

“Árboles en las estrellas,
árboles en los granos de luz”

Talca, 5 Diciembre 2013

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LaBRI, CNRS, Burdeos, Francia

con

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Escritora, Cuenta Cuentos,

Asociación Cont'Science, Francia y Chile

violin (con video):

Gérard H.E. Duchamp

LIPN, Universidad La Sorbonne, París,

“La belleza
matemática
de los árboles ”



BERNARD CLAVEL

Árboles de la naturaleza
árboles ... por todas partes























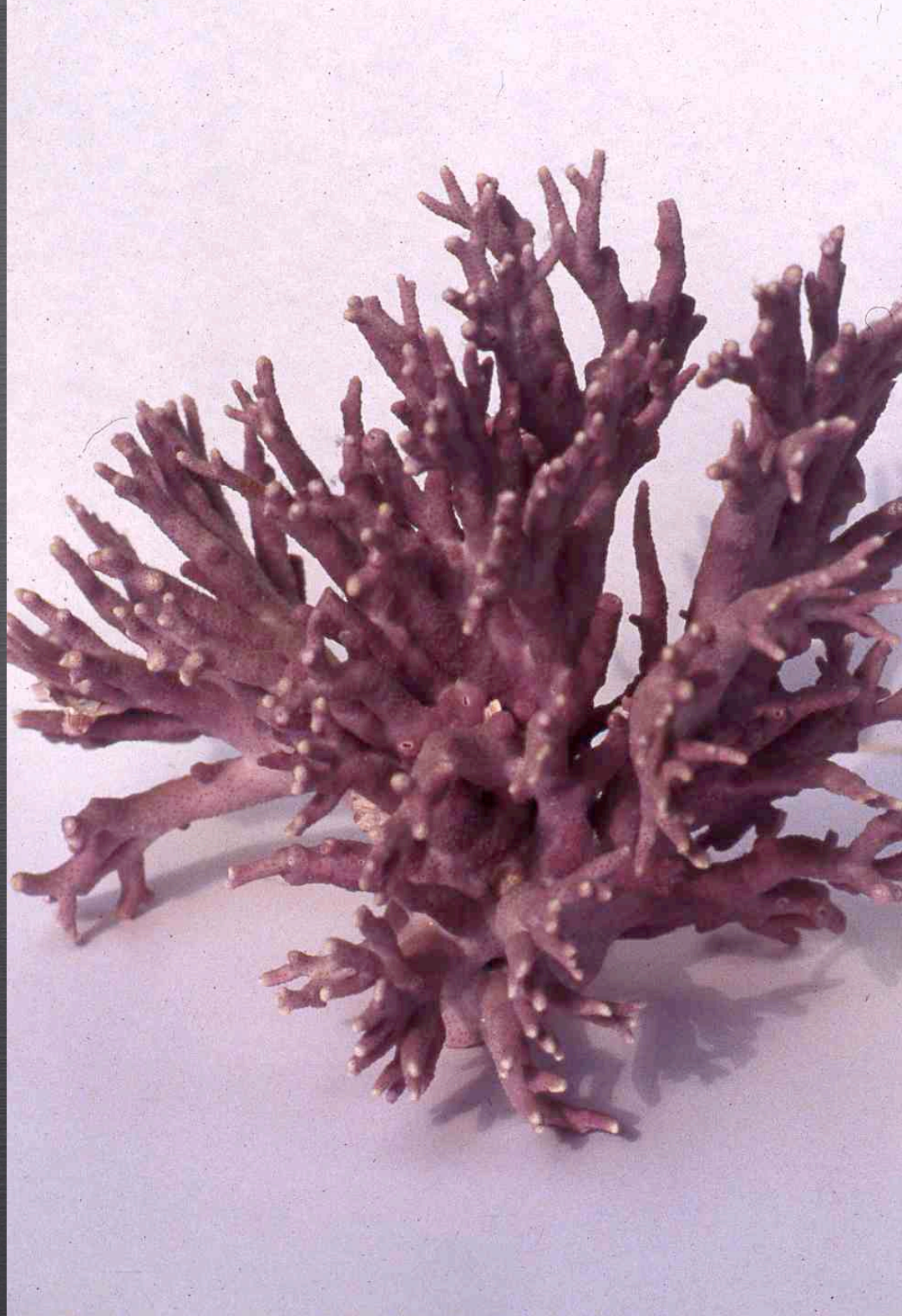












CORAL



Descarga eléctrica

estructuras ramificadas



Depósitos electrolíticos

VINCENT FLEURY



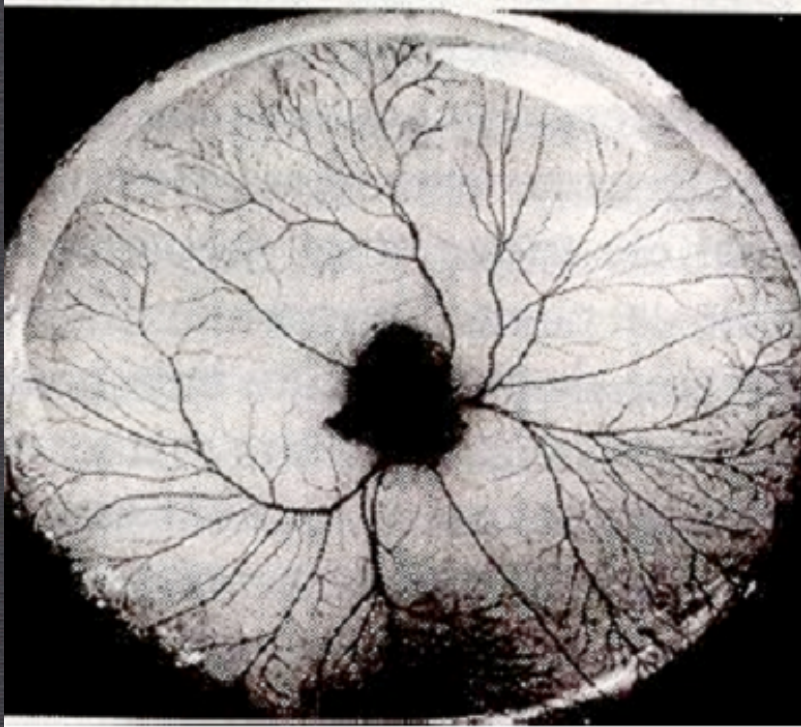


