

4-25-2011

Computing, Symbols and Math

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Citation of this paper:

Watt, Stephen M., "Computing, Symbols and Math" (2011). *Computer Science Presentations*. 1.
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Computing, Symbols and Math

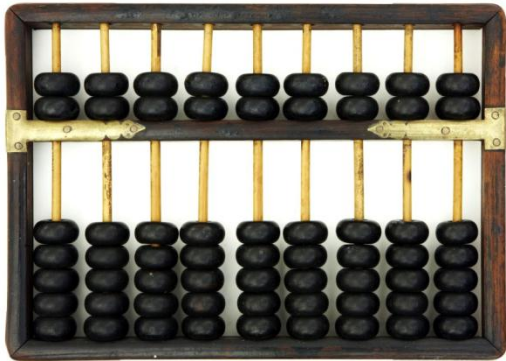
Stephen M. Watt
25 April 2011



A Winding Road

- Waterloo
 - IBM T.J. Watson Research Centre
 - INRIA, University of Nice
 - Western
-
- Mostly computers and mathematics.

Computing



$$27 + 15 = 42$$



6.28318530717959

Finding an Answer

One day an individual went to the horse races. Instead of counting the number of humans and horses, she counted **74** heads and **196** legs.

How many humans and horses were there?



Finding an Answer

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How many humans and horses were there?

$$\text{humans} + \text{horses} = 74$$

$$\text{humans} \times 2 + \text{horses} \times 4 = 196$$



Finding an Answer

One day an individual went to the horse races. Instead of counting the number of humans and horses, she counted **74** heads and **196** legs.

How many humans and horses were there?

$$\text{humans} + \text{horses} = 74$$

$$\text{humans} \times 2 + \text{horses} \times 4 = 196$$

$$\text{horses} = 24$$

$$\text{humans} = 50$$

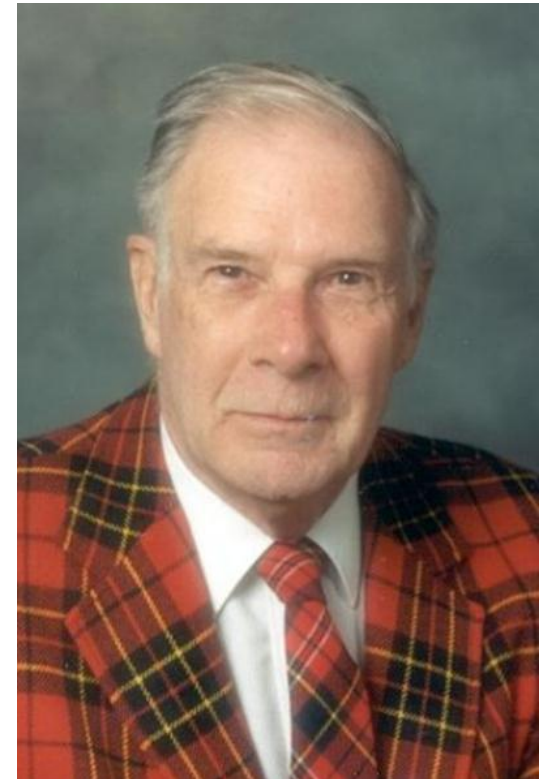


What is an Answer?

42

The purpose of computing is insight, not numbers.

- Richard Wesley Hamming (1915-1998)
Dedication to *Introduction to Applied Numerical Analysis*
(McGraw Hill 1971)
- Hamming codes, Hamming distance, sphere packing
- A founder and president of ACM
- Turing Award winner



