patterns at increasingly small scales, also known as expanding symmetry or evolving symmetry.

HOW FRACTALS LOOK LIKE

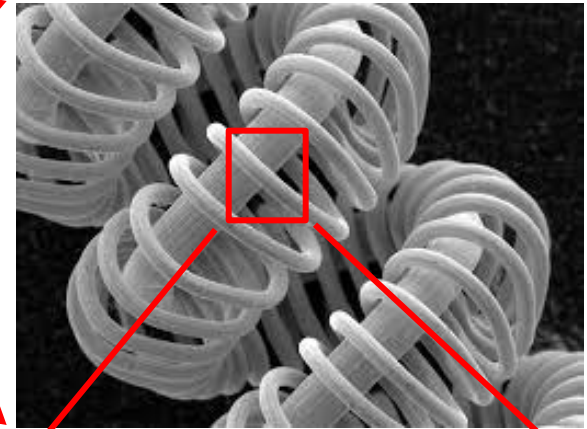
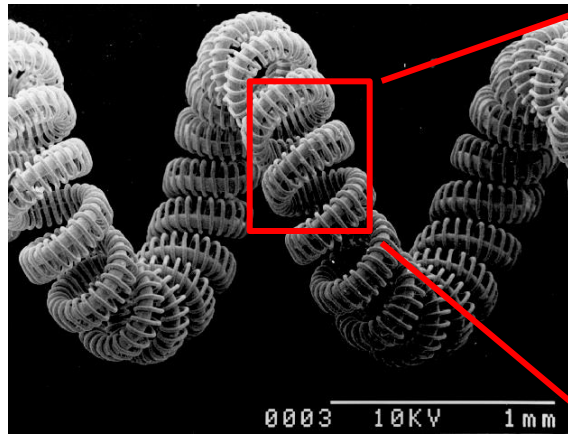


The shape of shorelines does not change even if you zoom closer.

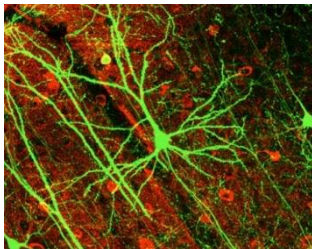
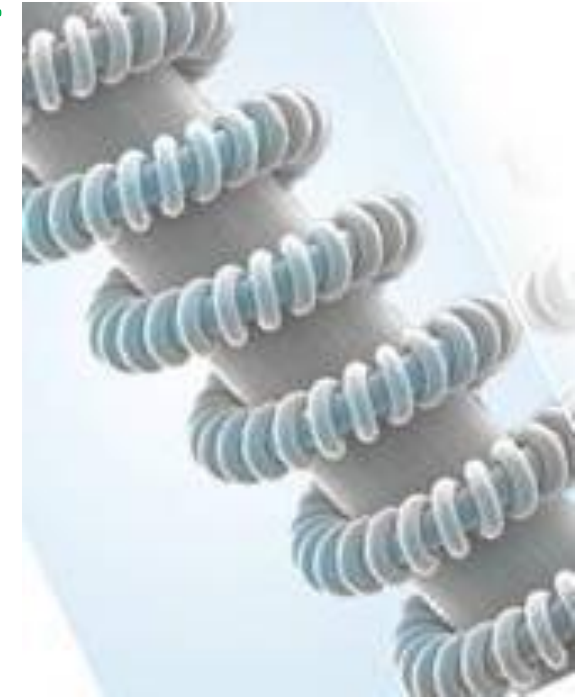


FRACTAL

EXAMPLES:

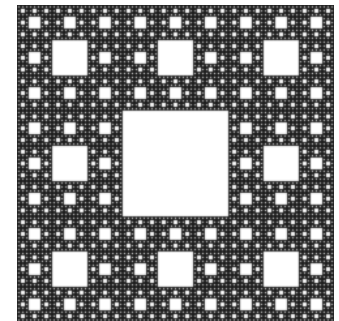
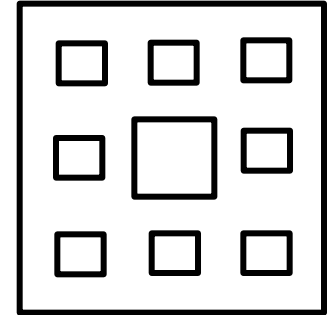
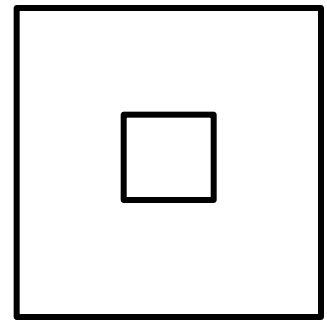
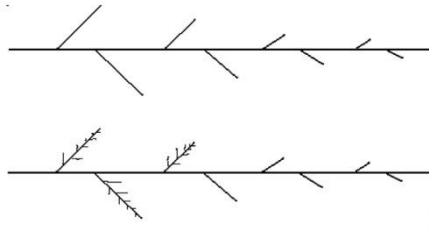
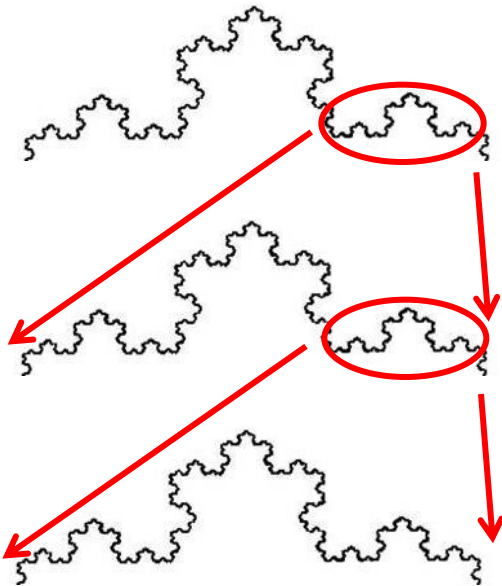
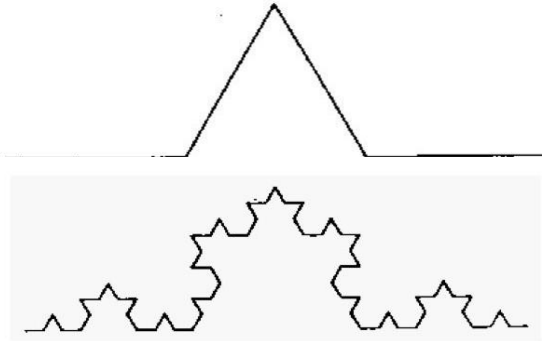


LIGHT BULB FILAMENT

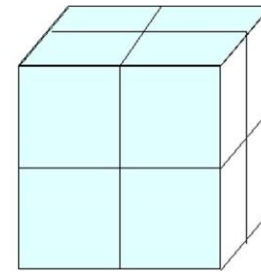
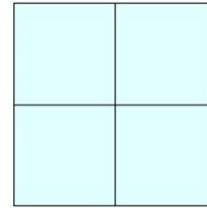


EXAMPLES:

Koch curve



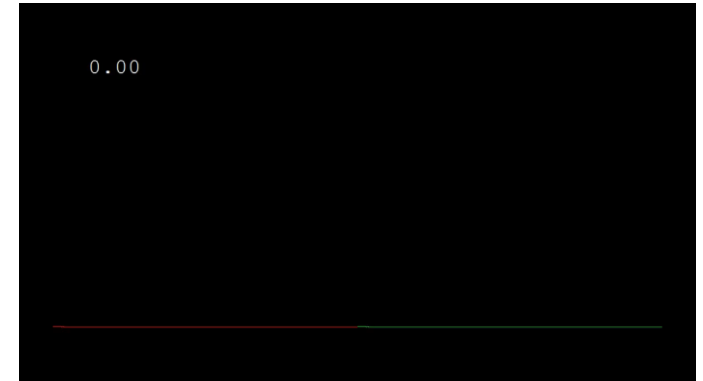
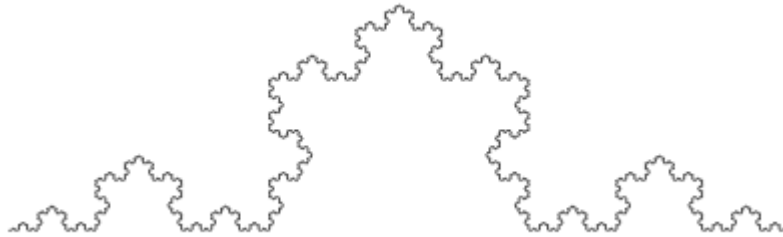
DIMENSIONS



$Nr^{D_T} = 1$ When divided into N amounts of $1/r$ segments,

$D_T = \frac{\log N}{\log 1/r}$ This numeral D_T is called the **inductive dimension**

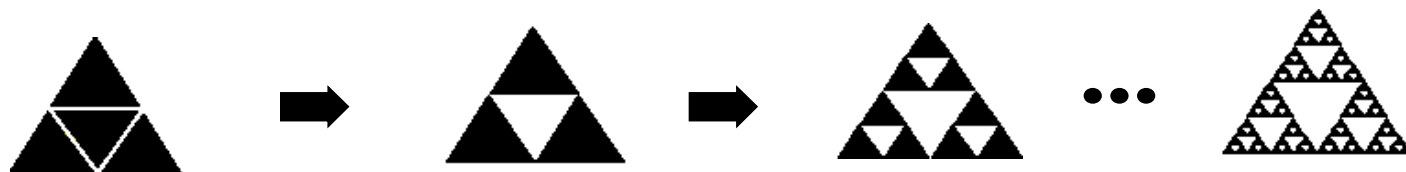
Koch curve



You can make lines of $N = 4^n$ with lengths of $r = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ so

$$D_H = \frac{\log 4}{\log 3} \cong 1.26$$

A FRACTAL: SIERPINSKI GASKET

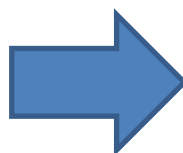


You can make triangles $N = 3^n$ with lengths of $r = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ so