Infiltración de aceite
entre dos placas

Pulmón



Huevo

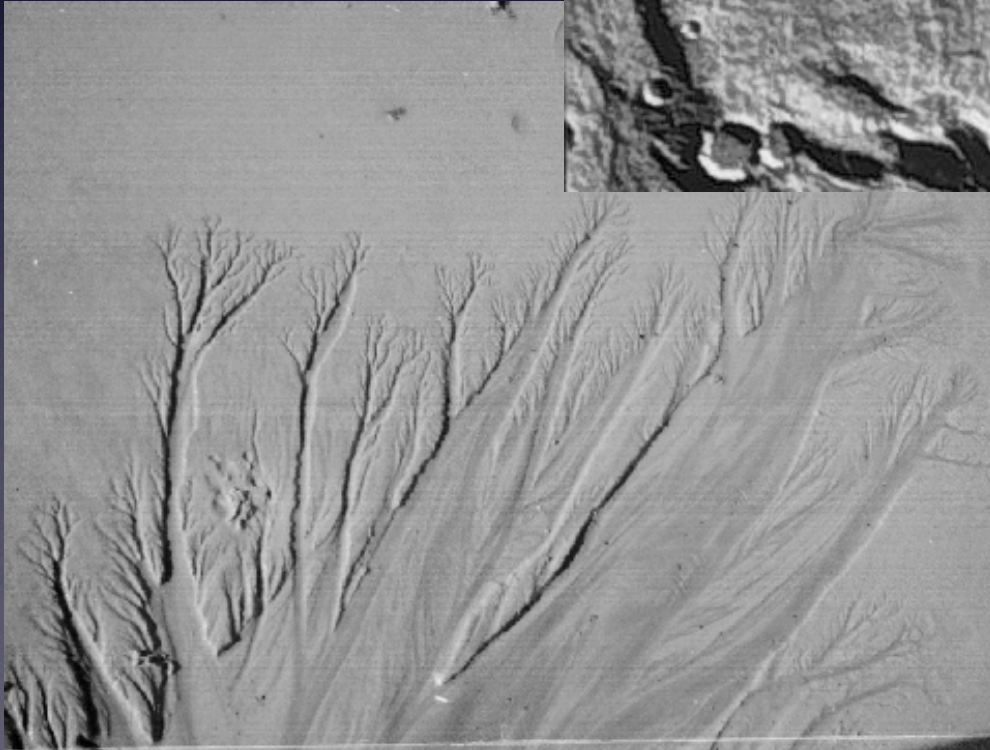
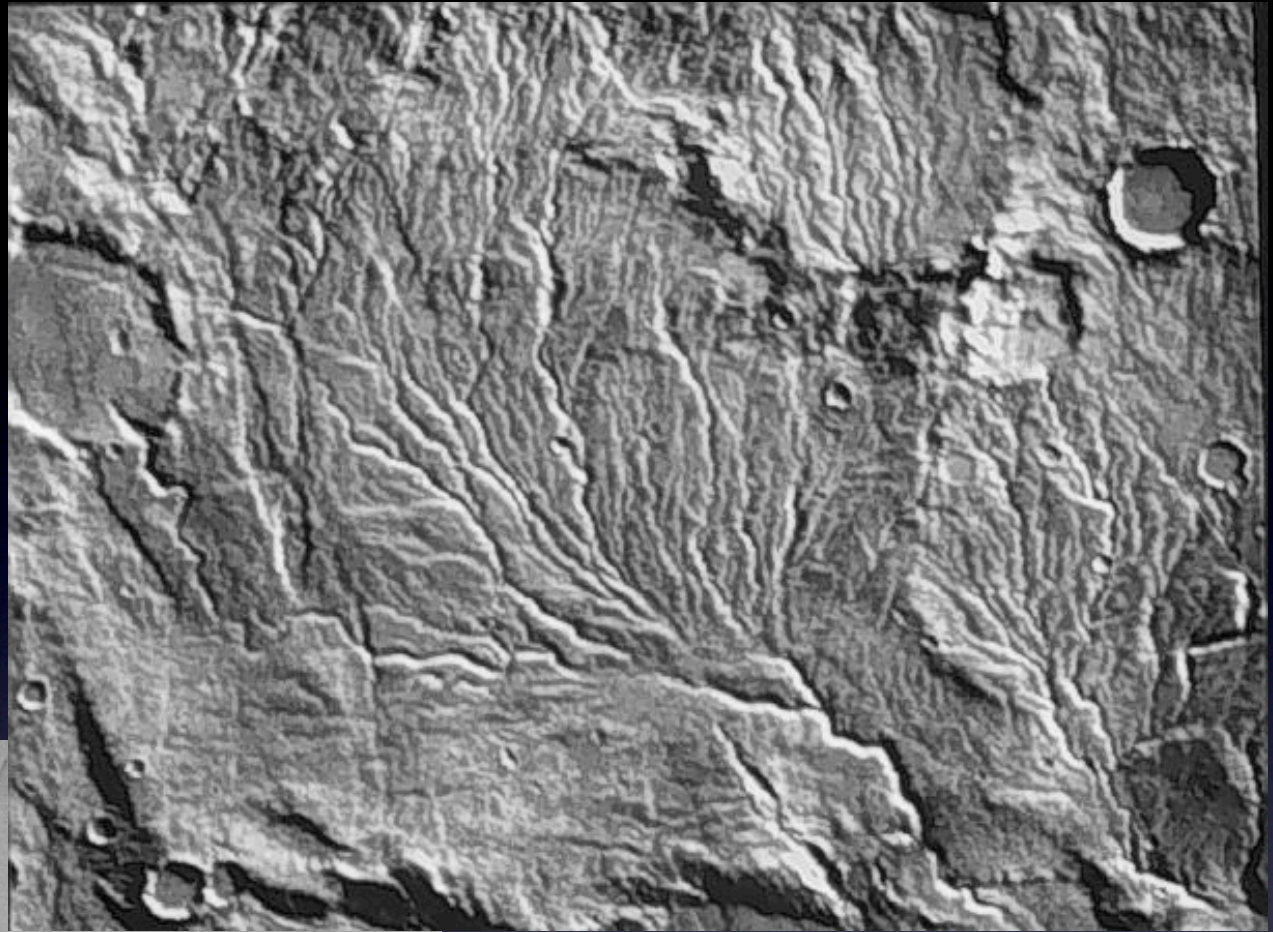




red fluvial

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Sobre Marte



Sobre la Tierra
En una playa



Árboles.....
Arborescencias.....
en todas partes

¿ Árboles en las estrellas... ?





