

“Local” and “Global” in terms of mathematics

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29 May 2019

Is mathematics useful?

Do you like **mathematics**?

Is mathematics useful?

Do you like **mathematics**?

Why do we study mathematics?

Is mathematics useful?

Does mathematics help you solving (regional) problems?

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Does mathematics help you solving (regional) problems?

No! (at least directly.)

Is mathematics useful?

Does mathematics help you solving (regional) problems?

No! (at least directly.)

But

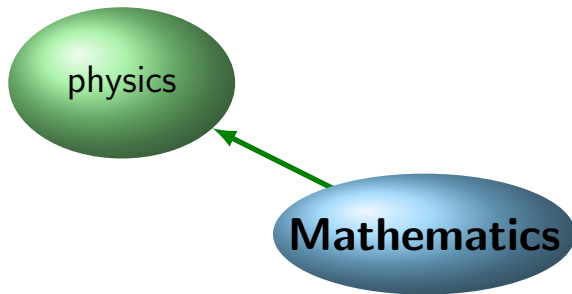
- Mathematics lies at the base of various studies.
- Mathematics provides new viewpoints.

Mathematics lies at the base



Mathematics

Mathematics lies at the base



Mathematics lies at the base

Natural Science

biology geology
chemistry astronomy
physics



Mathematics

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Mathematics

economics

Mathematics lies at the base

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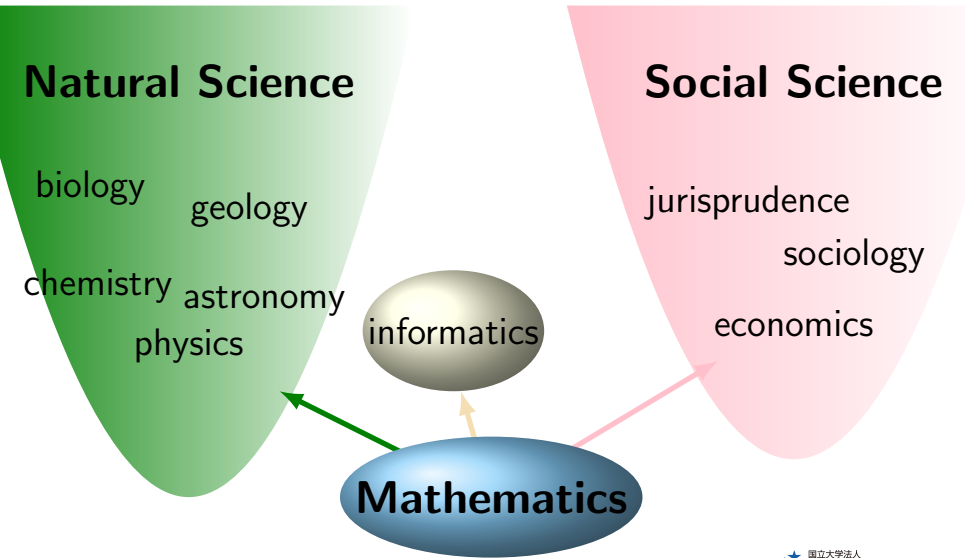
Social Science

jurisprudence
sociology
economics

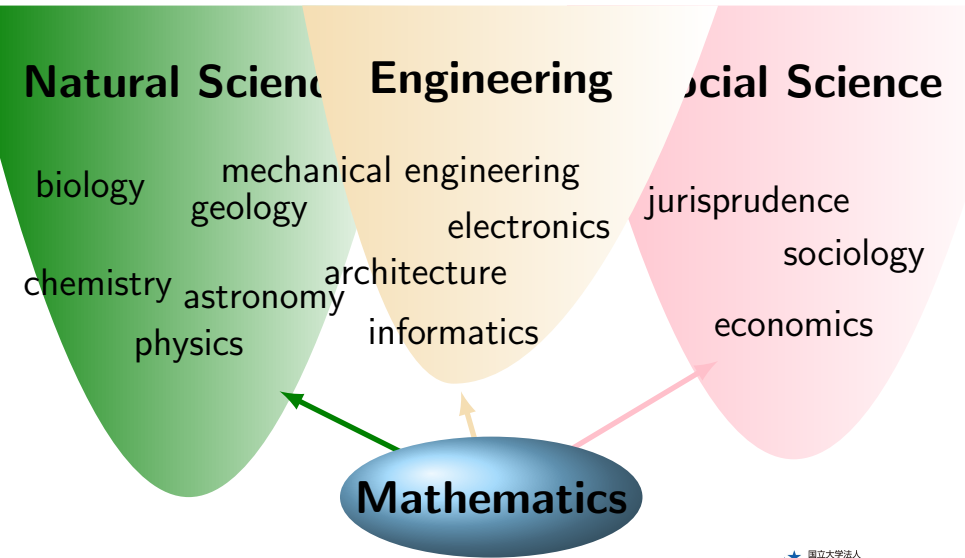
Mathematics

The diagram illustrates the foundational role of mathematics in various scientific disciplines. At the bottom center is a blue oval labeled 'Mathematics'. Two arrows originate from this oval: a green arrow points towards the 'Natural Science' section on the left, and a pink arrow points towards the 'Social Science' section on the right. The 'Natural Science' section is represented by a green inverted triangle containing the fields of biology, geology, chemistry, astronomy, and physics. The 'Social Science' section is represented by a pink inverted triangle containing the fields of jurisprudence, sociology, and economics.

