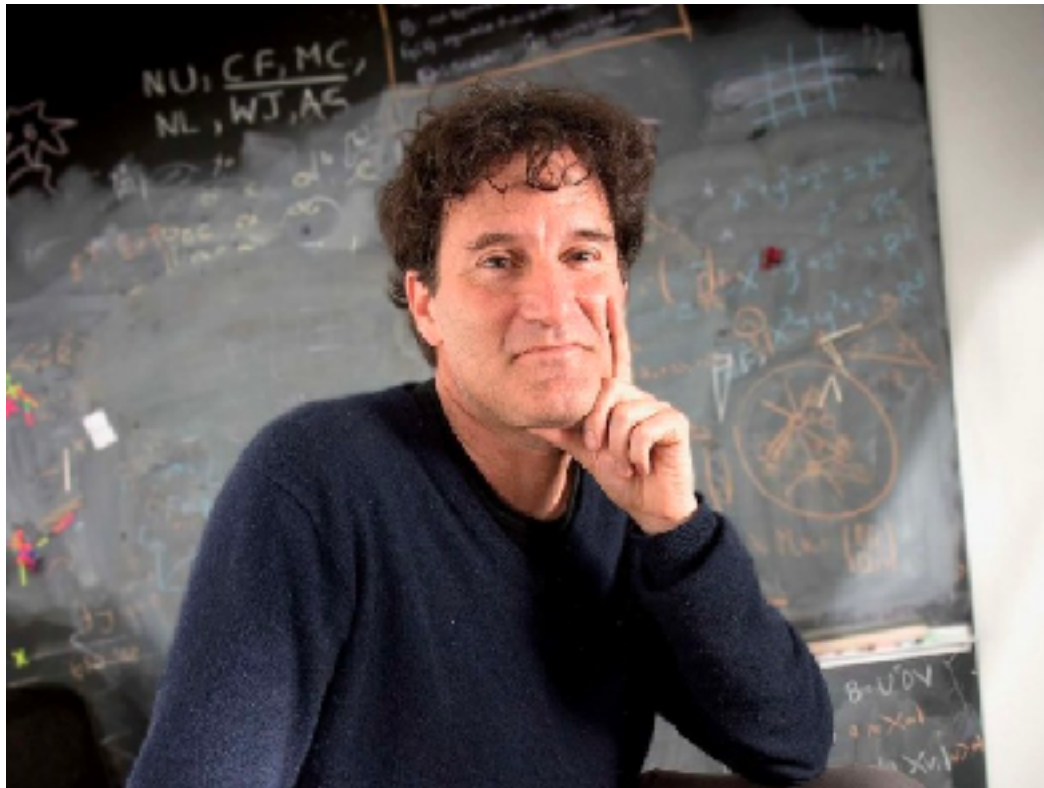


Physical Mathematics

Why am I teaching this class?



Michael Brenner

A point of view that changed my life

Solving **arbitrarily** hard mathematical problems with **confidence**



HARVARD
UNIVERSITY

Combining searching for **approximate** solutions with **numerical** solutions

The idea of DOMINANT BALANCE has become my philosophy of science

Can you solve any problem?

Why is this particularly relevant these days?

Artificial Intelligence vs/and Mathematical Models

Physical and Quantitative Theories can predict the outcome of experiments or observations that HAVEN'T been seen before

Physical and Quantitative Theories can provide insights into causes

Examples:

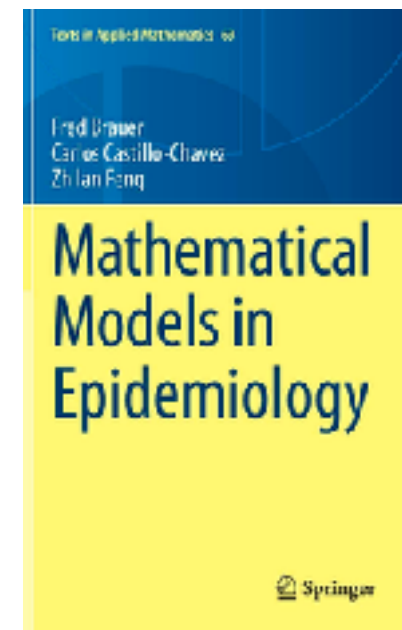
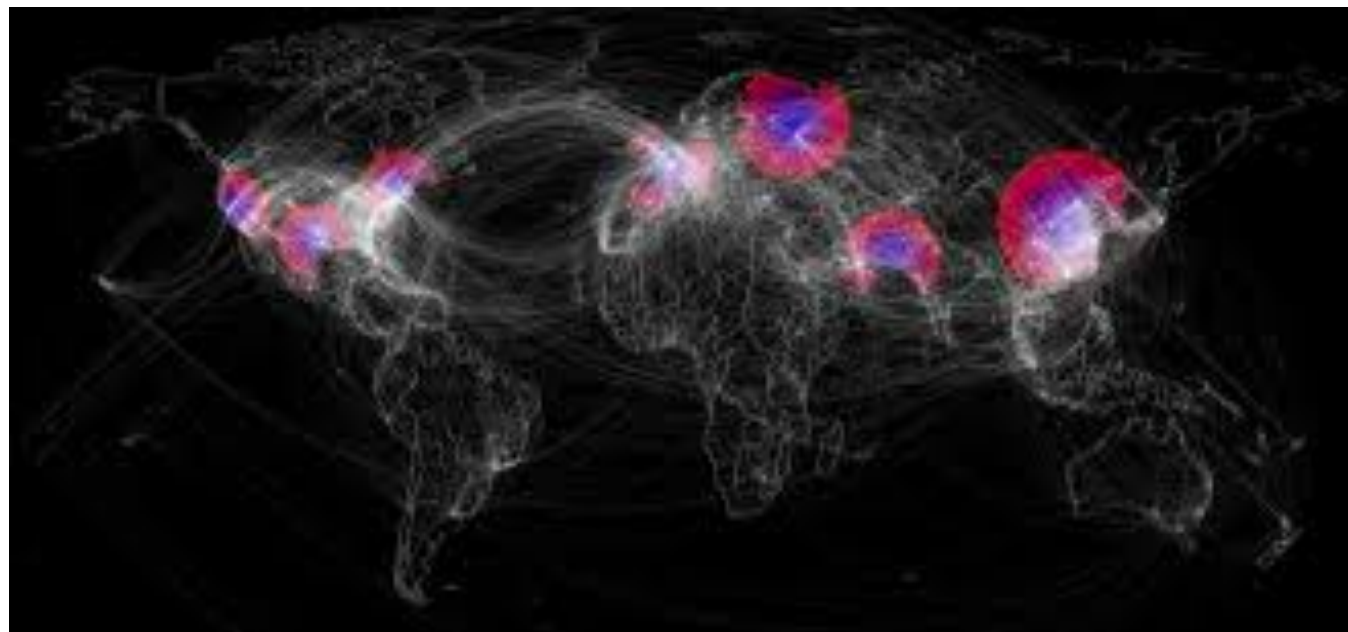
1. Schrodinger's Equation (semiconductor, photonics, optical fibers, computation, quantum computation)
2. Newton and Einsteins equations: Space travel, satellite launch and navigation, GPS
3. Navier-Stokes equations: Fluid flow, aerofoil design, weather modeling
4. Diffusion equation
5. Solid mechanics....

Goes on and on...the modern world is based on these equations that are used to help dream, design, and test every piece of revolutionary technology we have