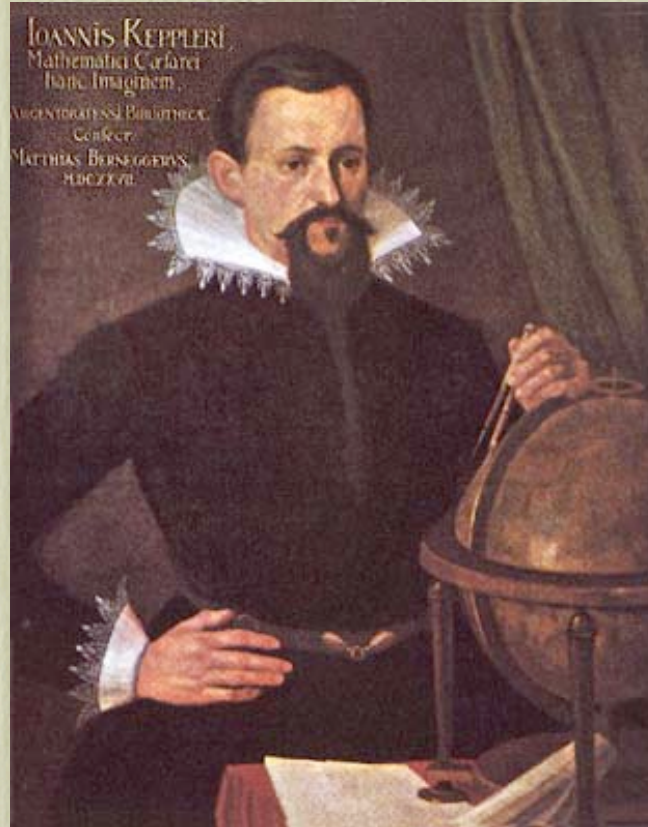
Lo «infinitamente grande»...

Las estrellas, los planetas, las galaxias,
el universo, su nacimiento y su historia,
el espacio, el tiempo, la materia...

comprender el universo con las matemáticas



Galileo Galilei
1564-1642



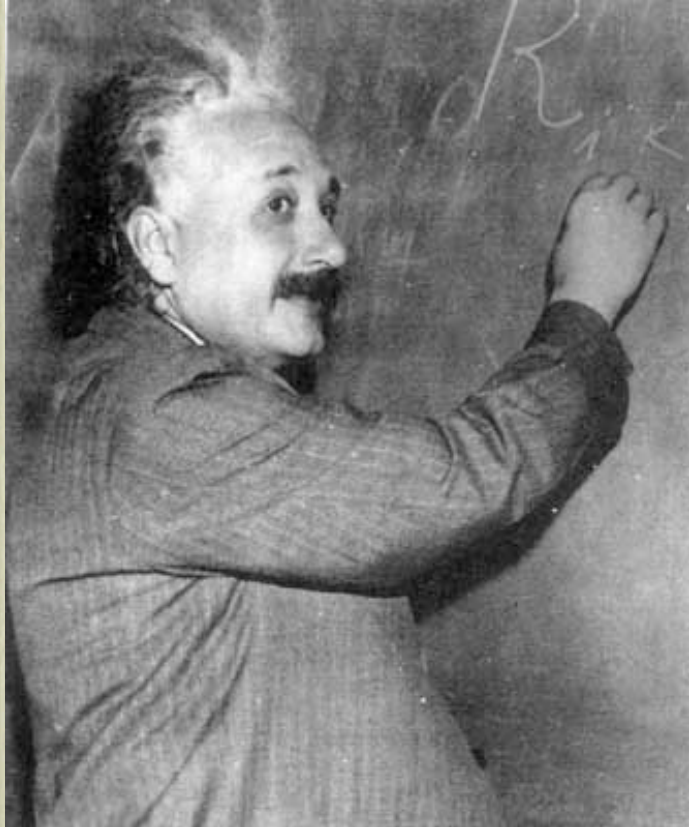
Johannes Kepler
1571 - 1630



Isaac Newton
1643-1727

La geometría clásica griega,
geometría Euclidiana

mecánica
«clásica».



