

SUNSHINE JIANG & WENQI DING

MATH WITHOUT NUMBERS

18.000

WHO ARE WE?

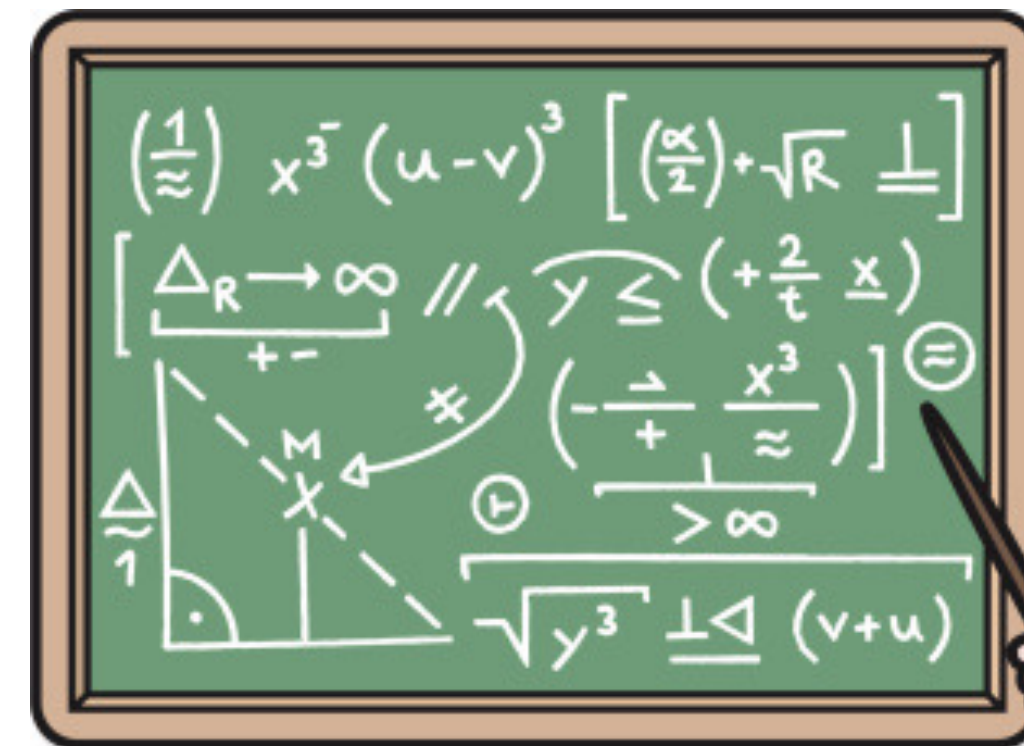
Sunshine Jiang

- **Freshman, potential physics & math and computer science major**

Wenqi (Helen) Ding

- **Freshman, potential computer science major**

ANSWER QUESTIONS AND
WIN PRIZES!



SUNSHINE JIANG 2021.11.20

FUN TOPOLOGY

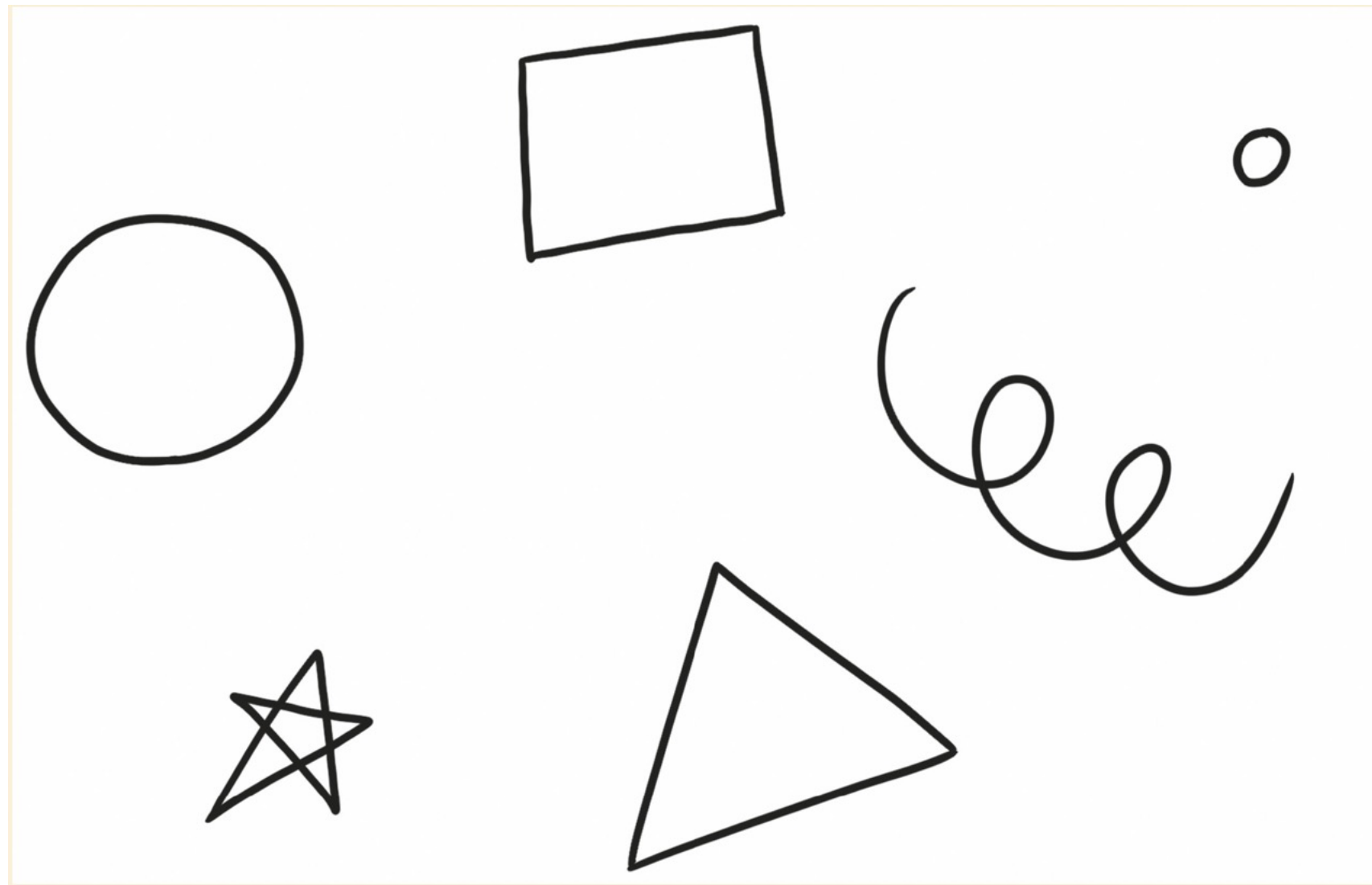
Math Without Numbers

SHAPES

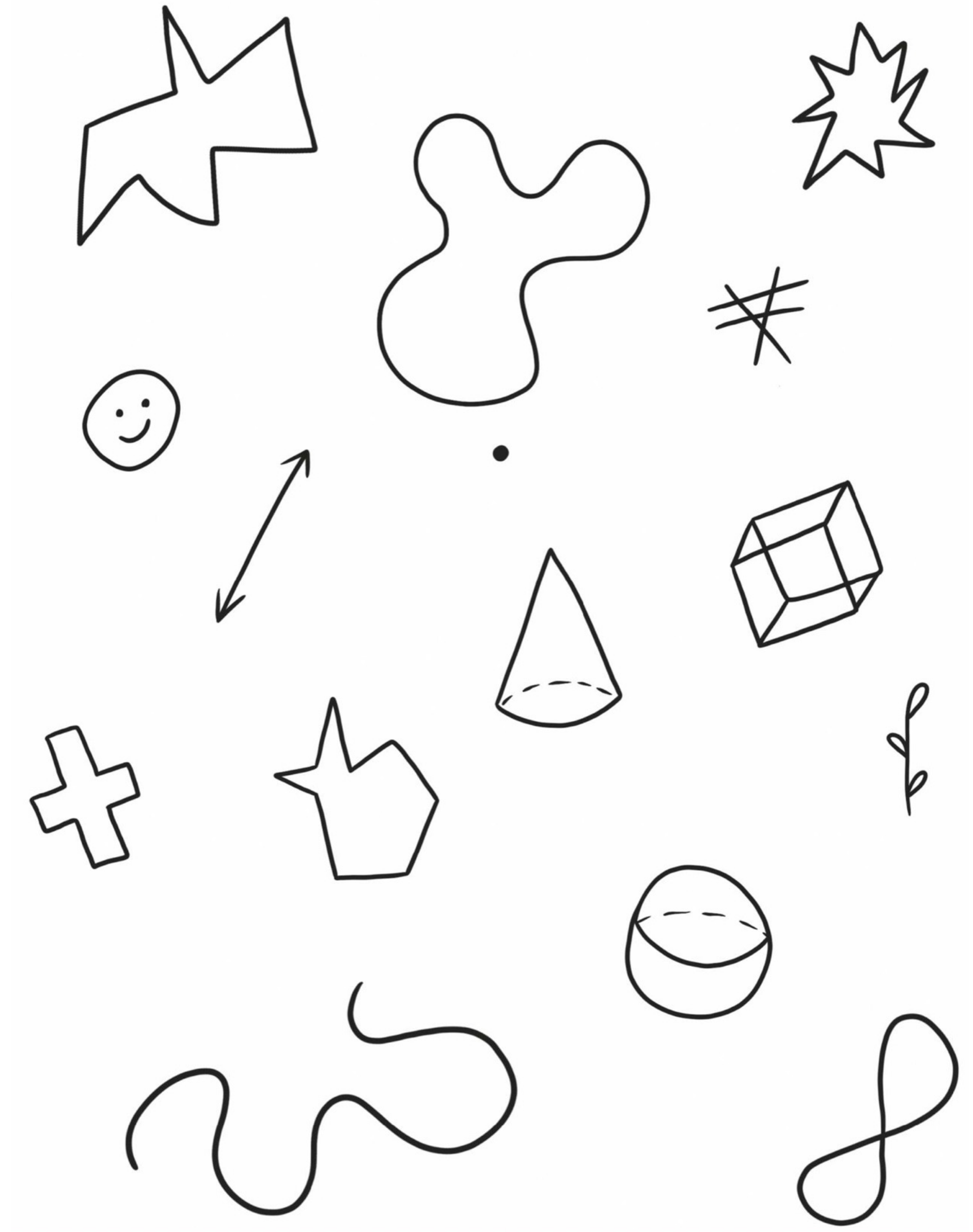
HOW MANY SHAPES THERE ARE?

GENERALIZED POINCARÉ CONJECTURE

DRAW SHAPES



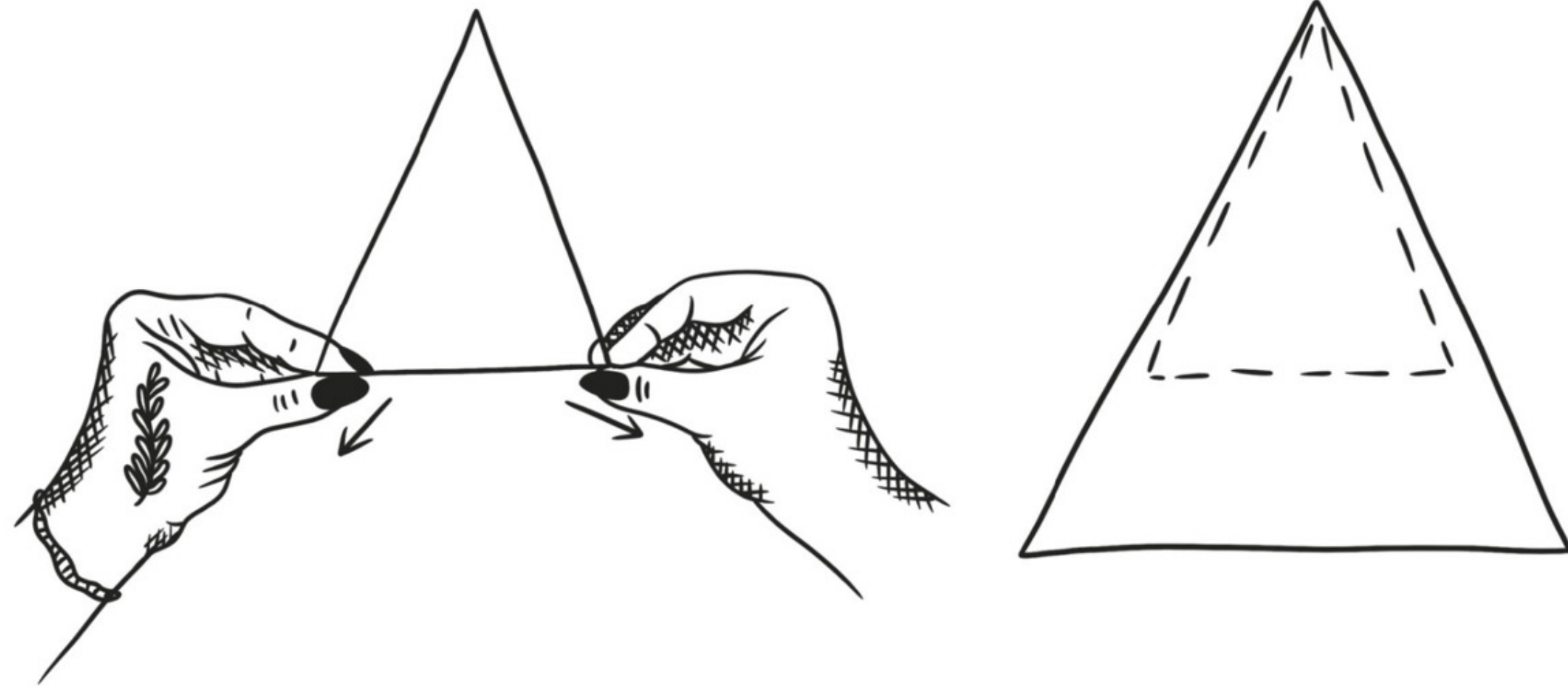
DEFINITION!



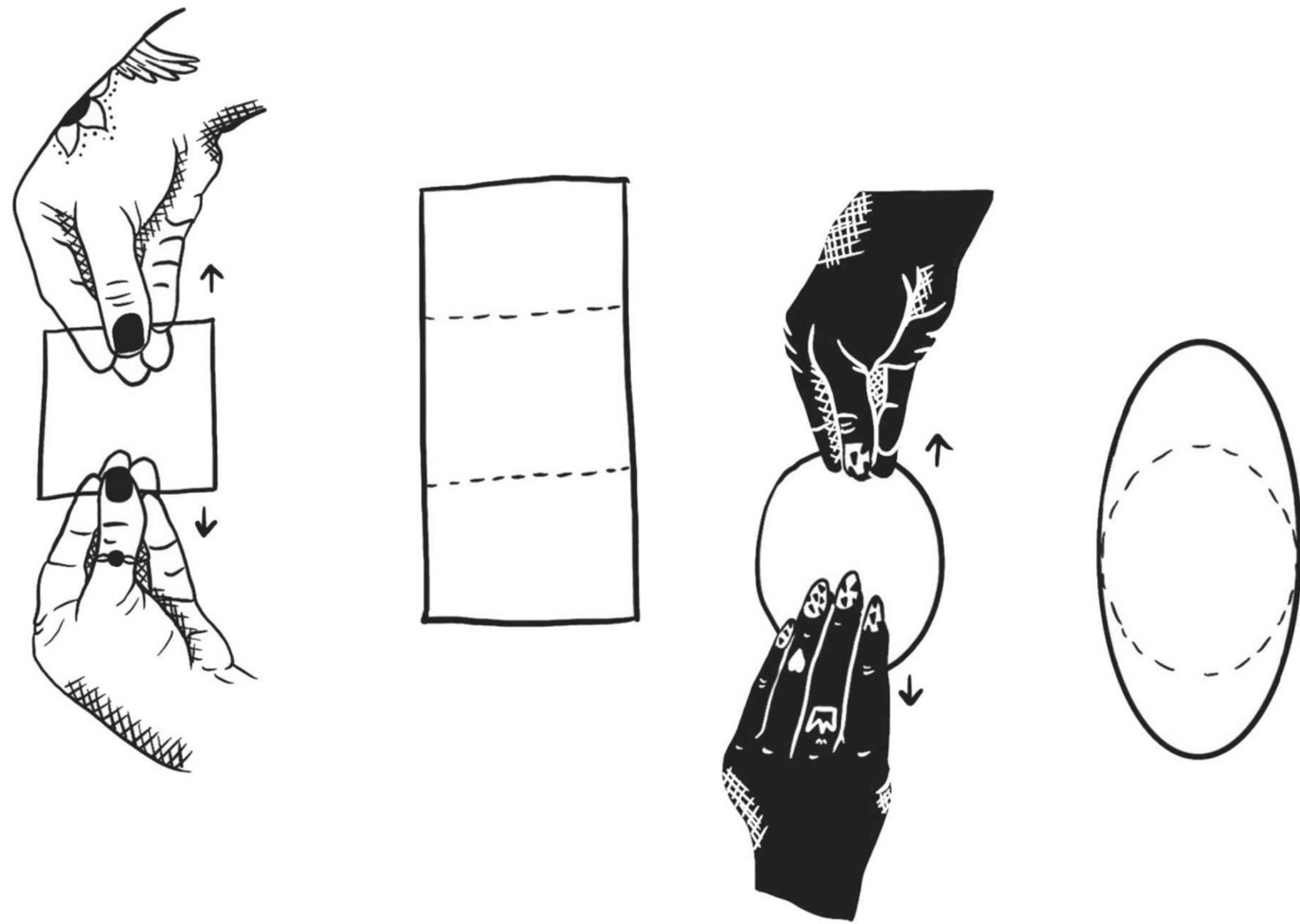
CONGRUENT

- **Geometry:** Two mathematical figures have the same geometry if the figures have the **same shape and congruent measures.**
- **Topology:** Two mathematical figures have the same topology **if one figure can be transformed into the other figure by twisting and stretching, without ripping or gluing.**
- **Shapes made out of thin, endless stretchy material**

