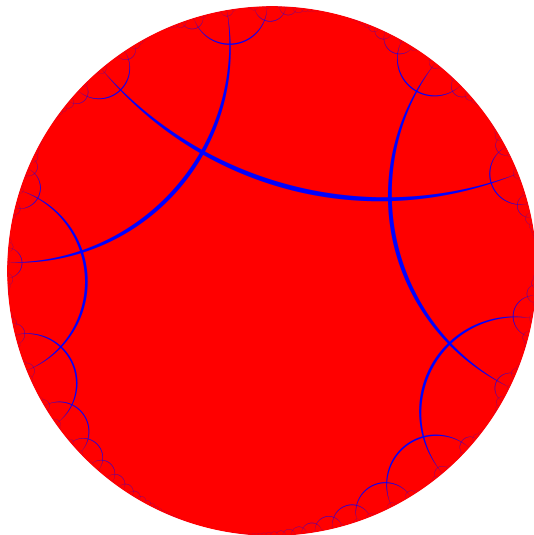


An invitation to arithmetic expression geometry

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March 4, 2024

- ① The first glimpse
- ② Basic concepts and case study
- ③ Further study
- ④ Fundamental unsolved problems
- ⑤ Adventure in a wonderland
- ⑥ Final remarks



The famous example of word2vec

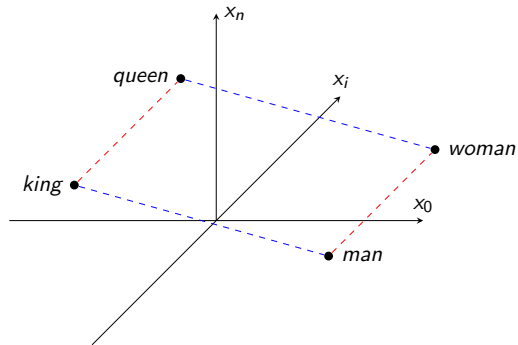


Figure: regularity of word2vec

$$(\alpha + 1) \times 2 \neq \alpha \times 2 + 1$$

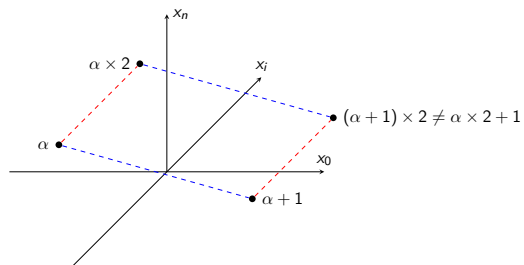
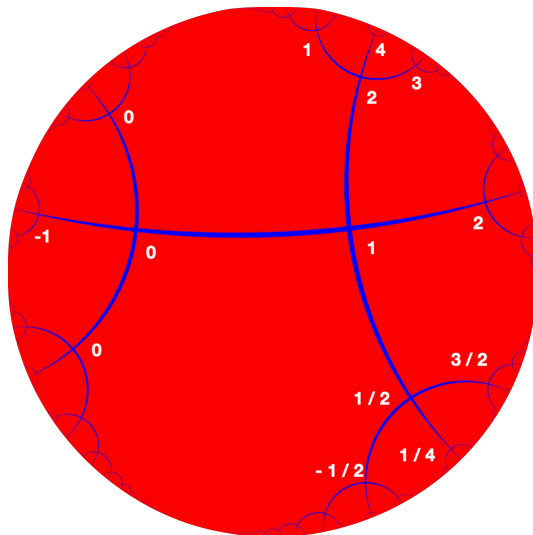


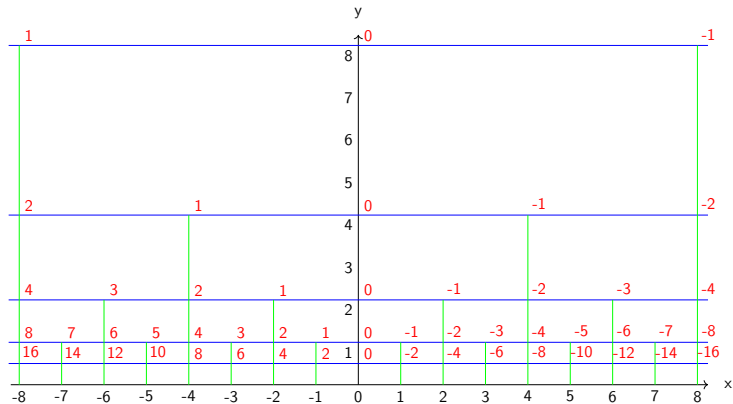
Figure: contradiction of numbers in Euclidean space