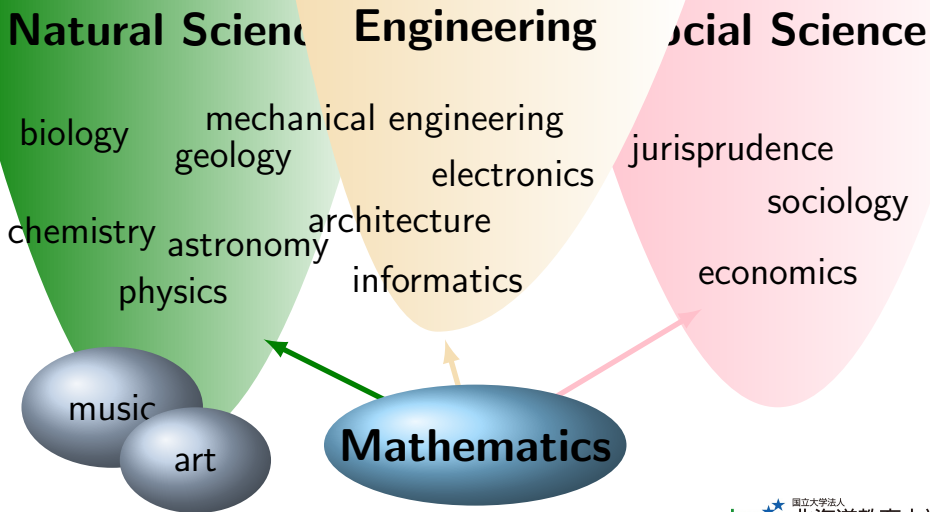
Mathematics lies at the base



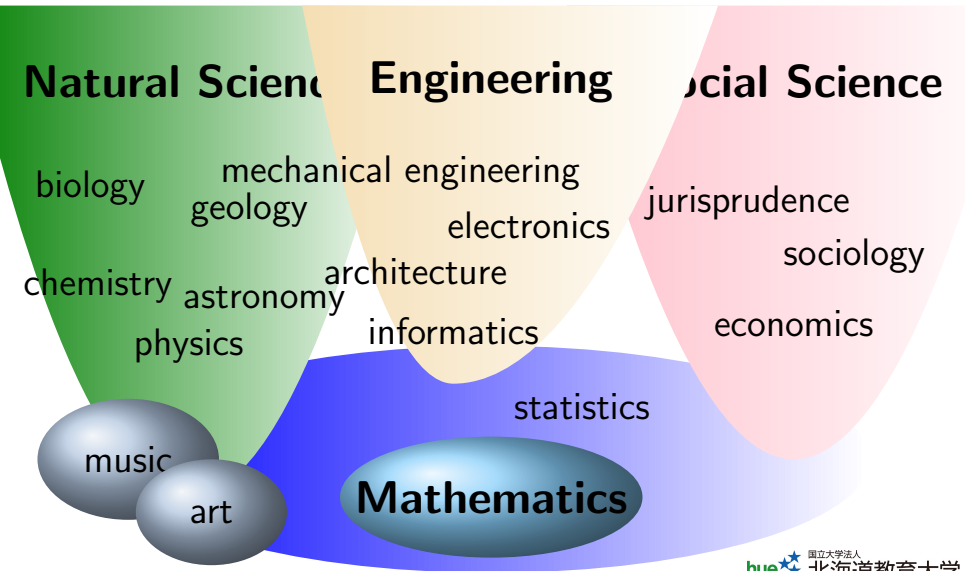
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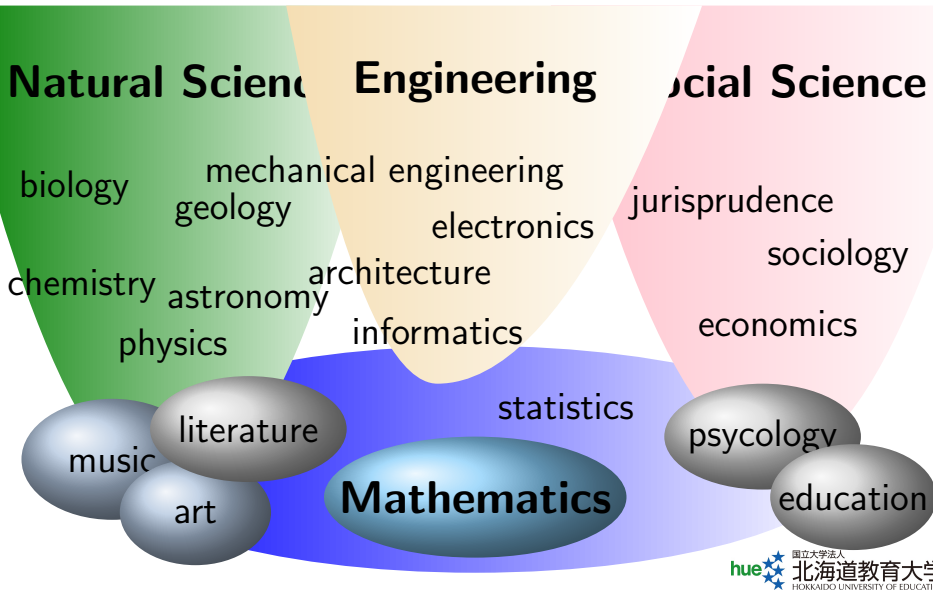
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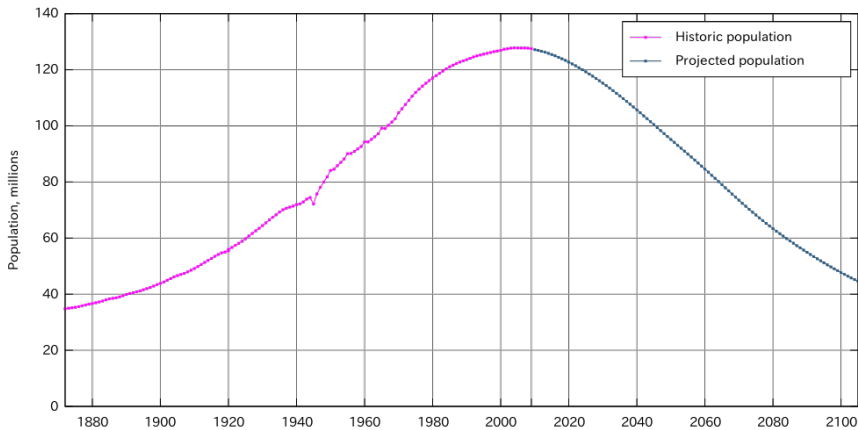