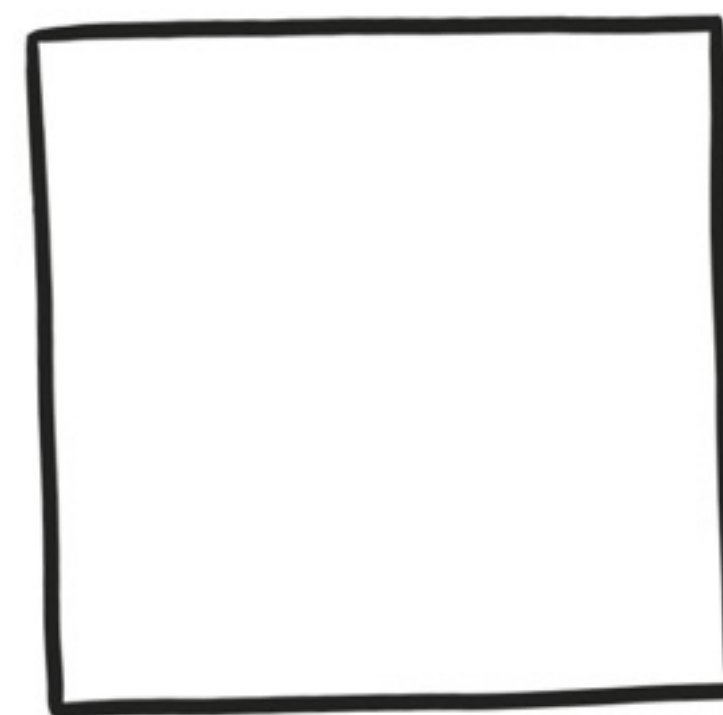
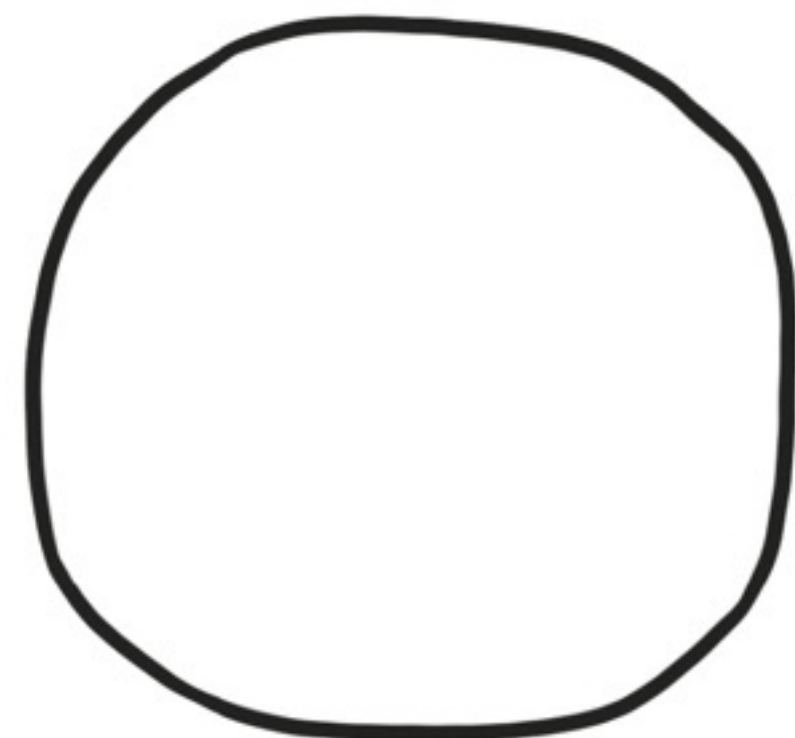
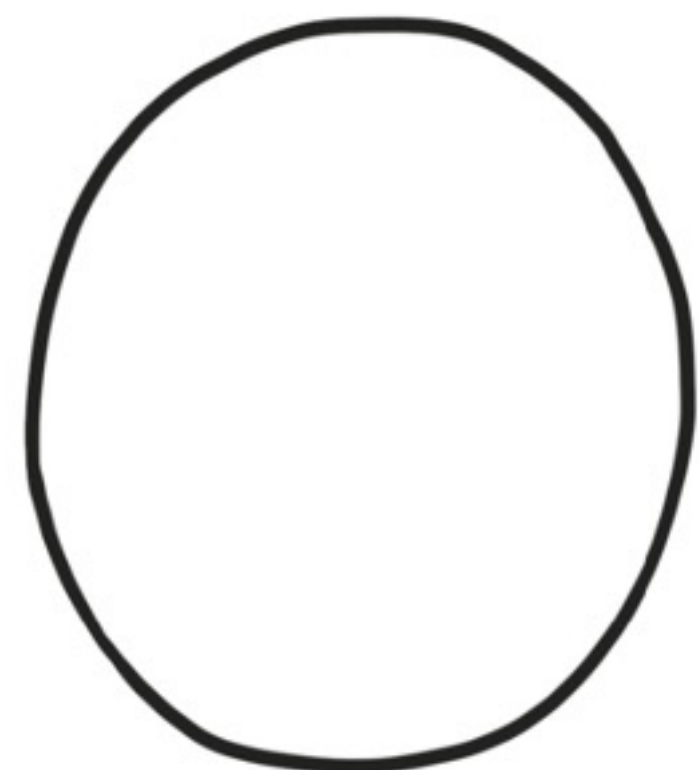
SIZE DOES NOT MATTER



CIRCLE=OVAL

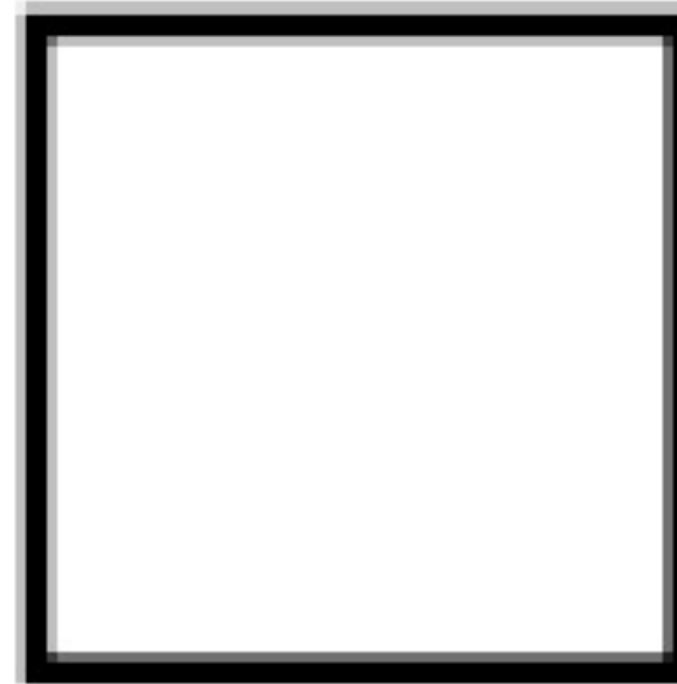


CIRCLE=SQUARE



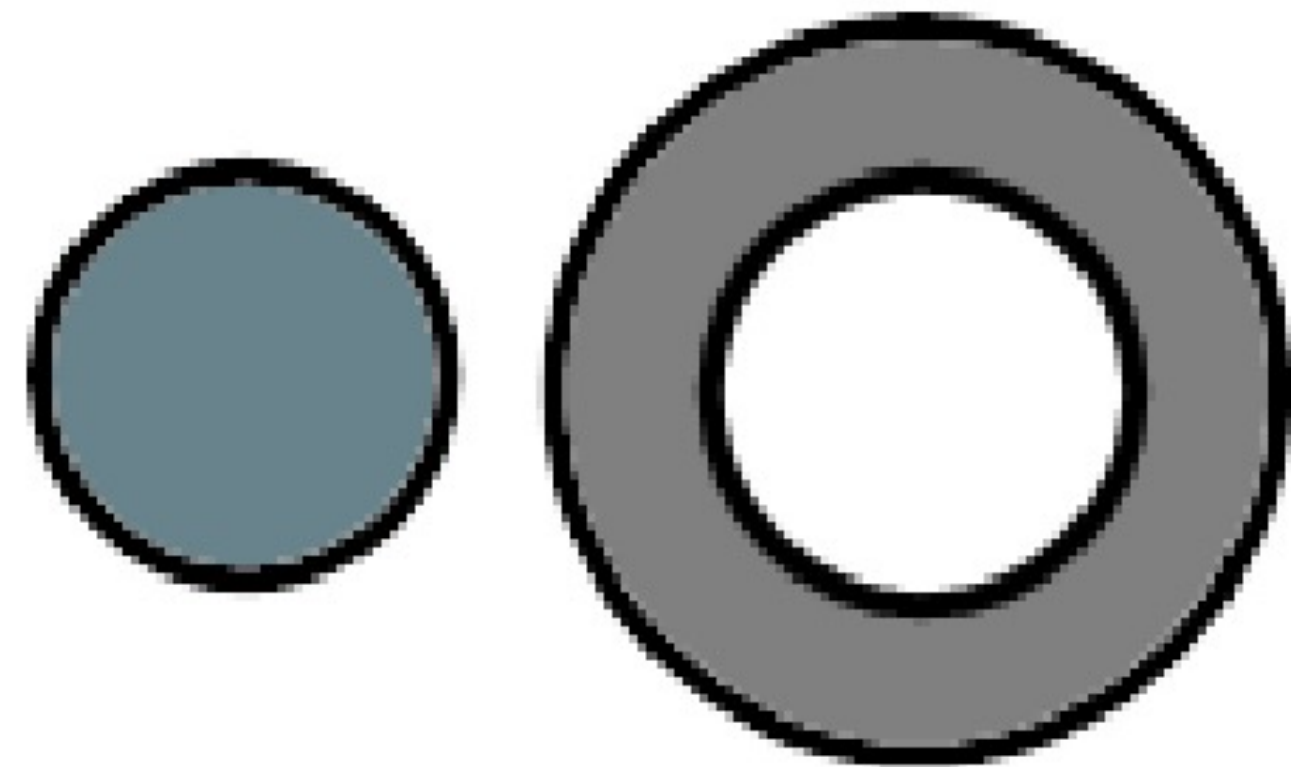
GEOMETRY/ TOPOLOGY/NEITHER

— topology



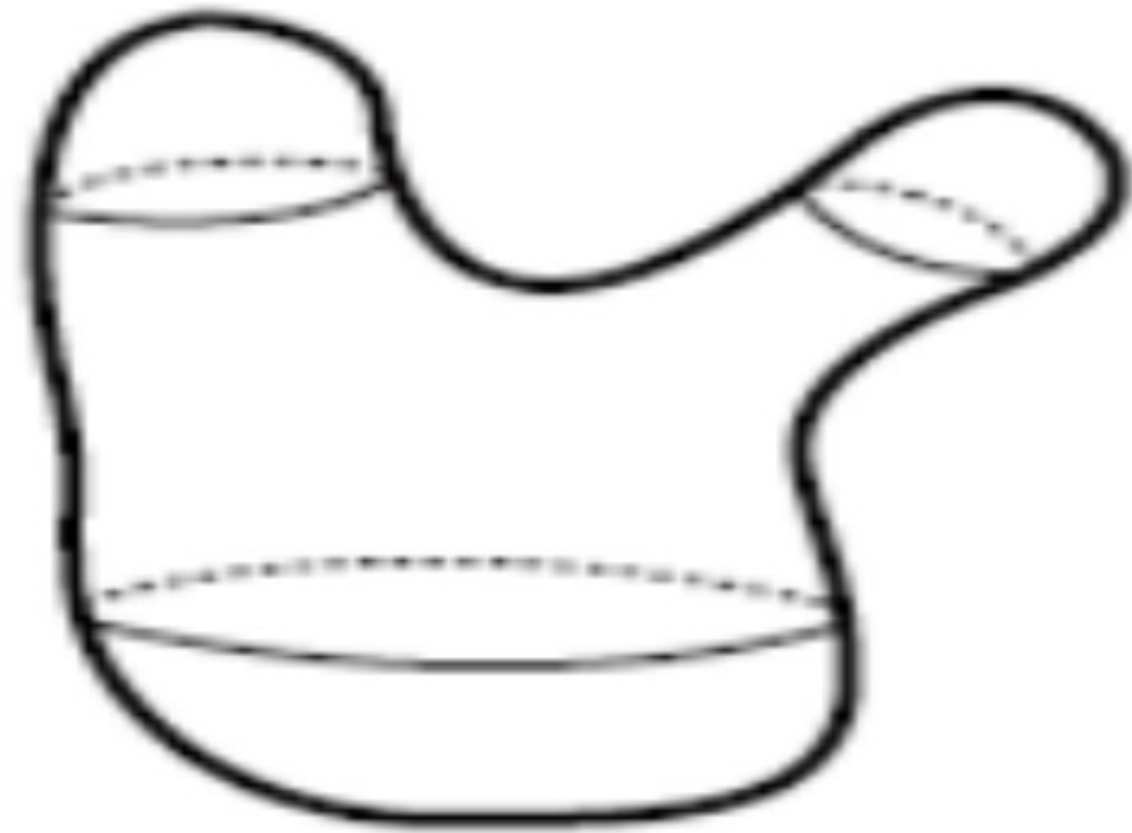
GEOMETRY/ TOPOLOGY/NEITHER

— neither



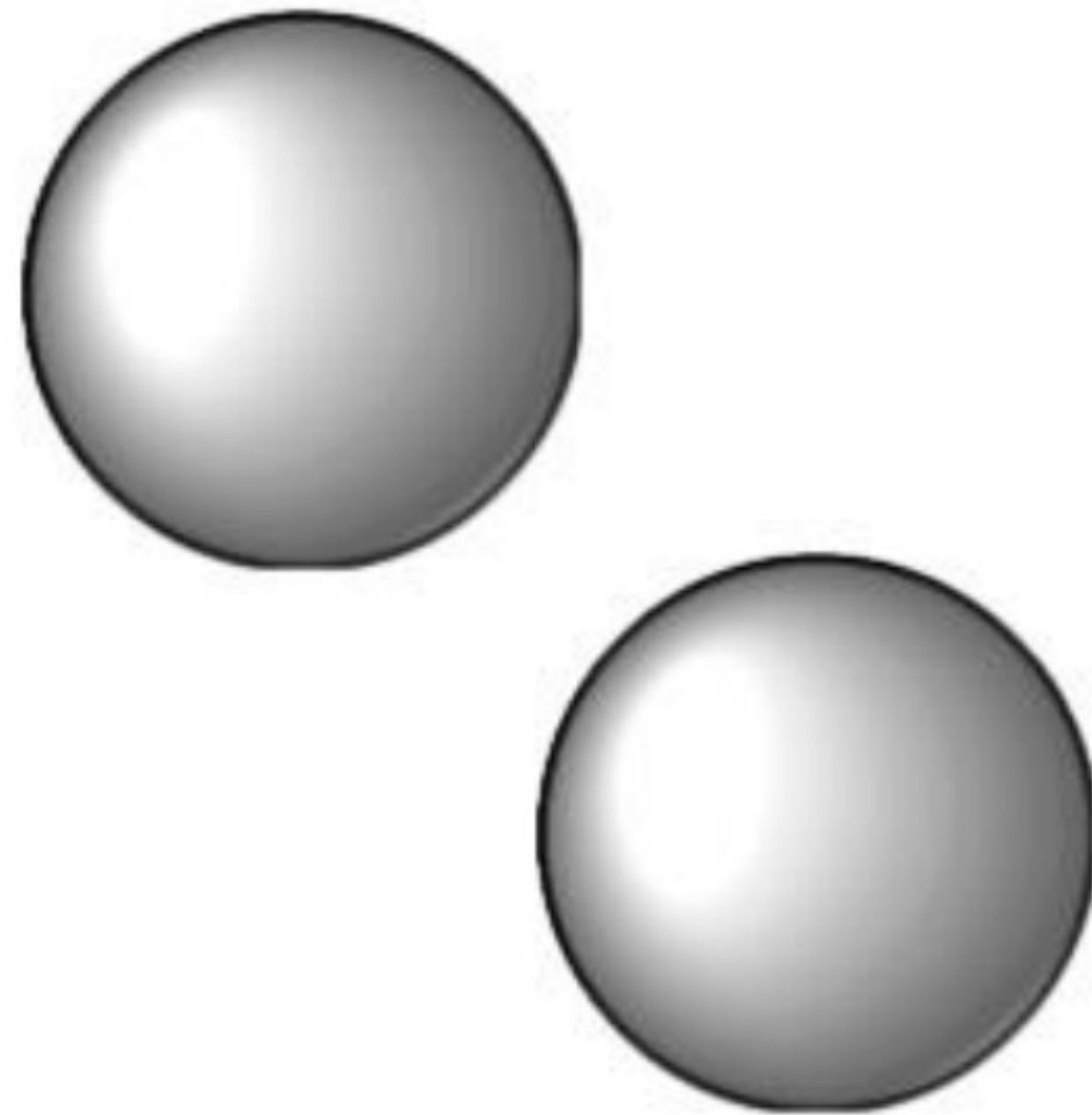
GEOMETRY/ TOPOLOGY/NEITHER

— topology



GEOMETRY/ TOPOLOGY/NEITHER

— geometry



GEOMETRY/ TOPOLOGY/NEITHER

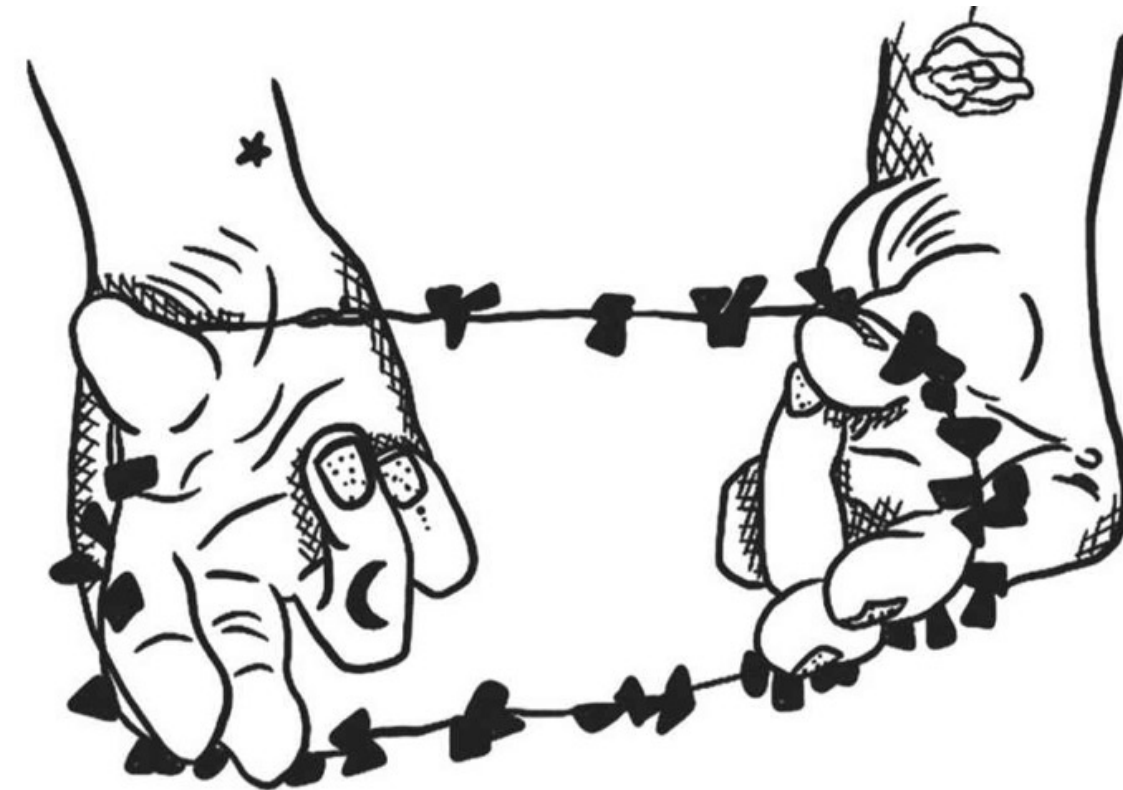
— topology



WHAT IS THE SHAPE OF A NECKLACE

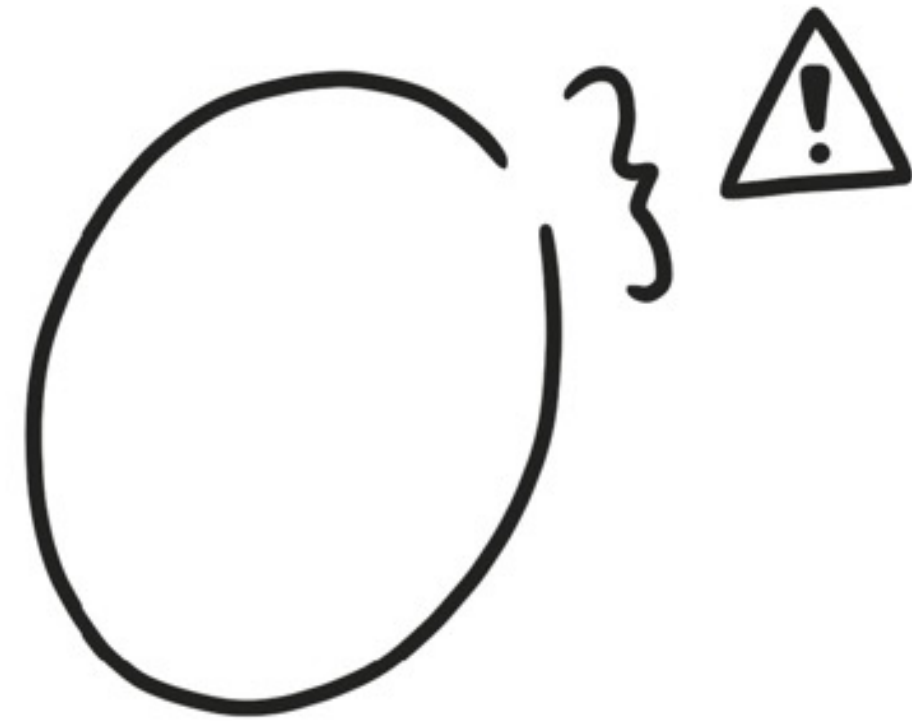
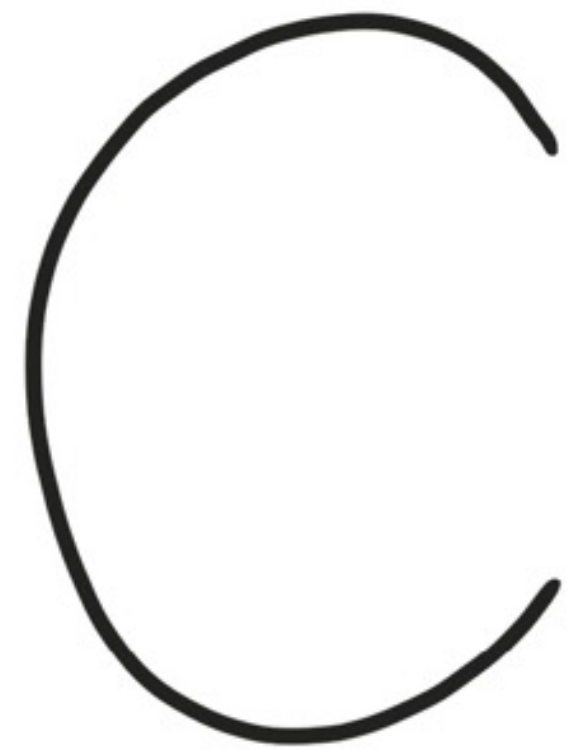
We focus only on the core, underlying shape: the basic features that make a shape the shape it is.