One arrangement in hyperbolic space



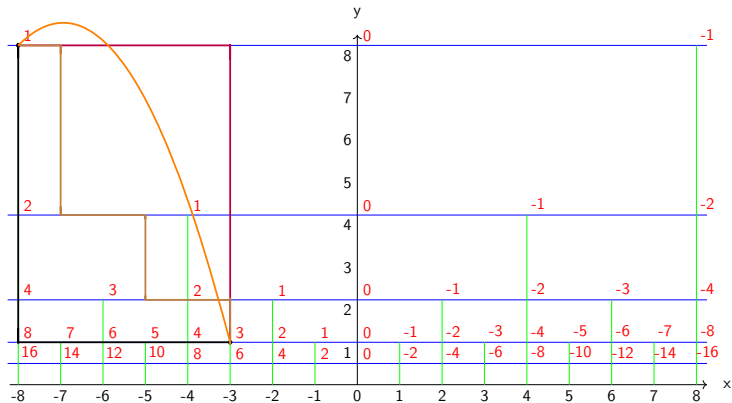
Another arrangement in hyperbolic space

$$a = -\frac{x}{y}$$



Encoding threadlike expressions as paths

- black line $1 \times 8 - 5 = 3$



Suppose we have a base point a_0 , and we step a small distance away from a_0 .

Addition first

$$a_\delta = (a_0 + \mu\epsilon \cos \theta)e^{\lambda\epsilon \sin \theta}$$

Multiplication first

$$a_\delta = a_0 e^{\lambda\epsilon \sin \theta} + \mu\epsilon \cos \theta$$

Both formula can be simplified to the same result:

$$a_\delta = a_0 + \epsilon(a_0\lambda \sin \theta + \mu \cos \theta)$$

Then, we have the following equation:

$$\frac{1}{\delta}(a_\delta - a_0) = \frac{\epsilon}{\delta}(\mu \cos \theta + a_0\lambda \sin \theta)$$

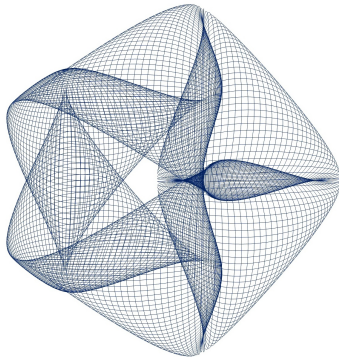
When both δ and ϵ are towards zero, we get da/dt , and hence

$$\frac{da}{dt} = u(\mu \cos \theta + a\lambda \sin \theta)$$

Or, we can change it to another form

$$\frac{da}{ds} = \mu \cos \theta + a\lambda \sin \theta \tag{1}$$

Basic concepts: I - arithmetic expression



What is an arithmetic expression?

Giving an arithmetic expression, we can parse it into a syntax tree. For example, the expression

$$((((1 \times 2) \times 2) - 1) \times (2 + 1)) - 6 \quad (2)$$

and the parsed syntax tree

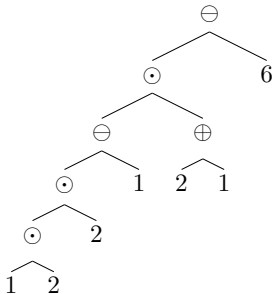


Figure: a tree representation of an arithmetic expression

A definition of arithmetic expression

Definition

An arithmetic expression a over \mathbb{Q} is a structure given by the following production rules:

$$\begin{aligned} a &\longleftarrow x \\ a &\longleftarrow (a + a) \\ a &\longleftarrow (a - a) \\ a &\longleftarrow (a \times a) \\ a &\longleftarrow (a \div a) \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

where $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, and we denote this as $a \in \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{Q}]$.

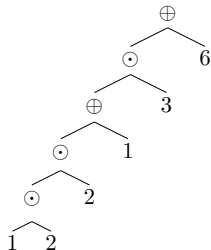
We can define evaluation $\nu(a)$ of a recursively as follows:

- Constant leaf: for any $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, $\nu(x) = x$.
- Compositional node by $+$: For any $(a + b)$, $\nu((a + b)) = \nu(a) + \nu(b)$.
- Compositional node by $-$: For any $(a - b)$, $\nu((a - b)) = \nu(a) - \nu(b)$.
- Compositional node by \times : For any $(a \times b)$, $\nu((a \times b)) = \nu(a)\nu(b)$.
- Compositional node by \div : For any $(a \div b)$, if $\nu(b) \neq 0$, then $\nu((a \div b)) = \nu(a)/\nu(b)$.