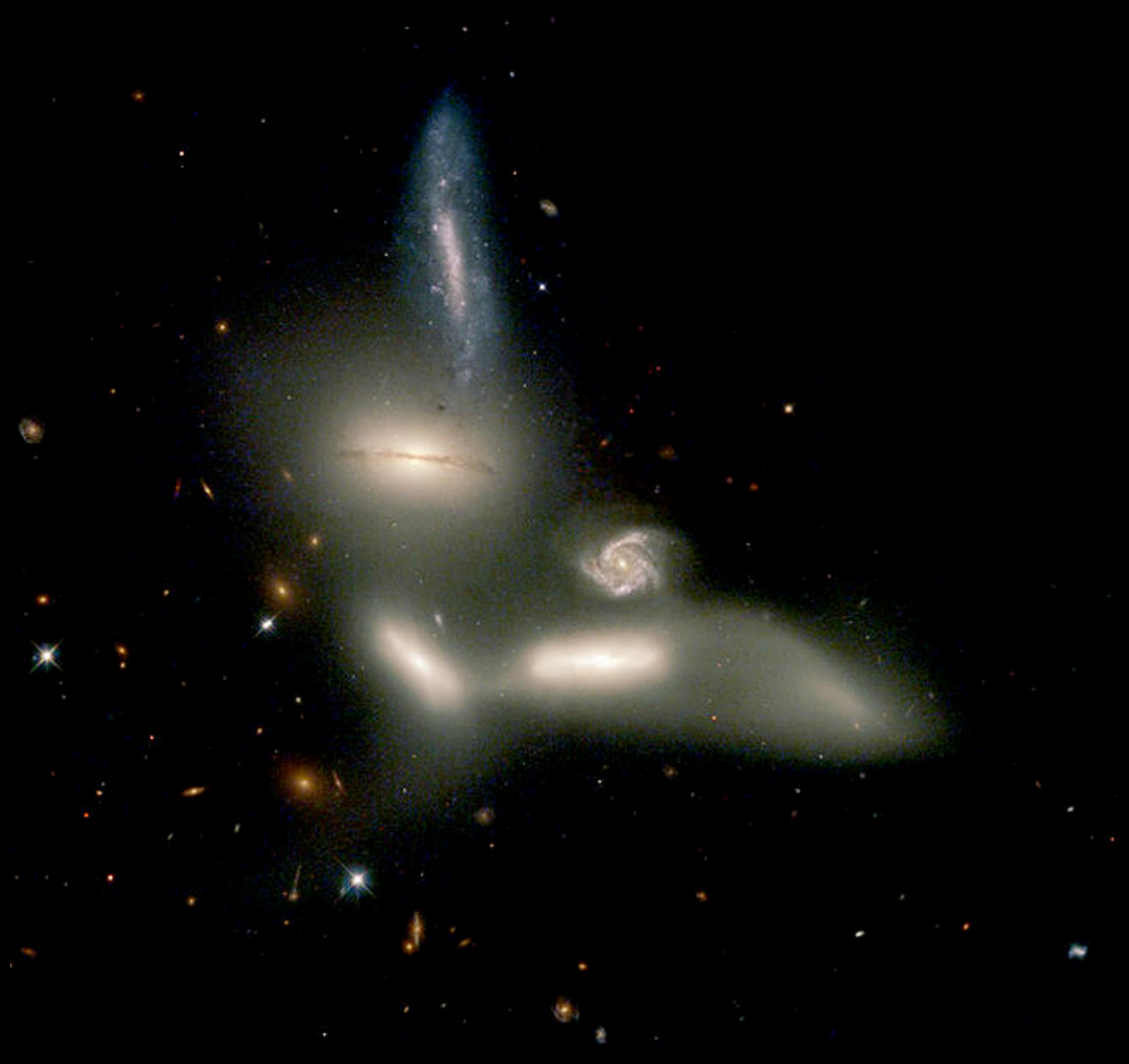
Albert Einstein
1879-1955

la relatividad,
el espacio-tiempo,
...otra visión del universo

la relatividad
especial

la relatividad
general

gravitación





¿ Árboles en los granos de luz... ?





collégiale Notre-Dame Vernon



Daniel B. Holeman

Lo «infinitamente pequeño»...