Mathematics lies at the base



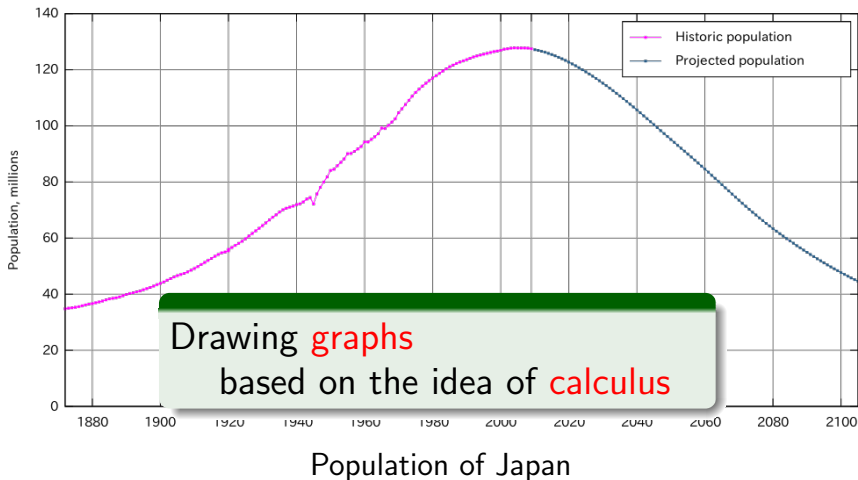
Mathematics provides new viewpoints

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Population of Japan

Mathematics provides new viewpoints



Mathematics to describe “region”

Key words

“Local” and “Global”

Mathematics to describe “region”

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Key words

“Local” and “Global”

Local data and global data

- Integration
- Manifold (or Variety, *Stack*) – Local data and their relations determine global data.

Local and global

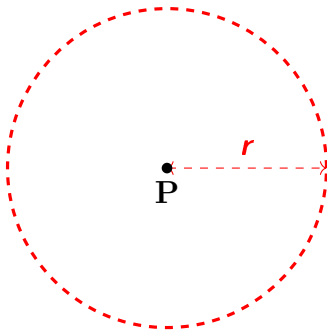
- Global – Observe the whole object.

Local and global

- Global – Observe the whole object.
- Local – only the neighborhood of a certain point.