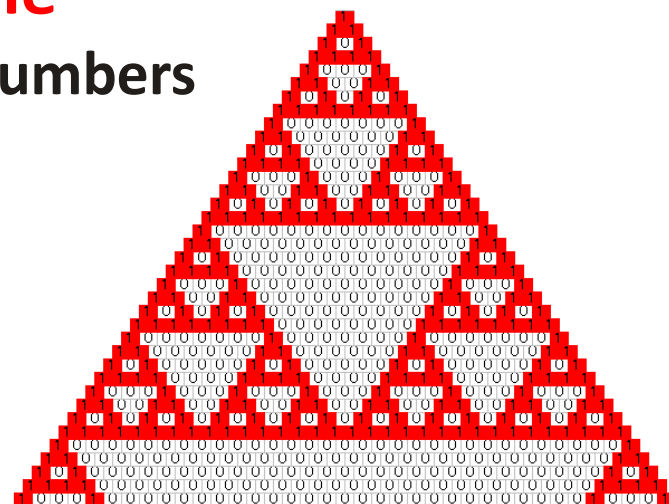
$$D_H = \frac{\log 3}{\log 2} \cong 1.58$$

Pascal's triangle

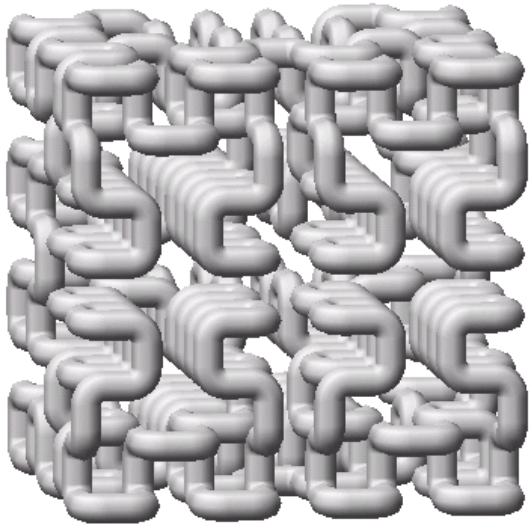
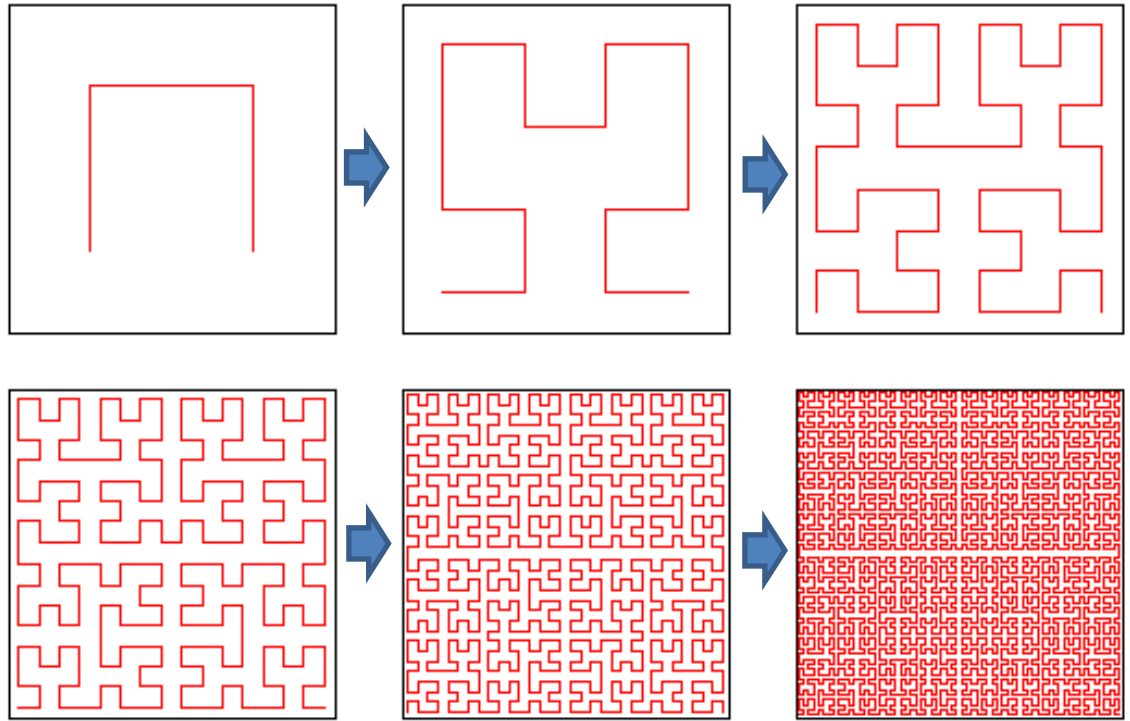
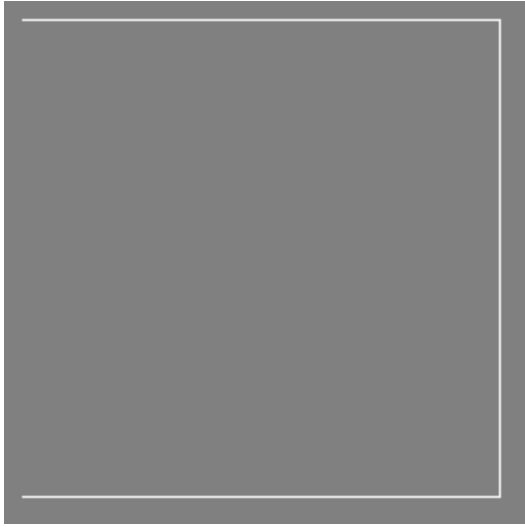
When you color odd numbers



