

MATHEMATICS E-320, SPRING, 2013

Lecture 10

Analysis

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Tuesday, April 16, 13

What is Analysis?

▣ THE SCIENCE OF MEASURE
AND ESTIMATION

INCLUDES

FRACTAL GEOMETRY
FOURIER THEORY
CALCULUS OF VARIATIONS
SPECTRAL THEORY
FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

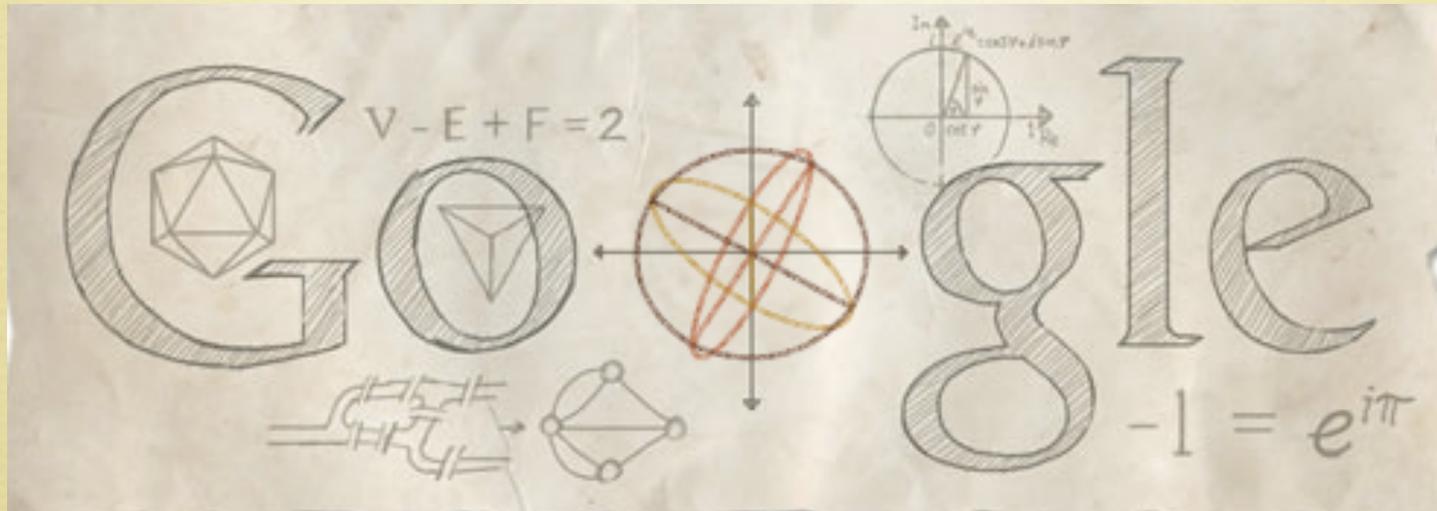
Topics in Analysis

- ▣ PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
WEATHER
- ▣ FOURIER SYNTHESIS
SOUND, LIGHT
- ▣ INVERSE PROBLEMS
TOMOGRAPHY
- ▣ FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS
QUANTUM MECHANICS
- ▣ CALCULUS OF VARIATIONS
OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

Euler's Birthday



EULER WORKED ON MANY
PROBLEMS IN ANALYSIS:

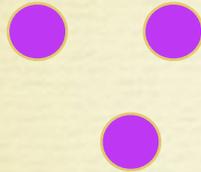


GOOGLE DOODLE OF TODAY

IN ORDER TO GET A SENSE OF WHAT ANALYSIS IS, WE LOOK AT A TOPIC, WHICH APPEARS IN MANY ANALYTIC TOPICS, THE CONCEPT OF DIMENSION AND FRACTAL.

What is dimension?

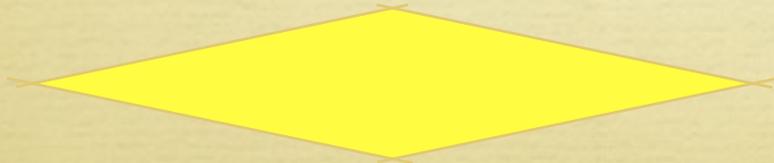
Wish list for Dimension:



DISCRETE SETS:
DIMENSION = 0

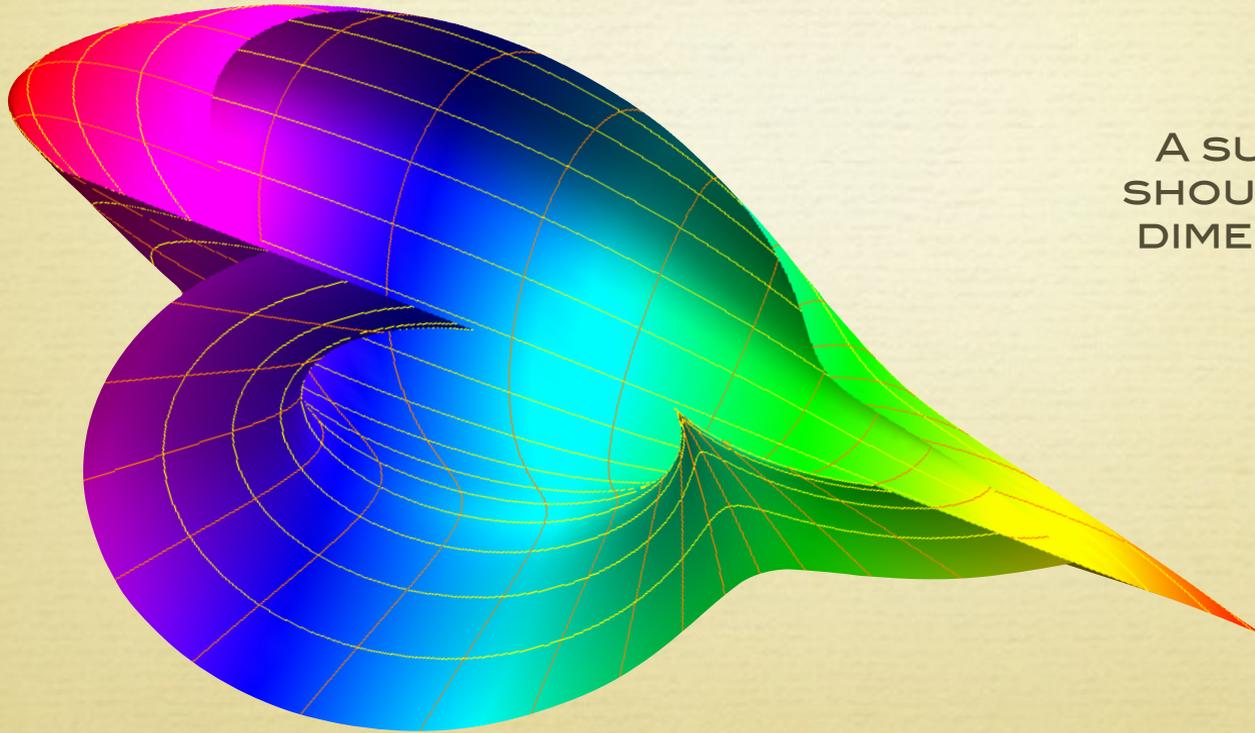


LINE
DIMENSION = 1



PLANE
DIMENSION = 2

What is the dimension of this?