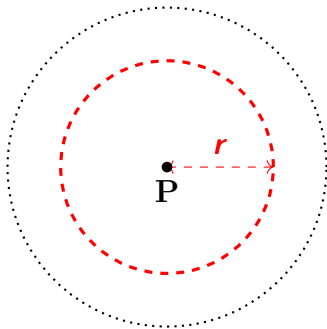
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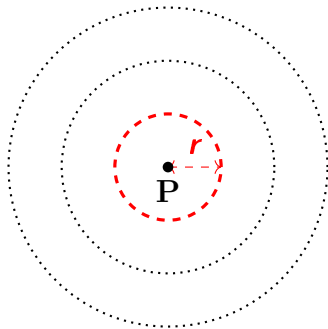
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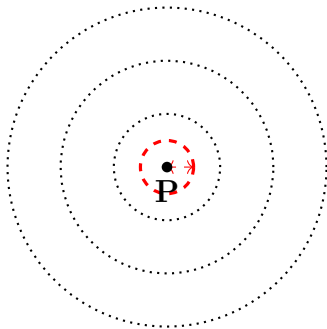
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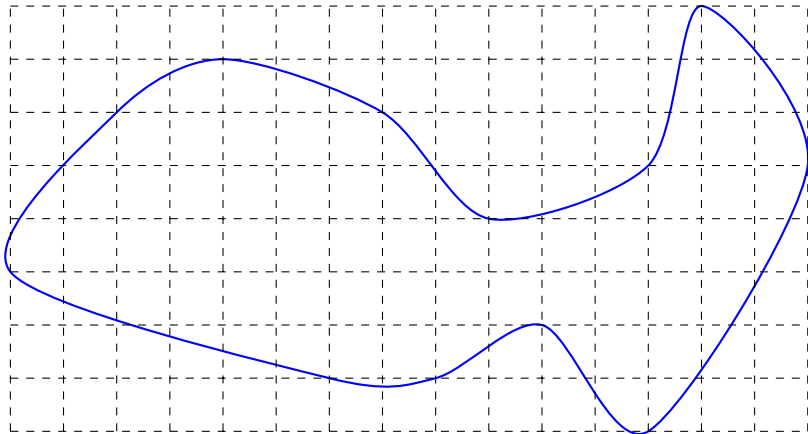
Local and global

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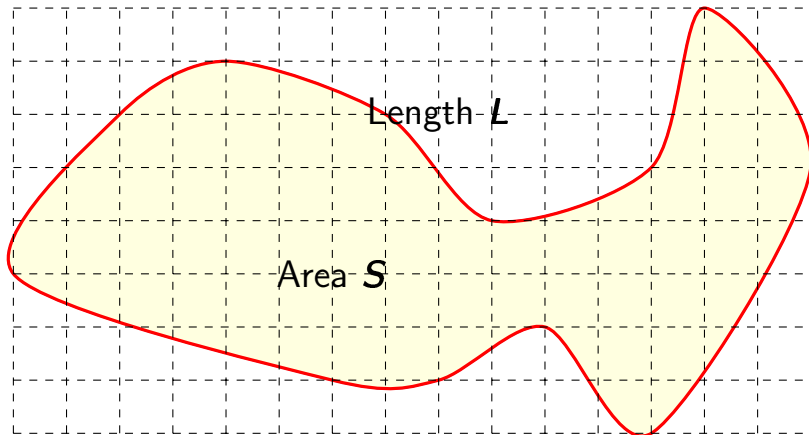
Example : local and global

Closed curve on a plane.



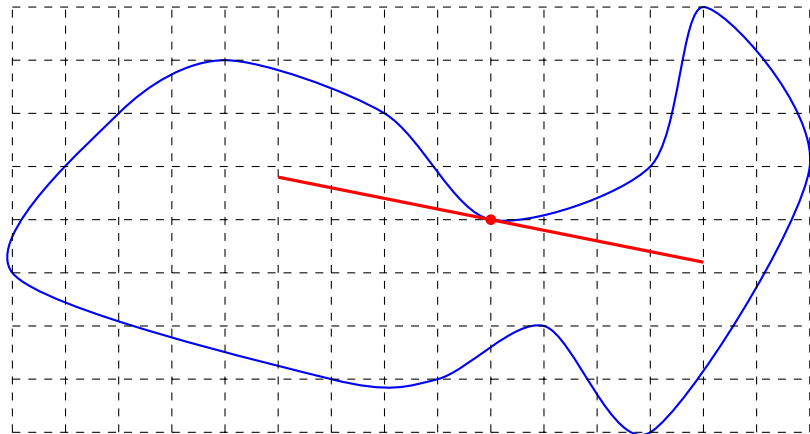
Example : local and global

Length, area — global data.



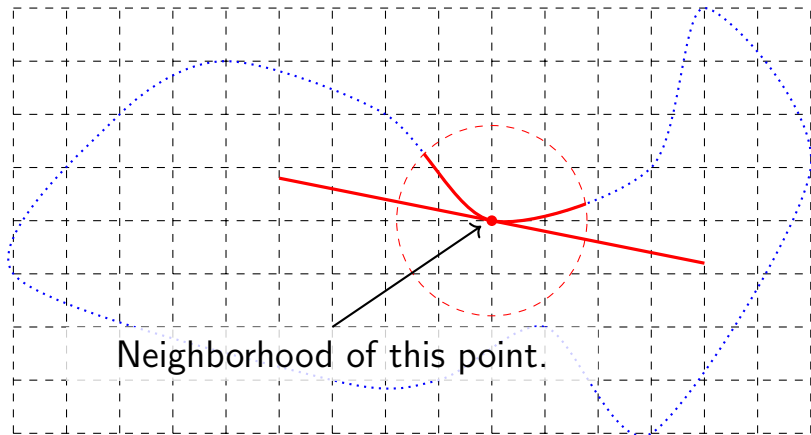
Example : local and global

Tangent lines, curvature — local data.