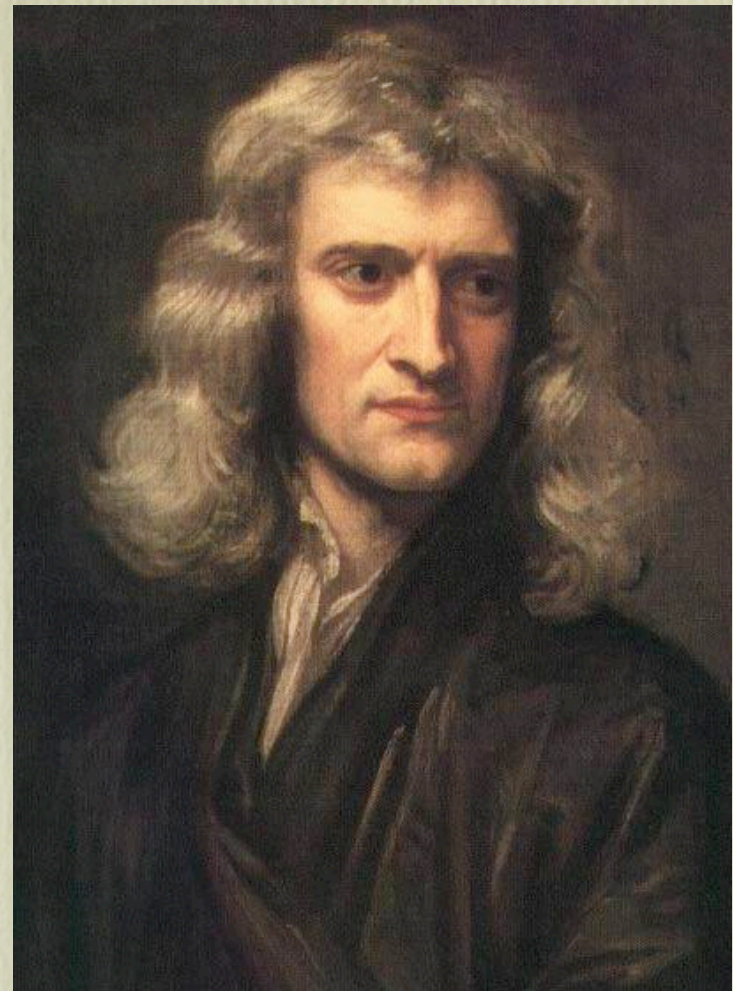
los átomos, los electrones,
las partículas de materia, la luz...