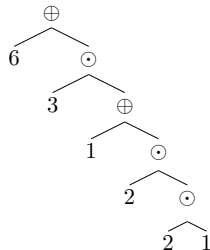
Generally, the evaluation order of the arithmetic expression is not unique though the result is decided.

Right-expanded and left-expanded threadlike expressions

$$((((1 \times 2) \times 2) + 1) \times 3) + 6$$



$$(6 + (3 \times (1 + (2 \times (2 \times 1)))))$$



The evaluation order of threadlike expressions is unique. We take right-expanded threadlike expressions as the standard form.

A careful reader may have noticed that the definition 1 is based on rational numbers \mathbb{Q} . Why can't we use real numbers \mathbb{R} instead? The answer is that syntactically valid expressions may not be semantically valid. Dividing by zero can lead to invalid expressions, and the evaluation of the expression cannot be defined in this situation. Therefore, in real numbers, an expression may be syntactically valid but semantically not valid, and there is no algorithm that can decide whether an expression is semantically valid or not.

A two-generator group generated from

- initial operand: 0
- operator: $\oplus_{\mu} : x \mapsto x + \mu$
- operator: $\otimes_{\lambda} : x \mapsto x \cdot e^{\lambda}$

The commutator of the generators

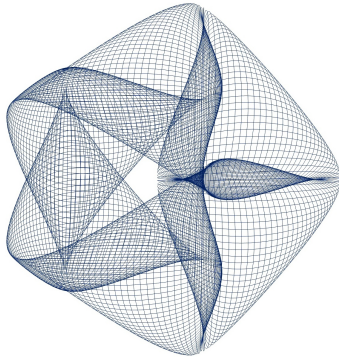
$$x \oplus_{\mu} \otimes_{\lambda} \ominus_{\mu} \oslash_{\lambda} - x = \mu(1 - e^{-\lambda}) \quad (4)$$

$$x \otimes_{\lambda} \oplus_{\mu} \oslash_{\lambda} \ominus_{\mu} - x = -\mu(1 - e^{-\lambda}) \quad (5)$$

Arithmetic torsion reflects the non-commutativity of the group.

$$\tau = x \oplus_{\mu} \otimes_{\lambda} - x \otimes_{\lambda} \oplus_{\mu} = \mu(e^{\lambda} - 1) \quad (6)$$

Basic concepts: II - Flow equation



Different forms of the flow equation

Local polar coordinate basis

$$\frac{da}{ds} = \mu \cos \theta + a\lambda \sin \theta \quad (7)$$

Local Cartesian coordinate basis

$$\frac{da}{ds} = \mu du + a\lambda dv \quad (8)$$

Contour-gradient coordinate basis

$$\frac{da}{ds} = \sqrt{\mu^2 + a^2\lambda^2} \cos \phi \quad (9)$$

where ϕ is the angle between the trace and the gradient line.

The flow equation can be written in the form of

$$\frac{da}{ds} = \mu du + a\lambda dv$$

A global existence condition will limit the geometry of the space, i.e. the metric. For now we only assume the metric is well-defined and the existence condition is satisfied.

$$ds^2 = A^2 du^2 + B^2 dv^2 \tag{10}$$

The flow equation can be solved formally

$$\frac{da}{ds} = \mu \cos \theta + a \lambda \sin \theta$$

and the formal solution is

$$a = a_0 e^{\lambda s \sin \theta} + \frac{\mu}{\lambda} (e^{\lambda s \sin \theta} - 1) \cot \theta \quad (11)$$

$$a = a_0 e^{\lambda s \sin \theta} + \mu s \cos \theta + \frac{\mu}{2\lambda} \sin 2\theta \left(\frac{\lambda^2 s^2}{2!} + \frac{\lambda^3 s^3}{3!} \sin \theta + \frac{\lambda^4 s^4}{4!} \sin^2 \theta + \dots \right)$$

$$a = a_0 e^{\lambda s \sin \theta} + \mu s \cos \theta + \frac{\mu}{2\lambda} \Psi(s) \sin 2\theta$$

So $\theta = 2k\pi$ encode addition, $\theta = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ encode multiplication, and $\theta = 2k\pi + \pi$ encode subtraction, and $\theta = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$ encode division.

