

# Log : 10/18 - Current

January 30, 2021

## 1 10/18

### 1.1 Differential Geometry

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riemannian\\_connection\\_on\\_a\\_surface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riemannian_connection_on_a_surface)

## 2 12/21

### 2.1 Automated Theorem Proving

#### 2.1.1 Open Logic

<http://builds.openlogicproject.org/>

Covers set theory, modal logic, model theory, computation, intuitionist models

#### 2.1.2 Lean

[https://github.com/leanprover-community/mathematics\\_in\\_lean](https://github.com/leanprover-community/mathematics_in_lean)

Tutorial:

[https://github.com/leanprover-community/mathematics\\_in\\_lean](https://github.com/leanprover-community/mathematics_in_lean)

*Background* 1. Formal language setting: Dependent type theory

*Question* 1. What does  $\leftarrow$  do

*Answer* 1. Applies reverse rule(elimination rule). Like  $\leftarrow \text{mul\_assoc}$  looks for  $a + (c + d)$  to turn into  $a + c + d$  instead of other way

*Remark 1.* Arguments to tactics are curried

*Theme 1.* Making mathematics more empirical/feedback oriented! Especially brilliant because it mirrors coding process so effectively.

*Remark 2.* Can rewrite any statement, assumption or goal

**Prop 1.** *apply tactic matches conclusion of theorem to goal and makes hypotheses new goal*

**Prop 2.** *exact tactic finishes proof with full apply(if given proof matches goal exactly)*

*Remark 3.* For working backwards

*Question 2.* Not really sure of difference between apply and exact

## 3 12/29

### 3.1 Deep RL

<https://cmudeeprl.github.io/Spring202010403website/lectures/>

*Idea 1.* Using reinforcement learning in automated proof theory.

**Prop 3.** *In RL often cannot use gradient optimization, in contrast to supervised learning. So instead we use non-gradient optimization methods and gradient estimators*

**Prop 4.**

"it is comparatively easy to make computers exhibit adult level performance on intelligence tests or playing checkers, and difficult or impossible to give them the skills of a one-year-old when it comes to perception and mobility"

*Hans Moravec*

## 4 12/31

### 4.1 Northwestern Reserach

#### Transport Model for Feature Extraction

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1910.14543.pdf>

*Remark 4.* Well known techniques for (nonlinear) feature extraction:

- Kernel PCA

- isomap
- locally linear embeddings
- laplacian eigenmaps

*Def 1.* Transport operator

$$Ty = Ly - \text{div}(vy)$$

for some anti-symmetric matrix  $v$  and laplacian  $L$

## On The Energy Landscape of Spherical Spin Glass : p-Spin

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1702.08906.pdf>

## 4.2 Tensor Contraction

<https://www.quora.com/What-is-Tensor-contraction-How-to-compute-tensor-contraction>

# 5 1/10

## 5.1 Set

*Remark 5.* Raw practice has allowed me to find sets quickly subconsciously. Incorporating an algorithm to smooth out bias would be helpful.

For example I first always look for homochromatic sets. This induces a bias that I am then slow to fix. Explicitly looking for other pairs would help.

Cultivate useful habits(mental intuitions) and prune others.

Still important to identify characteristics with surplus

Good illustration of the power of shifting perspectives and the necessity/efficiency of raw practice/intuition

Methods for identifying all diff: identify bottlenecks and work from those. Or raw search

Conscious overhead corrupts subconscious pattern recognition(efficiency).

## 5.2 Chess

*Remark 6.* Don't make silly mistakes

## 6 1/11

### 6.1 Variational Techniques in Stochastic Geometry

*Remark 7.* Looking at random variables on graphs

*Def 2.* U-stat : something nice

*Def 3.*  $1_{0 \rightarrow Z(\alpha)} \partial B_n(0)$  is even we can reverse to boundary only on boolean occupied area

*Remark 8.* Goal is to control second order properties (variances).

*Def 4.* Mecke formula encompasses results for poisson process

*Remark 9.* OU semigroup: behaves differently on poisson vs. gaussian vs. hypercube measures. Is non hypercontractive ie. no log-sobolev

*Remark 10.* Charlier polynomials are orthogonal under poisson density

### 6.2 Chess

*Remark 11.* Want to compute faster somehow. Spend more time computing when it's not my turn. To compute efficiently think ADVERSARIALLY (what does my opponent want?)

*Remark 12.* Can't be tunnel visioned.

*Remark 13.* Don't mentally slack when ahead. Be ruthless

*Remark 14.* At least for now, while I'm developing intuition, mitigate unnecessary risks. Don't make moves that worsen my position

*Remark 15.* Don't worsen your position. Find tactics. Have a plan

*Remark 16.*

*Remark 17.* In response to he's been aggressive with sicilian and winning: Lately he's a little bit of a mirror. Showing your stupidity to opponents.

*Remark 18.* Tactics flow from superior position. Squeeze your opponent. Don't give opportunity for chances

*Remark 19.* Protect your king sufficiently. don't leave open to checks with tempo when attacking. Watch for poisoned pawns. Play for time when need be

*Remark 20.* Look for pawn fork tactics more. Higher level players seem to make much better use of pawns, as attackings

## 7 1/26

### 7.1 Chess

*Remark 21.* Need to sometimes be constrictor like, not greedy in endgame with pawns. In general endgame is very scary, want to work on. See

<https://www.chess.com/a/QuDi3FgiXAX8>

*Remark 22.* Don't lose the game in your desire to win.

<https://www.chess.com/a/2YpuPr2bxXAX8>

*Remark 23.* Endgame principles: Keep king closer to pawn mass than opponents. Get pawns as far forward as possible

*Remark 24.* Calculate things through. Most people really have no idea what they're doing and just go through hoping it works

*Remark 25.* When I don't feel like being profalactic play aggressively. When I do play wel

*Remark 26.* If I'm feeling lazy, simplify and try to play conservatively. Be somewhat aggressive but not comittally

## 8 1/28

### 8.1 Goals

1. 1400 chess
2. 3 pages of thesis
3. work on research

### 8.2 Chess

*Remark 27.* Getting a pawn down its file to pressure opposing king extremely powerful.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cevjjS9w0vM>

Giri converts to a miraculous win against dominant bishop

*Remark 28.* Principles of least effort chess(and in general least effort whatever). Key is to put in minimal effort/ reps while still getting benefit/preventing burnout. Do as much as I can with as little exposure

Tactic/improve chess. Keep improving while taking advantage of tactics when possible. Easier to not think about grand strategy. When possible incorporate strategy. Prevent positional corruption until conversion

*Remark 29.* When finding a tactic always look for the counterplay.

*Remark 30.* Example of punishing aggressive queen: Great tradeoff positionally for less material:

<https://www.chess.com/a/357WvmXNEXAX8>

*Remark 31.* Losses are opportunities for learning/improvement. Review carefully and try again. Example: Note how I could have continued my kingside attack but didn't:

<https://www.chess.com/a/2qqkNdNvJXAX8>

*Remark 32.* Devoretsky's endgame manual: recommendation

*Remark 33.* If I can perform when I'm burned out then I should always be able to perform. Note: difference between burnout and imbalance(I do well when I'm feeling good. Key is to not let losing streak make me feel bad).

## 9 1/30

### 9.1 Chess

*Remark 34.* Want instincts to align with best practice. Especially in tactics trainer. Reduces need for computation. Also improve computation speed.

*Remark 35.* Don't give value to opponents pieces useless pieces.

*Example 1.* Back and forth game between Giri and Firouzja Tata Steel 2021:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0H9QLP5giAA>