S-1

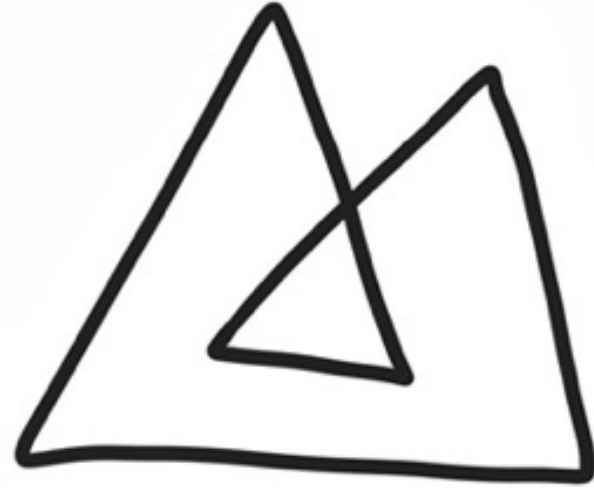
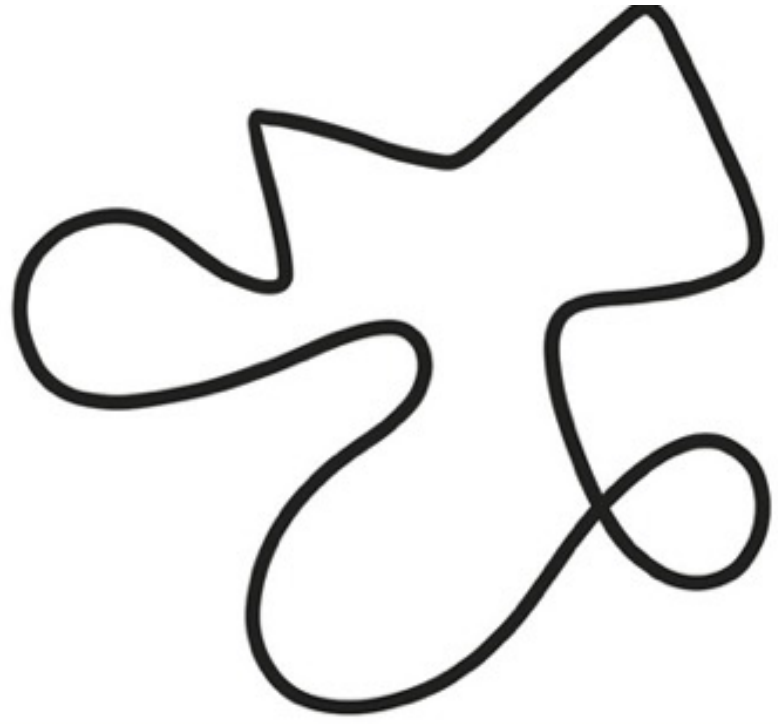
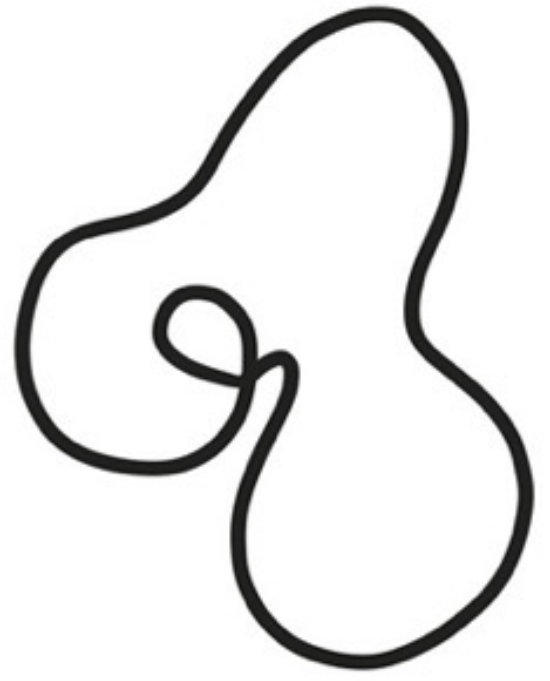


OTHER
SHAPES?

LINE

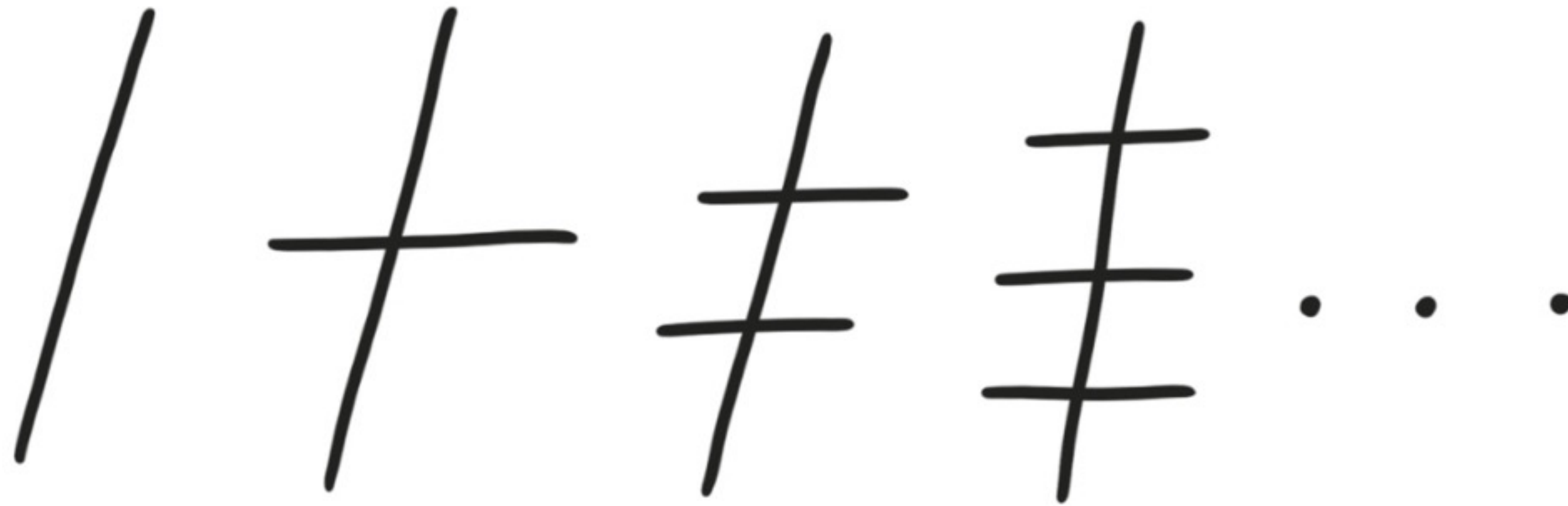


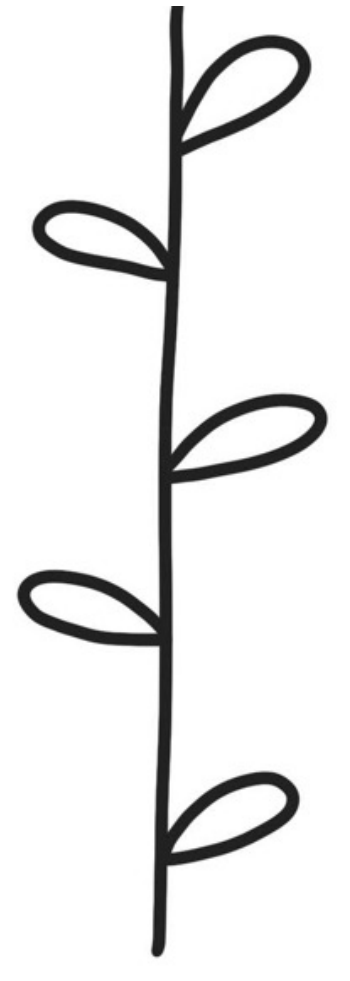
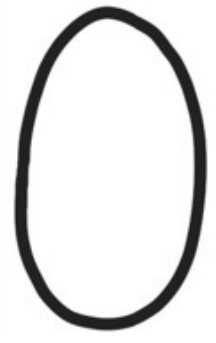
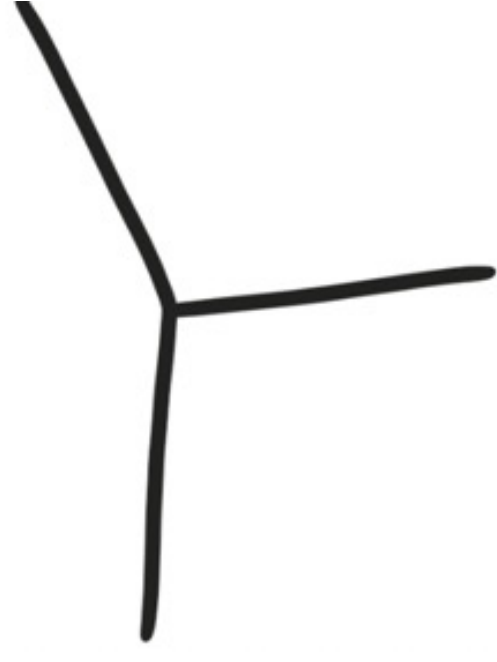
8



HOW MANY SHAPES
THERE ARE?

INFINITY!





INFINITY FAMILY

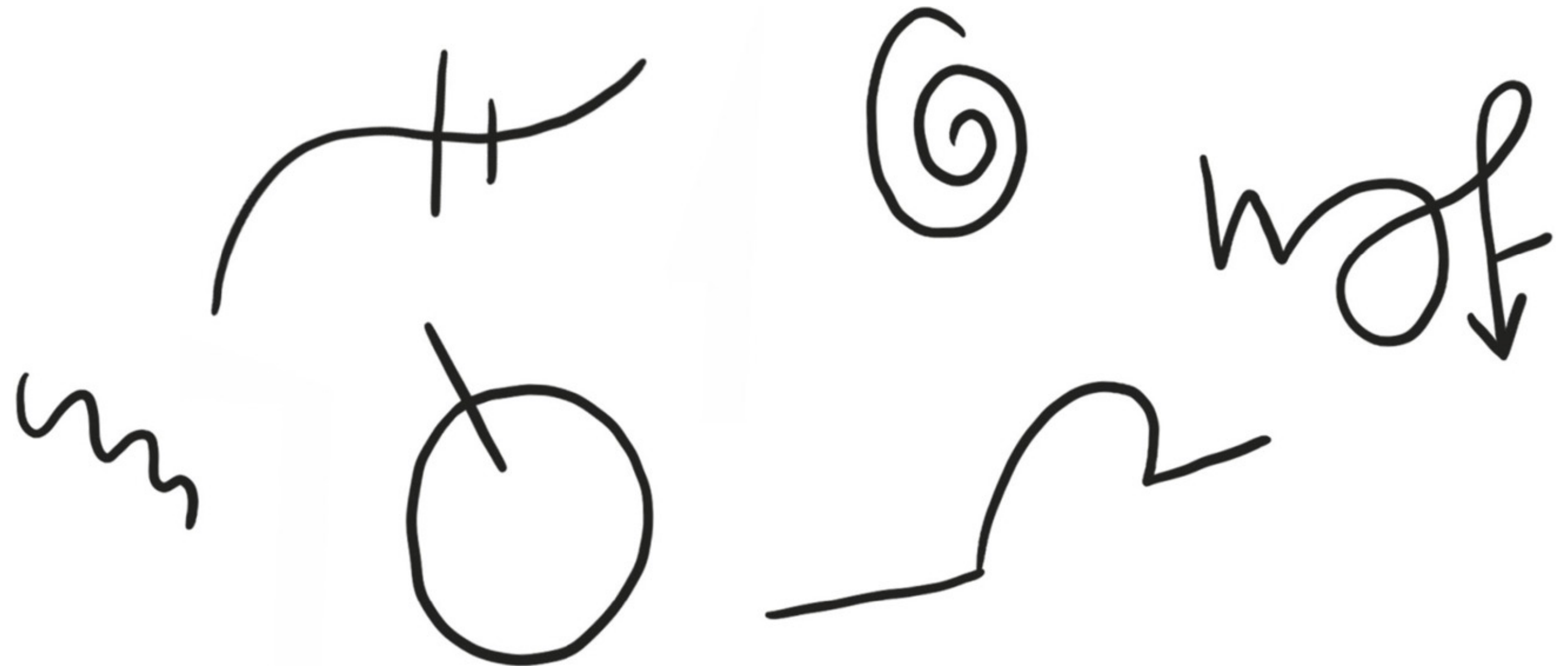
- **Prove infinitely many of something**
- **describe a systematic process that keeps creating new different examples of that thing.**

BETTER QUESTION

MANIFOLDS

DEFINITION

- No special points, no end-points, no crossing-points, no edge-points, no branching-points.
- It has to be the same everywhere.
- Dimension: the material it is made out of

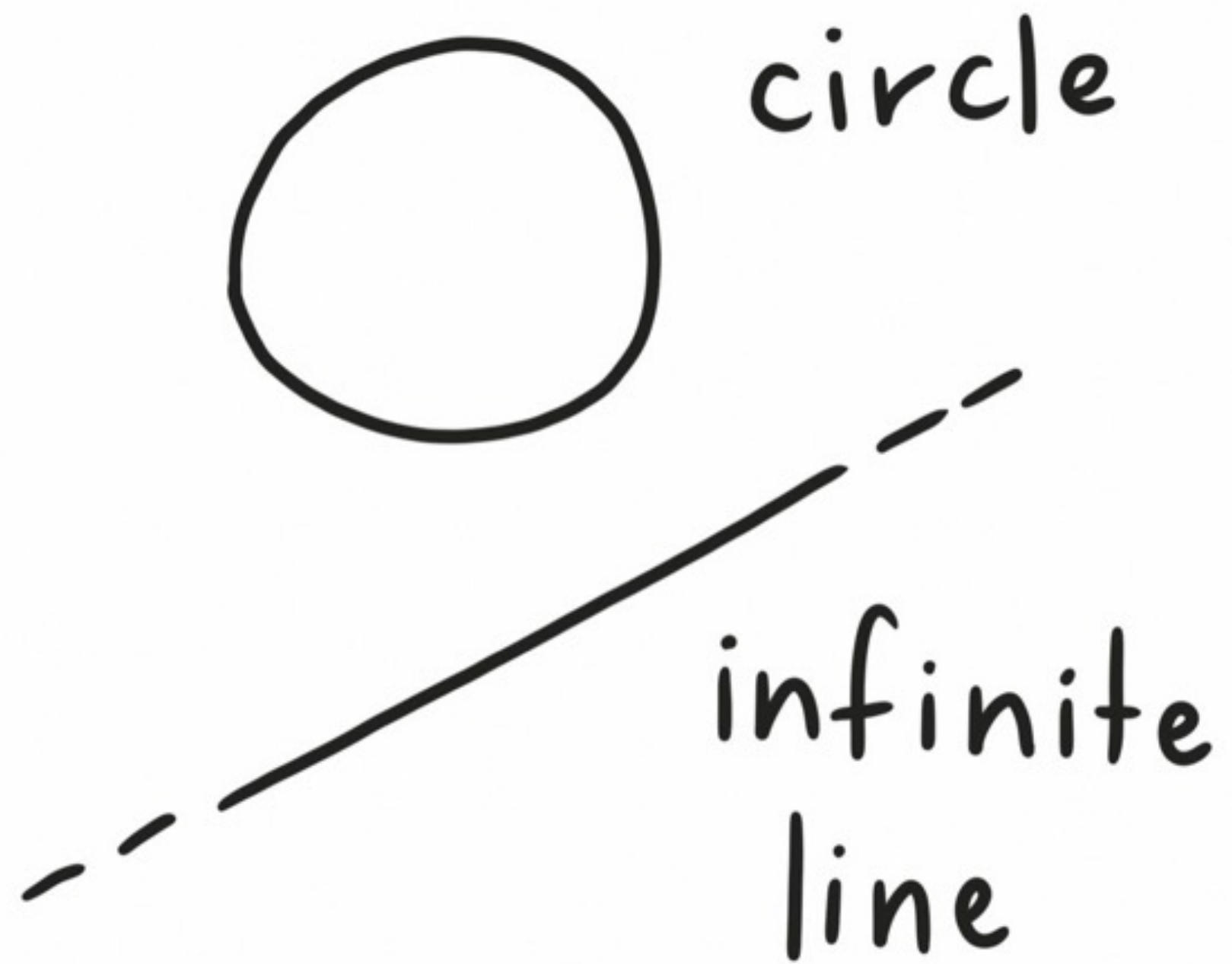


MAYBE EXACT CATEGORIES
OF MANIFOLDS

ONE-DIMENSIONAL MANIFOLD?