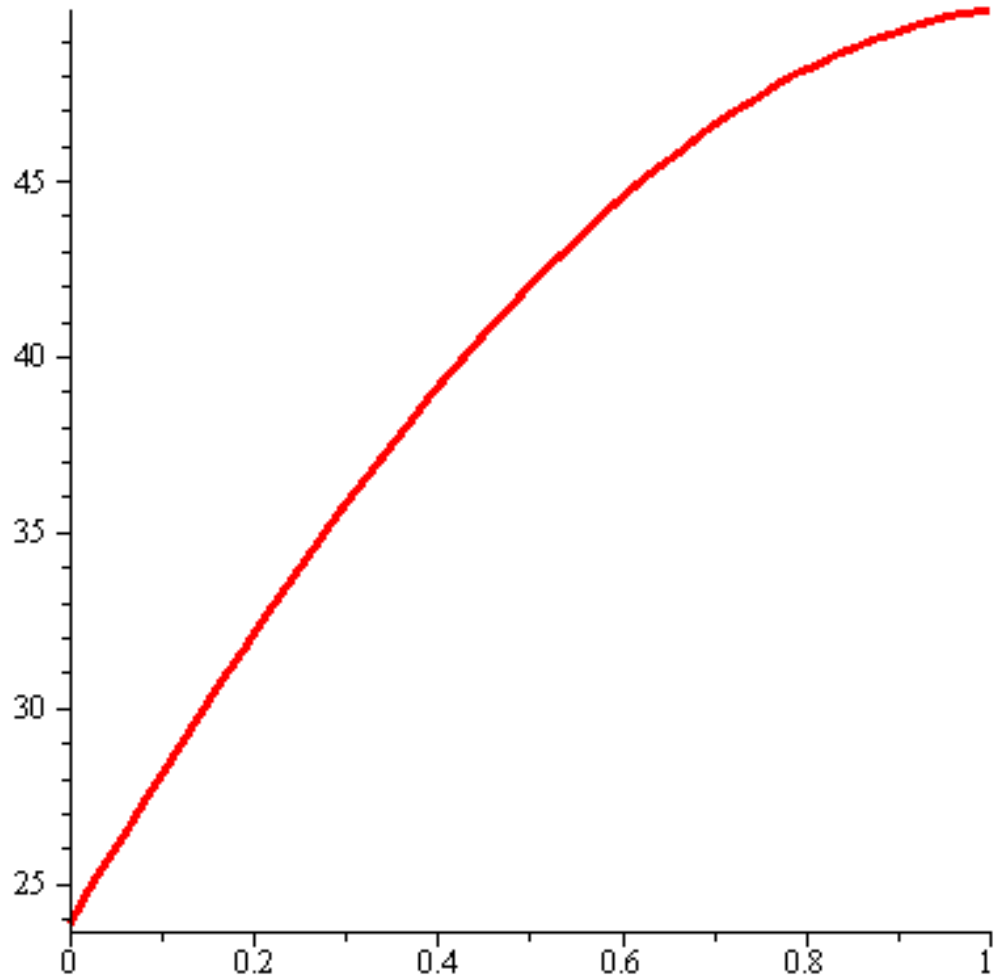
A Better Answer

The image shows a screenshot of the Microsoft Excel application window. The title bar reads "Book1 - Microsoft Excel". The ribbon is set to "Formulas", and the active cell is A3, containing the value 0.5. The spreadsheet contains the following data:

	A	B
1	0.00	23.8519
2	0.25	33.9824
3	0.50	42.0000
4	0.75	47.4062
5	1.00	49.8650

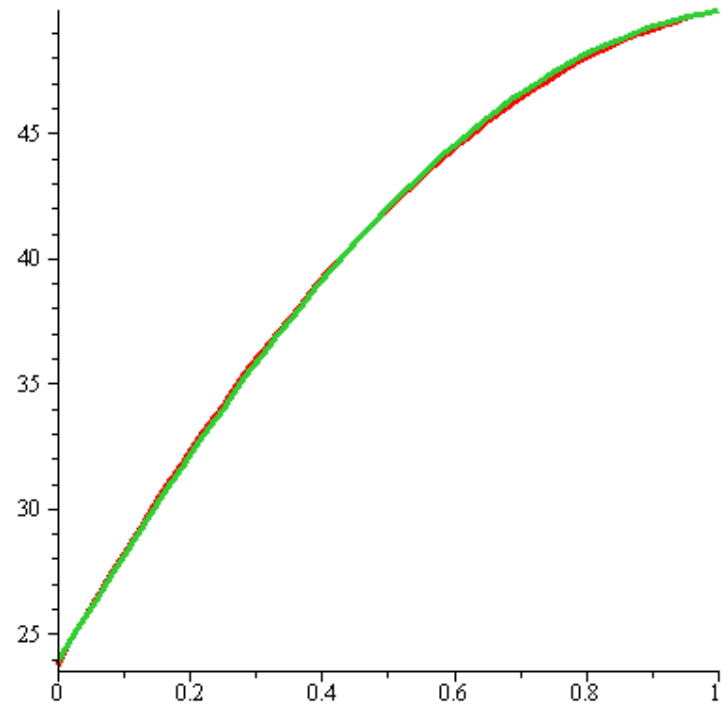
The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ready" and a zoom level of 400%.