But there's a problem

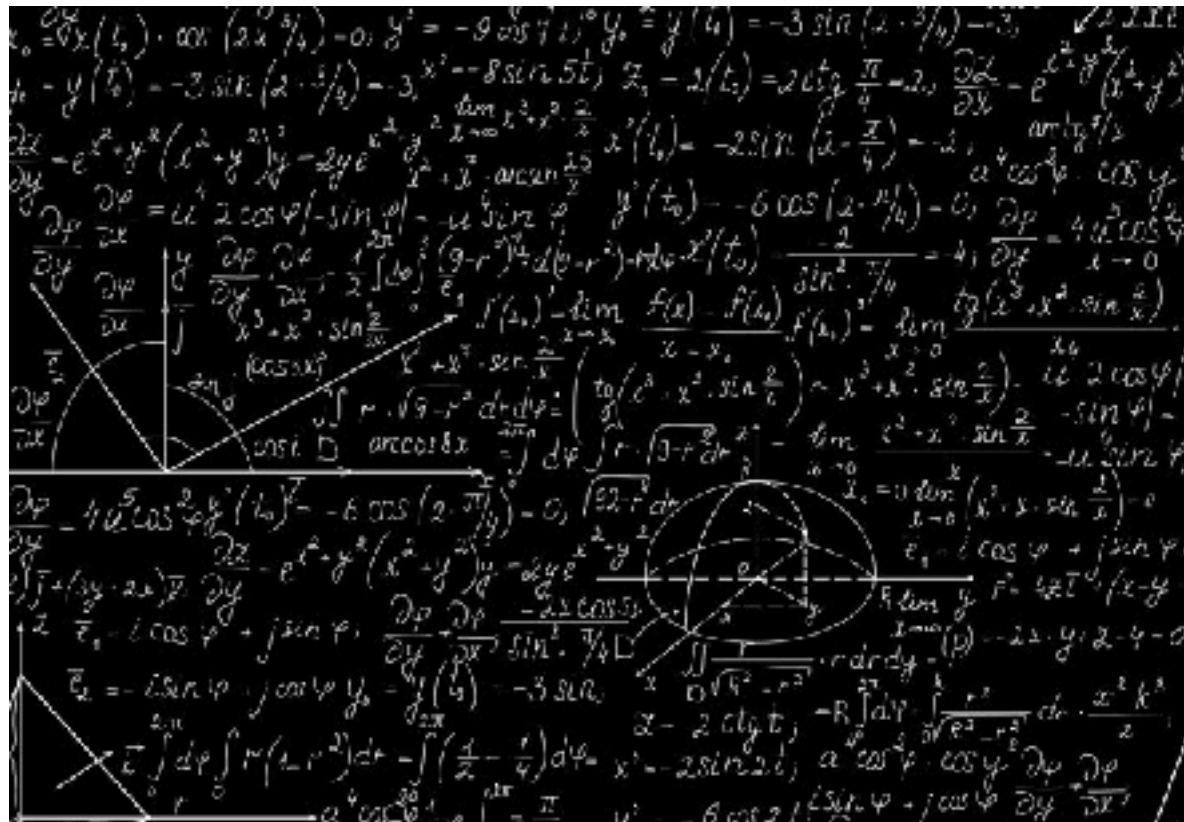
Real world problems are complex.

Even if you can write down a mathematical model (say of the spread of a virus in a city network) solving the model or getting any kind of insight is incredibly hard!



Why? Why is it hard to solve complex models?

Just simulate...use computers (its so easy)



Simulations of complex models are hard to get right
How do you know when you've got it right?

What's wrong with how problem solving is taught?

An emphasis on exact analytical solutions

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1}(x),$$

$$E(x; k) = \int_0^x \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt.$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\int \frac{x^{1/4}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 4x^{3/4} - 4x^{1/4} + 4\tan^{-1}(x^{1/4}).$$

What does an exact solution even really mean?!

