

Unexpected connections

Tom Leinster

Deputy director, SMSTC

These slides: www.maths.ed.ac.uk/~tl/perth

Keep yourself open

and don't neglect your larger self

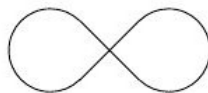
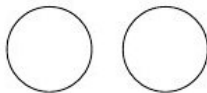
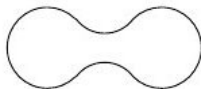
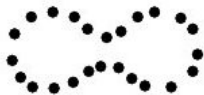
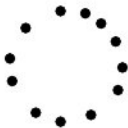
Applied maths

\neq applied differential equations

*\neq differential equations applied to
physical problems*

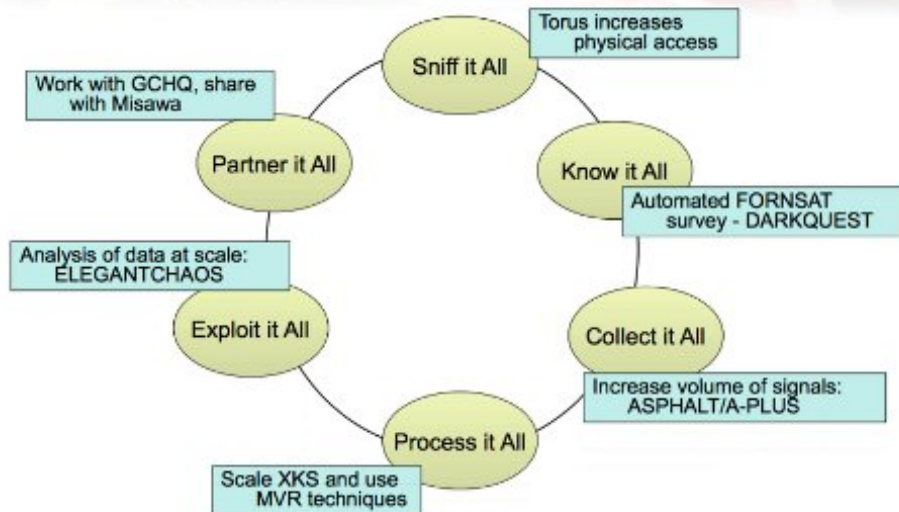
Algebraic topology of data sets

“What’s this?” I ask:



[extracted from article by Vin de Silva]

New Collection Posture



DNA knotting

From the website of [Dorothy Buck](#) (Imperial):

RESEARCH INTERESTS

BIOMATHEMATICS:

- DNA-protein Interactions
- Site-specific recombination
- Mechanism of type-2 Topoisomerases
- Integron Integrases
- Mechanisms of Antibiotic Resistance

TOPOLOGY

- Three-Manifolds
- Knot theory
- Dehn surgery
- Tangles
- Unknotting Number

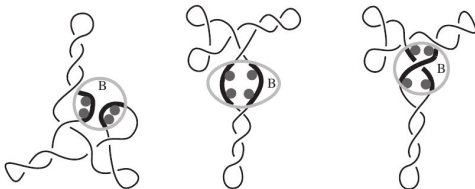


FIGURE 1. In these examples the recombinase complex B meets the substrate in the two crossover sites (highlighted in black).

A few other applications of mathematics

- Algebraic topology and real algebraic geometry for robotics [\[link\]](#)
- Group-theoretic classification of insect gaits [\[link\]](#)
- Quantum field theory can predict patterns of biodiversity [\[link\]](#)

*Applied maths
can help
pure maths*

Random matrices and the Riemann zeta function

The year: 1972.

The scene: Afternoon tea at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton.

Freeman Dyson, dapper British physicist: 'So tell me, Montgomery, what have you been up to?'

Hugh Montgomery, boyish American mathematician: 'Well, lately I've been looking into the distribution of the zeros of the Riemann zeta function.'

Dyson: 'Yes? And?'

Montgomery: 'It seems the two-point correlations go as. . .' (*turning to write on a nearby blackboard*)

Dyson: Extraordinary! Do you realize that's the pair-correlation function for the eigenvalues of a random Hermitian matrix? It's also a model of the energy levels in a heavy nucleus — say uranium 238.

Random matrices and the Riemann zeta function



[source: Bob McLeod]

Two more examples of applied helping pure

- The *Gruppenpest* (plague of groups) [\[link\]](#)
- My collaborator Mark Meckes: [\[link\]](#)

we end this section by considering a quantity related to magnitude which is in some ways better behaved. For a compact (not necessarily positive definite) metric space A , the **maximum diversity** of A is

$$(4.3) \quad |A|_+ = \sup_{\mu \in P(A)} \left(\int \int e^{-d(a,b)} d\mu(a) d\mu(b) \right)^{-1},$$