Refracción de un rayo luminoso





Christian Huygens
1629-1695



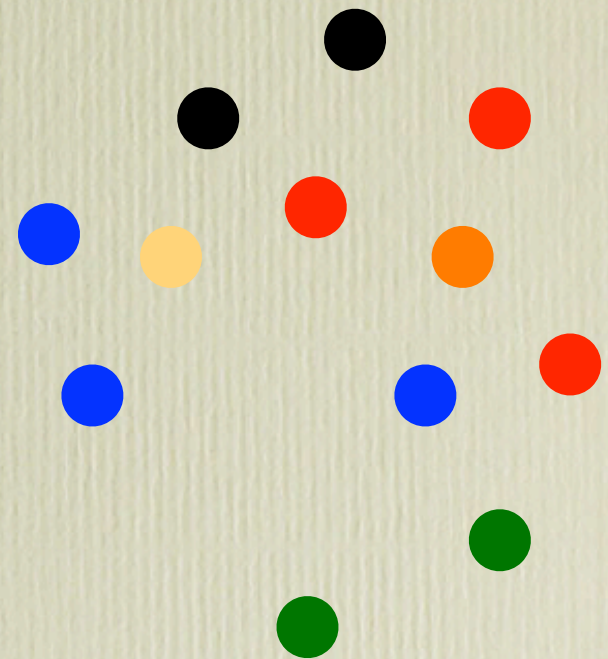
Isaac Newton
1643-1727

la luz

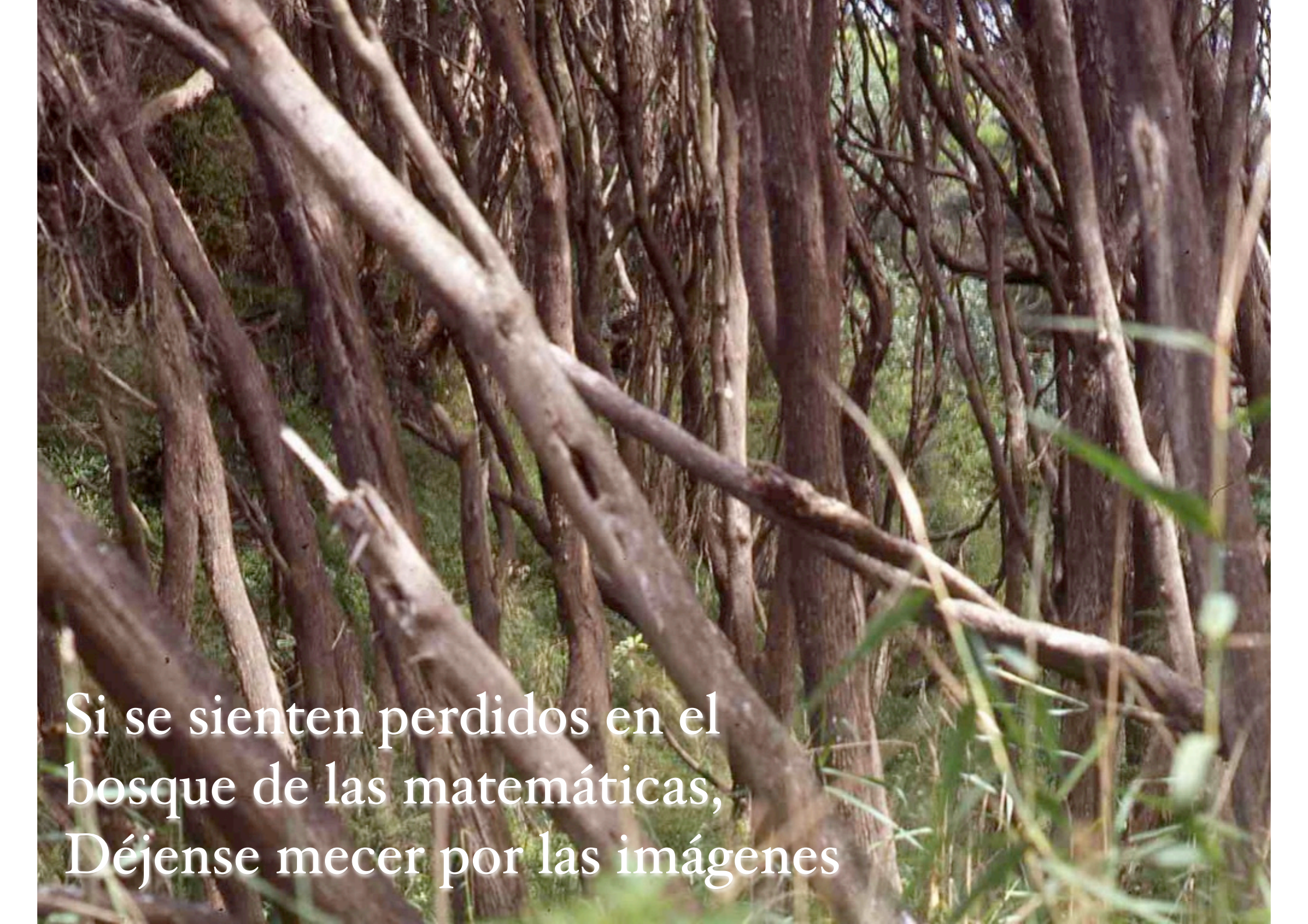
onda,
vibración ?