MADE BY STRING-LIKE

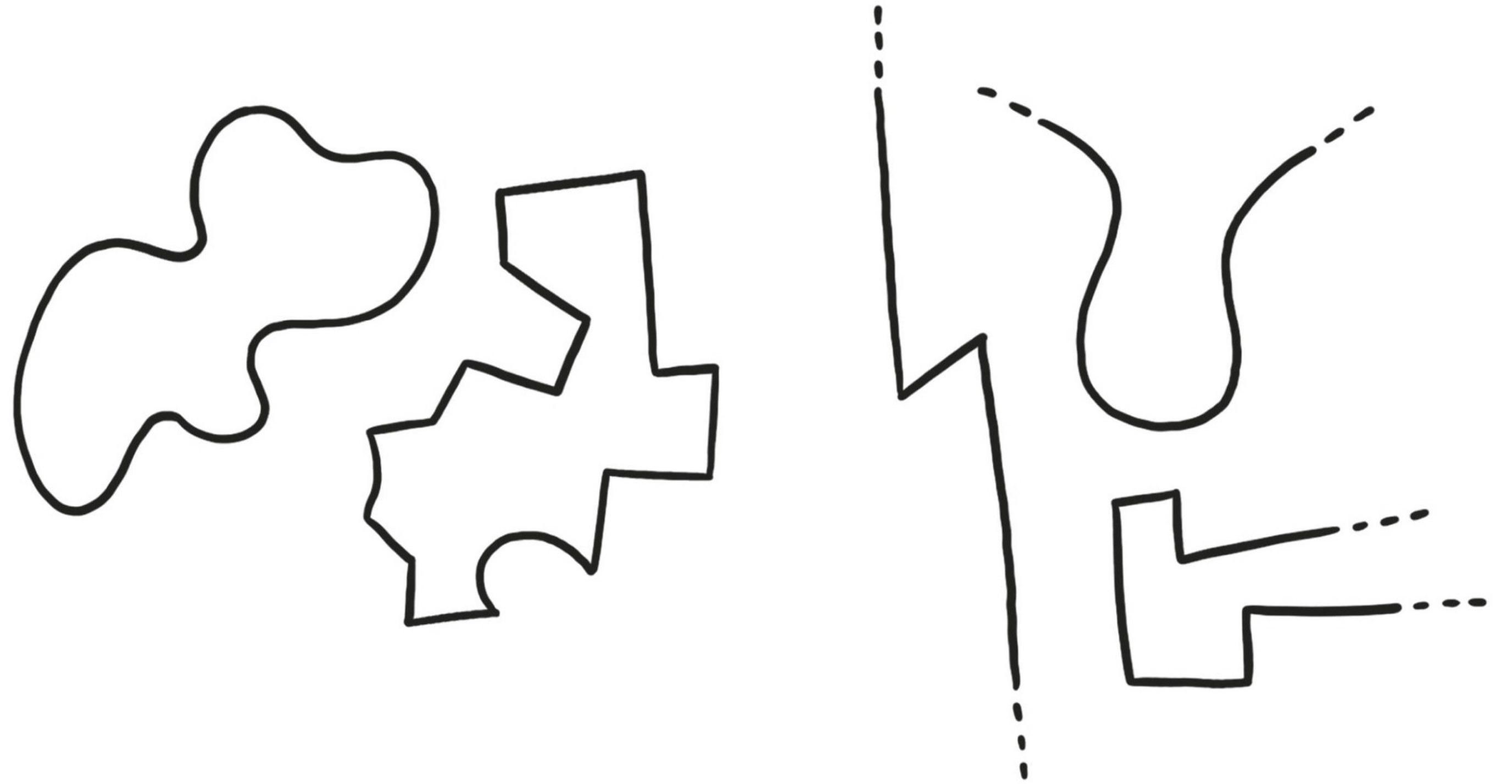
HINT: NO ENDPOINTS



all possible
string - manifolds
≈

R-1 & S-1

- Circle - S-1
- Infinite line – R-1

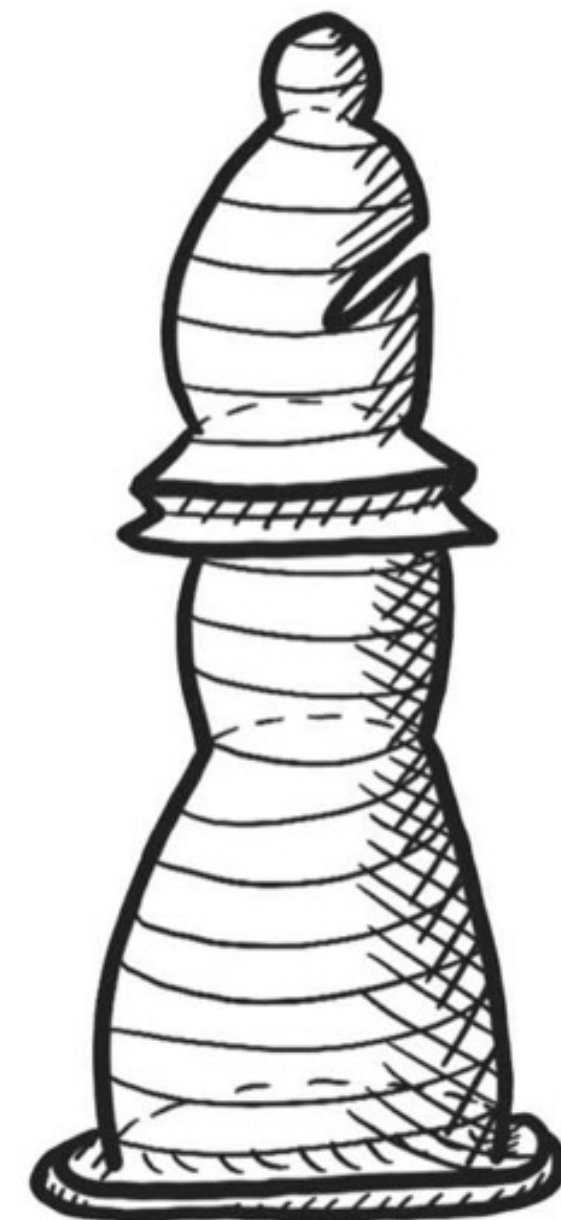
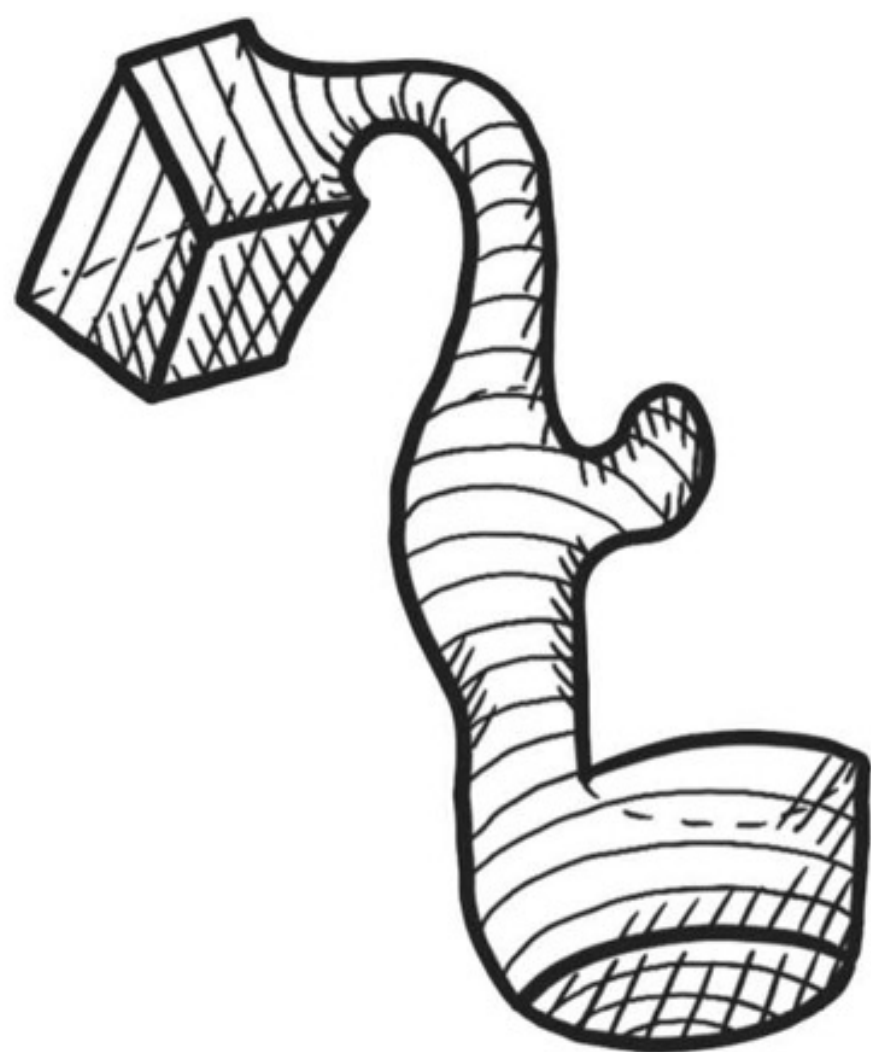
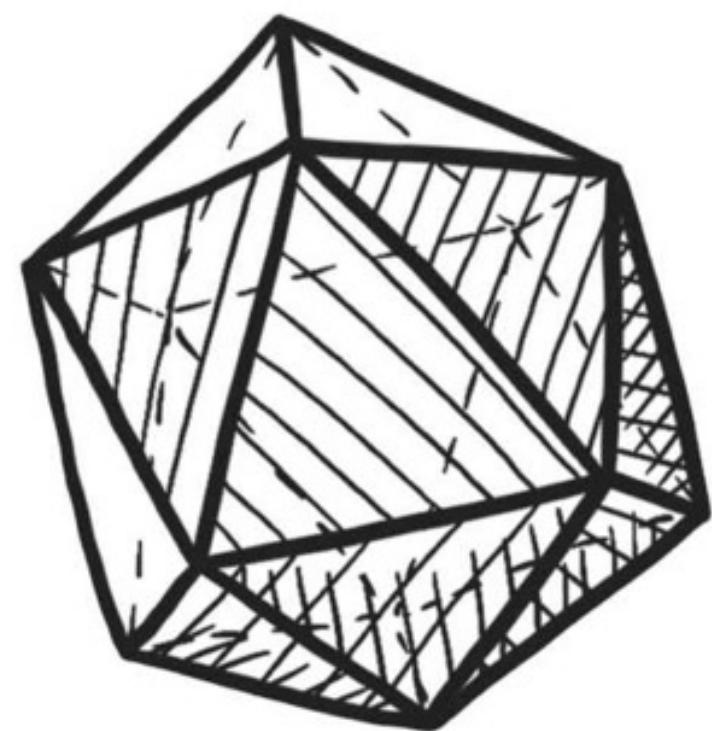
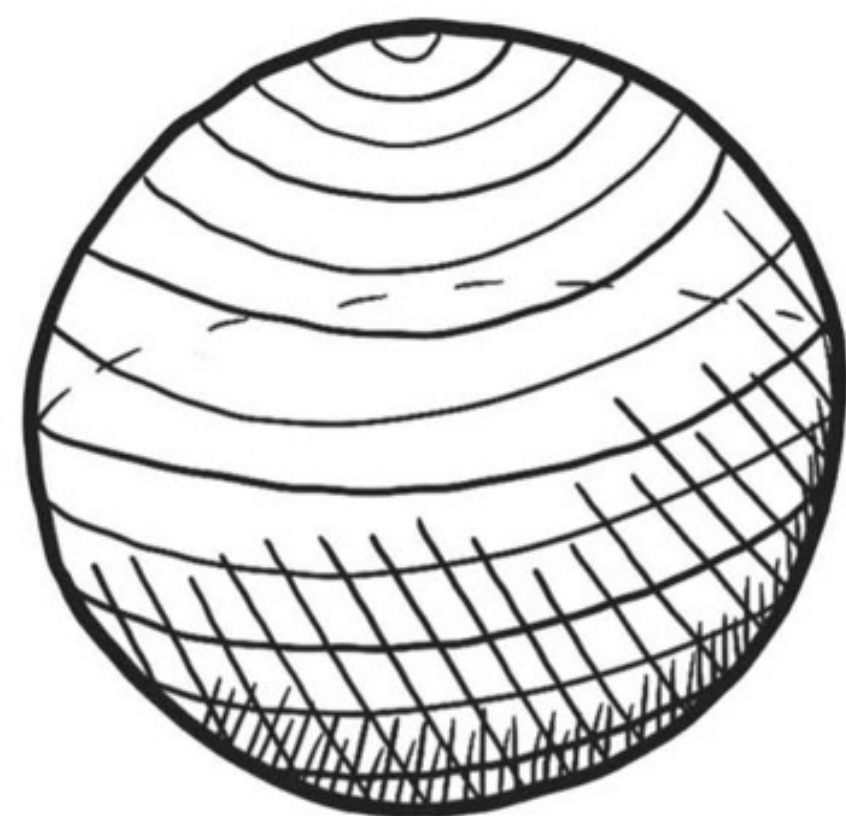


TWO-DIMENSIONAL MANIFOLD?

MADE BY SHEET-LIKE MATERIAL

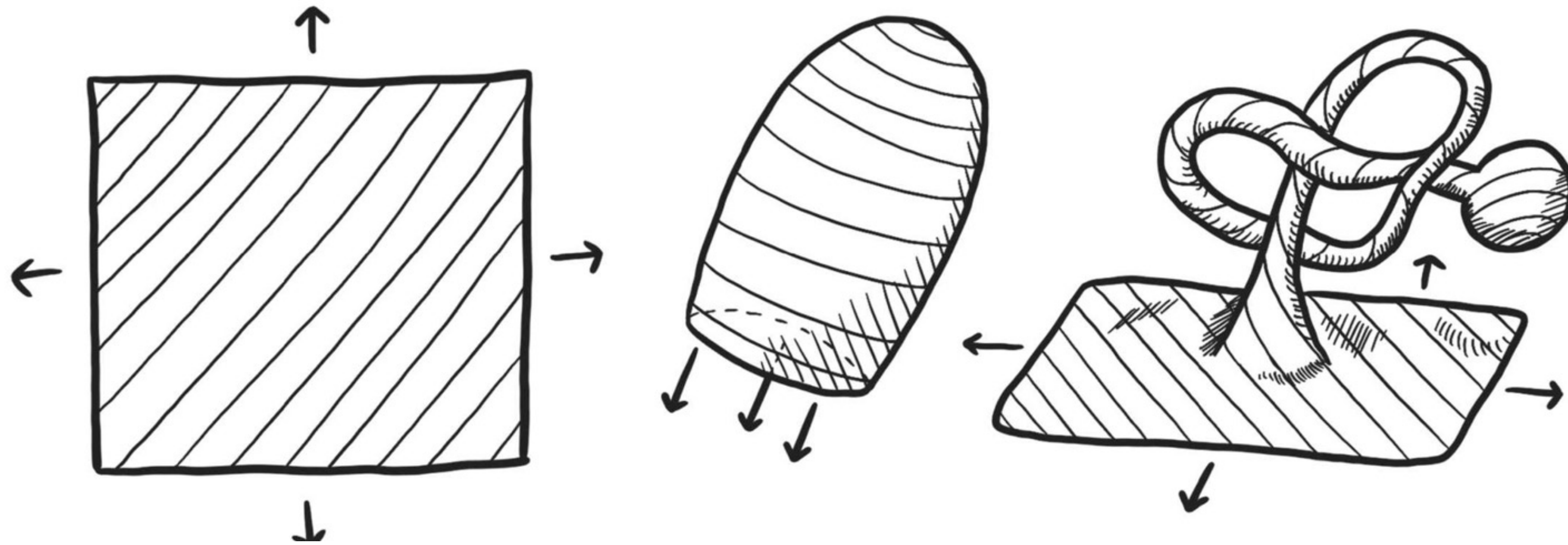
HINT: WE LIVE ON A MANIFOLD, SIMILAR LOGIC AS 1-D CASE

S-2



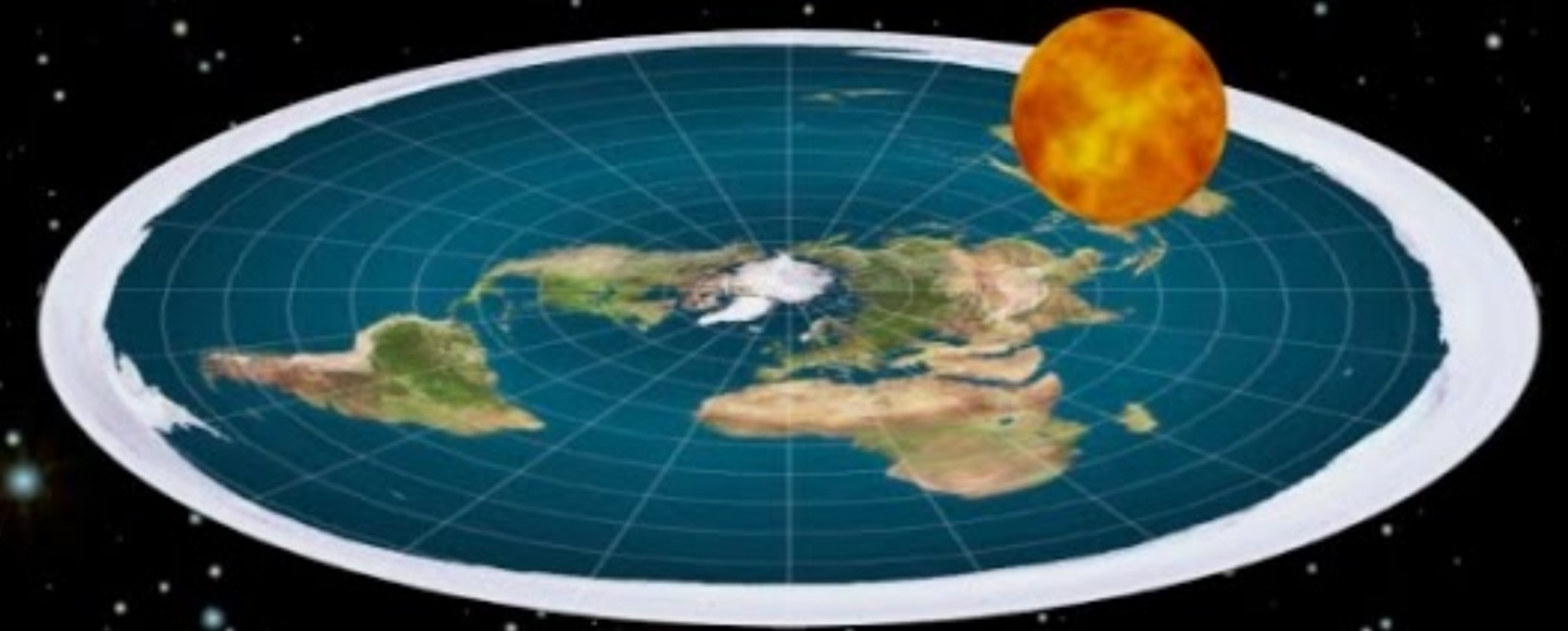
R-2

- Any infinite surface that divides space into two infinite regions.



EARTH IS FLAT?

- Manifolds do not have special point
- Would feel like living on a plane if you lived on any sheet-manifold



MORE 2-D MANIFOLDS!