Exact solutions means looking up tables

COMMON LOGARITHMS

$\log_{10} x$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Δ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
											+	ADD									
10	0000	0043	0086	0128	0170	0212	0253	0294	0334	0375	41	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
11	0414	0453	0492	0531	0569	0607	0645	0682	0719	0755	40	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
12	0792	0828	0863	0898	0932	0966	1000	1033	1066	1098	39	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
13	1139	1172	1206	1239	1271	1303	1335	1367	1398	1429	38	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
14	1461	1492	1523	1553	1584	1614	1644	1673	1702	1731	37	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
15	1761	1790	1818	1847	1875	1903	1931	1958	1985	2012	36	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
16	2041	2068	2094	2120	2146	2171	2196	2221	2246	2271	35	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
17	2290	2315	2340	2364	2388	2412	2436	2459	2482	2506	34	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
18	2531	2554	2577	2599	2621	2643	2665	2686	2708	2729	33	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
19	2750	2771	2791	2811	2831	2851	2870	2889	2908	2927	32	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
20	2946	2965	2984	3003	3021	3039	3057	3075	3093	3111	31	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
21	3129	3146	3163	3180	3196	3213	3229	3245	3261	3277	30	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
22	3293	3309	3324	3339	3354	3369	3384	3398	3413	3428	29	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
23	3442	3456	3470	3484	3498	3512	3526	3539	3553	3566	28	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
24	3580	3593	3606	3619	3632	3645	3657	3670	3682	3694	27	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
25	3706	3718	3729	3740	3751	3762	3773	3783	3794	3804	26	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
26	3814	3825	3835	3845	3855	3865	3875	3885	3895	3904	25	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
27	3914	3923	3932	3941	3950	3959	3968	3977	3986	3994	24	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
28	4003	4011	4019	4027	4035	4043	4051	4059	4067	4075	23	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
29	4083	4090	4097	4104	4111	4118	4125	4132	4139	4145	22	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
30	4152	4158	4164	4170	4176	4182	4188	4193	4199	4204	21	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
31	4210	4215	4220	4226	4231	4236	4241	4246	4251	4256	20	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
32	4261	4265	4270	4275	4280	4284	4289	4293	4298	4302	19	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
33	4307	4311	4315	4319	4323	4327	4331	4335	4339	4343	18	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
34	4347	4350	4354	4357	4361	4364	4368	4371	4375	4378	17	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
35	4381	4384	4387	4390	4393	4396	4399	4402	4405	4408	16	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
36	4411	4414	4417	4420	4423	4426	4429	4431	4434	4437	15	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
37	4440	4442	4444	4446	4448	4450	4452	4454	4456	4458	14	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
38	4460	4462	4464	4465	4467	4468	4469	4471	4472	4473	13	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
39	4474	4475	4476	4477	4478	4479	4480	4481	4482	4483	12	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
40	4484	4484	4485	4486	4487	4487	4488	4489	4489	4490	11	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
41	4491	4491	4492	4492	4493	4493	4494	4494	4495	4495	10	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
42	4496	4496	4497	4497	4497	4498	4498	4498	4499	4499	9	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
43	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	8	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
44	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	7	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
45	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	6	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
46	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	5	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
47	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
48	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	3	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	
49	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	2	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	

No.	log	No.	log
1	0.04159	10	0.47712
2	0.30103	20	0.95424
3	0.47712	30	1.47712
4	0.60206	40	2.00479
5	0.69897	50	2.69897
6	0.77815	60	3.42425
7	0.84509	70	4.04322
8	0.90309	80	4.90309
9	0.95424	90	5.95424

