

# YOUNG MATHEMATICIANS CONFERENCE NOTES

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## 1. DAY 1: AUGUST 15TH

### 1.1. The Failed Zero Forcing Number of a Graph.

*Presented by Chirag Kaudan and Rachel Taylor.*

#### Definition (Forcing Rule)

Let each vertex of a graph represent a person. Each person either knows or does not know a secret – if they do, their corresponding vertex is colored.

If all a person's friends except one friend knows the secret, then the secret is told to that friend as well.

#### Definition (Zero Forcing Number)

The zero forcing number of  $G$ ,  $Z(G)$ , is the smallest cardinality of any set  $S$  of vertices on which repeated applications of the forcing rule results in all vertices joining  $S$ .

#### Definition (Failed Zero Forcing Number)

The failed zero forcing number of  $G$ ,  $F(G)$ , is the maximum cardinality of any set of vertices on which repeated applications of the forcing rule will never result in all vertices joining the set.

**Result** — Using the theory of *modules* (a set of vertices such that every vertex in the module has the same neighborhood excluding vertices in the module) in zero forcing graphs and a computer algorithm, they were able to show that there are 15 graphs with  $F(G) = 2$  and 68 graphs with  $F(G) = 3$ .

## 1.2. Properties of Families of Graphs with Forbidden Induced Subgraphs.

*Presented by Christian Pippin.*

### Definition (Induced Subgraphs)

$H$  is an **induced subgraph** of  $G$  if the vertex set of  $H$  is a subset of the vertex set of  $G$  and for all  $(u, v) \in E^H$ ,  $(u, v) \in E^G$ .

There is a relation between indivisibility and the lex product.

**Lemma** — If a family of graphs is closed under the lex product, the class is indivisible.

### Theorem

For all  $n$ ,  $\text{Forb}(P_n)$  is indivisible.

$\text{Forb}(C_n)$  is indivisible for all  $n \geq 5$ .

## 1.3. Generalized Stick Fragmentation and Benford's Law.

*Presented by Xinyu Fang and Maxwell Sun.*

### Theorem (Benford's Law)

In base  $B$ , the probability of observing a value with first digit  $d$  is

$$\log_B \left( \frac{d+1}{d} \right).$$

If this property holds, a dataset is said to exhibit **weak Benford behavior**; if, moreover, the logarithms of the values modulo 1 are equidistributed, then the set exhibits **strong Benford behavior**.

### Definition (Significand and Mantissa)

The **significand** of  $x$  base  $B$  is  $S_B(x) \in [1, B)$  such that  $x = S_B(x) \cdot B^k$  for some  $k$ .

The **mantissa** is the analogue but for fractional pieces.

To setup the problem, consider a stick breaking model where you begin with a stick of length  $\ell$ . At each step, the stick is broken into smaller segments and this process continues until some termination condition is reached. The problem the authors studied is known as a *Discrete Breaking Problem with a Stopping Set*: if the stick length falls into the given

stopping set, it is considered “dead” and should not be broken further.

**Result —** The authors give some results on when a given set of end lengths is Strong Benford (for which types of stopping sets).

In particular, they conjecture that if you break each stick into  $k$  parts and stop at  $(k - 1) \cdot \frac{n}{k}$  residue classes modulo  $n$  where  $k \mid n$ , then the results are Strong Benford.

#### 1.4. Geometry of the Numerical and Berezin Range.

*Presented by Edwin Xie and Caroline Norman.*

##### **Definition (Numerical Range)**

The **numerical range**  $f$  of a bounded linear operator  $T$  on a complex Hilbert space  $H$  is defined as

$$W(T) = \{\langle Tf, f \rangle : \|f\| = 1.\}$$

Properties of the numerical range include unitary invariance, shift and scale, and that it satisfies the Topelitz-Hausdorff property.