				1				
			1		1			
		1		2		1		
	1		3		3		1	
	1	4		6		4		1
	1	5	10		10	5		1
	1	6	15	20		15	6	1
1	7	21	35		35	21	7	1



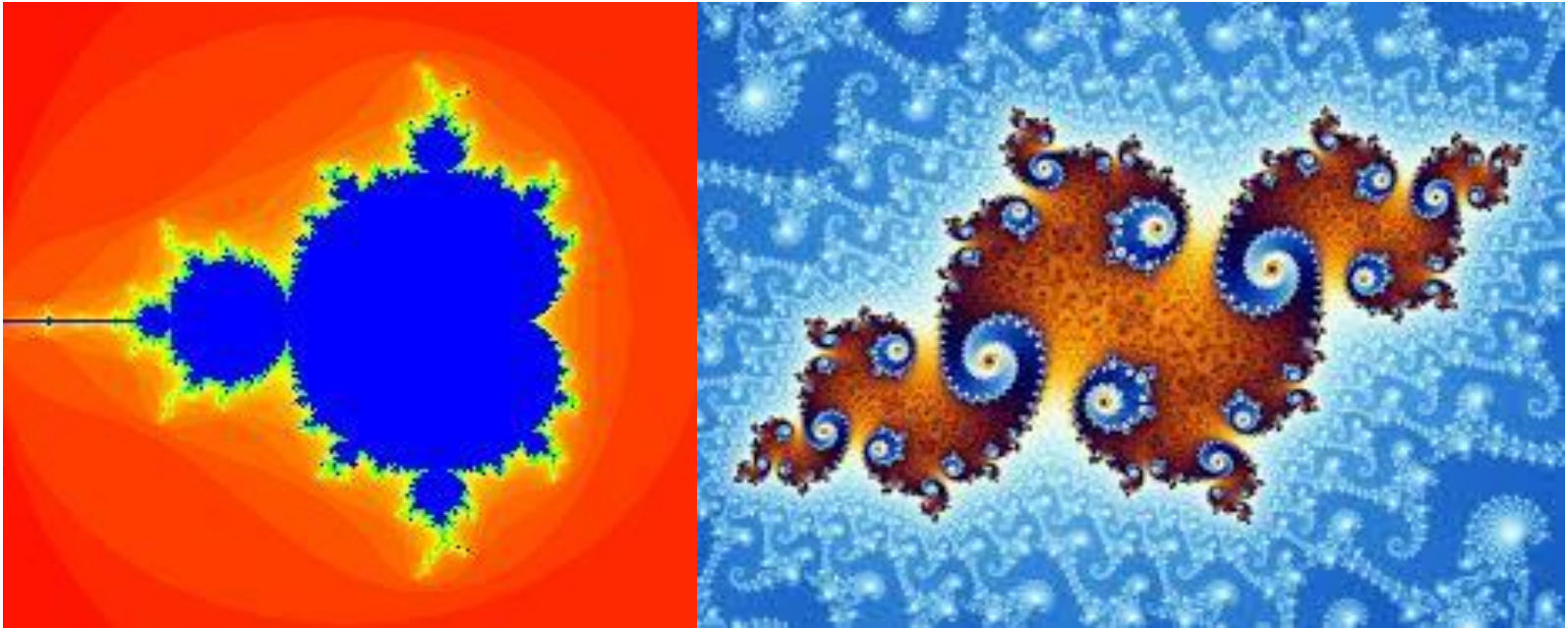
PEANO CURVE



You can make lines of $N = 4^n$ with lengths of $r = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ so

$$D_H = \frac{\log 4}{\log 2} \cong 2.0$$

MORE CRAZY LOOKING FRACTALS



Mandelbrot set

Julia set

$$z_n = z_{n-1}^2 + c, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad z, c \in \mathbb{C}$$

Our inductive dimensions

Shorelines, rivers	1.1~1.5
Water level of lakes	1.1
Pulmonary blood vessels	2.17
Brain wrinkles	2.73~2.79
Dispersion of galaxies	1.2
Dispersion of Moon craters	2.0
Clouds	1.33
Metal crystals	1.66

Usage of fractals

- **Predict random phenomenon (Stock fluctuations etc.)**
- **Reproduce shapes close to nature with simple equations**
- **Create 3D realistic figures**
- **Encrypting and image analysis etc.**