The flow equation can be solved formally

$$\frac{da}{ds} = \sqrt{\mu^2 + a^2 \lambda^2} \cos \phi$$

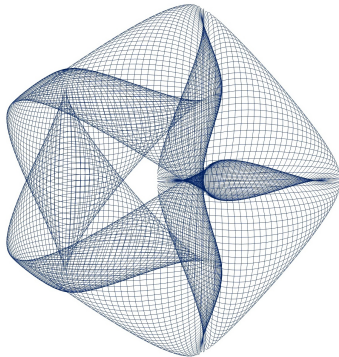
and we have

$$\tanh(\lambda s \cos \phi - c) = \frac{\lambda a}{\sqrt{\mu^2 + \lambda^2 a^2}}$$

Under the initial condition $a = 0$ when $s = 0$, we can get the following equation:

$$a = \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \sinh(\lambda s \cos \phi) \quad (12)$$

Notice the circumference of a circle is $C = 2\pi \sinh(r)$, the above equation gives us a anisotropic wavefront picture.



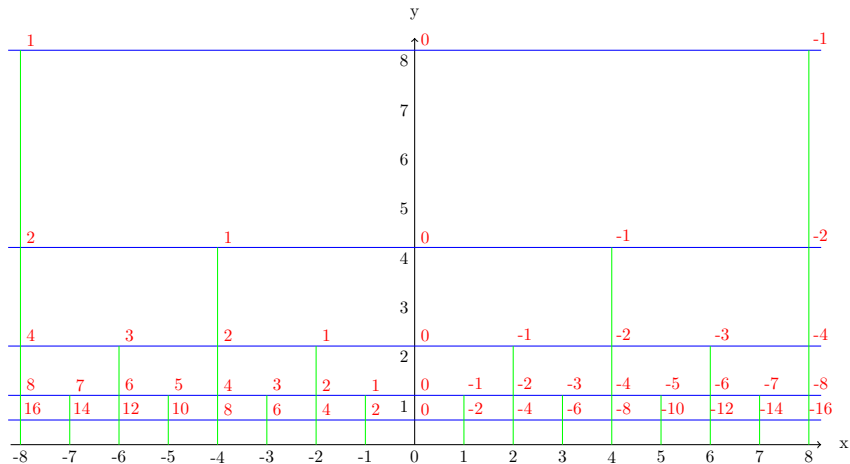
The hyperbolic space equipped with the metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} \left(\frac{dx^2}{\mu^2} + \frac{dy^2}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

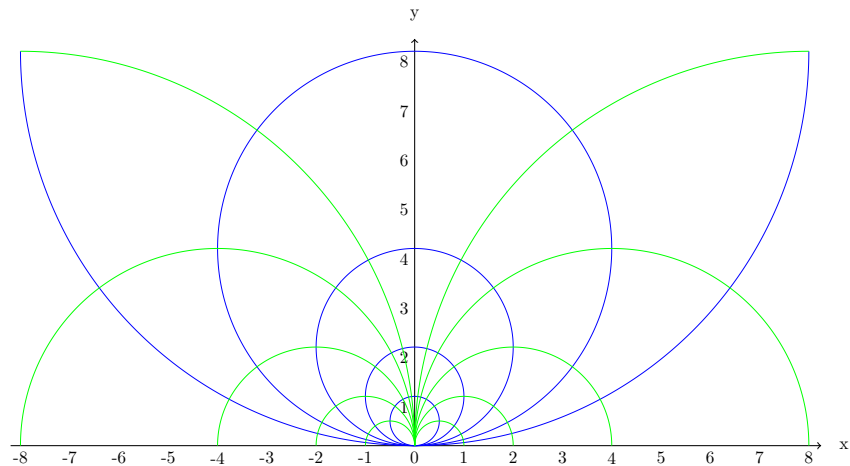
and a scalar field

$$a = -\frac{x}{y}$$

A grid on \mathbb{C}_1 space



Another grid on \mathbb{E}_1 space



In our setting, $A = \frac{1}{\mu y}$ and $B = \frac{1}{\lambda y}$:

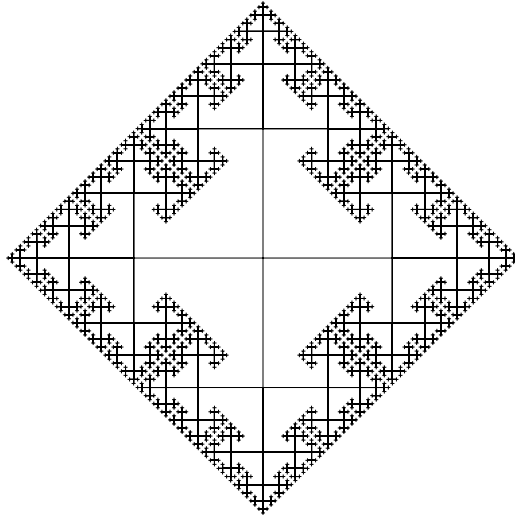
$$\Delta f = y^2 \left(\mu^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