A Better Answer



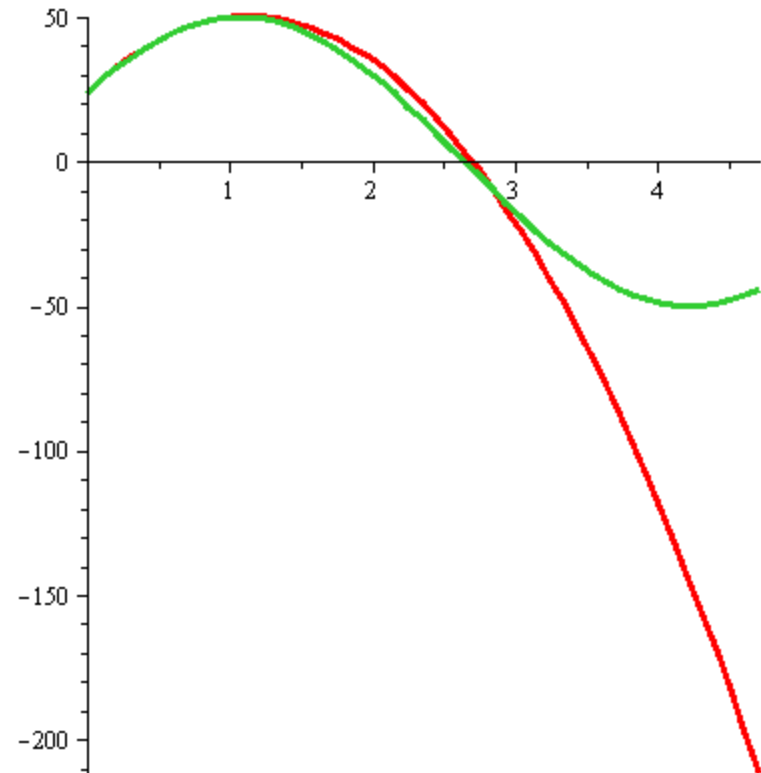
A Useful Answer

$$-\frac{41}{2}x^2 + \frac{140}{3}x + \frac{95}{4}$$

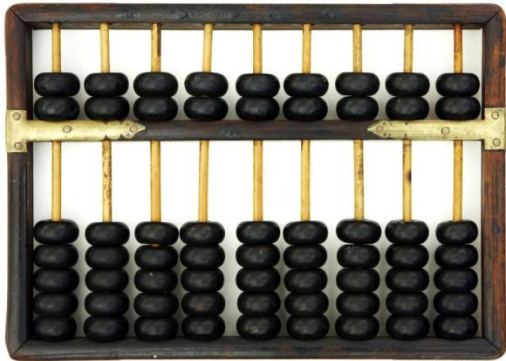


The Right Answer

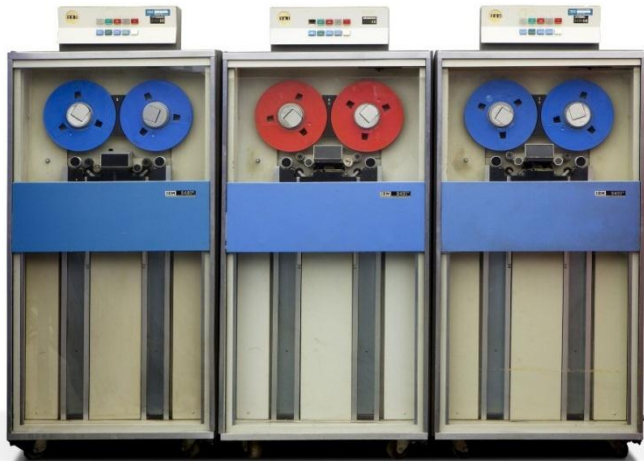
$$50 \sin \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{e}{1000} \right)$$



Symbolic Computing



$$27 + 15 = 42$$



6.28318530717959

2π

Computer Algebra

Having the computer **figure out the formulas**
rather than using formulas given by humans.