INTERESTING THINGS ABOUT MATHEMATICS

DOG WHEEL



ULAM SPIRALS

Ulam spiral

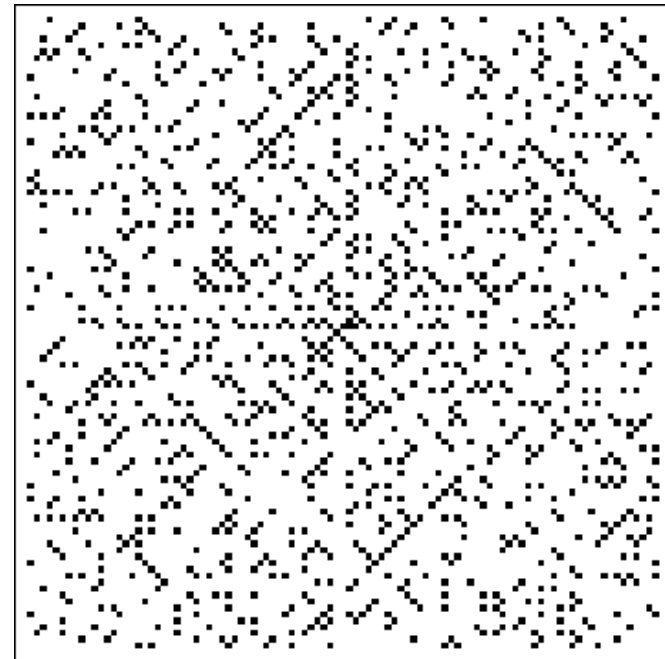
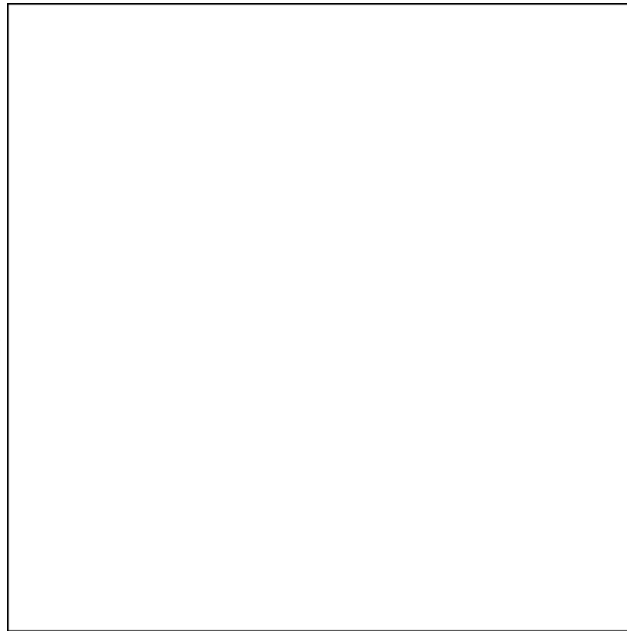
```

37-36-35-34-33-32-31
|   |   |   |   |
38 17-16-15-14-13 30
|   |   |   |   |
39 18  5-4-3  12 29
|   |   |   |   |
40 19  6  1-2  11 28
|   |   |   |   |
41 20  7-8-9-10 27
|   |   |   |   |
42 21-22-23-24-25-26
|   |   |   |   |
43-44-45-46-47-48-49...
    
```

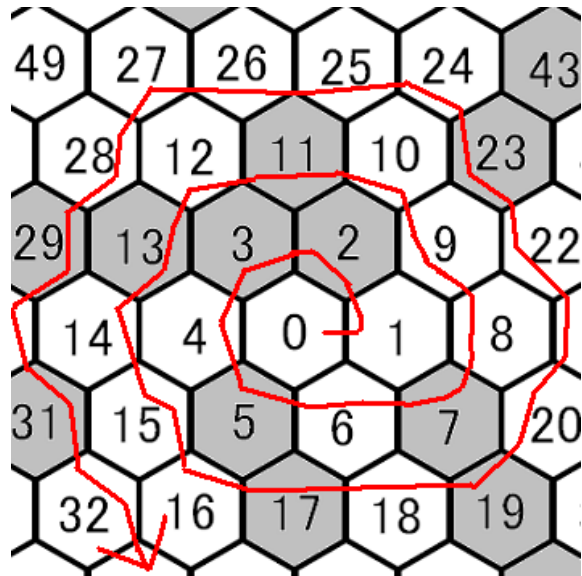


```

37-----31
|         |
17-----13
|         |
5-----3
|         |
19        2  11
|         |
7-----11
|         |
23-----27
|         |
43-----47 ...
    
```