And for the function $f = -\frac{x}{y}$, we have

$$\Delta f = -\frac{2\lambda^2 x}{y} = 2\lambda^2 f$$

So, we reach the conclusion that the function $f = -\frac{x}{y}$ is a eigenfunction of the Laplacian with eigenvalue $2\lambda^2$.

Further study: I - Area formula



$$d\tau = (a_0 + \mu du)e^{\lambda dv} - (a_0 e^{\lambda dv} + \mu du)$$

$$d\tau = \mu \lambda du dv$$

and because

$$dS = AB du dv$$

$$\frac{d\tau}{dS} = \frac{\mu \lambda}{AB} \tag{13}$$

We scale up the step size

For one step, we have

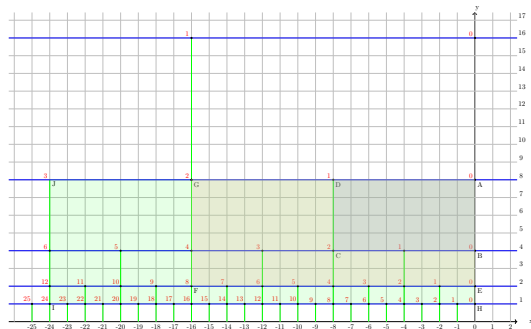
$$(x + 1) \times 2 - (x \times 2 + 1) = 1 \quad (14)$$

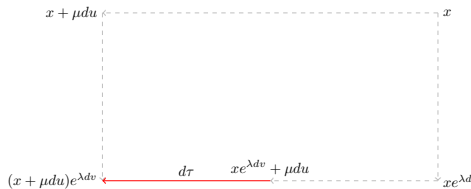
Extending this to two steps, we encounter a different situation:

$$(x + 2) \times 4 - (x \times 4 + 2) = 6 \quad (15)$$

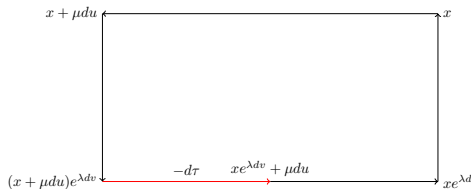
And for three steps, the pattern continues:

$$(x + 3) \times 8 - (x \times 8 + 3) = 21 \quad (16)$$



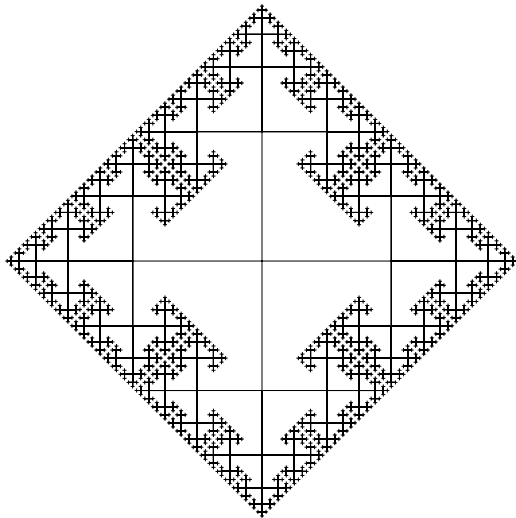


$$d\tau = (x + \mu du)e^{\lambda dv} - (xe^{\lambda dv} + \mu du)$$

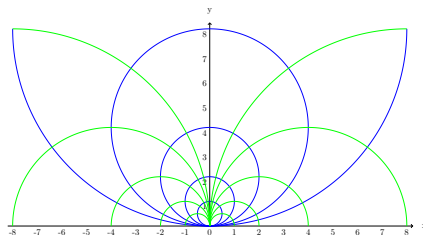
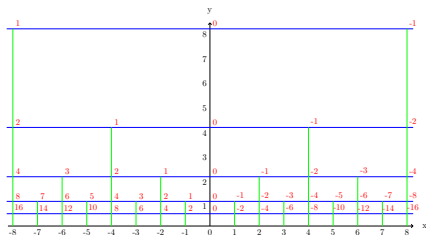