A SURFACE
SHOULD HAVE
DIMENSION 2

How do we measure Dimension?

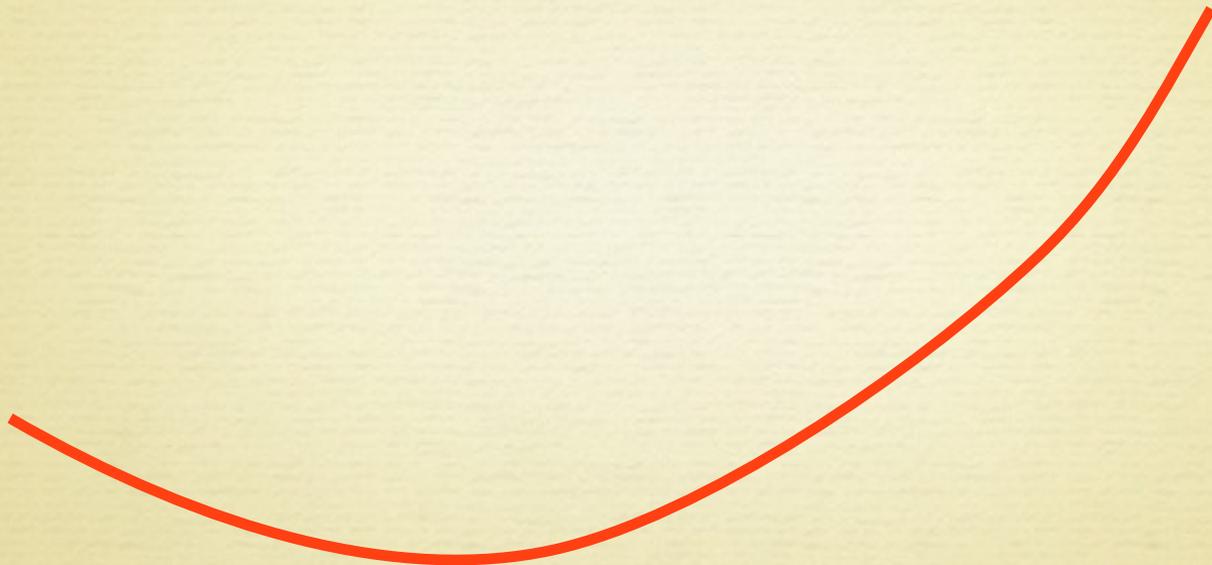
THE FOLLOWING FORMULA
APPEARS IN THE MOVIE
STAR TREK (2009) WHEN

How do we measure Dimension?

THE FOLLOWING FORMULA
APPEARS IN THE MOVIE
STAR TREK (2009) WHEN

$$d = -\log(n) / \log(r)$$

Dimension 1:



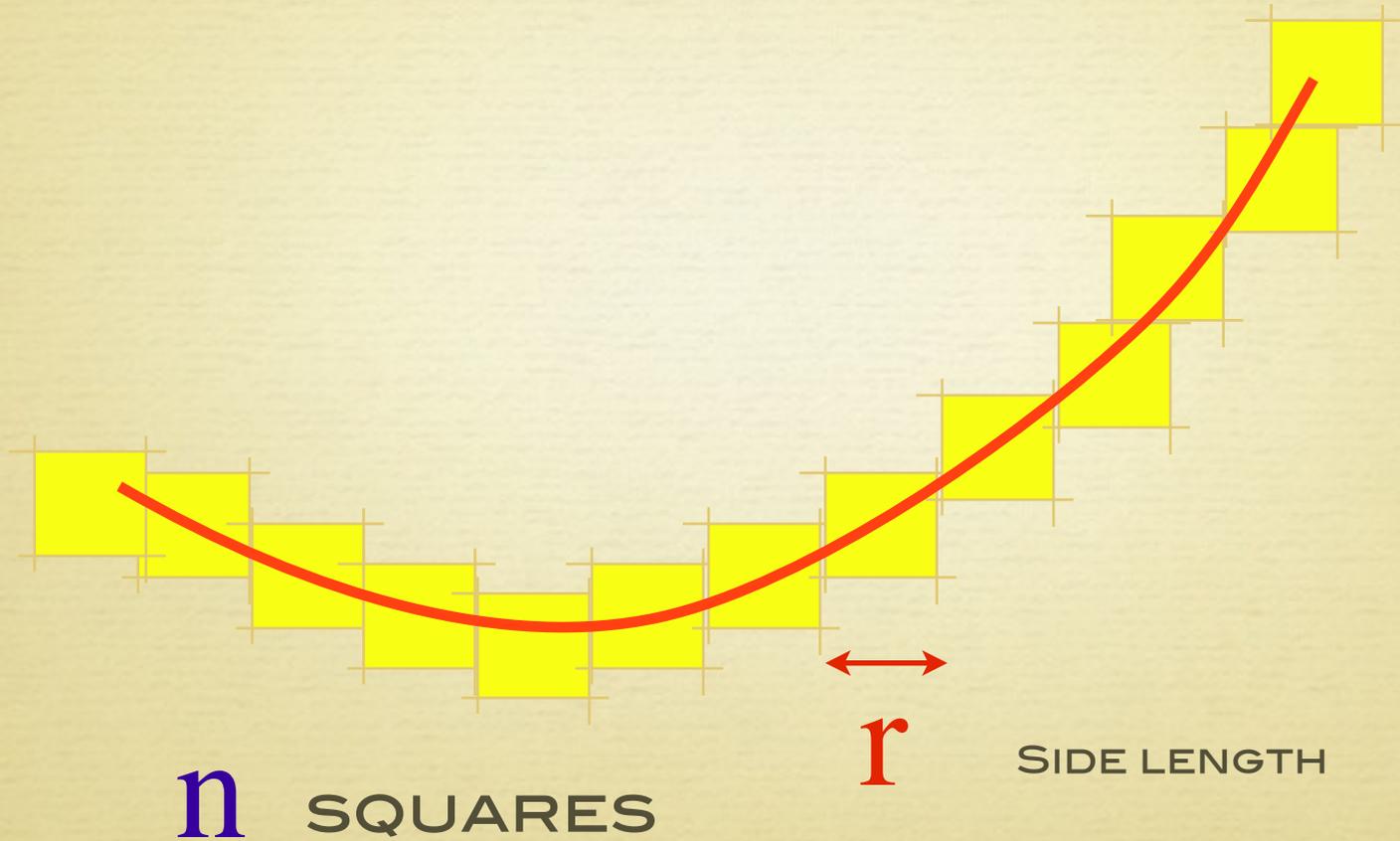
n SQUARES



r

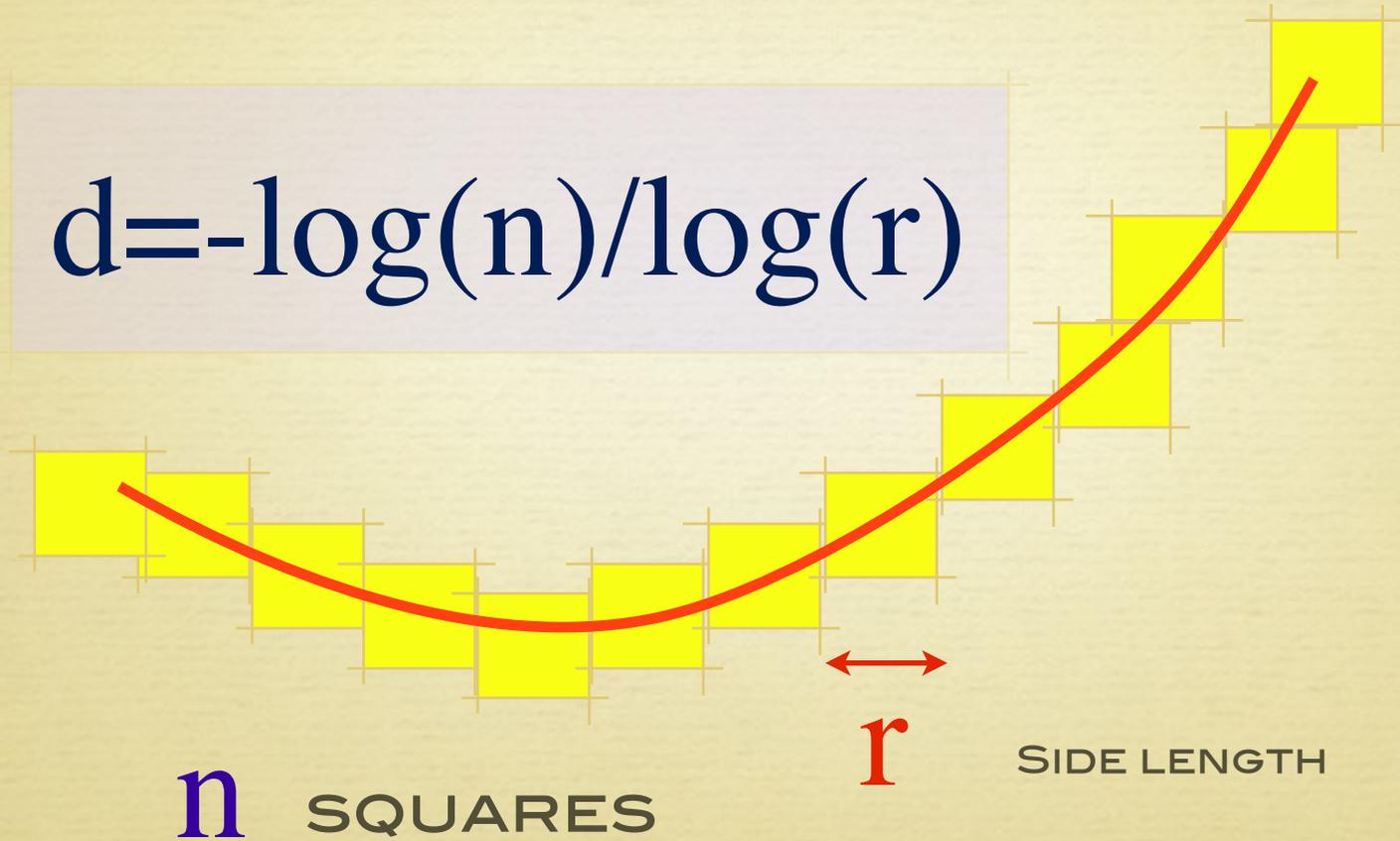
SIDE LENGTH

Dimension 1:

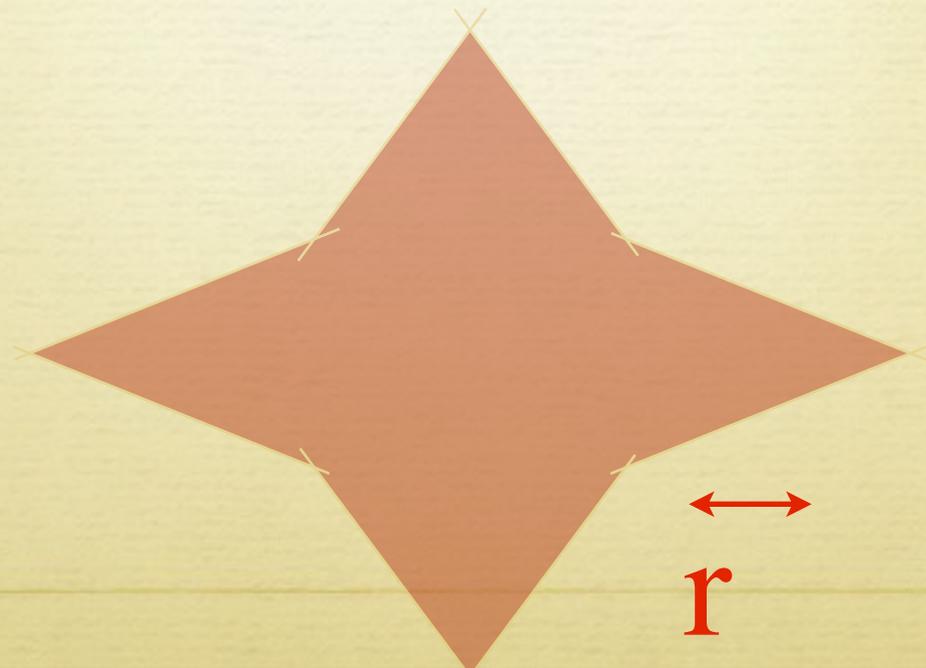


Dimension 1:

$$d = -\log(n) / \log(r)$$



Dimension 2:

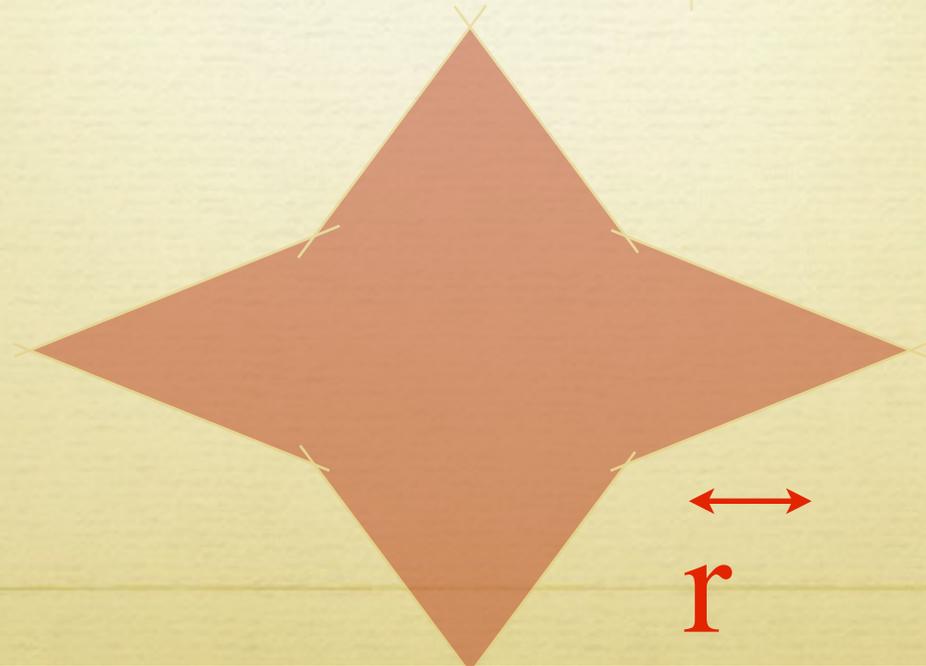


n

r

Dimension 2:

$$d = -\log(n) / \log(r)$$

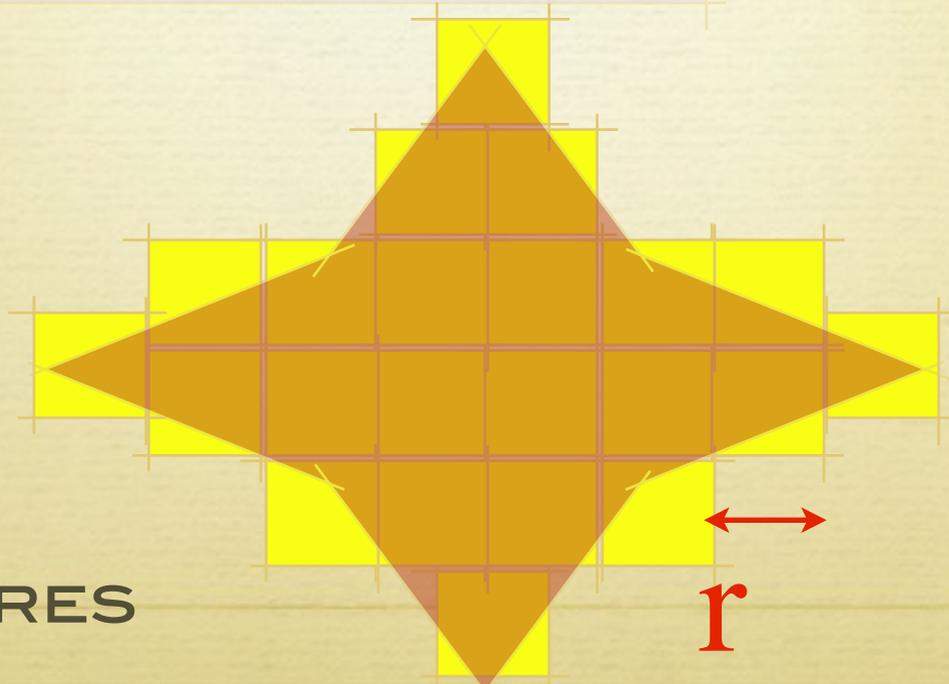


n

r

Dimension 2:

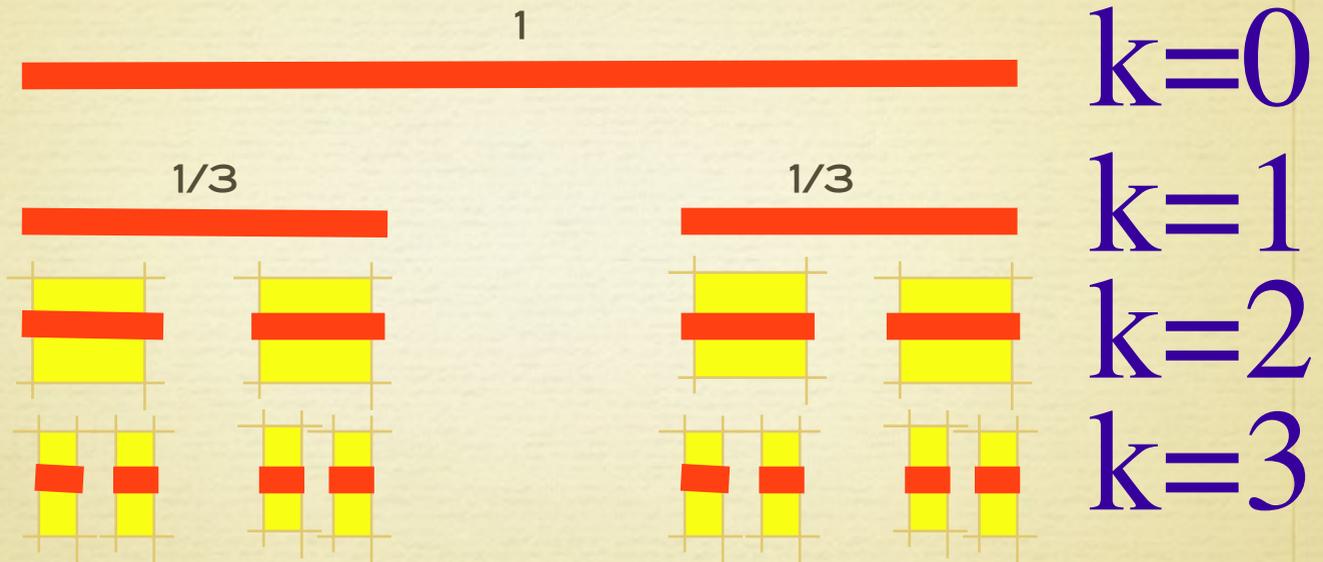
$$d = -\log(n)/\log(r)$$



n SQUARES

r

Cantor Set:

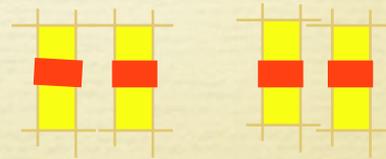
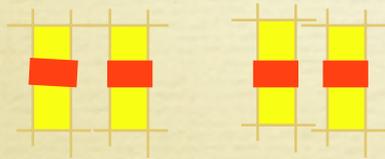