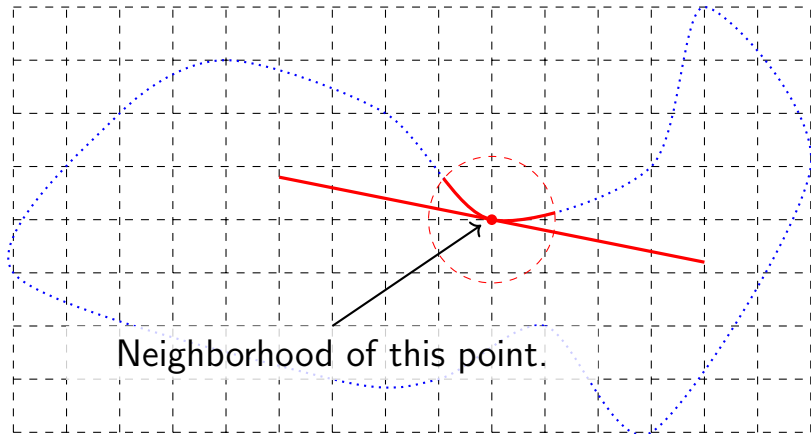
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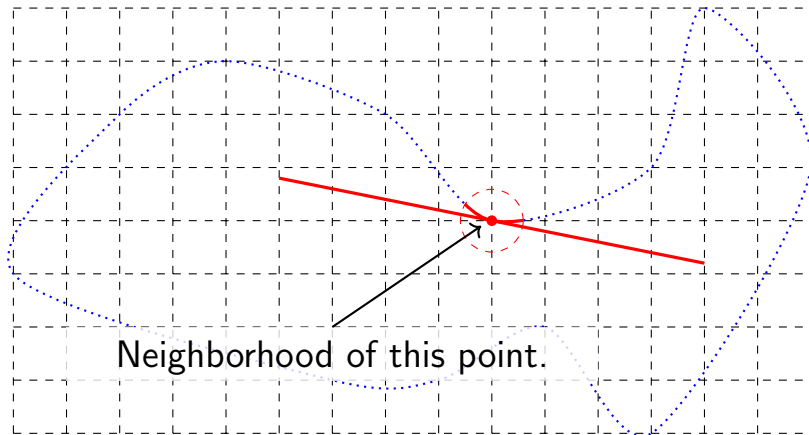
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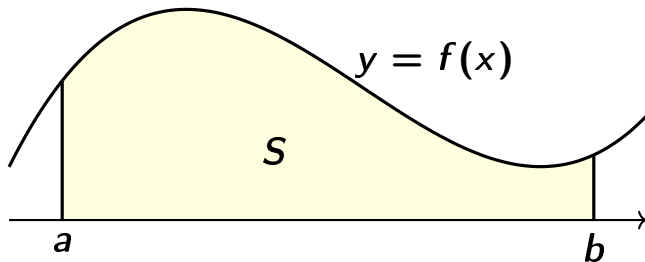


Example : local and global

Tangent lines, curvature — local data.

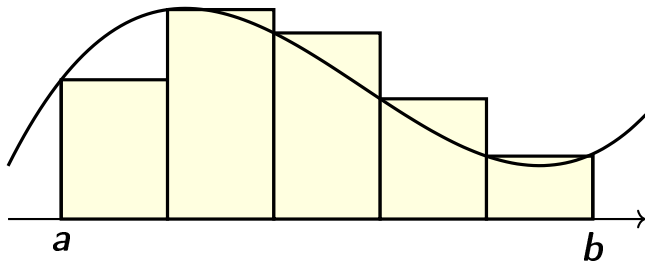


Integration



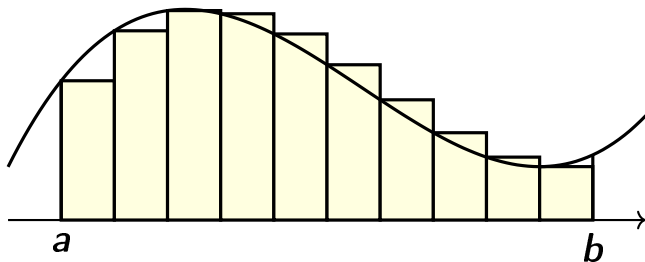
- Value of a function — local data.
- Area — global data.