- Algorithms – computational mathematics
- Software – mathematical computation

Computer Algebra

Start with symbols

and **compute** with symbols =>

- **Exact** results
- Hopefully, **insightful** results

Finding an Answer

One day an individual went to the horse races. Instead of counting the number of humans and horses, she counted H heads and L legs.

How many humans and horses were there?

$$\text{humans} + \text{horses} = H$$

$$\text{humans} \times 2 + \text{horses} \times 4 = L$$

Finding an Answer

One day an individual went to the horse races. Instead of counting the number of humans and horses, she counted H heads and L legs.

How many humans and horses were there?

$$\text{humans} + \text{horses} = H$$

$$\text{humans} \times 2 + \text{horses} \times 4 = L$$

$$\text{horses} = -H + L/2$$

$$\text{humans} = 2H - L/2$$

Computer Algebra Software

Example: Maple



Text **Math** Drawing Plot Animation Hide

C 2D Input Times New Roman 12 B I U [List Icons]

> 123456789 · 13240123412341234 · 13413413413413413241234 · 9999999999999999
 219253391800284070094721548340522235468319867946856252560729516 (1)

> $p := (x^2 + 39 \cdot x + 2) \cdot (x^4 + x^3 - 1) \cdot (x + 1)$
 $p := (x^2 + 39x + 2)(x^4 + x^3 - 1)(x + 1)$ (2)

> $expand(p)$
 $x^7 + 41x^6 + 81x^5 + x^3 - 40x^2 + 43x^4 - 41x - 2$ (3)

> $q := sum(x^k, k=0..15)$
 $q := 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7 + x^8 + x^9 + x^{10} + x^{11} + x^{12} + x^{13} + x^{14} + x^{15}$ (4)

> $factor(q)$
 $(x + 1)(1 + x^2)(1 + x^4)(1 + x^8)$ (5)

> $int\left(\frac{\sin(ax + b)}{x^2}, x\right)$
 $a \left(-\frac{\sin(ax + b)}{ax} - Si(ax) \sin(b) + Ci(ax) \cos(b) \right)$ (6)