WE NEED

$$n = 2^k$$

SQUARES OF SIZE

$$r = 1/3^k$$



$k=3$

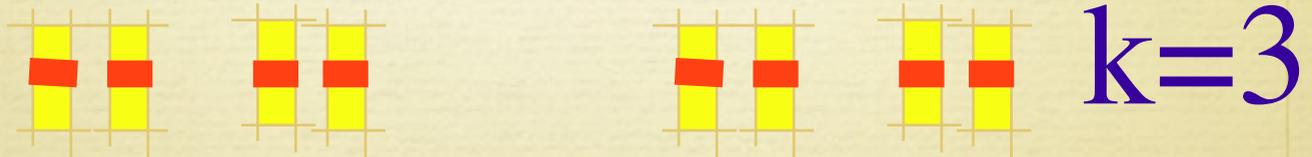
WE NEED

$$n = 2^k$$

SQUARES OF SIZE
 $r = 1/3^k$

$$d = -\log(n)/\log(r)$$

$$= \log(2)/\log(3)$$



WE NEED

$$n = 2^k$$

SQUARES OF SIZE

$$r = 1/3^k$$

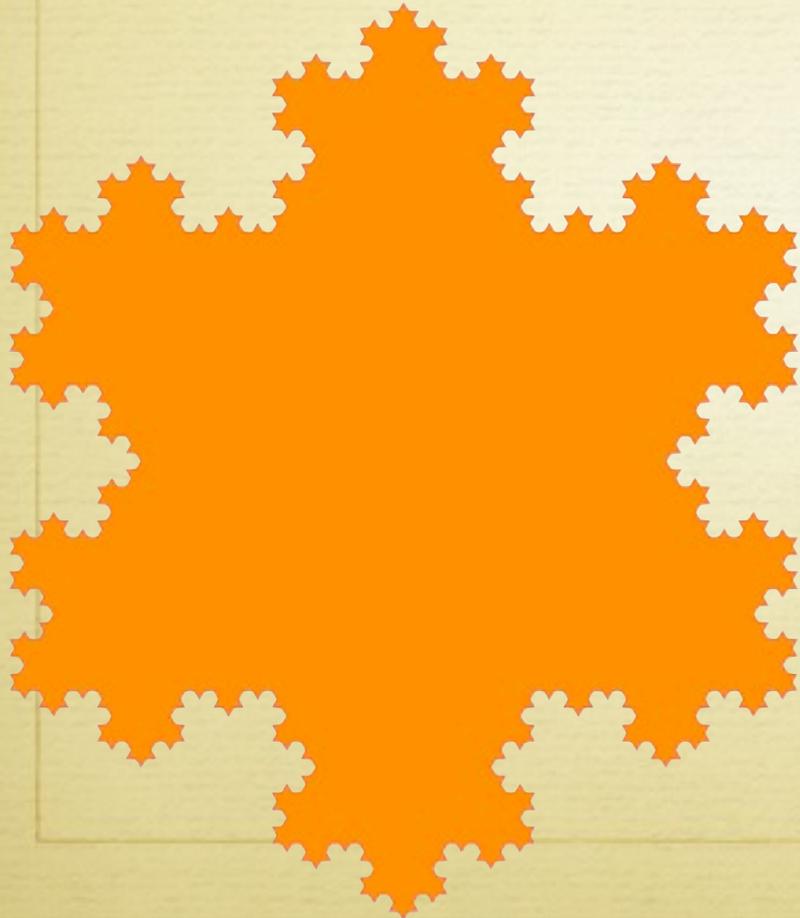


GEORG CANTOR, 1845-1918

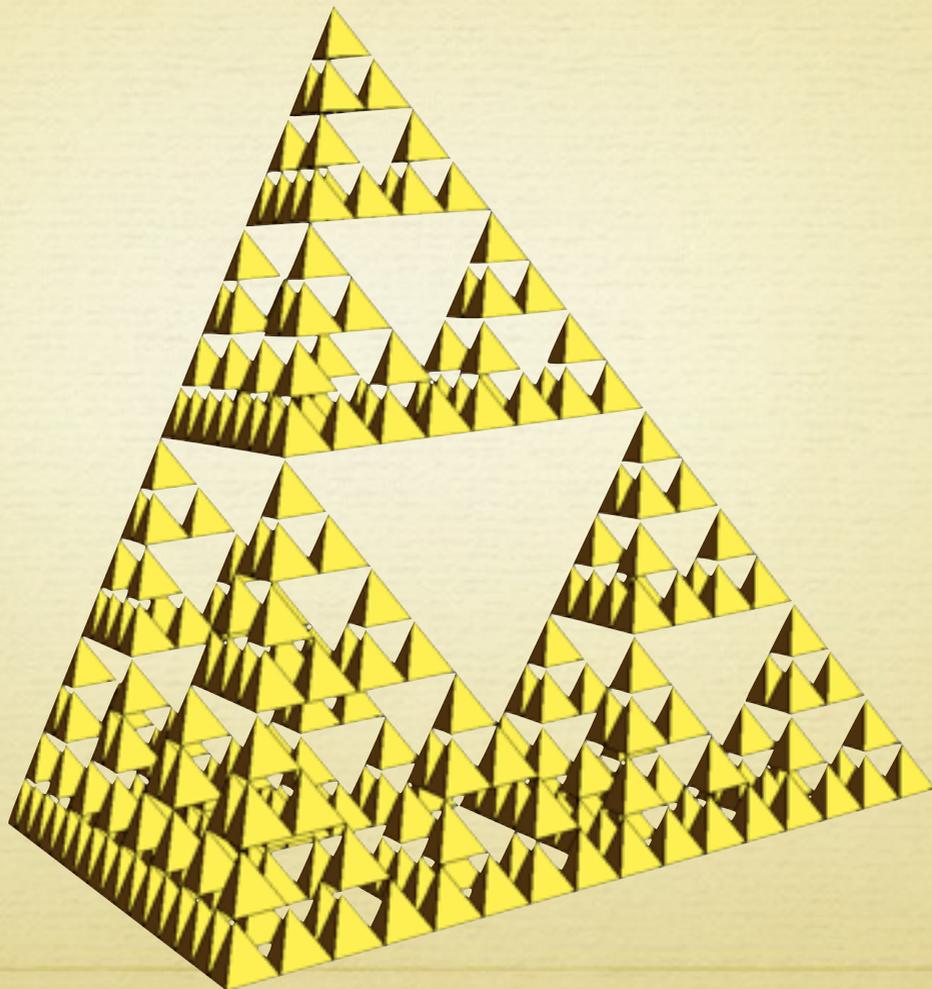
Fractals:

**AN OBJECT WITH
NONINTEGER DIMENSION.**

Koch Curve



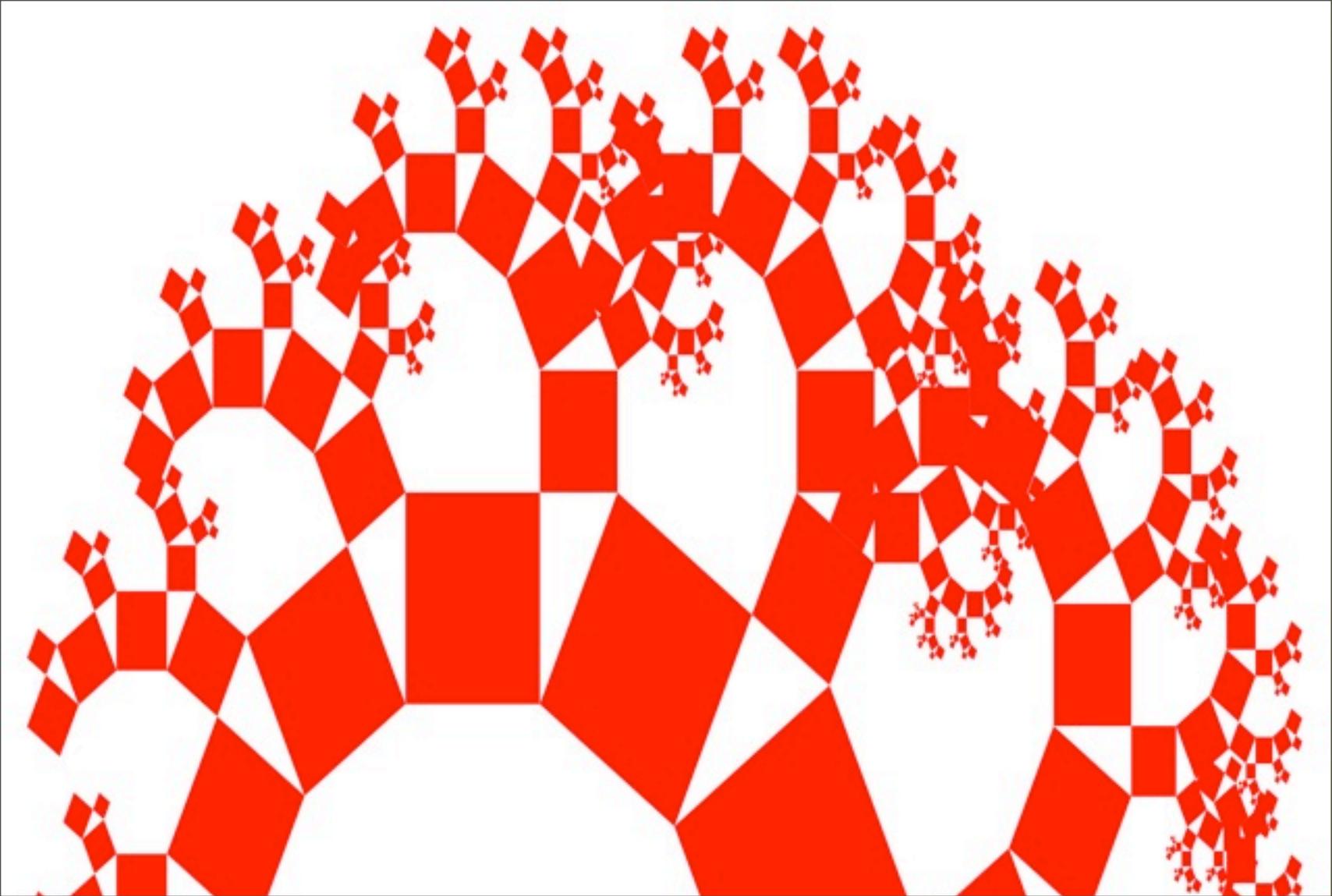
Sierpinski pyramid



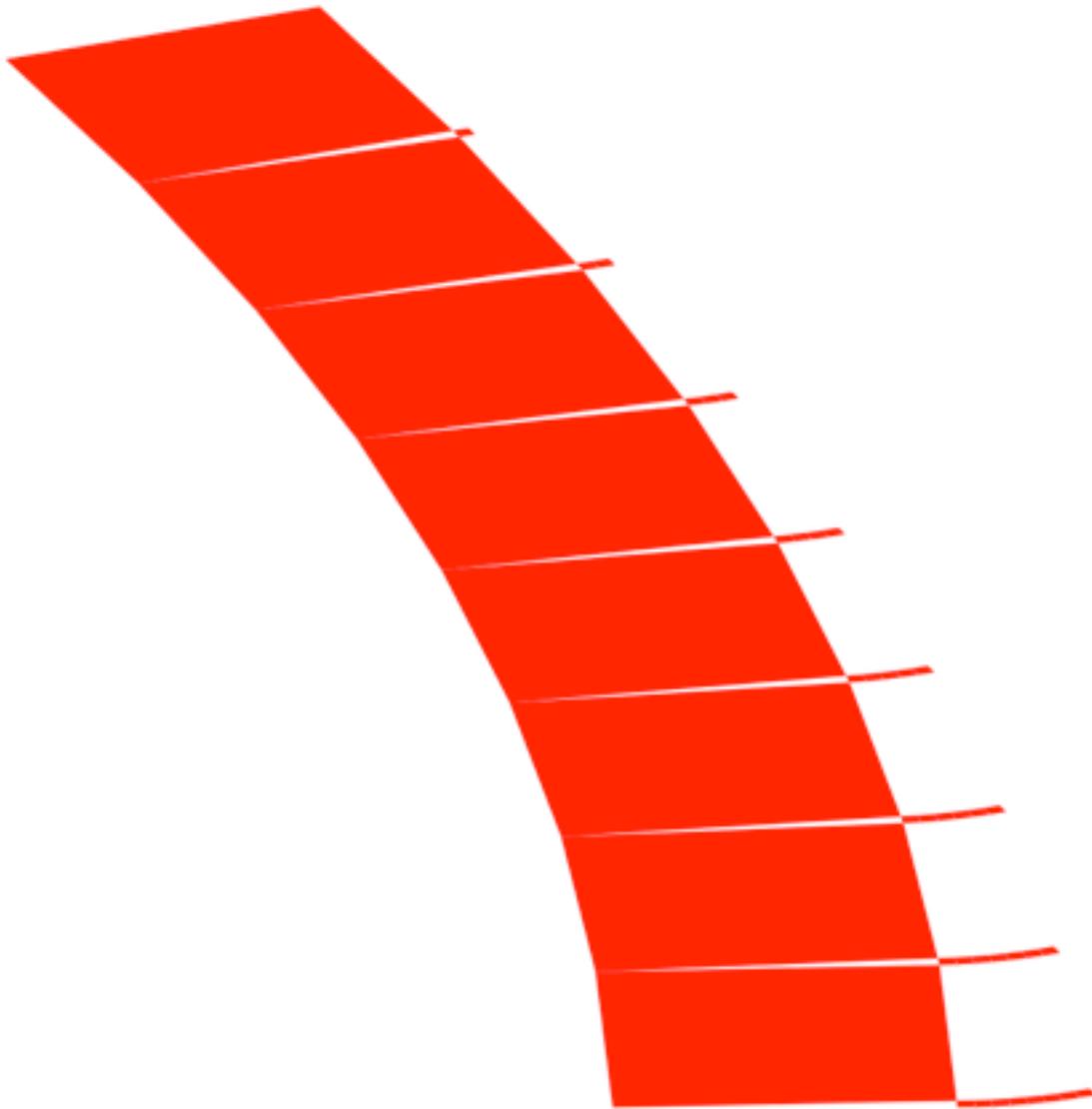
Tree
of
Pythagoras



Albert
Bosman 1942



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Benoit Mandelbrot



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Sierpinski carpet

1916

$$d = -\log(n)/\log(r)$$

$$N = 64 = 8^K$$

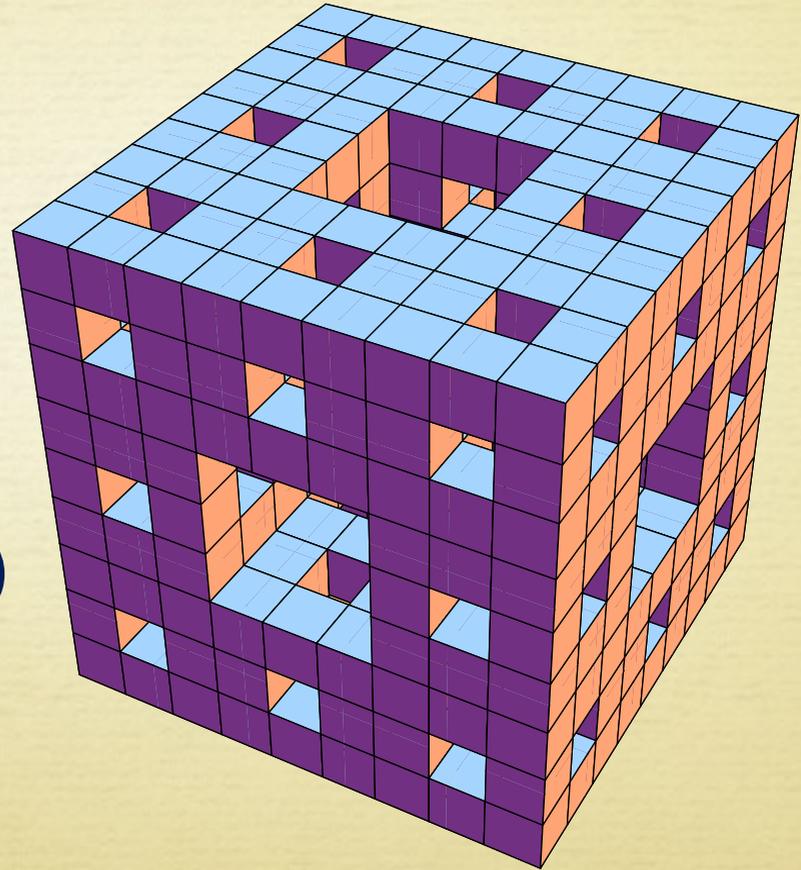
$$R = 1/9 = 1/3^K$$

Limit:

$$\log(8)/\log(3)$$

$$= 1.89279$$

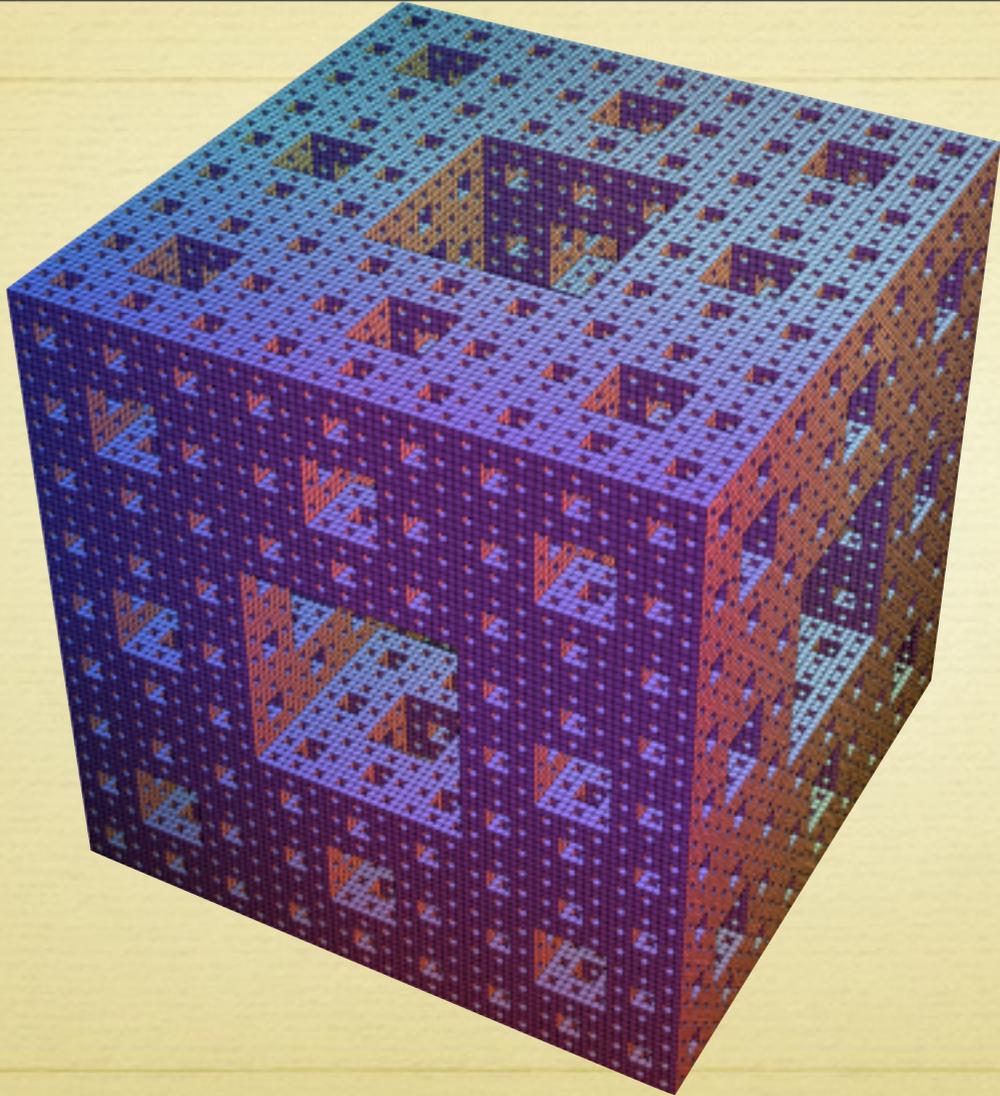
Menger Sponge



$$\log(20)/\log(3) \\ = 2.7268\dots$$

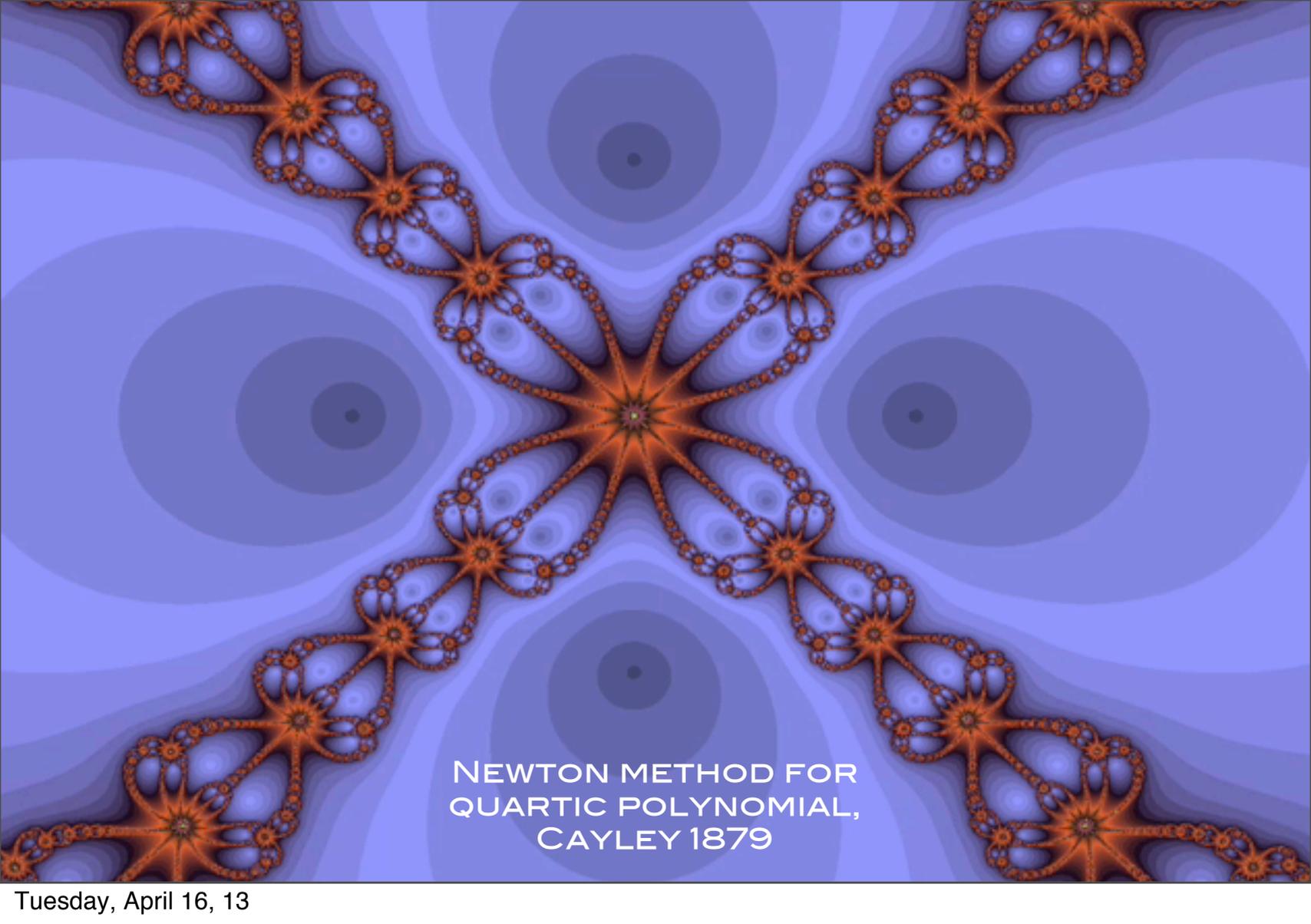


KARL MENGER: 1902-1985



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Other Fractals

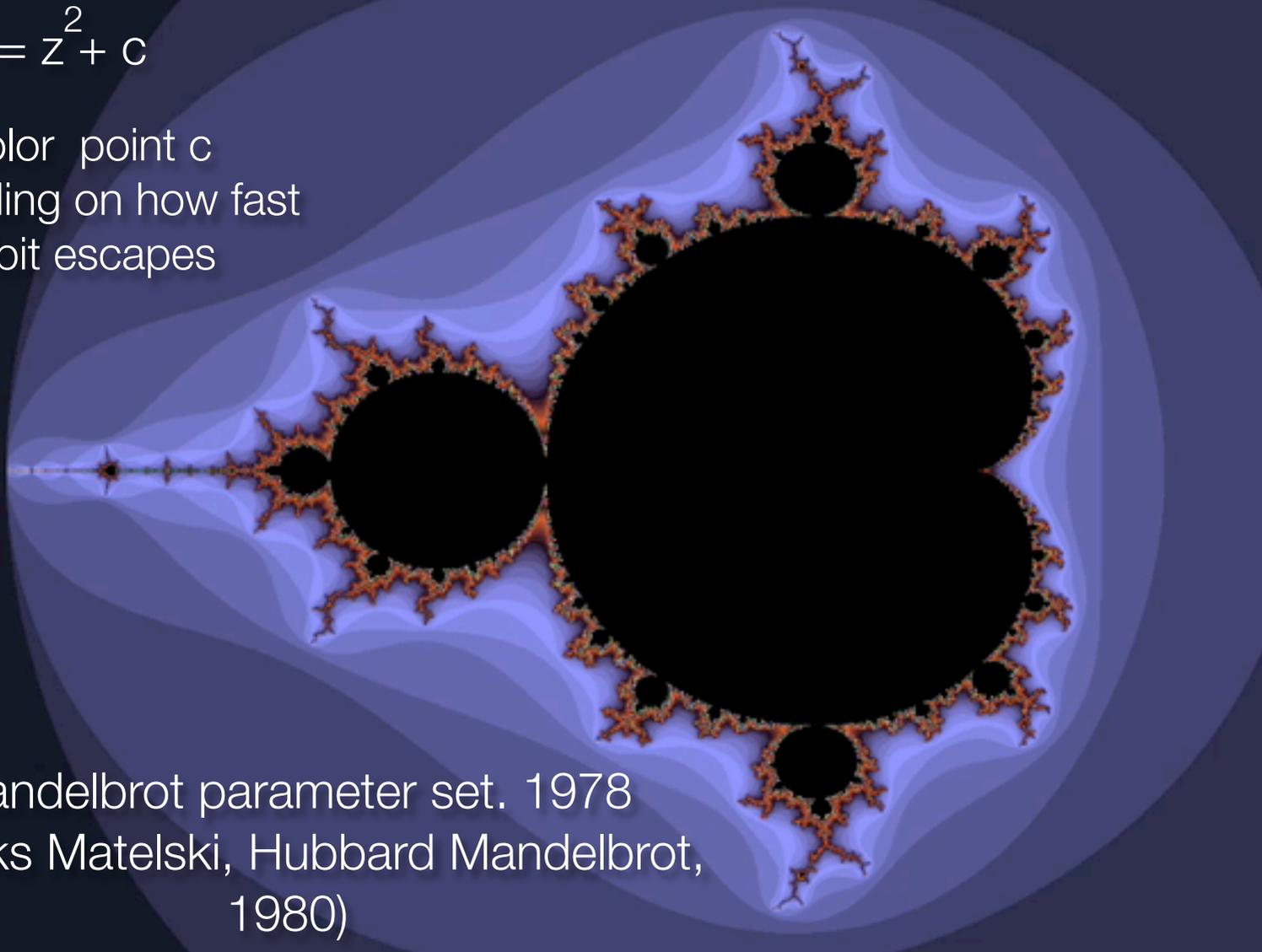


NEWTON METHOD FOR
QUARTIC POLYNOMIAL,
CAYLEY 1879

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$$T(z) = z^2 + c$$

color point c
according on how fast
orbit escapes



Mandelbrot parameter set. 1978
(Brooks Matelski, Hubbard Mandelbrot,
1980)

The mandelbulb

A YOUTUBE STAR



How does it work?

$z \rightarrow z^N + C$ IN SPHERICAL COORDINATES.

DANIEL WHITE 2007, INSPIRED BY RUDY RUCKER

Literature

- ☐ BARNSELY: FRACTALS EVERYWHERE
- ☐ MANDELBROT: GEOMETRY OF FRACTALS