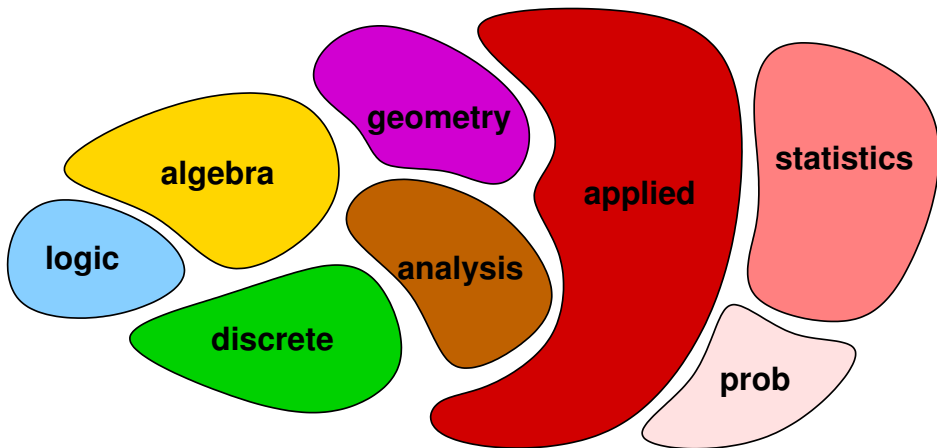
where $P(A)$ denotes the space of Borel probability measures on A . By renormalization, this is simply what one obtains by restricting the supremum in [\(3.5\)](#) to positive measures; thus we trivially have

$$(4.4) \quad |A|_+ \leq |A|$$

for any compact PDMS A . The name stems from the following interpretation of the quantity

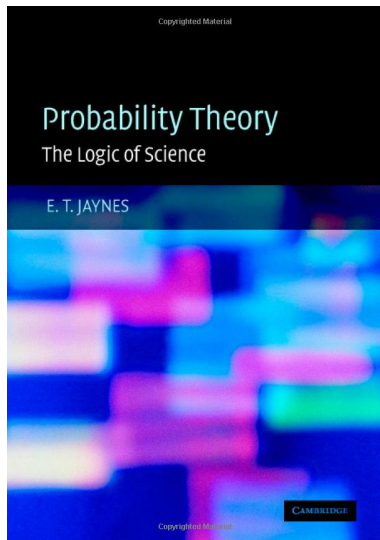
Prepare to rewire your brain

We all have a mental map of mathematics...



... but it can be misleading.

Statistical inference as a branch of logic



If A is true, then B becomes more plausible

B is true

therefore, A becomes more plausible.

Universitat de Barcelona

STUDYING AND TEACHING RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

University

today
now us
ses,
is and

Home > The University > Campuses, faculties and departments > Departments > Department of Probability, Logic and

Department of Probability, Logic and Statistics

*Knowing unusual combinations
of subjects
gives you an advantage*

Logic + topology + computer programming

Homotopy Type Theory

Univalent Foundations of Mathematics

Peter Aczel	Eric Finster	Alvaro Pelayo
Benedikt Ahrens	Daniel Grayson	Andrew Polunsky
Thorsten Altenkirch	Hugo Herbelin	Michael Shulman
Steve Awodey	André Joyal	Matthieu Sozeau
Bruno Barras	Dan Licata	Bas Spitters
Andrey Bauer	Peter Lumsdaine	Berno van den Berg
Yves Bertot	Assia Mahboubi	Vladimir Voevodsky
Marc Bezem	Per Martin-Löf	Michael Warren
Thierry Coquand	Sergey Melikhov	Noam Zeilberger

we were also the following students, whose participation was no less valuable.

Carlo Angiuli	Guillaume Brunerie	Egbert Rijke
Anthony Bordg	Chris Kapulkin	Kristina Sojakova

In addition, there were the following short- and long-term visitors, including student visitors whose contributions to the Special Year were also essential.

Jeremy Avigad	Richard Garner	Nuo Li
Cyril Cohen	Georges Gonthier	Zhaohui Luo
Robert Constable	Thomas Hales	Michael Nahas
Pierre-Louis Curien	Robert Harper	Erik Palmgren
Peter Dybjer	Martin Hofmann	Emily Riehl
Martin Escardó	Pieter Hofstra	Dana Scott
Kuen-Bang Hou	Joachim Kock	Philip Scott
Nicola Gambino	Nicolai Kraus	Sergei Soloviev

Theorem	Status
$\pi_1(S^1)$	✓
$\pi_{k < n}(S^n)$	✓
long-exact-sequence of homotopy groups	✓
total space of Hopf fibration is S^3	✓
$\pi_2(S^2)$	✓
$\pi_3(S^2)$	✓
$\pi_n(S^n)$	✓
$\pi_4(S^3)$	✓
Freudenthal suspension theorem	✓
Blakers–Massey theorem	✓
Eilenberg–Mac Lane spaces $K(G, n)$	✓
van Kampen theorem	✓
covering spaces	✓
Whitehead's principle for n -types	✓

Table 8.2: Theorems from homotopy theory proved by hand (✓) and by computer (✓).

*You can't learn everything
yourself. . .*

Books I've bought for one project

Elements of information theory

Geometric measure theory

Model theory

Matrix analysis

Measuring biological diversity

Fourier analysis in convex geometry

Lectures on functional equations and their applications

Convex geometry: the Brunn–Minkowski theory

Topics in matrix analysis

Advanced course in integral geometry and valuations

Introduction to geometric probability

Introduction to the theory of distributions

Metric structures for Riemannian and non-Riemannian spaces

A guide to distribution theory and Fourier transforms

Generalized functions (vols 1–3)

Functional analysis

On measures of information and their characterizations

Metric spaces, convexity and nonpositive curvature

Enumerative combinatorics vol 1

Mathematical foundations of information theory

Information and coding theory

Probability theory: the logic of science

Information theory, inference and learning algorithms

Inequalities

Geometry of sets and measures in Euclidean spaces

Mathematical theory of entropy

Probability with martingales

Real analysis

Fourier analysis

Fourier analysis

Maximum entropy and ecology

Real analysis and probability

Introducing genetics

A primer of ecology

Introduction to conservation ecology

Algebraic graph theory

*You can't learn everything
yourself. . .*

*. . . but you need to know enough to be able to
communicate with your collaborators*

Expect the unexpected!