>

Computer Algebra Algorithms

Example: Polynomial Multiplication

- Point-wise Value Method

Evaluate

$$P = \{(-3, -39), (-2, -3), (-1, 5), (0, 3), (1, 9), (2, 41), (3, 117)\}$$

$$Q = \{(-3, -41), (-2, -11), (-1, 3), (0, 7), (1, 7), (2, 9), (3, 19)\}$$

$$PQ = \{(-3, 1599), (-2, 33), (-1, 15), (0, 21), (1, 63), (2, 369), (3, 2223)\}$$

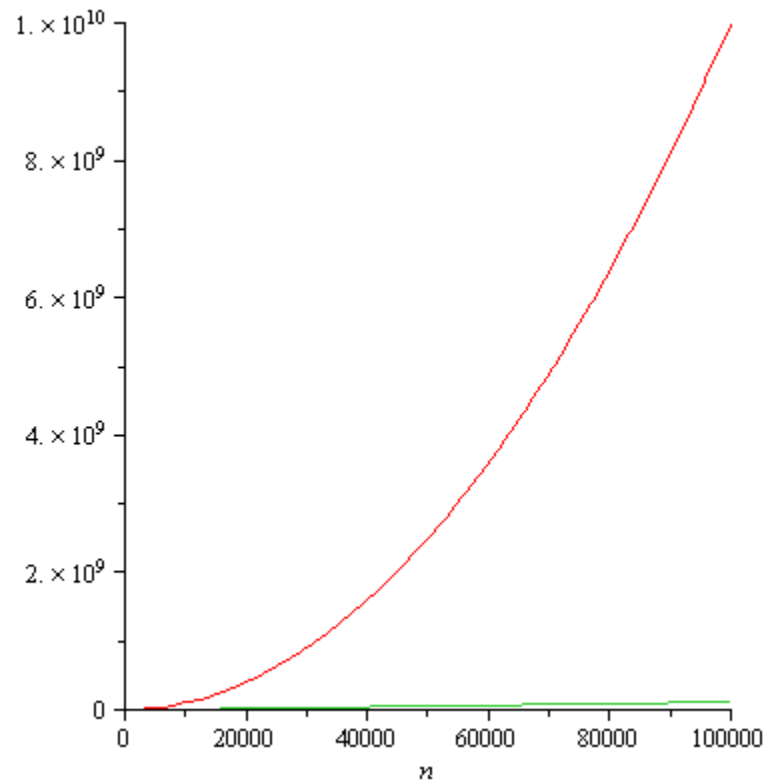
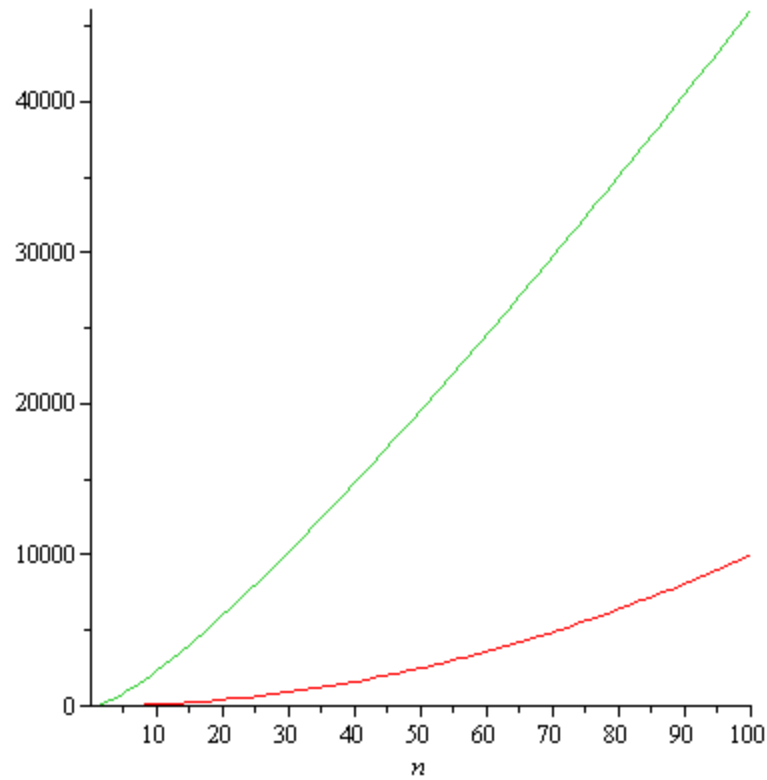
Interpolate

- DFT trick: evaluate at “roots of unity”

$$\omega^0, \omega^1, \omega^2, \dots \quad \omega = \sqrt[n]{1} \quad \text{like } \exp(2\pi i/n) \text{ over } \mathbb{C}, \text{ but over } \mathbb{F}_p$$

- Multiplication now $O(d \log d)$

So?



For What is Computer Algebra Used?

- Any work involving lengthy formulas, *e.g.*
 - Formulas for location of the moon for Apollo.
 - Martinus Veltman + Gerardus 't Hooft
1999 Nobel prize in physics (renormalized YM theory)
 - Cryptographic arms race (making + breaking)
- Education
 - Students can do more interesting examples
- Engineering
 - Faster and more flexible design cycle

Modeling Canadarm & Canadarm 2

- Each arm has 7 actuators and 22 degrees of freedom.
- Arm cannot support its own weight on Earth so modeling is required.
- Simulink to describe system topology
- Maple manipulates the model and generates C code.



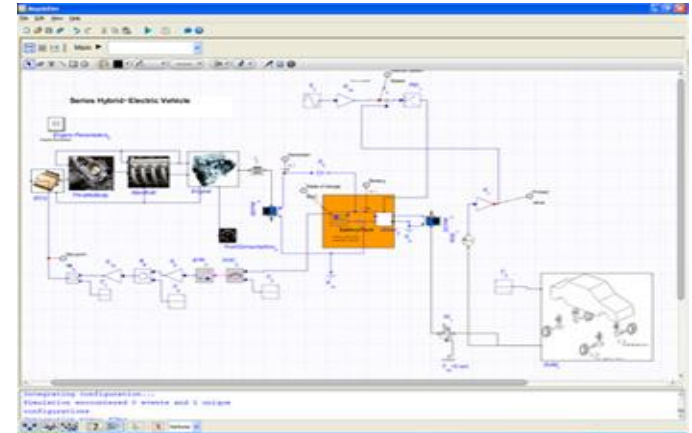
Computer Animation

- PDI/Dreamworks
- Shading model experiments
- Special FX in volume rendering.
- Partial differential equations for water simulation