##### **Definition (Berezin Range)**

On the Hardy-Hilbert space  $H^2(\mathbb{D})$  of the open unit disk  $\mathbb{D}$ , the **Berezin range** is defined as

$$B(T) = \{\langle T\hat{k}_p, \hat{k}_p \rangle : p \in \mathbb{D}\}$$

where  $\hat{k}_p$  is the normalized reproducing kernel.

**Result —** The authors work with the Berezin Range on a Hardy Space and prove some results about the Berezin Range.

## 1.5. The VC Dimension of Semi-Algebraic Sets.

*Presented by Kayta Gheorghian.*

### Definition (VC Dimension)

Let  $X$  be a set and  $F$  a family of subsets of  $X$ . Then for any subset  $A \subseteq X$ , we say that  $F$  shatters  $A$  if for each  $A' \subseteq A$  there exists  $F' \in F$  such that  $F' \cap A = A'$ .

The **Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC) dimension** of  $X$  with respect to  $F$  is

$$\max_{A \subseteq F} |A| : F \text{ shatters } A.$$

### Definition (Heisenberg Group)

The Heisenberg Group is defined as the following group of  $3 \times 3$  upper triangular matrices:

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{Z}) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

**Result —** In attempting to find the VC Dimension of the Heisenberg group, they studied a related problem – the VC Dimension of different quadrilaterals in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

## 1.6. The Collatz Conjecture over the Gaussian Integers. *Plenary Lecture.*

*Presented by Professor Alejandra Alvarado (Eastern Illinois University).\**

### Definition (Collatz Conjecture)

Define the function

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 3n + 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}.$$

Form a sequence by repeatedly applying this function.

**The Collatz Conjecture** states that the hailstone sequence/trajectory will eventually reach 1, regardless of the starting positive integer.

A heuristic probabilistic argument by Crandall in 1978 gives an argument for non-divergence (each odd number is on average  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the previous odd number), but the question of whether the sequence always reaches 1 remains unsolved (though apparently the conjecture has been shown to hold up to  $5 \times 2^{68}$  computationally).

Extensions of the Collatz Conjecture may arise when the collatz function is generalized or the question is extended to other rings. For example, the speaker proposes extending the Collatz Conjecture to the Gaussian and Eisenstein Integers.

### Definition (Gaussian Integers)

The **Gaussian Integers** are the set  $\mathbb{Z}[i] : \{a + bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

Useful facts include that if  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ , then  $p$  is a Gaussian Prime. If  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  where  $p = (a + bi)(a - bi)$ , then  $a + bi$  is a Gaussian prime.

### Definition (Eisenstein Integers)

The **Eisenstein Integers** are the set  $\mathbb{Z}[\omega] : \{a + b\omega \mid \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0\}$ .

**Result —** The speaker discusses the construction of a spiral ordering of Gaussian integers in the first quadrant, and discusses a Gaussian Collatz Mapping, as well as the trajectories of various Gaussian Integers under this mapping.

Afterwards, she also discusses similar approaches/results for the Eisenstein Integers.

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\*Her presentation was created after a 2017 REU project, so certain details may be older results.

## 2. DAY 2: AUGUST 16TH

### 2.1. Practical Uses of Complex Analysis. *Plenary Lecture.*

*Presented by Professor Loredana Lanzani of Syracuse University and University of Bologna.*

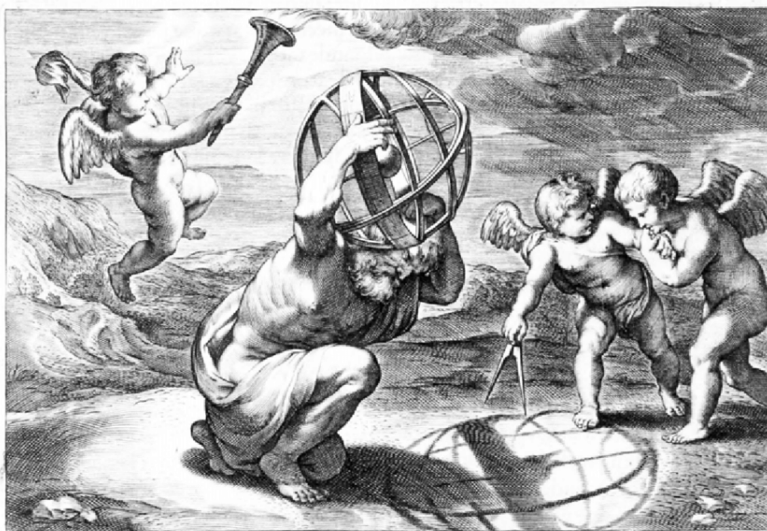
#### Definition (Conformal Maps)