IDENTITY SPACE

GAME ASTEROIDS

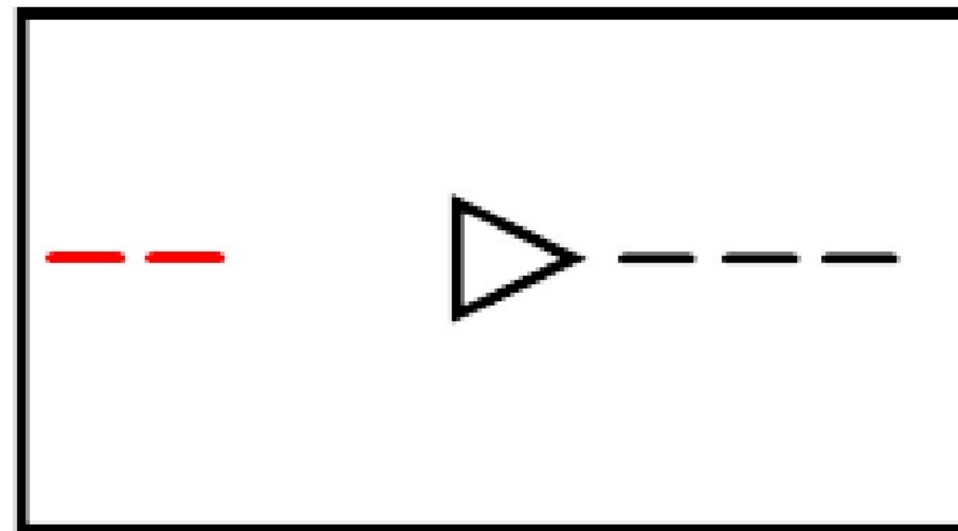
— <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5rjttJ2GMN8>

— Questions to consider while watching:

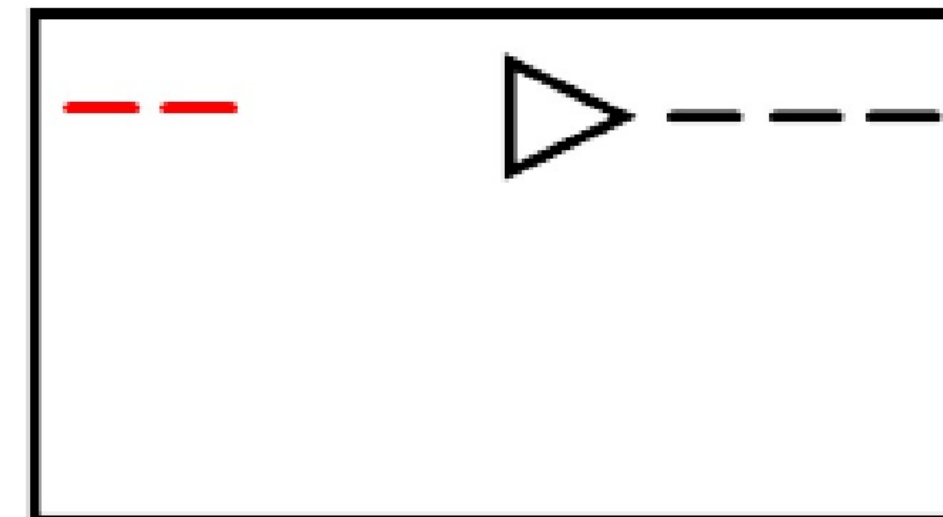
— What shape appears to be the space for the game?

— What happened when an object came into contact with one of the sides of the shape?

a)

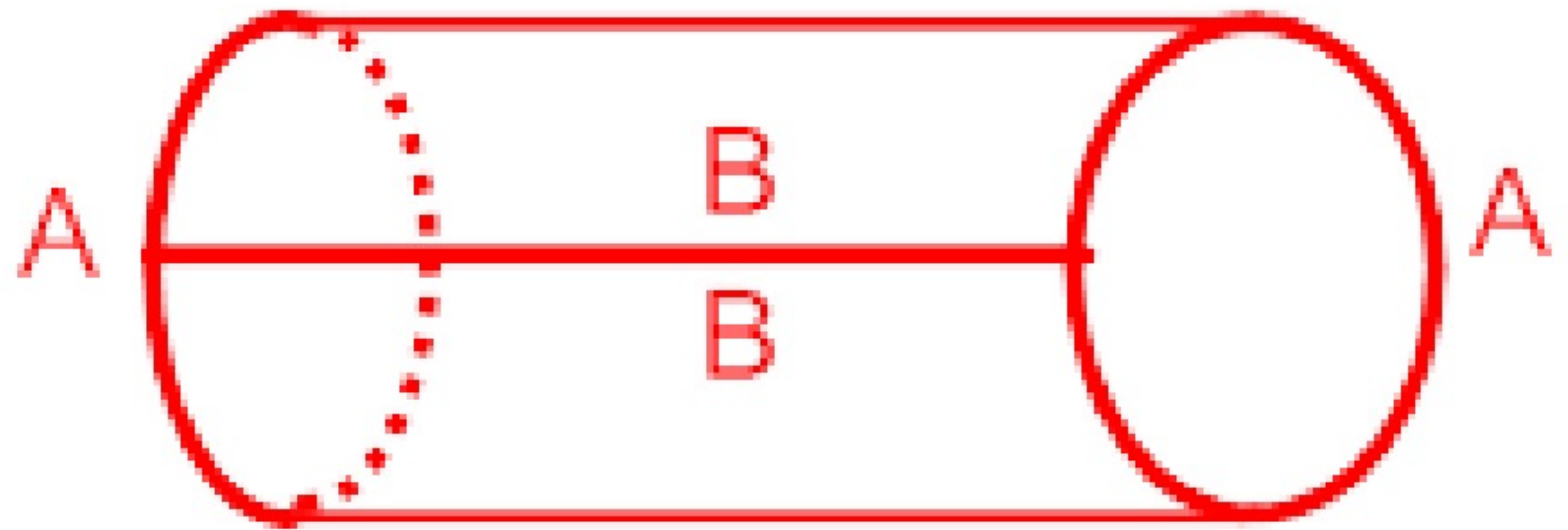
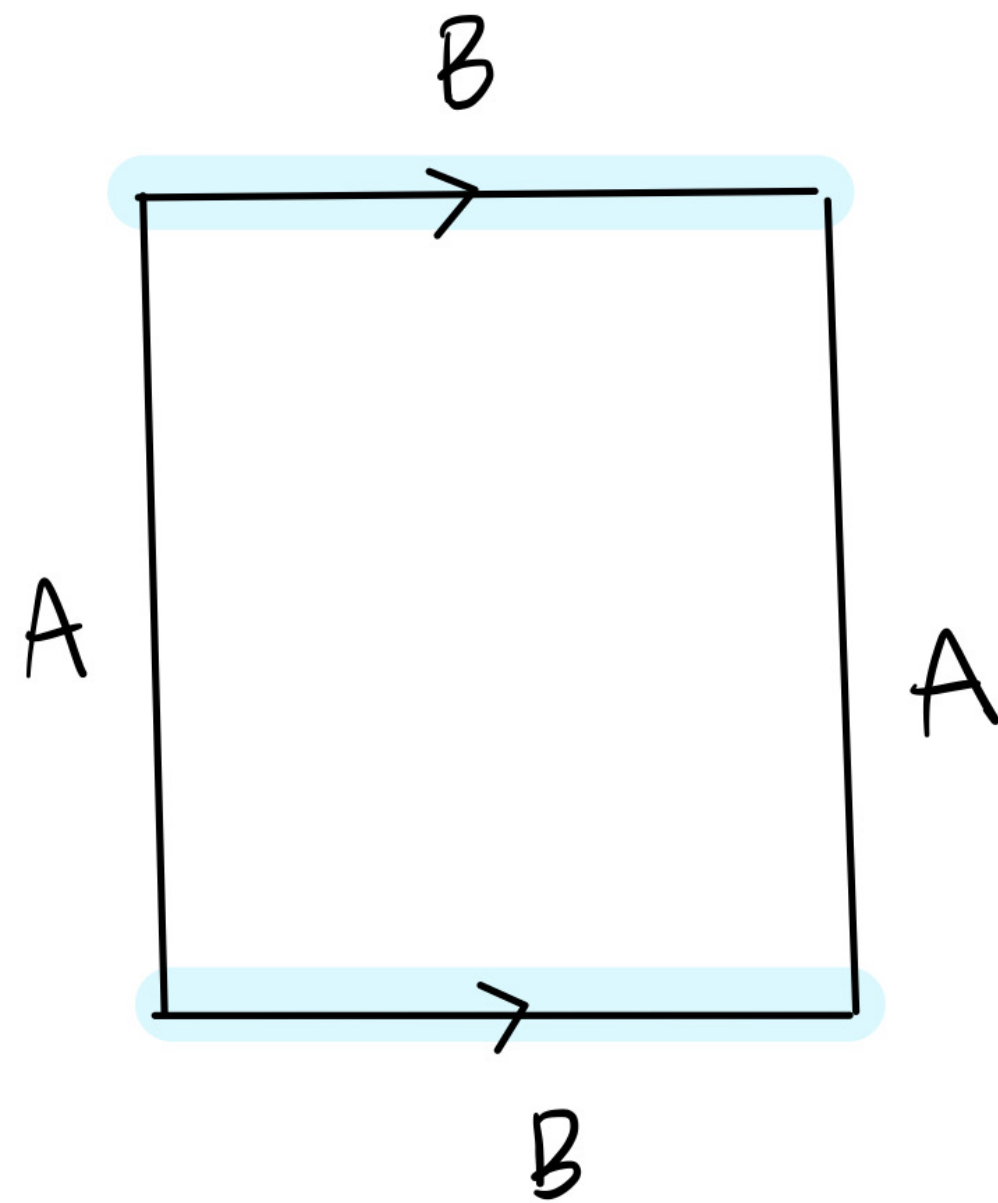


b)



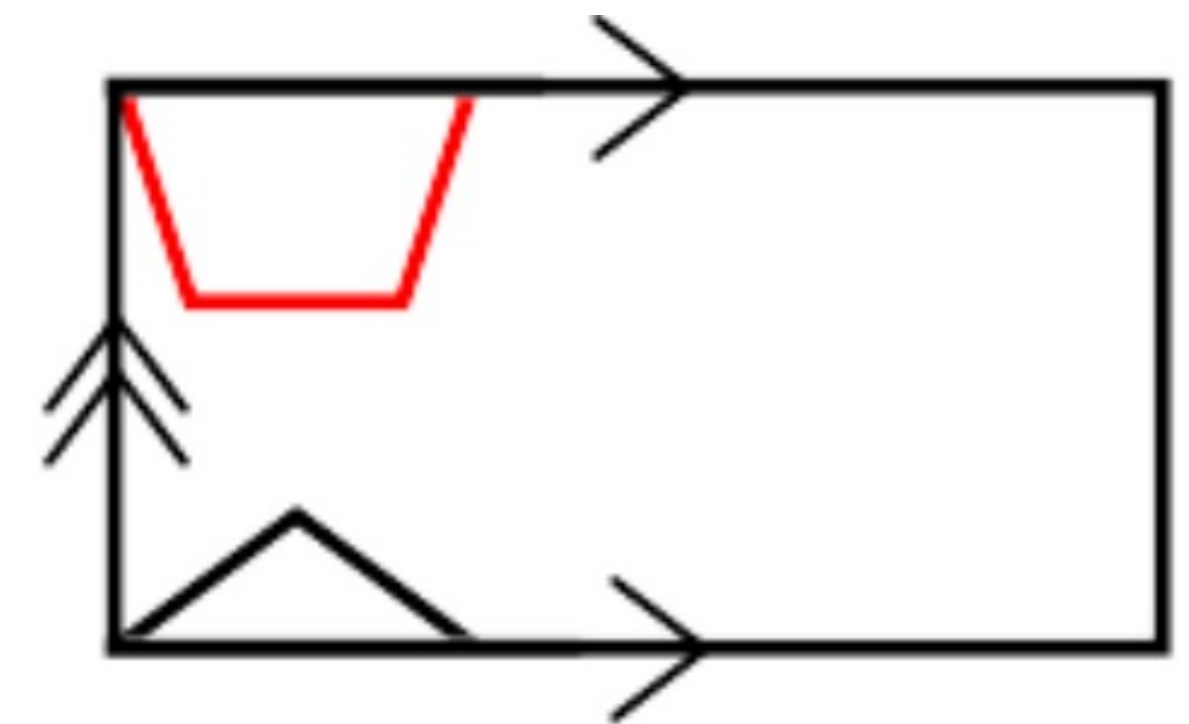
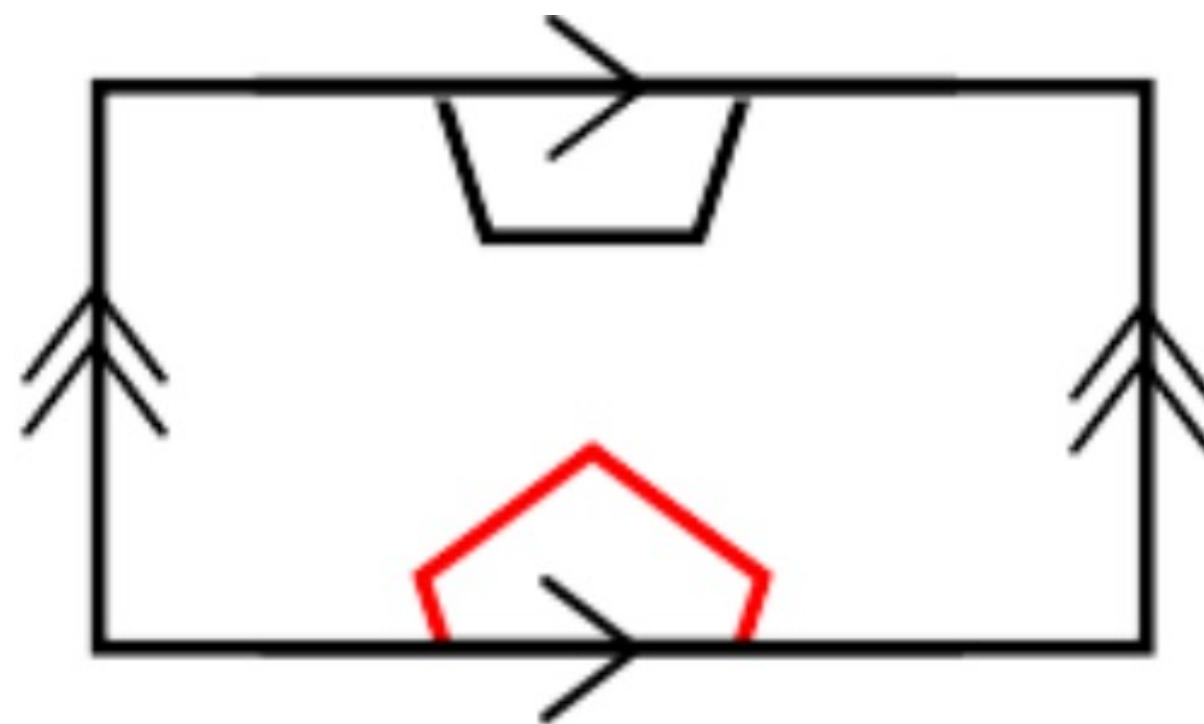
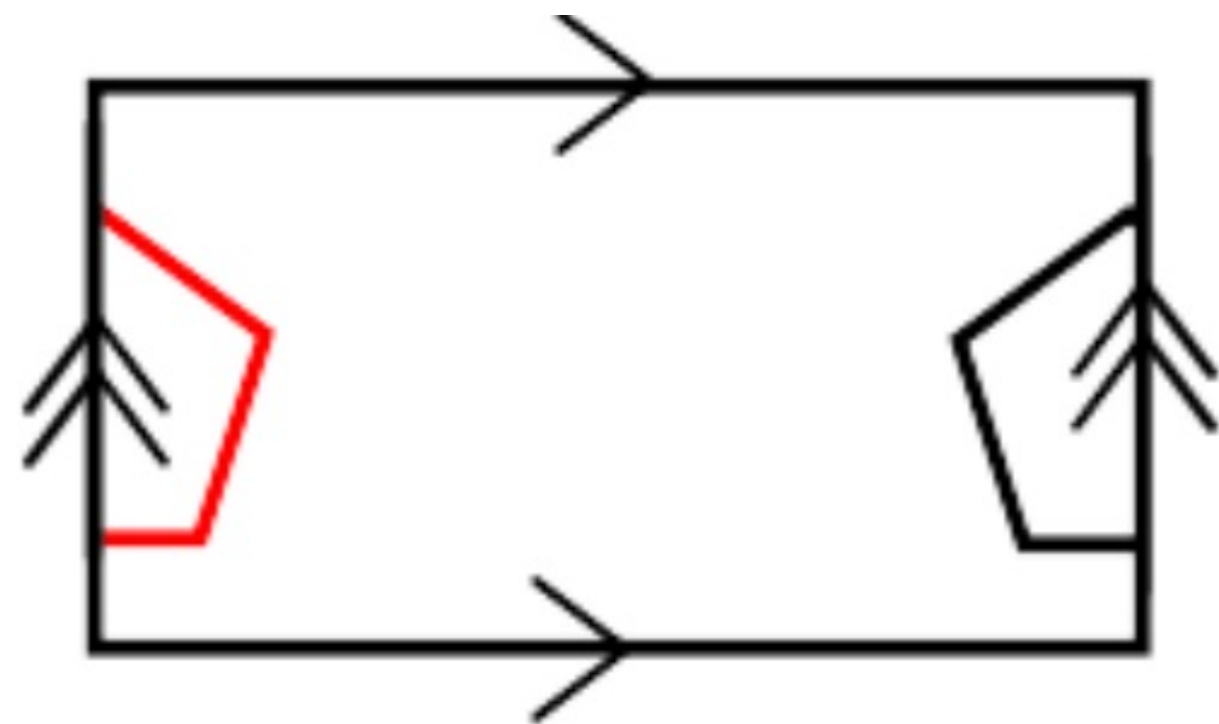
GLUE SIDES TOGETHER

- If you were given a piece of paper, how could we recreate what happens to the objects in the game Asteroids?
- The arrows represent the gluing of the shape. You must think of the gluing "matching" up the arrows.