Integration



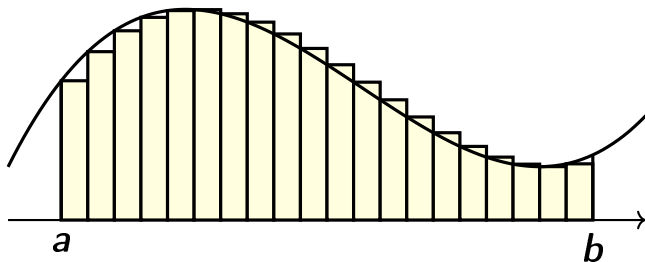
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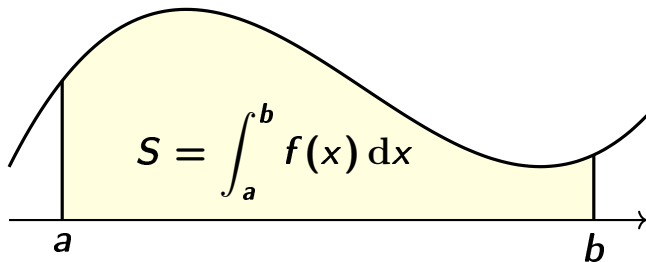
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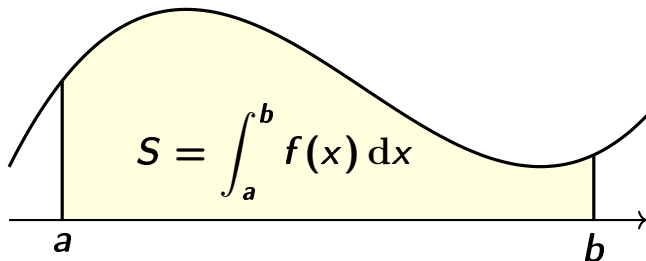
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Integration

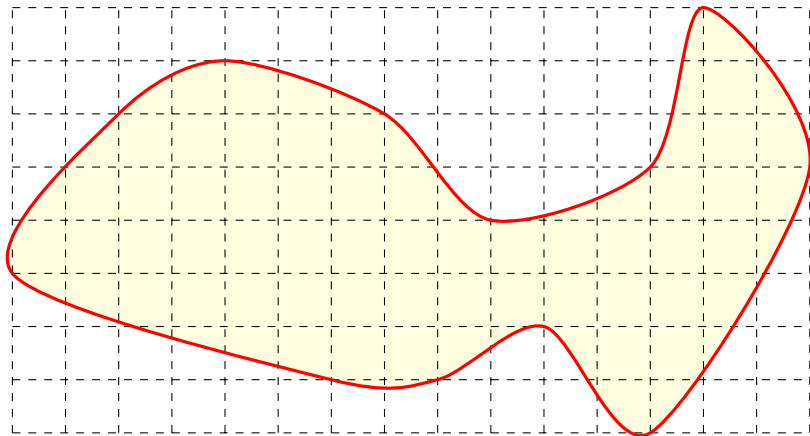


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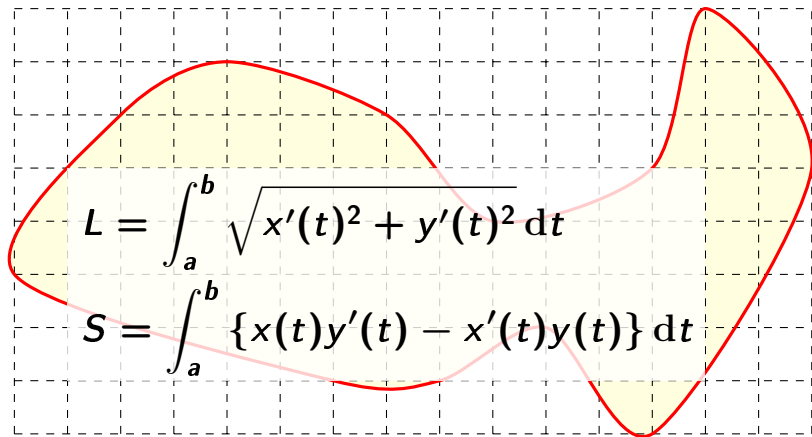
Integration

Get global data from the collection of local data.

Length and area



Length and area


$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$
$$S = \int_a^b \{x(t)y'(t) - x'(t)y(t)\} dt$$

Manifold

Hard to grasp the whole.

- Cannot draw picture.
- Cannot measure or calculate.

Manifold

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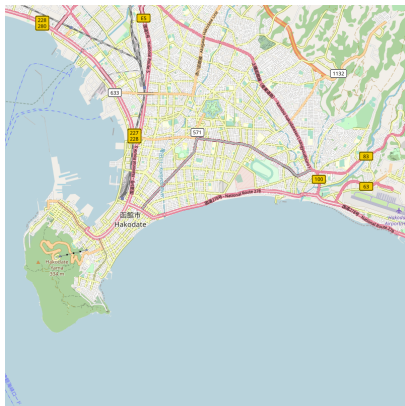
⇒ Easy to study **locally**.

- Set coordinates.
- Algebra and analysis work.

The Earth is ...



a sphere,



locally a plane.

The Earth is ...

Example : the Earth

The Earth (Globe) is a sphere (globe).

⇒ You may think earth is flat if you look locally.

The Earth is ...