COMMON LOGARITHMS

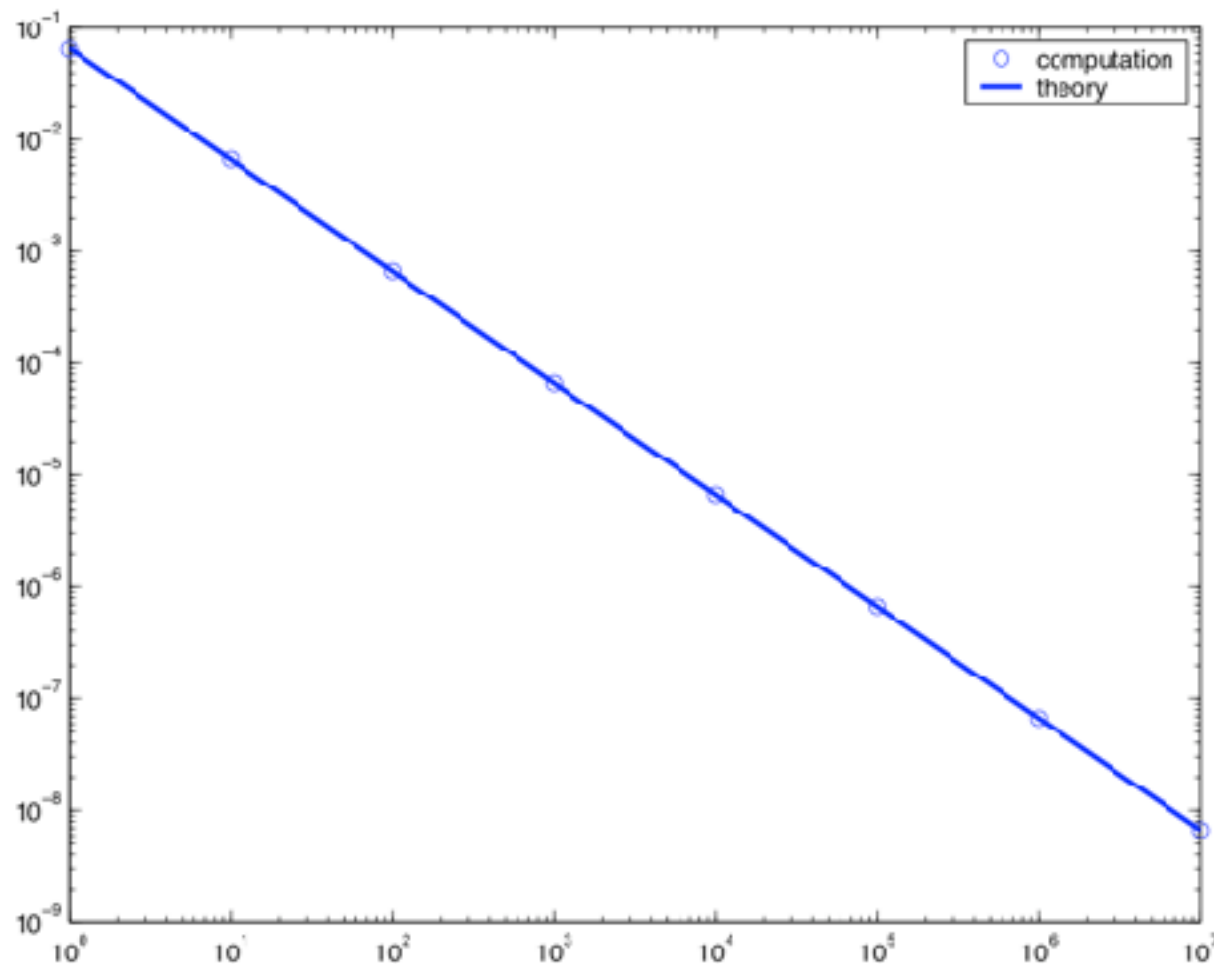
$\log_{10} x$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Δ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
											+	ADD									
50	6990	6998	7007	7016	7024	7033	7042	7050	7059	7067	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
51	7076	7084	7093	7101	7110	7118	7126	7135	7143	7151	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
52	7160	7168	7177	7185	7193	7201	7210	7218	7226	7234	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
53	7243	7251	7259	7267	7275	7283	7291	7300	7308	7316	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
54	7344	7352	7360	7368	7376	7384	7392	7400	7408	7416	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
55	7444	7452	7460	7468	7476	7484	7492	7500	7508	7516	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
56	7544	7552	7560	7568	7576	7584	7592	7600	7608	7616	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
57	7656	7664	7672	7680	7688	7696	7704	7712	7720	7728	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
58	7768	7776	7784	7792	7800	7808	7816	7824	7832	7840	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
59	7888	7896	7904	7912	7920	7928	7936	7944	7952	7960	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
60	7992	8000	8008	8016	8024	8032	8040	8048	8056	8064	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
61	8096	8104	8112	8120	8128	8136	8144	8152	8160	8168	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
62	8192	8200	8208	8216	8224	8															

Problems that are “hard”

No exact solutions $I(x) = \int_0^{10} \frac{e^{-x(4t^2+5t)} \sin(13x(t+3t^3))}{1+8t^3} dt.$

BUT



$$I(x) \approx \frac{13}{194} \frac{1}{x}.$$

I believe that:

The ability to invent simple (approximate) formulas is much more valuable than exact ones.

Exact formulas are basically useless. (*nothing* is exact)
the only uses for them i know is that they sometimes
give insight into approximations (2d ising model)

On ALL types of mathematics problems that come up in practice, one can figure out what is going on and develop such formulas. This is the goal.

Computers help tremendously: they allow us to figure out what is going on!

Why is the solution to an equation what it is?

This is much like experimental science:

what does it mean to understand something?

The goal of this course is to teach you how to take an arbitrarily hard math problem, and understand its essence.

To do this, you need to learn how to actually calculate-- this requires learning what should be calculated and what should not be.

You should also learn how to use a computer and learn from the solutions it generates.