Green Engineering

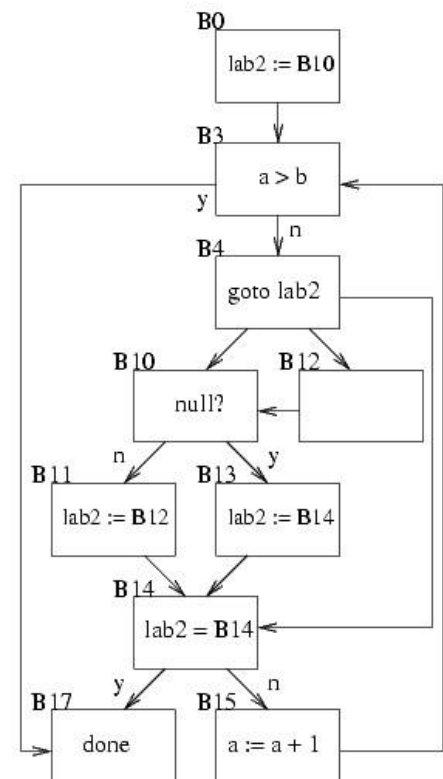
- High fidelity battery models hybrid-electric vehicles.
- Multi-domain model, automatically generated and optimized equations from MapleSim.



- SkySails GMBH: wind propulsion systems
- Sail + Control System
- Maple used for simulation software.

Research Interests

- **To expand what mathematical software can do.**
- Compilers and programming languages
- Mathematical algorithms
- Software systems
- Human/computer interfaces



Algorithms for Symbolic Polynomials

$$p = 8x^{n^2+6n+4+m^2-m} - 2x^{2n^2+7n+2mn}y^{n^2+3n} \\ - 3x^{n^2+3n+2mn}y^{n^2+3n} + 12x^{4+m^2-m+2n}$$

$$= x^{2n} \times \left(2x^{n^2+4n} + 3 \right) \\ \times \left(2x^{1/2 m^2 - 1/2 m + 2} - x^{1/2 n^2 + mn + 1/2 n} y^{1/2 n^2 + 3/2 n} \right) \\ \times \left(2x^{1/2 m^2 - 1/2 m + 2} + x^{1/2 n^2 + mn + 1/2 n} y^{1/2 n^2 + 3/2 n} \right)$$

Algorithms for Approximate Polynomials

- $f = y^2 - x^4 = (y - x^2)(y + x^2)$

- $f^* = y^2 - x^4 + .01x^2$

$$\approx (y - x^2 + .00500)(y + x^2 - .00504)$$

MathML in Action

[Languages: English - [Hebrew](#) - [Thai](#)]

Are you seeing nifty equations throughout this page? No? Too bad. Here is a [screenshot](#) of what you are missing. [Download](#) a MathML-enabled Mozilla build to remedy this sad situation.

You already have a MathML-enabled build but what you see on the screenshot is not what you get? In that case you are probably missing some crucial [MathML fonts](#).

Now that you are well-equipped, you should be able to see this inline equation with varying accents: $\hat{x} + \hat{xy} + \widehat{xyz}$. Next to it is this tiny formula, $\det \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$, which can also be typeset in displaystyle as

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc.$$

Mathematical typesetting is picky. [MathML in Mozilla](#) aims at complying with the [MathML specification](#) so that *What You See Is What You Markup*, or to put it another way *What You See Is What You Made*, or in short "WYSIWYM". The difference between these two is in the markup!

$$\left(\dots \left((a_0 + a_1)^{n_1} + a_2 \right)^{n_2} + \dots + a_p \right)^{n_p}$$
$$\left(\dots \left((a_0 + a_1)^{n_1} + a_2 \right)^{n_2} + \dots + a_p \right)^{n_p}$$