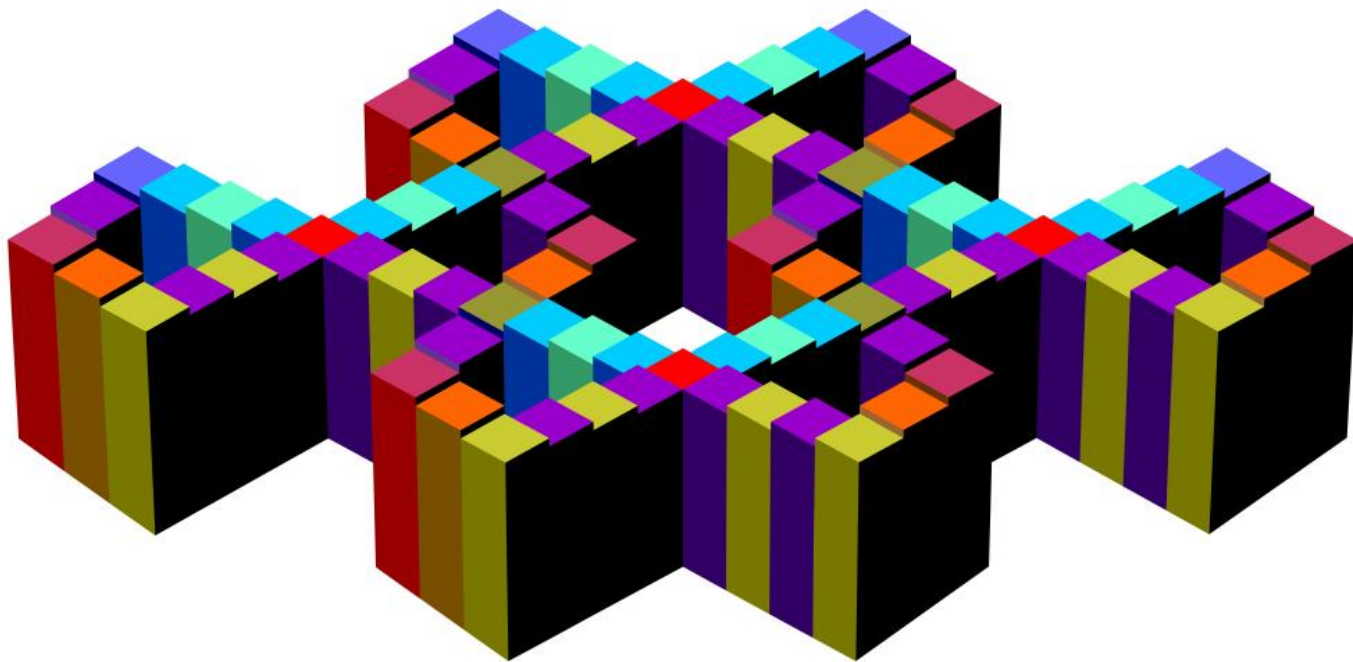
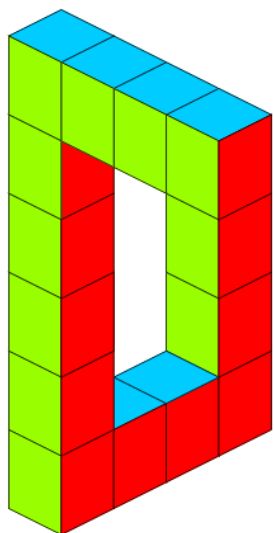
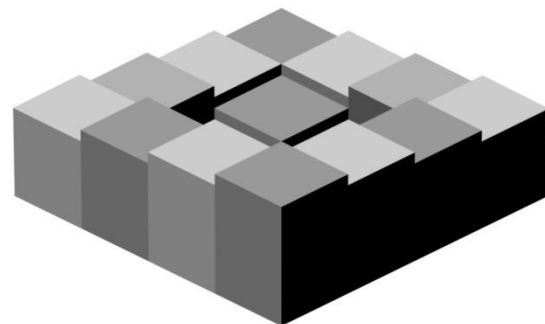
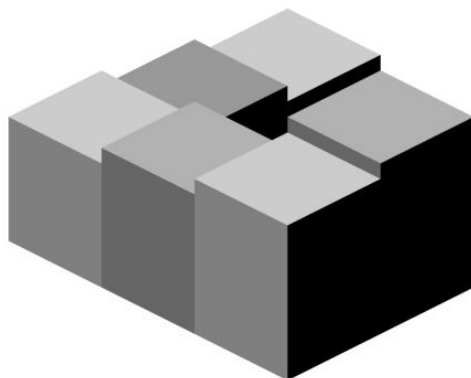
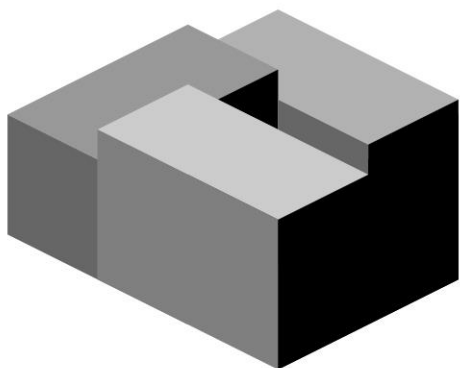
Hexagonal Ulam spiral



Triangular Ulam spiral...?

```
line:1      1
line:2     2 3
line:3    4 5 6
line:4   7 8 9 10
line:5 11 12 13 14 15
.....
```

PENROSE STEPS



HOW DO THINK ABOUT MATH NOW?