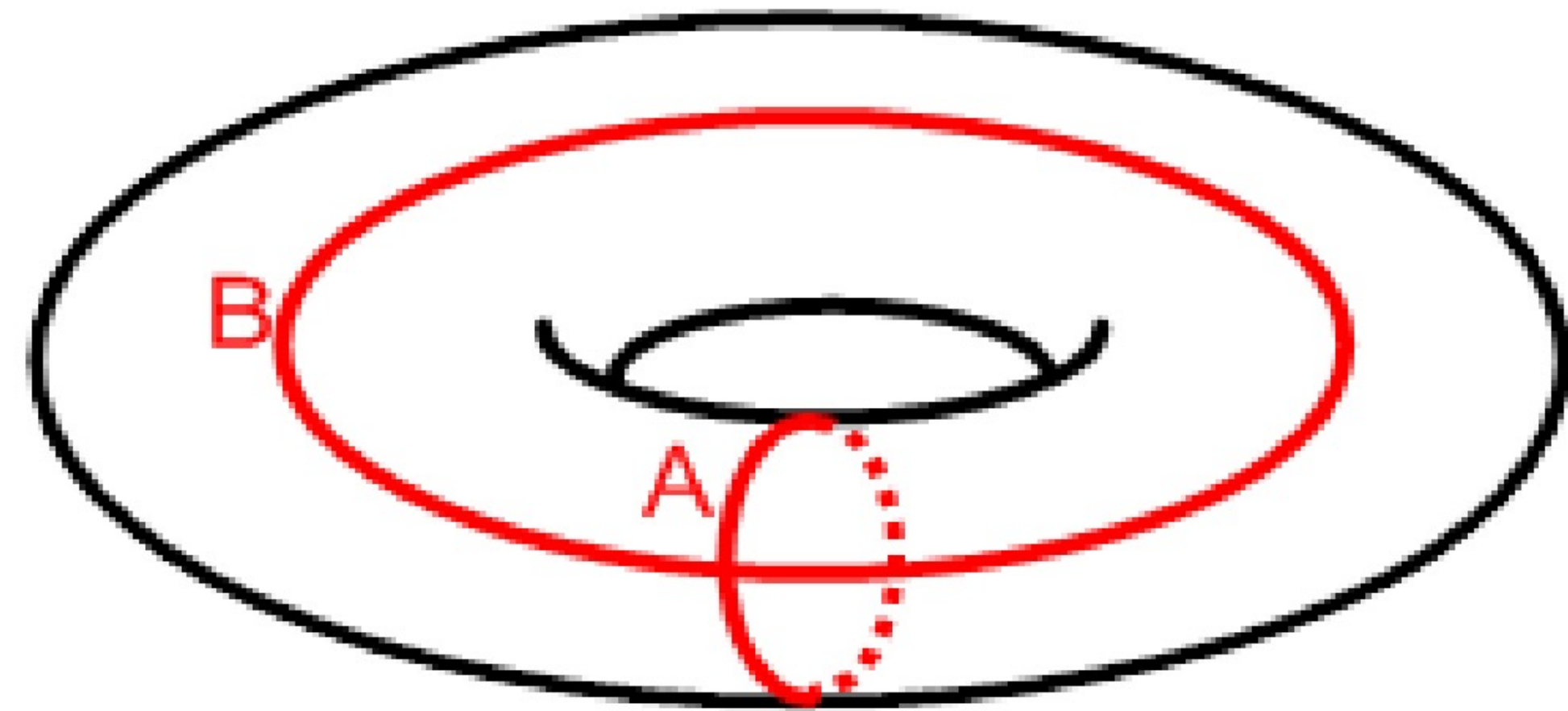
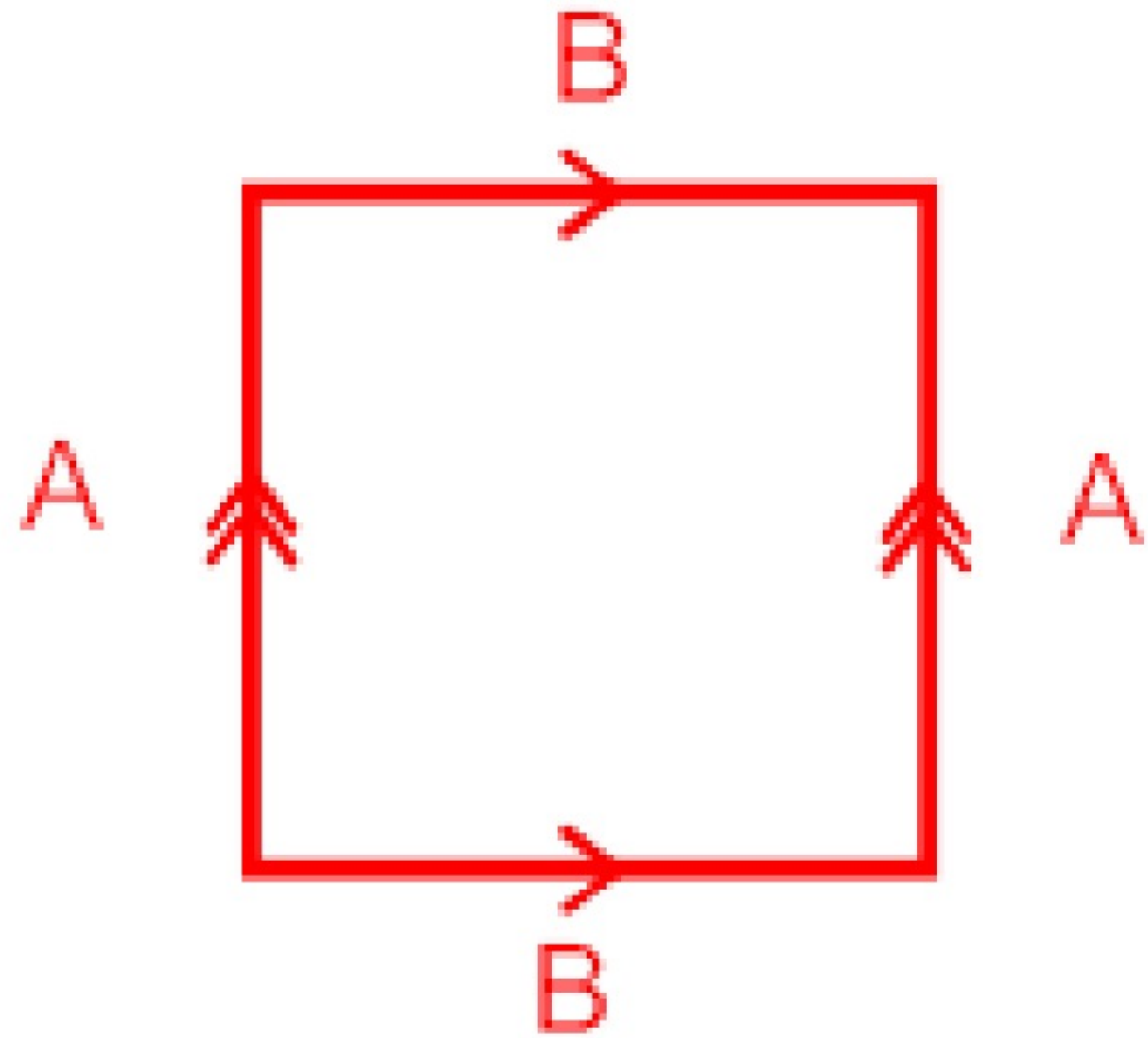


GLUE SIDES TOGETHER

- The arrows represent the gluing of the shape. You must think of the gluing "matching" up the arrows.

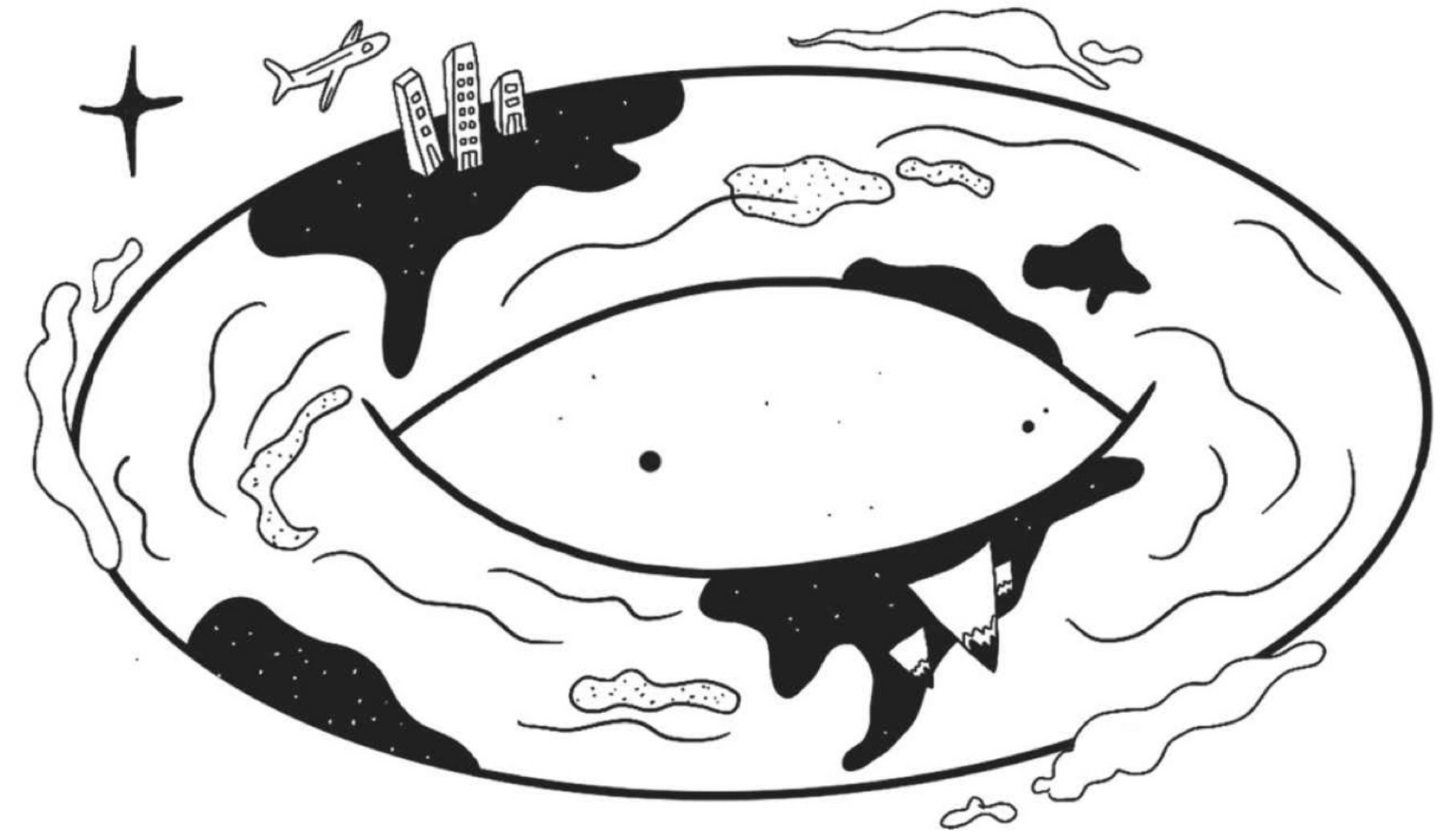
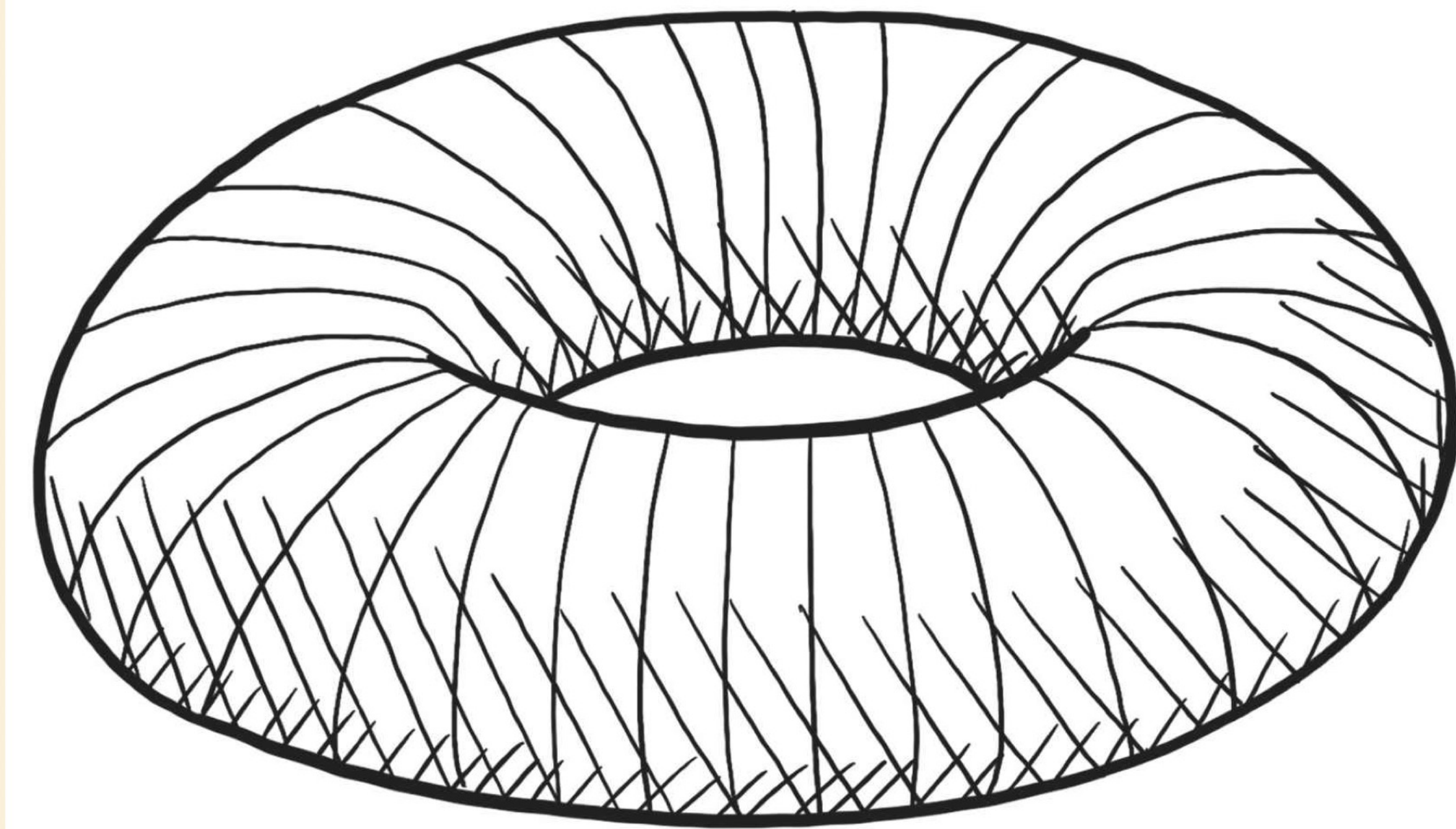


WHAT IS THIS MANIFOLD

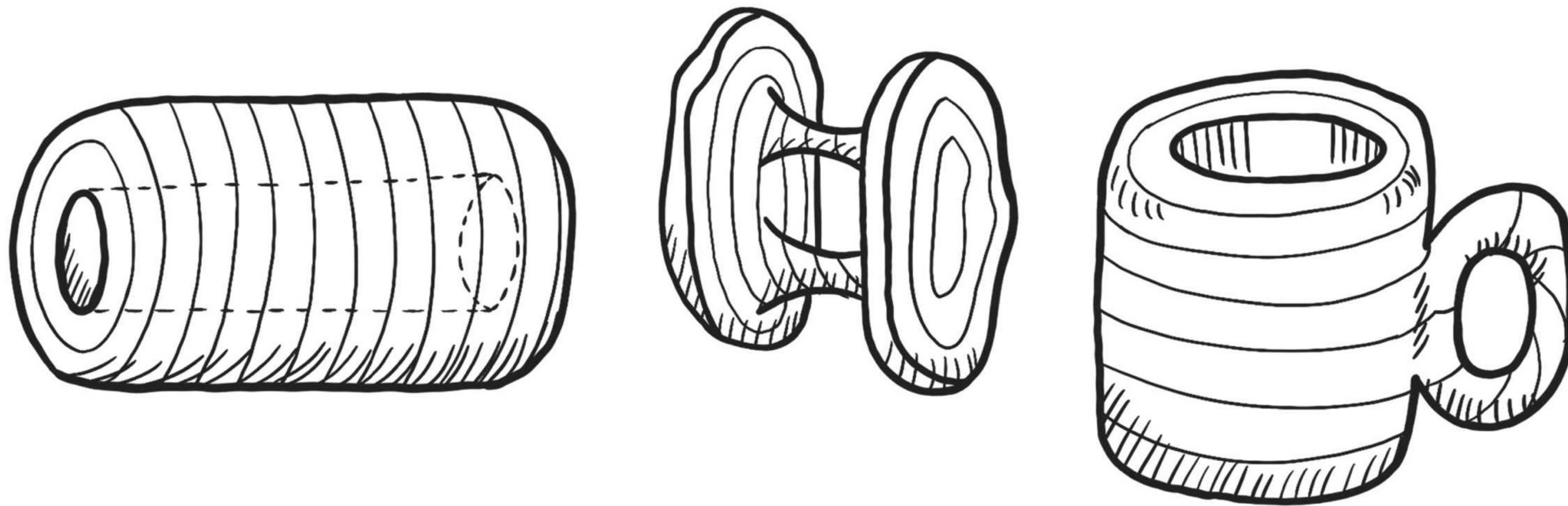


DONUT

- If you lived on the surface of a donut-shaped planet, you'd never notice from looking around that there was a hole. It would look, locally, just like if you lived on a sphere or a flat plane.