$$0 = ((x + \mu du)e^{\lambda dv} - d\tau - \mu du)/e^{\lambda dv} - x$$

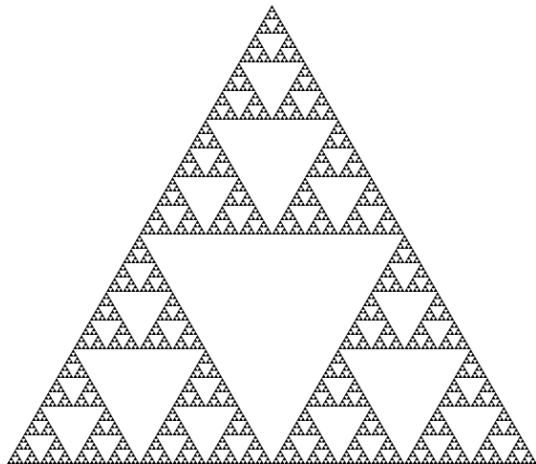
Further study: II - new representation



Connections between the two grids



Fundamental unsolved problems



The idea is

- ① Convergence geometrically can lead to convergence of arithmetic evaluation
- ② The arithmetic evaluation can be extended to the whole topological space continuously

Topological arithmetic expression space?

We denote the set of all well-defined arithmetic expressions over the field of rational numbers \mathbb{Q} as \mathbb{A} , where ν is the evaluation function from \mathbb{A} to \mathbb{Q} .

Definition

There is a countable dense set G on the topological space \mathcal{A} , and there exists an injection $\kappa : G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ between this dense set and the well-defined arithmetic expressions. We denote the image of this mapping as $\kappa(G) = \mathbb{K}$. If for any point $x \in \mathcal{A}$, and any two sequences of points $y_i \in G$ and $w_j \in G$, when y_i converges to x and w_j also converges to x , the sequences of points over the rational numbers $\nu(\kappa(y_i))$ and $\nu(\kappa(w_j))$ both converge to the same real number; in this case, we can naturally make an extension:

- Extend G to \mathcal{A} by completeness;
- Extend ν to a mapping $\bar{\nu}$ from $\bar{\mathbb{K}}$ to the real numbers \mathbb{R} ;

If this extended valuation function $\bar{\nu}$ is a continuous function, then we call the topological space \mathcal{A} a topological arithmetic expression space. G is referred to as the grid on \mathcal{A} .

Local structure: decided by the flow equation 1.

Classification of the global structure

On the hyperbolic plane

$$ds^2 = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{y^2}$$

the Laplacian is

$$\Delta = -y^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

Given

$$A = -\frac{x}{y} \tag{17}$$

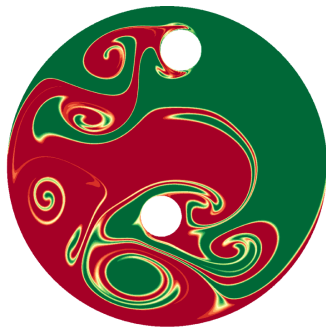
We have

$$\Delta A = -y^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} A + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} A \right) = y^2 \left(\frac{1}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{\partial y} \frac{x}{y} \right) \right) = 2A$$

Other analysis theories?

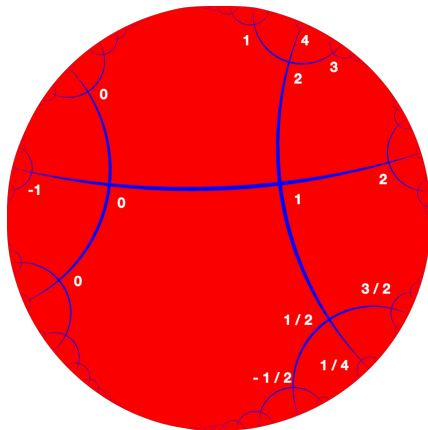
- Function as flow
- Integral as flow
- Limited process as flow

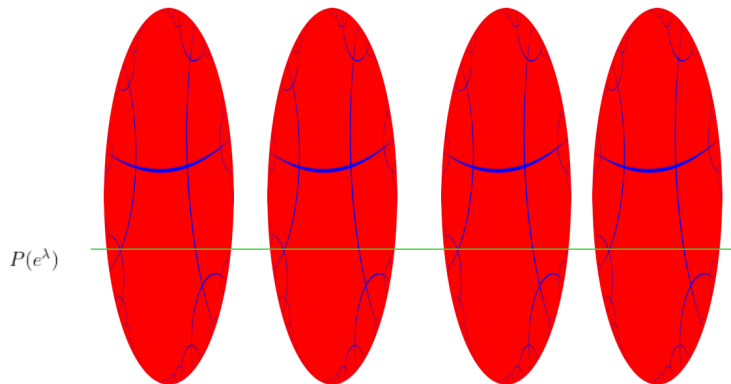
$$\begin{array}{ccc} H & \xrightarrow{l} & H \\ \nu \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ R & \xrightarrow{k} & R \end{array}$$



Riemann sum is purely additional. Can we extend it by mixing addition and multiplication?