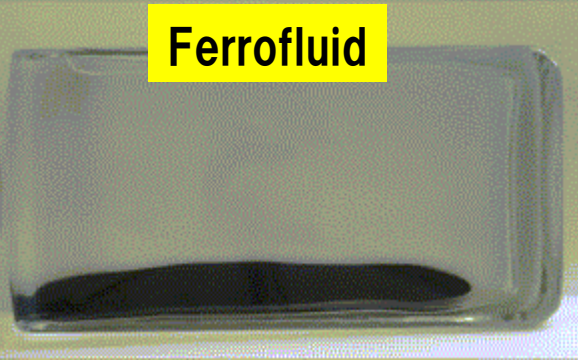
『The pale blue dot』 from Dr. Carl Sagan

THE PALE BLUE DOT IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF
PLANET EARTH TAKEN IN 1990 BY THE
VOYAGER 1 SPACECRAFT FROM A RECORD
DISTANCE OF ABOUT 6 BILLION
KILOMETERS (3.7 BILLION MILES) FROM
EARTH,

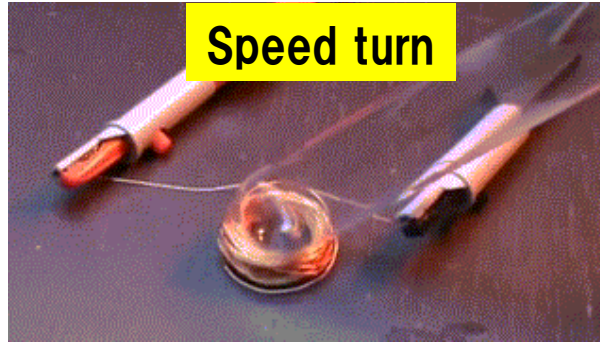
IN THE PHOTOGRAPH, EARTH IS SHOWN AS
A TINY DOT (0.12 PIXEL IN SIZE) AGAINST
THE VASTNESS OF SPACE

one another, and to preserve and cherish the pale blue dot, the
only home we've ever known."

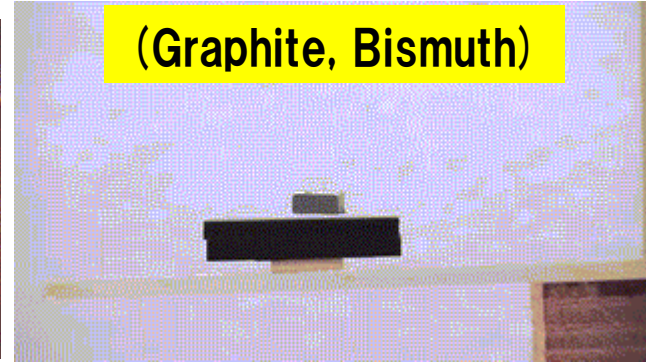
Ferrofluid



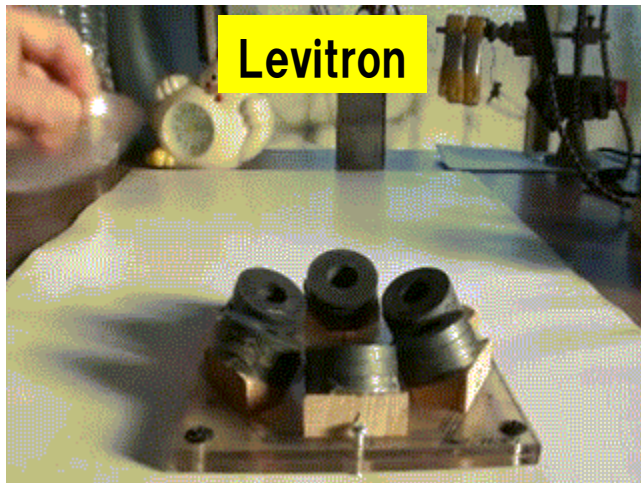
Speed turn



(Graphite, Bismuth)



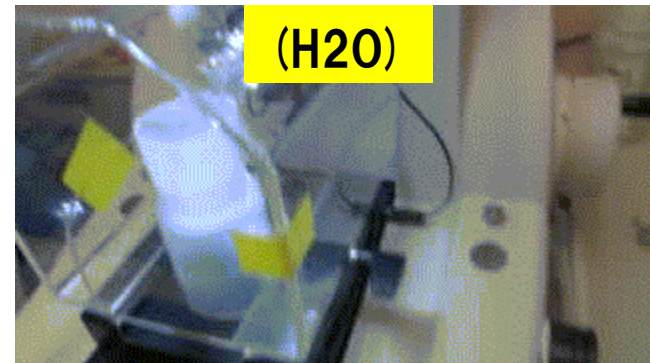
Levitron



Polyhedral net



(H2O)