Example : the Earth

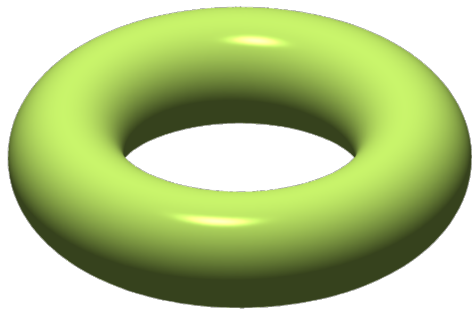
The Earth (Globe) is a sphere (globe).

⇒ You may think earth is flat if you look locally.

Locally approximate a sphere by a plane.

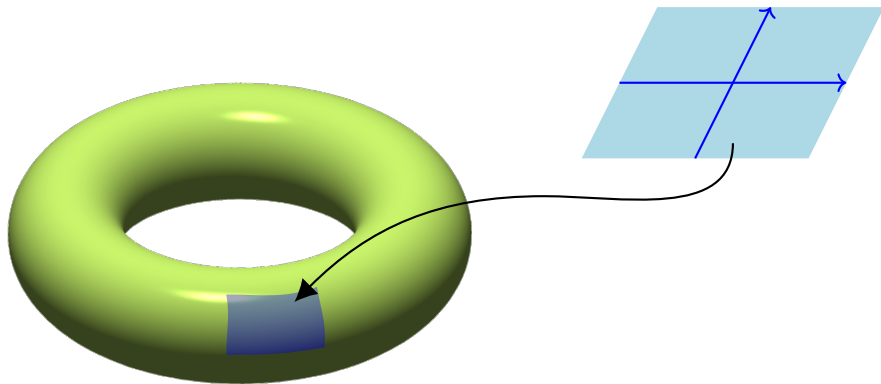
- Draw maps.
- Measure length and area on a plane.
- Use coordinates to point locations.

Manifold



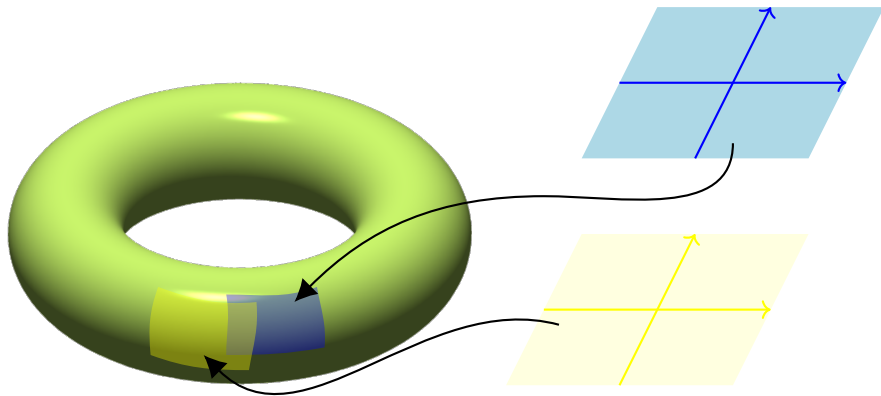
Manifold

- Locally approximate by Euclidian spaces.



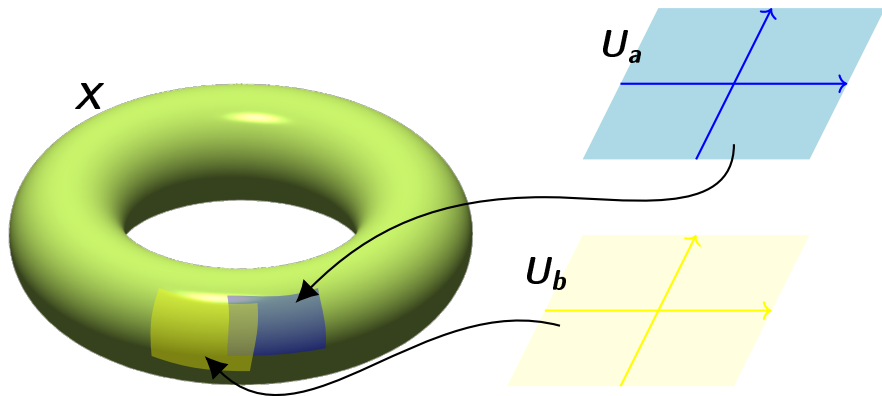
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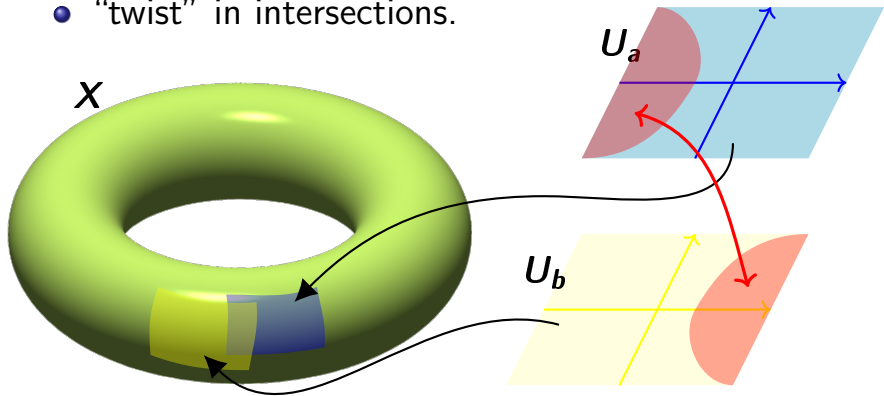
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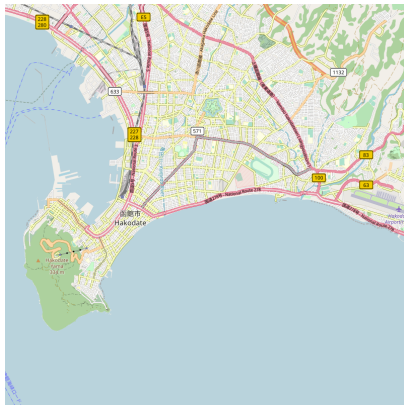
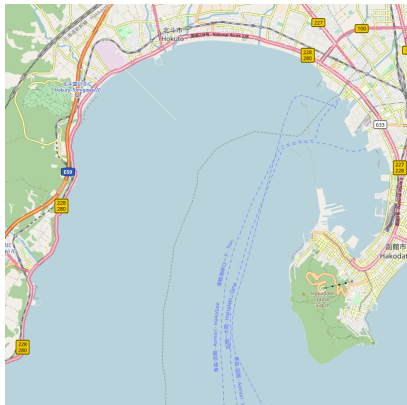