Infinitely small values and large values are appeared at the boundary. Limitation process can be treated as flow to the boundary.



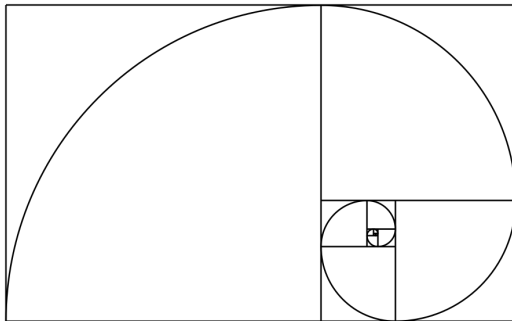


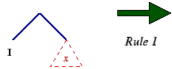
Hyper-operation

Flow treatment of binary operation

Higher-dimensional space

Adventure in a wonderland

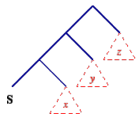




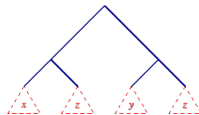
Rule 1



Rule 2



Rule 3



S(K(SI))Kαβ →

K(SI)α(Kα)β →

SI(Kα)β →

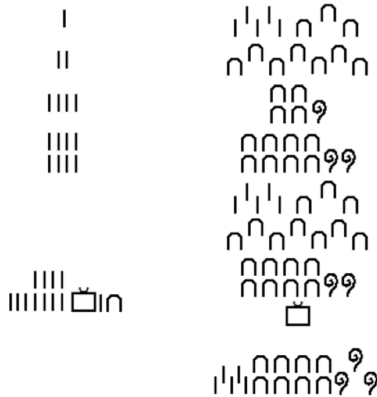
Iβ(Kαβ) →

Iβα →

βα

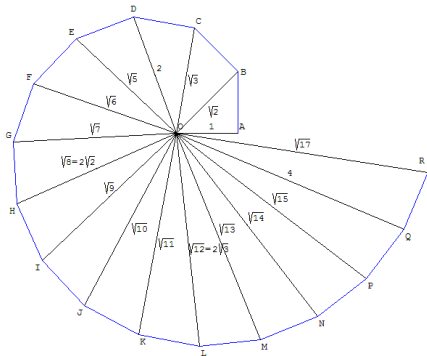
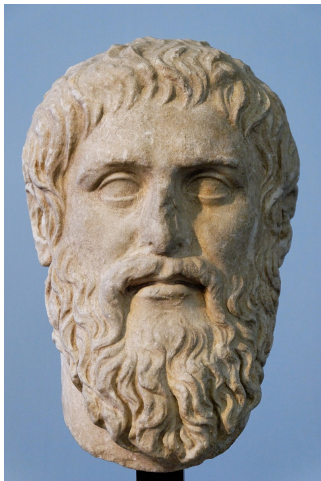
Any arithmetic expression can be represented by SKI combinators via Church numerals.
So any arithmetic expression space can be encoded by SKI combinators.
Program space!

Ancient Egyptian multiplication



A story of square root of 17

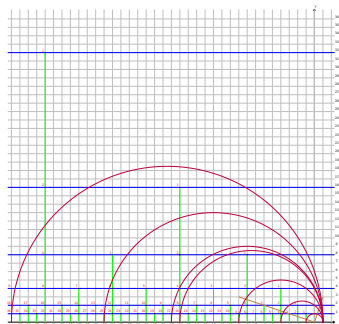
A story from Plato's Theaetetus: Theodorus of Cyrene, a young mathematician, was able to prove that $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{5}$... are irrational, but not $\sqrt{17}$.