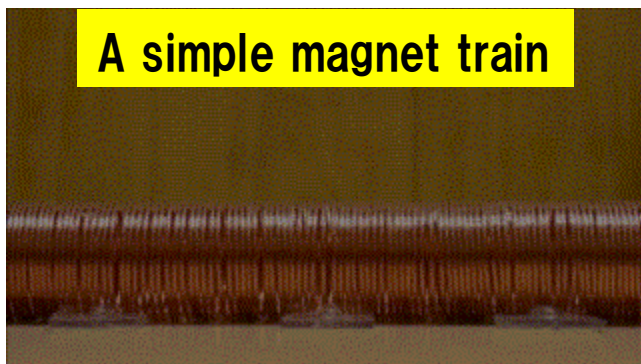
YOSHIMOTO Cube



Dual polyhedron



A simple magnet train





WHAT IS MATHEMATICS?

What is your impression of mathematics?

A complicated set of equations that you will never use in real life

Or is it just something you learn for your examinations?

I can assure you: Those thoughts are actually not right.

Mathematics is not something you use to calculate your checks
but it is the essential tool to clarify everything that surrounds us

Math can change your views of everything. So why not take a
look? Let me be your guide!

LOCATION: **Nirai Center**



This center is next to the Chatan town library.

Address: Nakagami District, Chatan, Kuwae

467-1

中頭郡北谷町字桑江467番地1

Tel: 098-936-3424 Zip:904-0103

Please contact us for applying your name and the number of your party.

Mail form is also available on our website. We will be happy to assist you.

VISIT & CONTACT US!!

MATH LAB

URL: <http://mathmathgood.com>

MAIL: math@mathmathgood.com

CLASSES: Interacting with Math

Date: **UNDETERMINED**

Time: Undetermined

Entry Qualifications: None

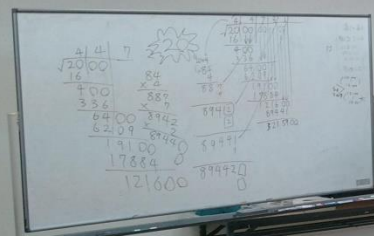
Language: English , Entrance Fee: None(Free)

NPO MathMathGood presents

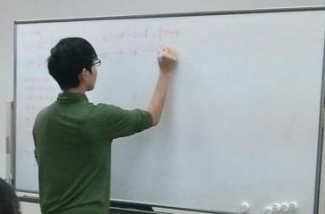




平成27年8月22日(土)
高校数学集中講義



平成27年8月30日(日)
高校数学集中講義



平成26年9月19日(金)、宜野湾市立図書館。
第20回数学研究会



平成29年2月11日(土)
沖縄県立糸満青少年の家
「ありあり！ワラバー塾」算数の調べ学習

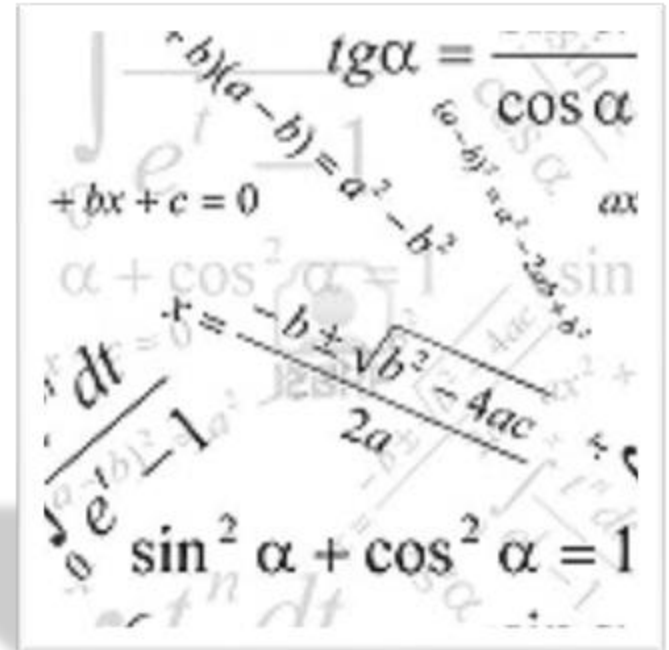


数学研究会のお知らせ

皆さん、こんにちは。
数学とは神秘的で奥深い意味を持っていると思います。私たちと一緒にその謎の答えにたどり着く扉を開けましょう。

日時： 毎週水曜日17:00-19:00。
※途中参加もOK。

場所： **宜野湾市立図書館2階会議室**
主要文献：**算数・数学オリンピック問題集等**
参加資格：**数学**が好きな**小学生～高校生**大歓迎。



NPO法人 数学・科学技術推進協会 MathMathGood
080-3000-0432

<http://mathmathgood.com/>
math@mathmathgood.com oabcabcabc@yahoo.co.jp

THANK YOU FOR WATCHING!



Lecturer: Haruyuki Sasaki

In association with

**NPO Mathematics and Science Technology Promotion Association
MATHMATHGOOD & MATH LAB**

• <http://mathmathgood.com/>

math@mathmathgood.com