The roots of this bold equation $y^3 + py + q = 0$ are also bold

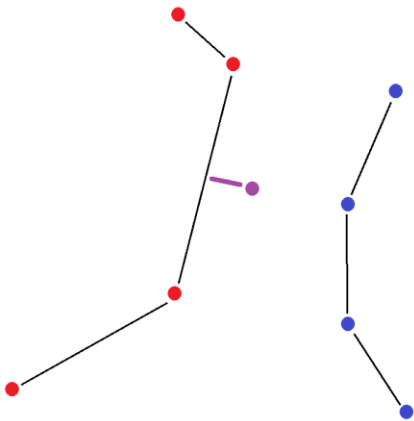
Xmarks: Performing synchronization...

$$3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{-q}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} - n^3}} \quad 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{-q}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} - n^3}}$$

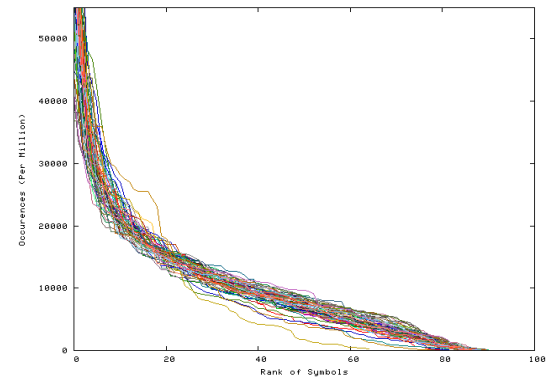
Math Handwriting Recognition



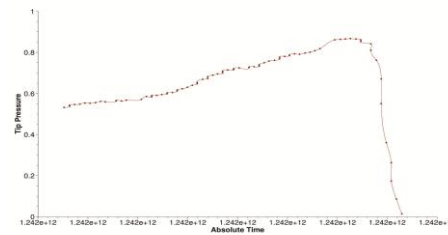
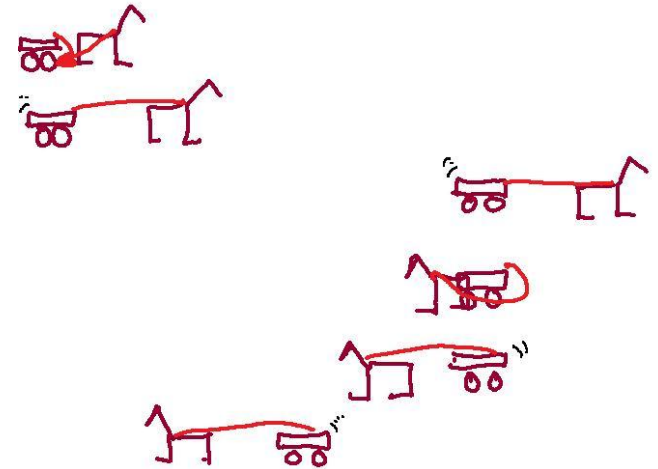
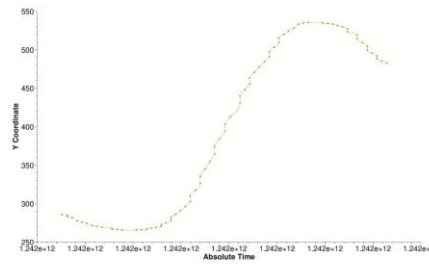
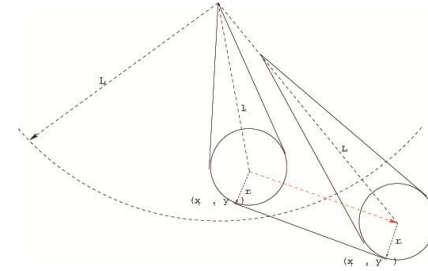
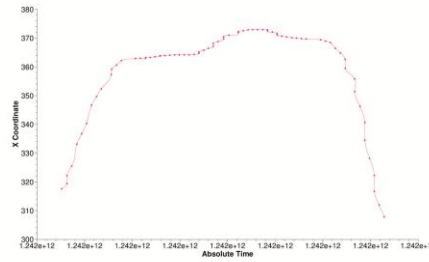
$$e^x = \int e^x dx = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i!}$$



$$\sum_i z^2$$
$$z + z = \sin \omega t$$



Digital Ink



The Big Picture

- Want computers to be as easy, natural and powerful for mathematics as they are for natural language.
- Powerful programming languages, algorithms, user interfaces – extend these areas as needed.

Thank you to students and colleagues