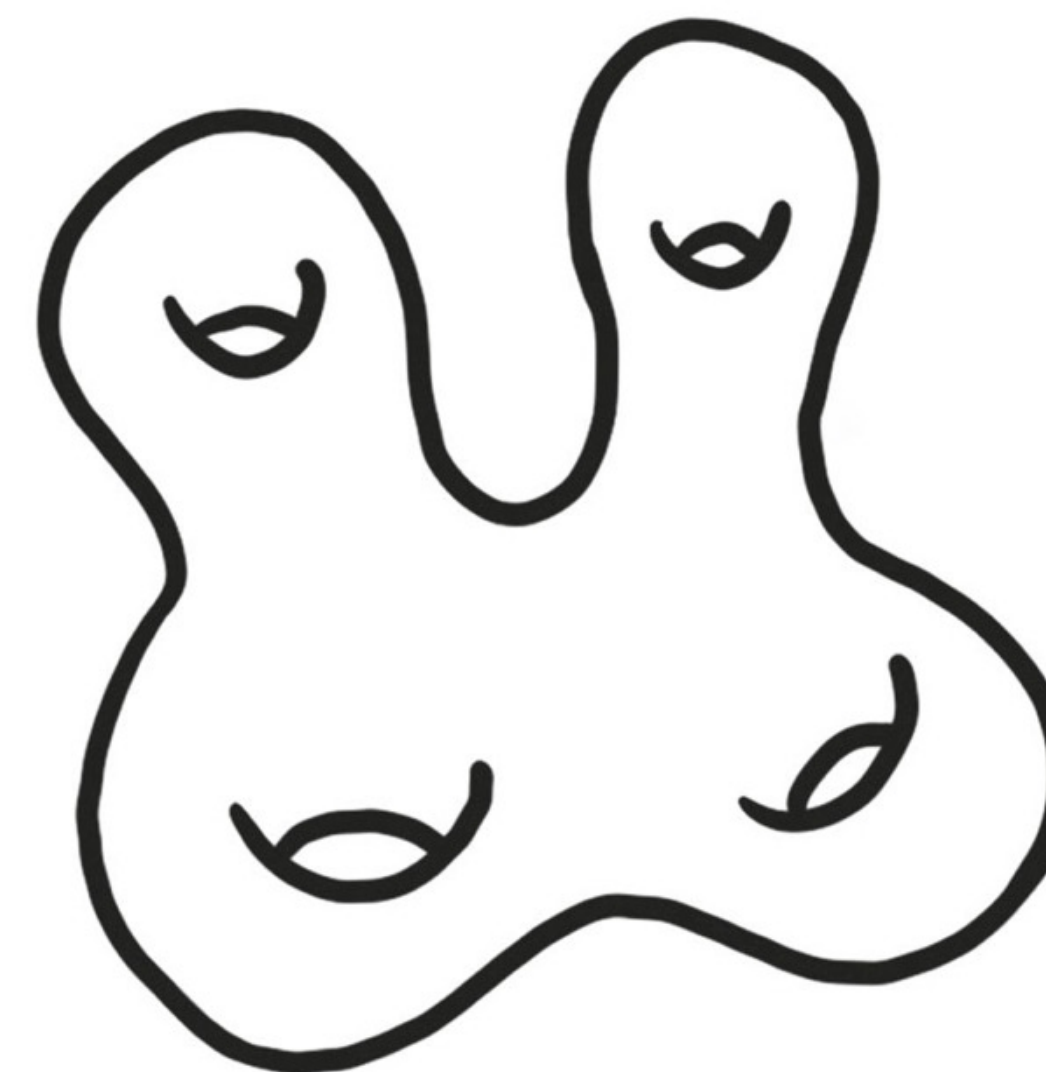
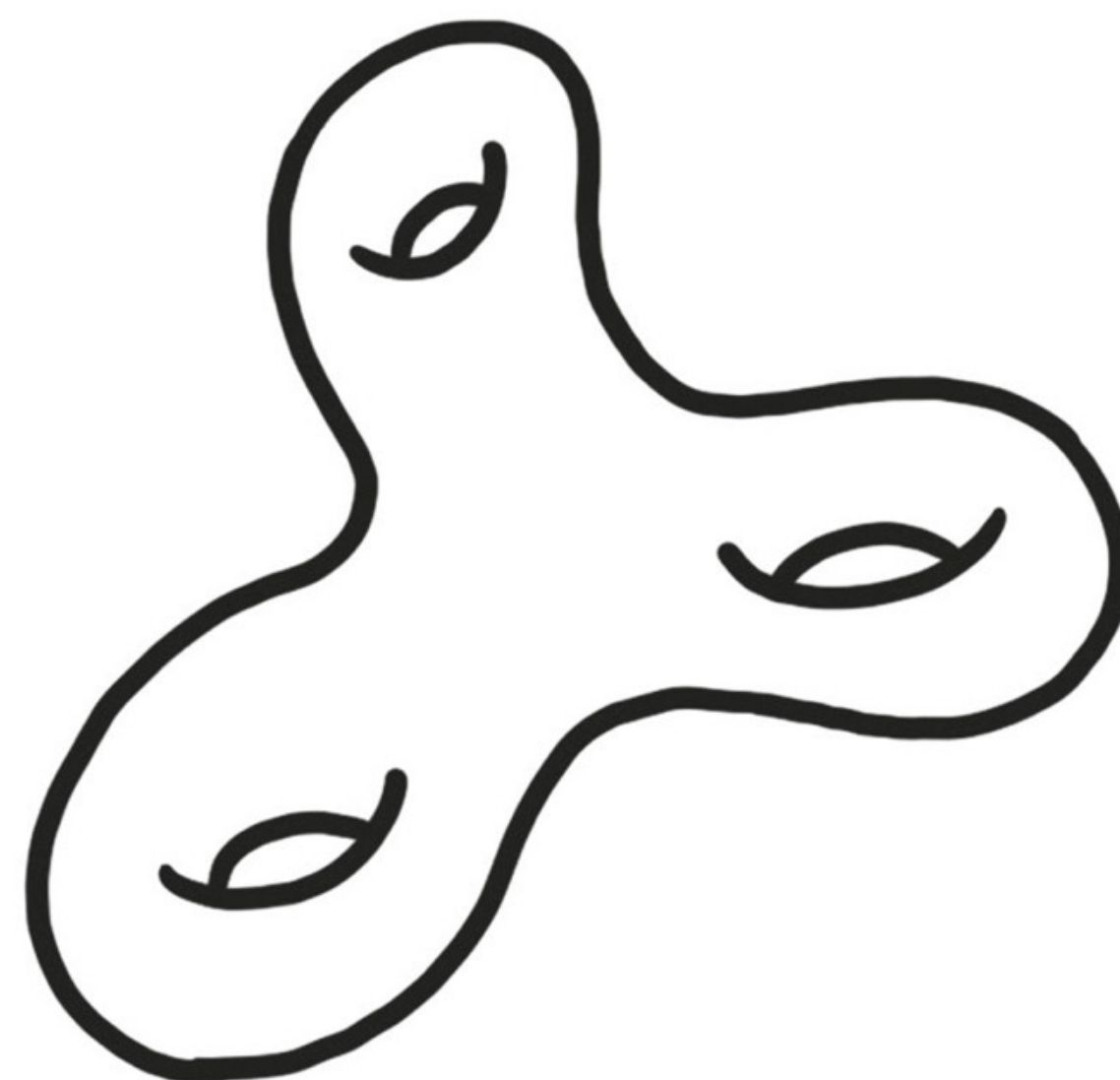
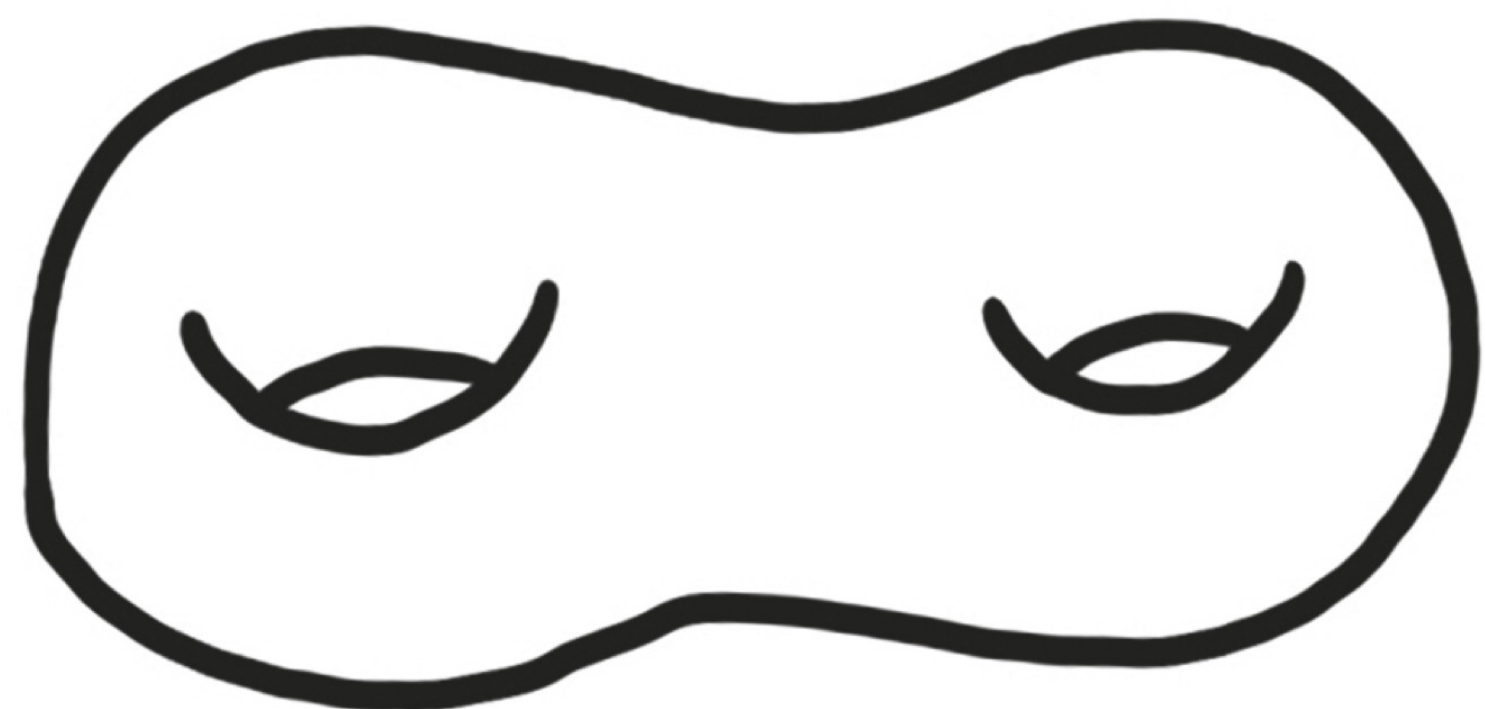


T-2



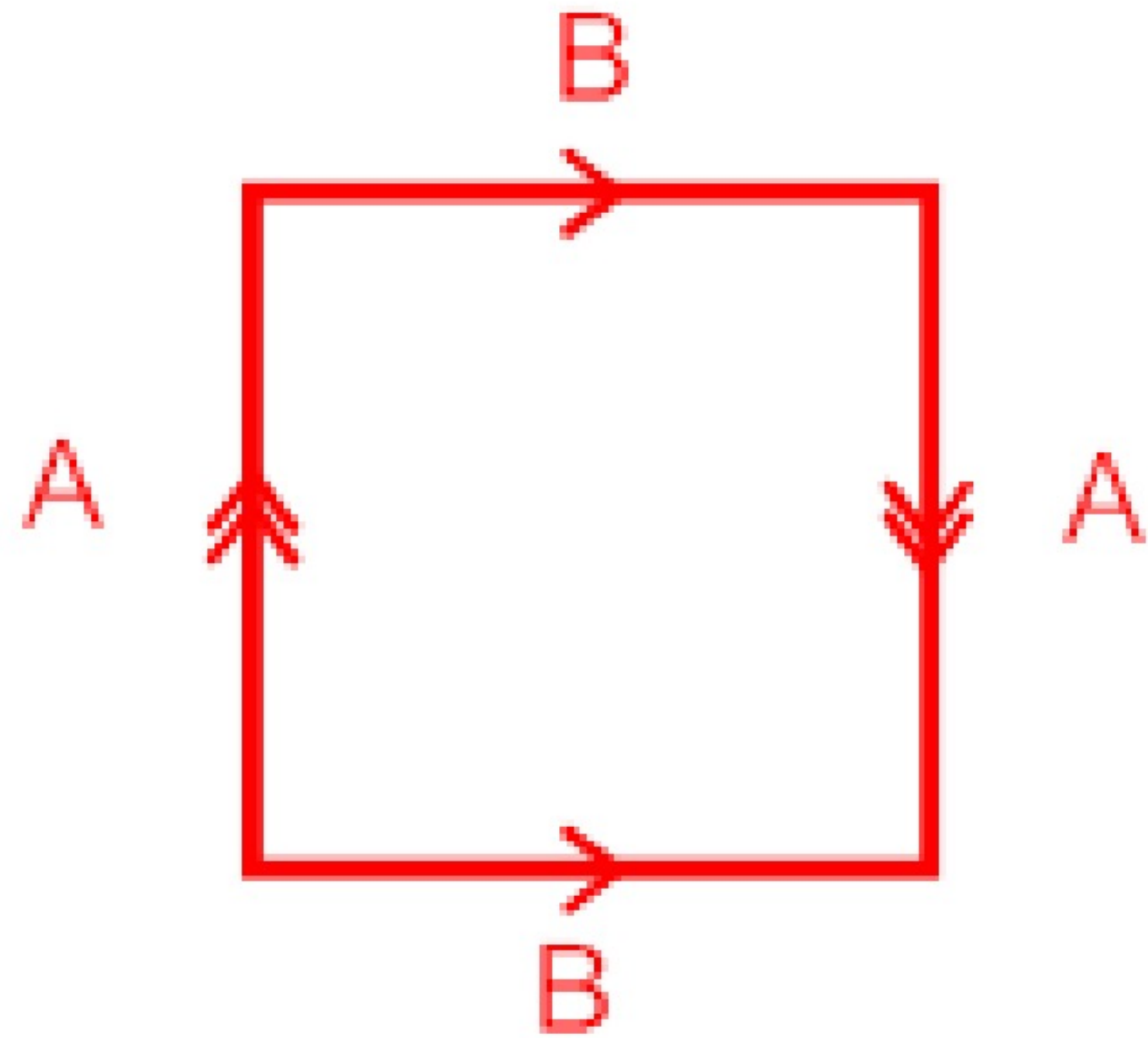


MORE TORI

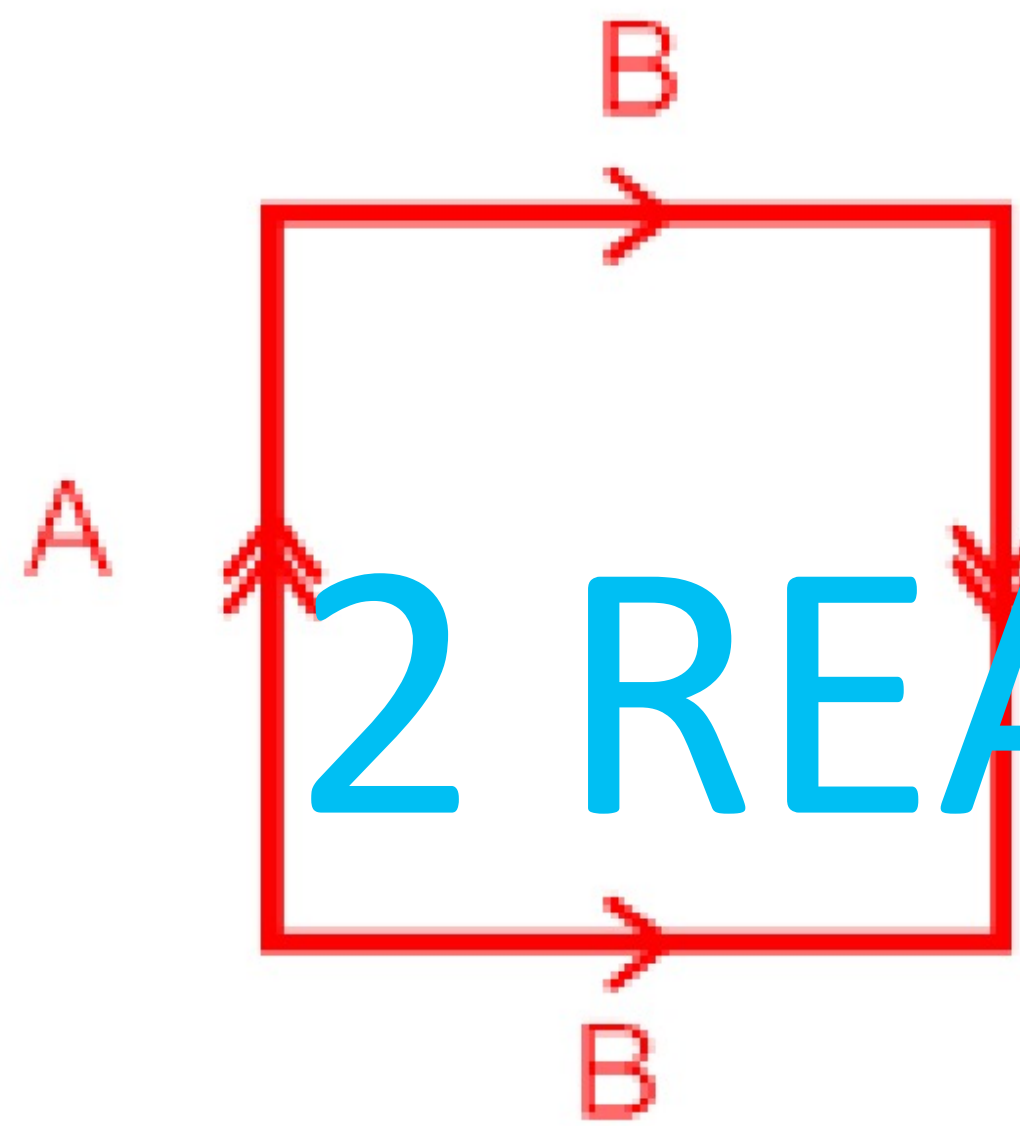


...

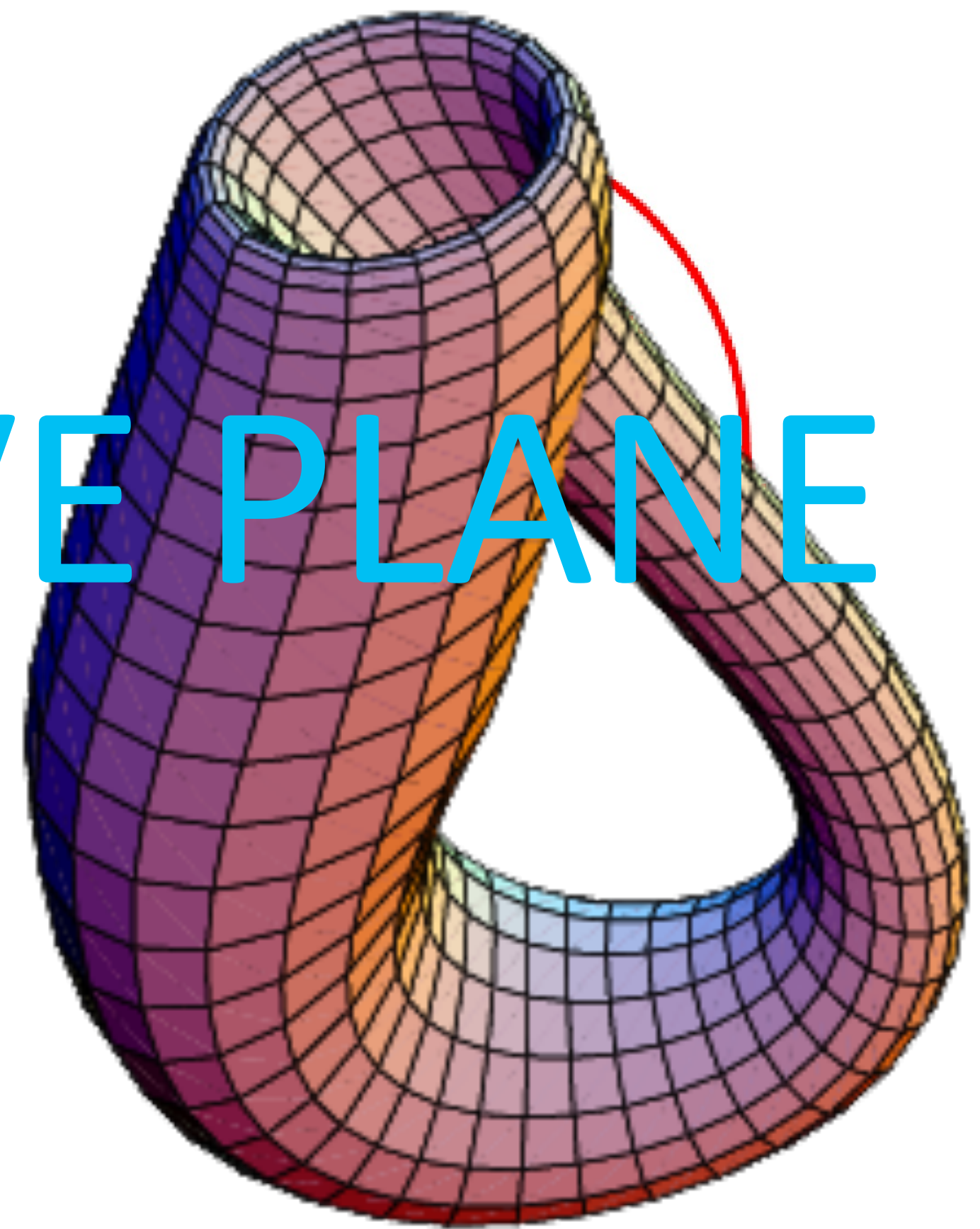
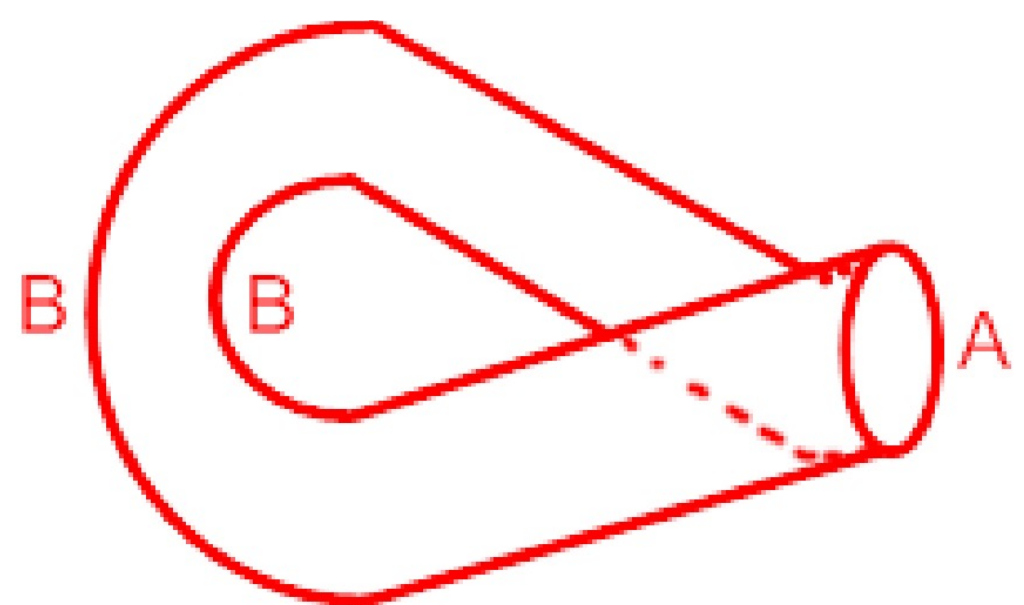
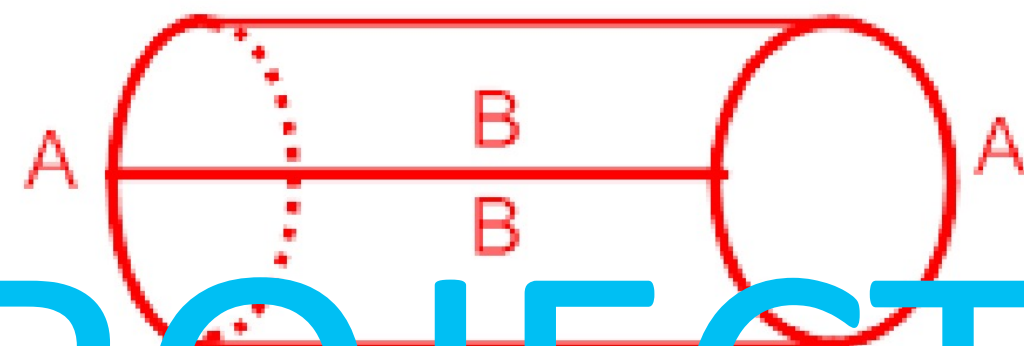
WHAT IS THIS IN 2D?



