Paragraph 7-13 李佳政/Li.Jiazheng

Paragraph 7

- Why the equations are beautiful?
- Elegance.

Describe nature with just a few symbols.

- Reality.

It's the laws of nature.

Paragraph 8-9



黎曼函数描述了质数(prime)的分布。

 While one side of the equation describes the primes, the other is controlled by zeros.

方程ζ(s)=0的所有有意义的解(零点)都在一条直线上。

• soft spot 弱点

··· has more than a soft spot for Riemann's formula. 特别喜欢黎曼公式。

• On the Origin of Species 《物种起源》(1859)
• Give rise to a note 引起注意

• give rise to a note 引起注意

• it's the combination of these notes(Riemann Zeros) together [which tell us how the primes on the other side are distributed across all numbers]

Paragraph 10-13

- Euclid, 欧几里德, 古希腊(ancient Greek)数学家
- Neale, 吃瓜群众, 认为证明过程是很美的
- Euclid通过反证法证明了质数是无限的。
- Neale认为这种证明方法既让你产生了思考,又没有**牵扯**(involve)很多难解释的**概念**(concept)。
- 进一步证明了数学很美,不仅**公式**(equation)美, **证明**(proof)也美



Paragraph 10-13

Not only equation is beautiful.

Argument, a line of thinking or a particular proof. 享受过程

- It still makes Neale smile [every time it comes to mind].
- chalk them all up 把他们用粉笔都写在黑板上
- all they way to the end 一直到最后
- It turns out you reach an absurdity(谬论), a contradiction(矛盾).
- get your head around it 认真分析

Appendix

• 欧几里德证明质数无限 假设存在一个最大的质数p, 令N=2×3×5×···×p+1, 显然N>p, 大于最大的质数, 所以N是合数。 用N除以所有的质数都会余1, 所以N是质数或拥有比p大的质因数, 但都与假设矛盾, 所以假设错误, 不存在最大的质数。