Which numbers are normal?

Amlan Banaji

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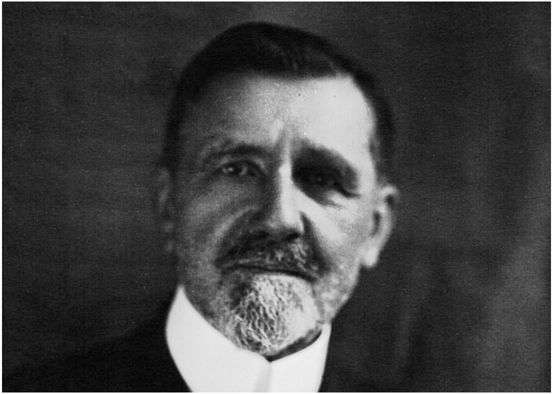
Émile Borel

More than 100 years ago, French mathematician Émile Borel began a quest to find certain elusive numbers.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Emile˙Borel-1932.jpg

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  For example, in the first million digits of a normal number, we expect to find roughly 100,000 of each digit.
- Each 2-digit number appears equally often
- Each 3-digit number appears equally often
  And so on

Probability of normal numbers

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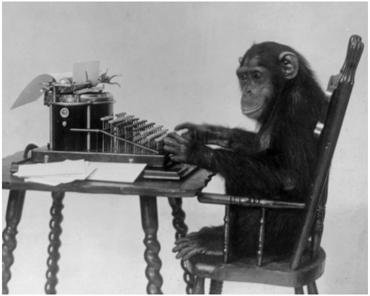
- This means if you pick a million different numbers between 0 and 1 independently at random, almost certainly all will be normal.
- This does not mean every number is normal!

The infinite monkey thought experiment

If a monkey types digits between 0 and 9 randomly, there is a 100% chance it would eventually type a million sevens in a row (or any other string of numbers you can think of).



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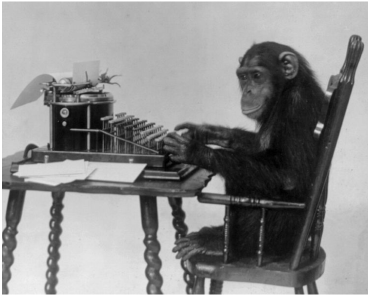

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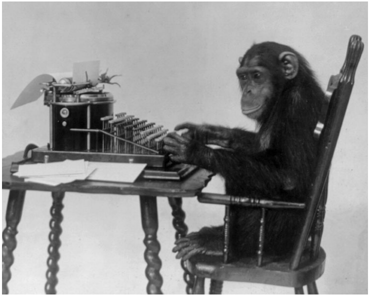

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- If the monkey types letters instead of numbers, there is a 100% chance that it will eventually write Shakespeare's Hamlet without a single mistake!
- But the monkey would need a ridiculously long time.

Where are the normal numbers?

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- Hence began the quest to write down examples of normal numbers. It took many years to find a single one.
- Normal numbers are everywhere, but elusive!

Champernowne's number

The first person to write down the digits of a normal number was D. G. Champernowne in 1933.

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His number is

$$0.12345678910111213141516\ldots$$

(its decimal expansion is made by writing every whole number in order).

π and $\sqrt{2}$

π is the number of times a circle's diameter fits around its circumference:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi = 3.&14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510\\&58209749445923078164062862089986280348253421170679\\&82148086513282306647093844609550582231725359408128\\&48111745028410270193852110555964462294895493038196\ldots\end{aligned}$$

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$\sqrt{2}$ is the number that gives 2 when multiplied by itself:

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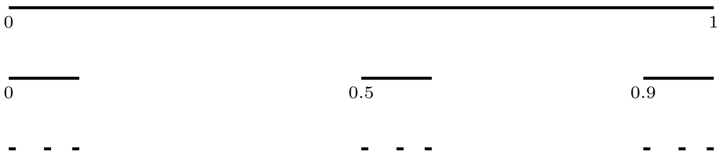
These sequences look very 'random' (though of course they are not). Most mathematicians would be astonished if these numbers turn out not to be normal, but no-one has a clue how to prove it!

Fractals

The set of (non-normal) numbers between 0 and 1 whose decimal expansion consists of numbers $0, 5, 9$, for example, forms a fractal set.



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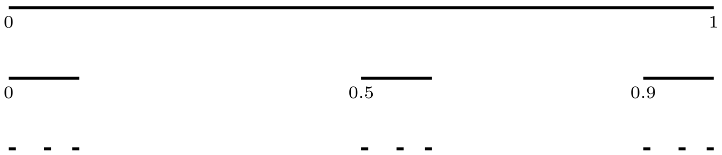


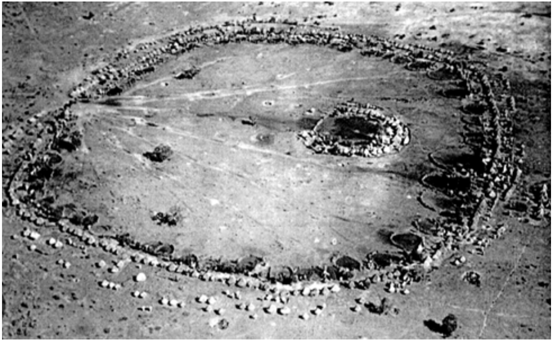
Fractals are geometric objects which display intricate and often beautiful structure at small scales. They are often formed of scaled-down images of themselves.

Fractals in nature

Romanesco broccoli. CC0, https://stocksnap.io/photo/plant-green-XH1IME1TH4

The Barnsley Fern. CC0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Barnsley˙fern˙

Fractals in architecture



A settlement in Zambia with a fractal design.

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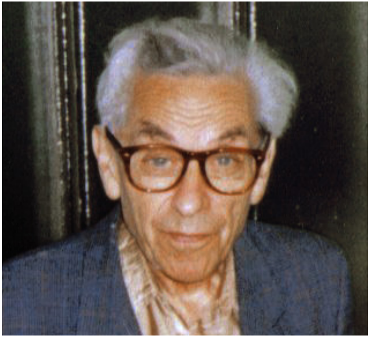
- Not all of them (e.g. not missing digit fractals, which are made of strictly scaled copies of the whole fractal).
- In 1963, this problem caught the attention of Paul Erdős.



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Fourier transforms

Davenport, Erdős and LeVeque showed that if the fractal admits a weighting whose Fourier transform satisfies certain properties, then the fractal contains normal numbers.

Lots of fractals contain normal numbers

Theorem (Davenport–Erdős–LeVeque + Algom–Rodriguez Hertz–Wang / Baker–Sahlsten + Baker–B. / Algom–Chang–Wu–Wu)

If a fractal of real numbers is made of copies of itself which are scaled down in a very smooth (analytic) way, and at least one copy has some distortion (nonlinearity), then it contains normal numbers.

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- Borel went on to study Einstein's theory of special relativity, and was later active in the French resistance to Nazi occupation.
- The quest to show that 'nice' numbers like π or $\sqrt{2}$ are normal may yet last another hundred years.

Thank you for listening!