Manifold

- Locally approximate by Euclidian spaces.
- “twist” in intersections.

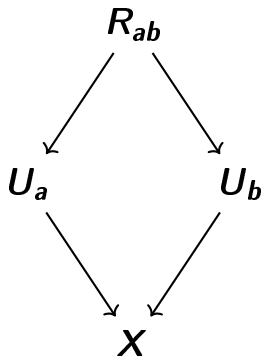


Patching



Patching two maps requires twist.

Local approximation and patching

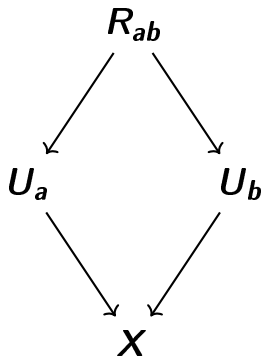


patching

local approximation

manifold

Local approximation and patching

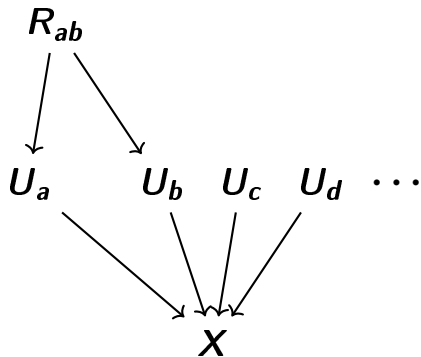


coordinate transformation

local coordinate

manifold

Local approximation and patching

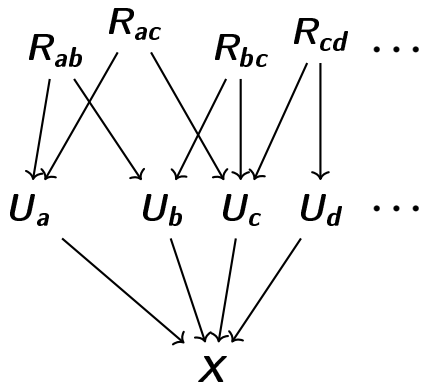


coordinate transformation

local coordinate system
— Cover the whole.

manifold

Local approximation and patching

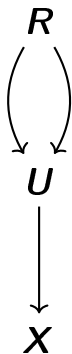


coordinate transformations
— For all intersections.

local coordinate system
— Cover the whole.

manifold

Local approximation and patching

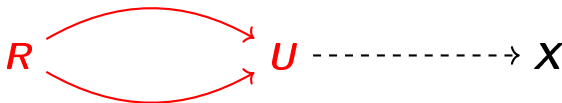


coordinate transformations

local coordinate system

manifold

Viewpoint of modern geometry



Principle

Local coordinate system and data of coordinate transformations determine the whole manifold.

Viewpoint of modern geometry

Thus we can use algebraic or analytic method to study manifolds, even if it no longer lies in a Euclidian space.

If we introduce more general concepts of “covering” and “patching”, we can treat much incredible objects such as differential orbifolds or algebraic stacks. We cannot draw pictures of them, but they are new “spaces” where mathematics works.

Viewpoint of modern geometry

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If we introduce more general concepts of “covering” and “patching”, we can treat much incredible objects such as differential orbifolds or algebraic stacks. We cannot draw pictures of them, but they are new “spaces” where mathematics works.

For example, “*Hom stacks*” in my thesis.

Sources

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