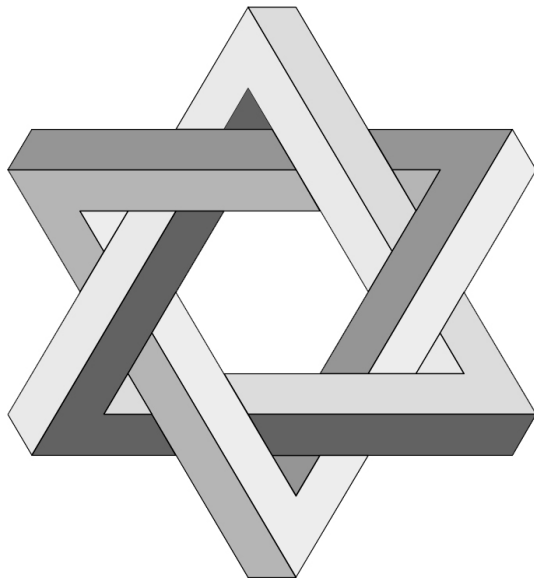


A logic system as a space?

The axioms by Victor Pambuccian and Celia Schacht are also fit into expressions, and then some terms of the system can be embedded into the expression space. Can we migrate the problem of irrationality of $\sqrt{17}$ from proof theory into a problem in group theory?

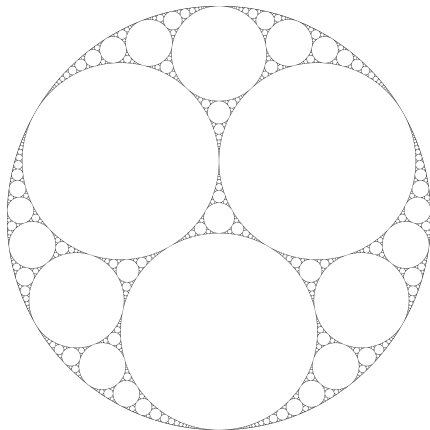
- A 1. $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
- A 2. $x + y = y + x$
- A 3. $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$
- A 4. $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$
- A 5. $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$
- A 6. $x + 0 = x \wedge x \cdot 0 = 0$
- A 7. $x \cdot 1 = x$
- A 8. $(x < y \wedge y < z) \rightarrow x < z$
- A 9. $\neg x < x$
- A 10. $x < y \vee x = y \vee y < x$
- A 11. $x < y \rightarrow x + z < y + z$
- A 12. $(0 < z \wedge x < y) \rightarrow x \cdot z < y \cdot z$
- A 13. $x < y \rightarrow x + (y - x) = y$
- A 14. $0 < 1 \wedge (x > 0 \rightarrow (x > 1 \vee x = 1))$
- A 15. $x > 0 \vee x = 0$
- A 16. $\kappa = \kappa(m, n) \cdot \mu(m, n) \wedge n = \kappa(n, m) \cdot \mu(n, m) = 2 \left\lceil \frac{\kappa(m, n)}{2} \right\rceil + 1 \vee \mu(n, m) = 2 \left\lceil \frac{\mu(n, m)}{2} \right\rceil + 1$
- A 17. $x = \left\lceil \frac{3x}{2} \right\rceil$
- A 18. $x = 2 \left\lceil \frac{x}{2} \right\rceil \vee x = 2 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor + 1$
- A 19. $x_2(n) \wedge a \cdot b = n \wedge a > 1 \rightarrow a = 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$
- A 20. $0 < n \rightarrow n = \tau(n) \cdot \omega(n) \wedge \pi_2(\tau(n)) \wedge \omega(n) = 2 \left\lceil \frac{\pi_2(n)}{2} \right\rceil + 1$
- A 21. $n < m \wedge x_2(m) \wedge x_2(n) \rightarrow \tau(m - n) = n$



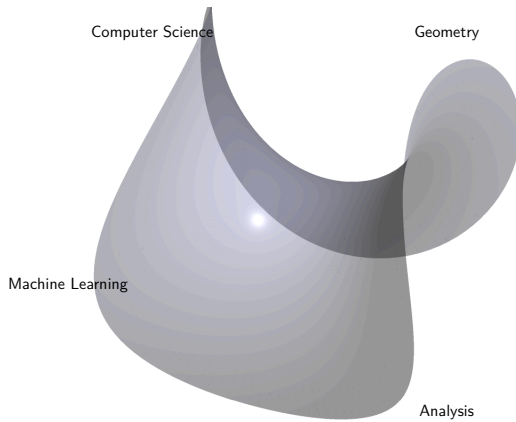


The unreasonable effectiveness of math

Math and even all human knowledge is also a geometrical object, just the same as the universe.



A minimal surface of knowledge, every concept is a point, every relation is a line.



Thank you!