Computing for Mathematics: Week 1

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$$\begin{pmatrix} (0,0) & (-1,1) & (1,-1) \\ (1,-1) & (0,0) & (-1,1) \\ (1,-1) & (-1,1) & (0,0) \end{pmatrix}$$

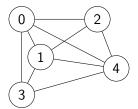
http://thefightclub.herokuapp.com/

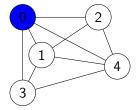
http://jayrobertvos.pythonanywhere.com/

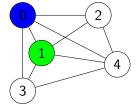
Programming and Mathematics

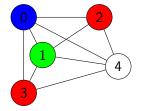
There are various areas in which computers are of major importance to Mathematicians:

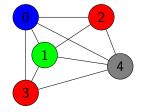
- Computer assisted proofs;
- Implementation of mathematics;
- Computer generated proofs;
- Everyday mathematics.



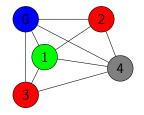








→ '4 colour theorem': Any map can be coloured using 4 colours.



- '4 colour theorem': Any map can be coloured using 4 colours.
- ► Proved in 1976 by Kenneth Appel and Wolfgang Haken:

 Used computers to check 1936 particular cases.

Risk boards



How to pack 3 dimensional spheres?

- ▶ In 1611 Kepler conjectured the best possible way.
- Proof in 1998 by Hales which involved a computer to minimize a function of 150 variables (100,000 times).
- Also involved a 100 page paper for the 'non computer assisted aspects'.

How to pack 3 dimensional spheres?

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- ► **Also** involved a 100 page paper for the 'non computer assisted aspects'.
- ▶ Referees are 99% sure.

Implementation of mathematics

Here at Cardiff Dr Leanne Smith studied the best way to locate ambulances in Wales. This took in to account:

- Queues;
- Survival probabilities of patients;
- ► Time of the day...

Once the mathematics was done a computer program was built to be able to demonstrate to the Welsh Ambulance Trust.

Timothy Gowers

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Proof: Take $x \in f(A) \cap f(B)$. So there is some $y \in A$ and $z \in B$ such that f(y) = f(z) = x. As f is injective, y and z are equal. So $y \in A \cap B$. So $x = f(y) \in f(A \cap B)$.

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The above is an example of a computer generated proof. You do not need to know any of this!

Everyday mathematics

Everyday mathematicians might need to calculate an integral for a bigger project. This is some Sage code to calculate an integral:

1 integrate
$$(x ^3, x)$$

which returns:

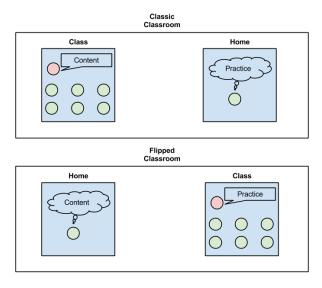
$$\frac{x^4}{4}$$

What we will learn

- ▶ Python: general purpose programming language (Weeks 1-5).
- ► Sage: mathematics package (based on Python) (Weeks 5-9).
- ► LATEX: a package for writing mathematics (Week 10).

Flipped classrooms

Flipped classrooms



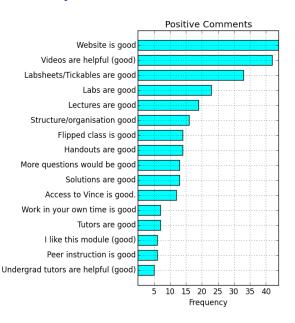
Labs and 'Tickables'

- Every week you have 2 computer lab sessions.
- ➤ You have until the end of the second lab session to complete all exercises marked as 'TICKABLE'.
- ▶ You will need to work on these outside of the lab sessions.

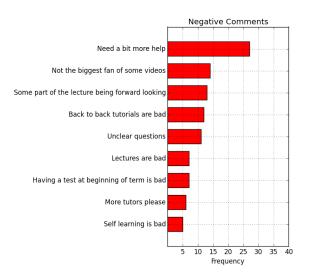
Resources

http://vknight.org/Computing_for_mathematics/

Feedback from last year



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| http://cardiffmathematicscodeclub.github.io/ | |
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