**Conformal Maps** are maps  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  that

- on a small scale, preserve the shape of objects (i.e. angles between intersecting curves are preserved)
- on a large scale, may greatly distort shapes

Examples of conformal maps include translations, rotations about a point, dilation, inversion, the **Joukowski Map**  $f(z) = z + \frac{1}{z}$ , as well as complex powers  $f(z) = z^\alpha$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ .

Another example is the classic example of **stereographic projection** (which projects points on a spheroid directly to the plane). As a historical aside, the speaker talked about a painting by Ruben in 1613 depicting Ptolemy:



In particular, in the center of Ruben's universe the Earth or the Sun? It turns out that according to the size of the angles (the power of conformal maps is on full display), it is the Earth.

Other applications of conformal maps include cartography, in the Droste Effect in art, aircraft-wing design, and in morphology.

In **cartography**, the goal is to design a (flat) map of the world that sailors can use for exploration. Consequently, the stereographic projection map discussed early has the effect of large scale area distortion (for example, Greenland and Africa are missized relative to each other). However, the stereographic projection does allow for a map with no cuts and gives good accuracy on a small scale. On the other hand, a method known as Localized

Stereographic Projection may work better. This projection is a type of polar stereographic projection used for navigation in polar regions – the localization of this map is key, which correlates with the property of conformal maps.

Conformal maps also show up in art.

### Definition (Droste Effect)

The **Droste Effect** is a repeating visual effect that occurs when an image contains a copy of that (same) image, which in turn contains the copy of that ... and so on and so forth.

This effect is named after the following picture, of Droste cocoa powder, where you can see that the nurse is carrying a serving tray with a cup of hot chocolate and a box with the same image.



It turns out that Droste pictures can be obtained by applying the conformal map

$$f(z) = z^\alpha \text{ with } \alpha = 1 - i \frac{1}{2\pi} \log(s_o)$$

where  $s_o$  represents the scaling factor of a Droste image (the larger the scaling factor, the harder to see each iteration – in the above photo, the scaling factor is around 6.5).

Another famous painting that makes use of the Droste effect (scaling factor  $\sim 256$ ) is M. C. Escher's *Print Gallery* from 1956:



You may notice that in the center of the image, there is a blank space. Mathematicians have tried to use the Droste effect and conformal maps to study/determine the art that could possibly fill this hole. The speaker specifically mentions *Complexities of Art* by Kay Horak of Smith College as a resource to study (I could not find this online); there are many others online that may be worth reading as well.

In aircraft wing design, the goal is to design an airplane wing that produces force/lift strong enough to keep it in the air. One solution is to apply a Joukowski map (a type of conformal map) to a circle – this will get airfoil and will allow you to study the airflow surrounding it.

D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson (1860-1948)'s "On Growth and Form" explored the extent to which relationships among different species of animals can be described as conformal transformations. Homologous pairs of animals must "preserve a given number of landmark points" (at least 7). However, this means that there cannot be a conformal mapping between these pairs since conformal mappings can only guarantee at most 3 landmark points. Thus, **quasi-conformal mappings** are introduced. This allows for (controlled) angle deformation and allows for lots of homologous landmark points.

The final example of conformal mappings was in the study of the time evolution of *Monstera Delicosa* (Swiss cheese plant) and modeling its fenestration phenomena.