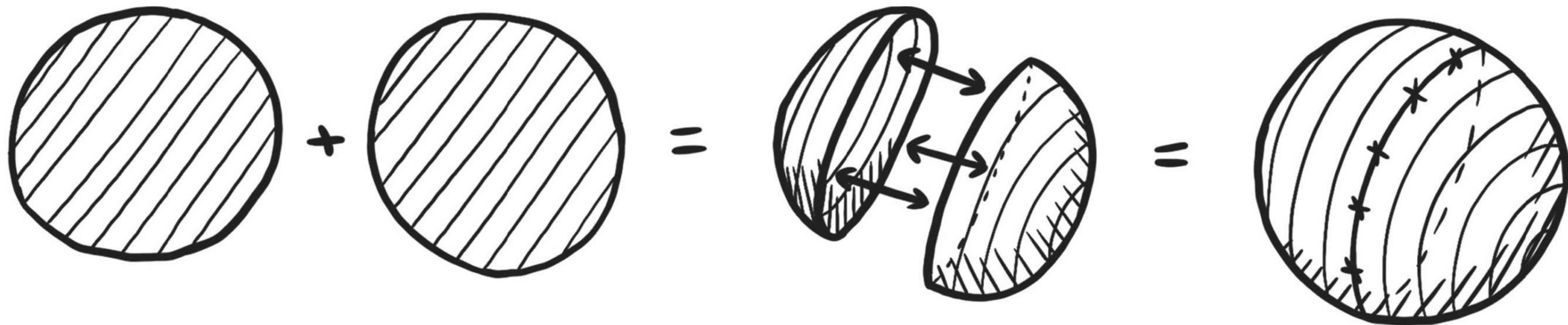
KLEIN BOTTLE



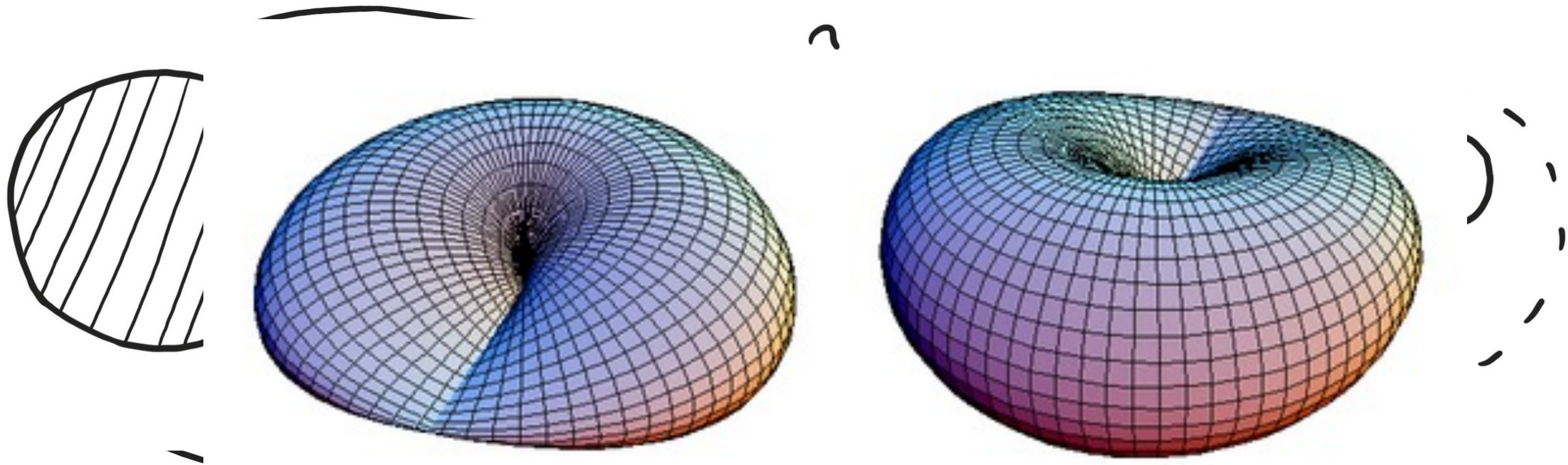
2 REAL PROJECTIVE PLANE



SPHERE



RP2 REAL PROJECTIVE PLANE



EXIST IN 4-D?

— 8

R-2

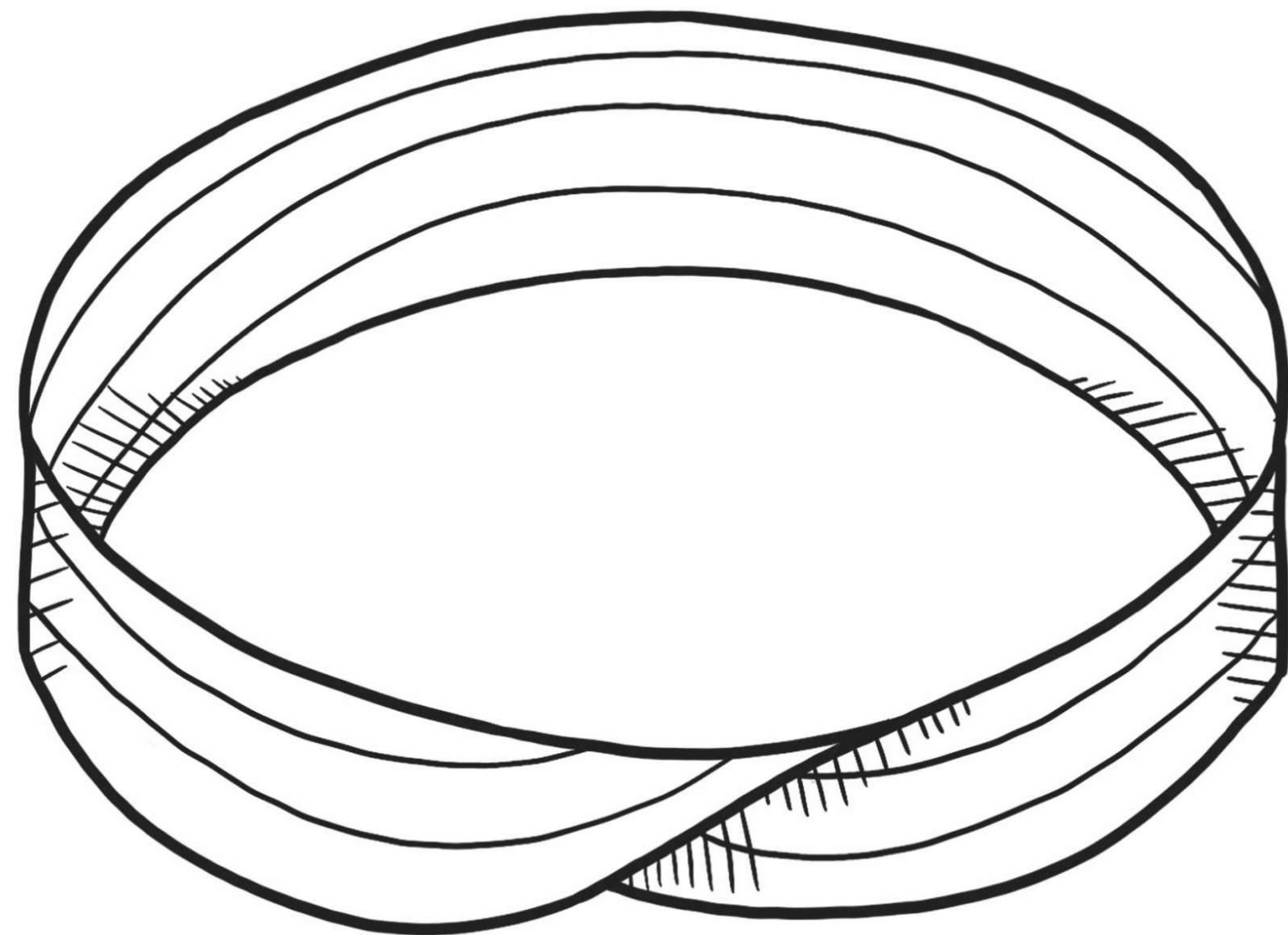
- **only one side: A sphere and a torus have an inside and an outside, but a real projective plane just has one side that twists to the inside and out.**
- **If you write the letter R on a sphere or torus, and slide it around through the space, it'll always come back looking like an R. But if you slide an R around on a real projective plane, it could come back looking like an inverse R.**

A large, bold, black capital letter 'R' is shown on the left side of the image. It is a standard serif font with a vertical stem and a curved top that tapers to a point at the bottom right.A large, bold, black capital letter 'R' is shown on the right side of the image. This is an inverse 'R', where the vertical stem is on the right and the curved top tapers to a point at the bottom left.

ORIENTABILITY

DEFINITION

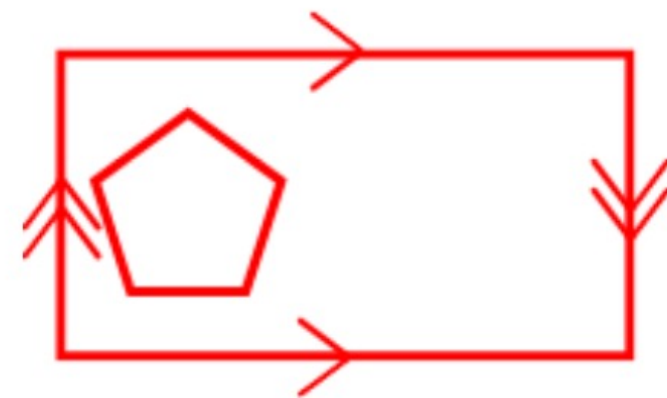
- A surface is orientable if a figure making all possible global trips on the surface does not change its orientation at any time.
- Möbius Strip <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JBYXT9AAOvc> 3:22



KLEIN BOTTLE

- Would this happen if the pentagon moved up and down instead of left and right?
- orientation is preserved.
- What would happen if it went through the right side?

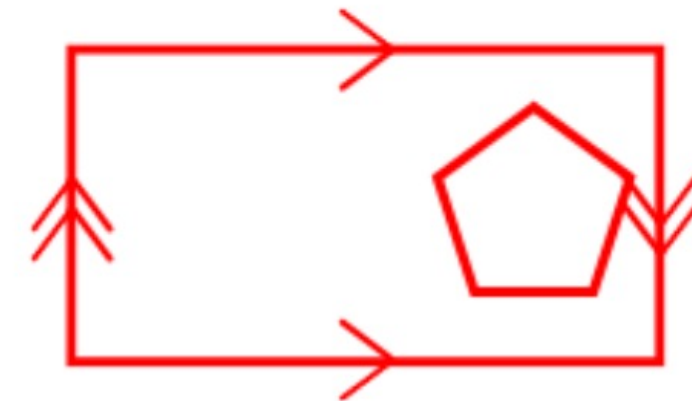
1.



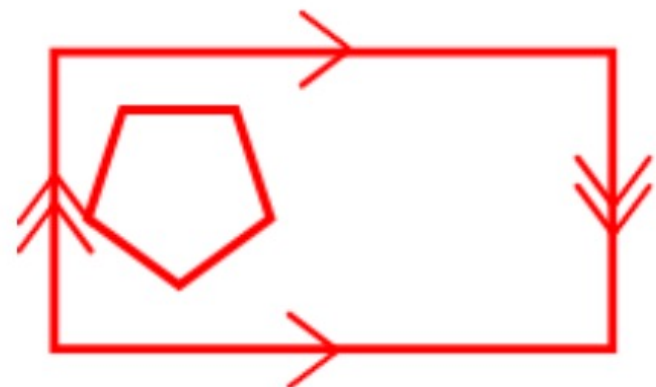
2.



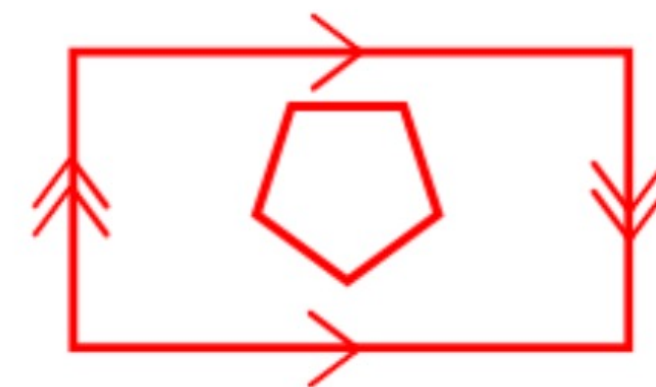
3.



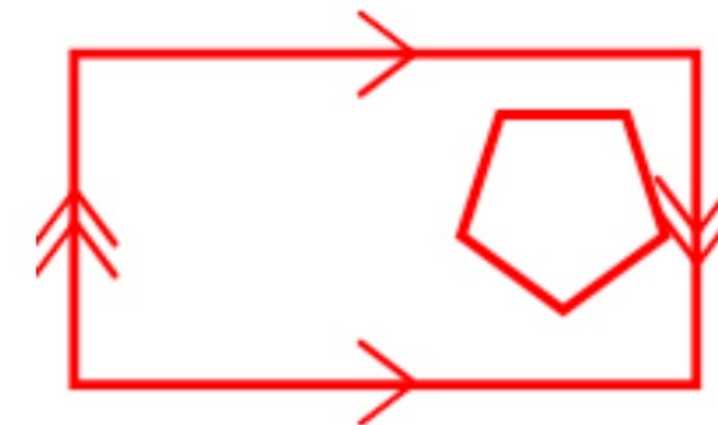
4.



5.

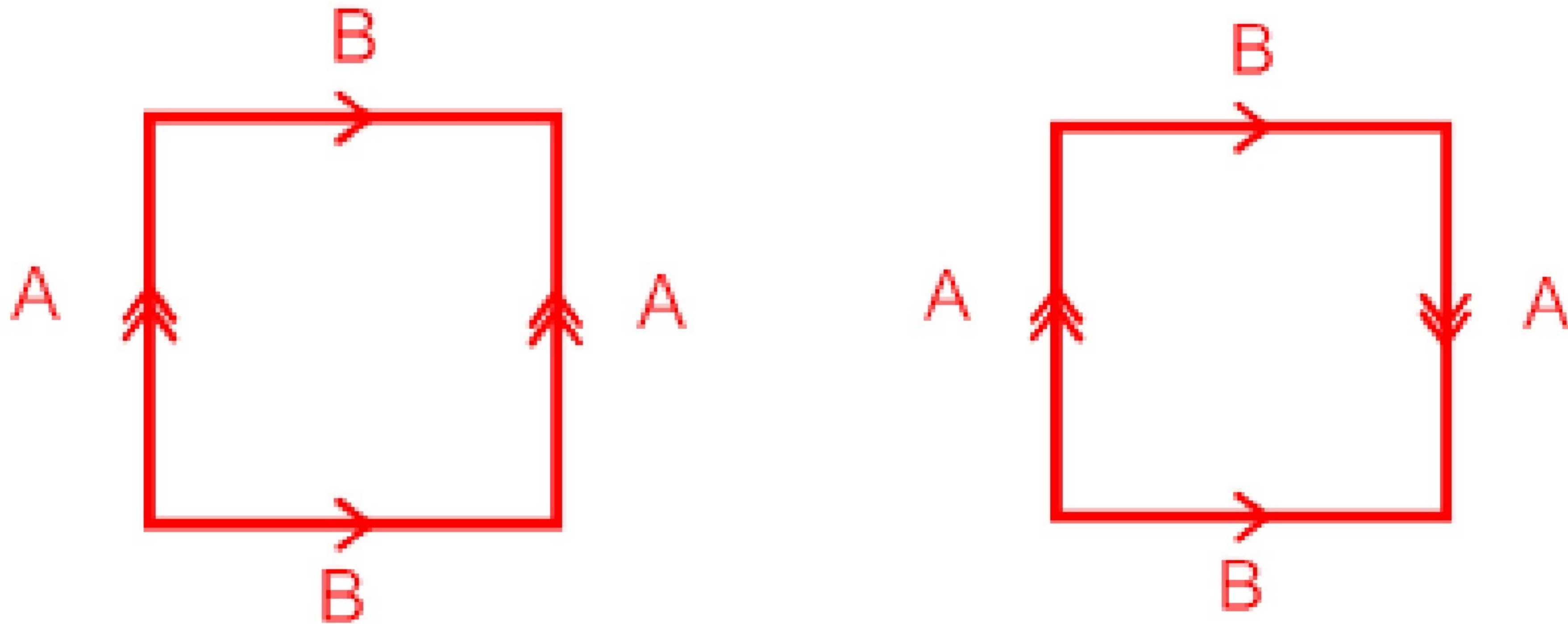


6.



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TORUS AND THE KLEIN BOTTLE?

- One of the pairs of glued sides has the arrows going in the opposite direction



HIGHER DIMENSIONS

- **3- dimension: dough-type manifolds**
- **dimensions 5 and up: “surgery theory”**
- **dimension 4**