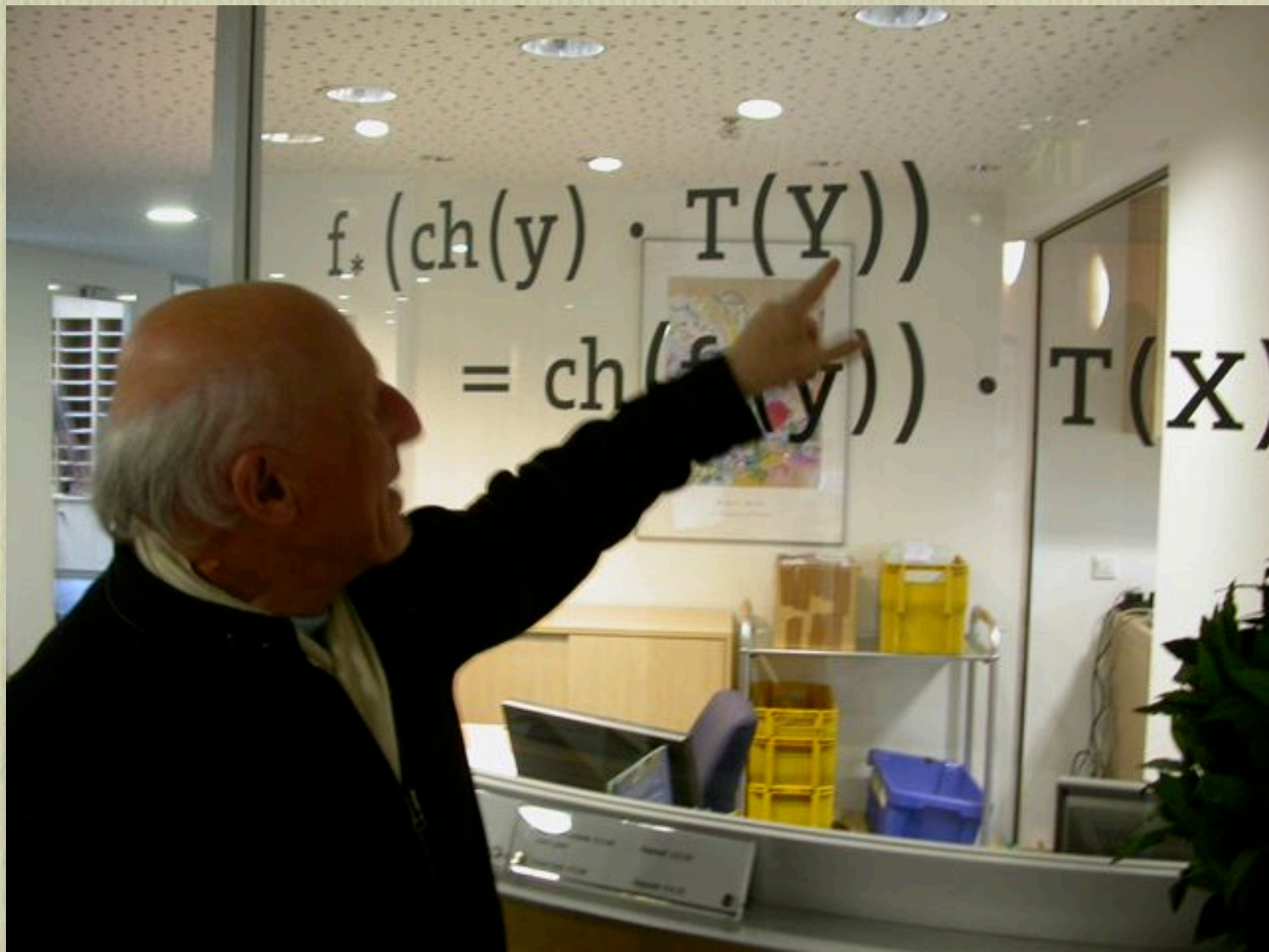
o granos de materia?





A photograph of a dense forest with many thin, vertical tree trunks and some horizontal branches, creating a complex, maze-like structure. The trees are mostly brown and appear to be dead or dormant. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting foliage. The text is overlaid in the bottom left corner.

Si se sienten perdidos en el
bosque de las matemáticas,
Déjense mecer por las imágenes



Miren una ecuación o una fórmula matemática como una obra de arte abstracta.

Rogers - Ramanujan identities

$$R_I \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(1-q)(1-q^2)\dots(1-q^n)} = \prod_{\substack{i \equiv 1, 4 \\ \text{mod } 5}} \frac{1}{(1-q^i)}$$

$$R_{II} \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2 + n}}{(1-q)(1-q^2)\dots(1-q^n)} = \prod_{\substack{i \equiv 2, 3 \\ \text{mod } 5}} \frac{1}{(1-q^i)}$$

Srinivasan
Ramanujan
(1887-1920)



El lenguaje de las matemáticas,
es como el solfeo en la música.

En la escuela aprendemos sobre todo
el solfeo de las matemáticas.

Pero las matemáticas mismas,
¡ Son la música !

Paris



un ejemplo de objeto matemático:
los árboles binarios o «árboles matemáticos»

abstraer los árboles del mundo que nos rodea

los árboles botánicos,
más generalmente, estructuras ramificadas

De los árboles
naturales...

a los árboles
matemáticos

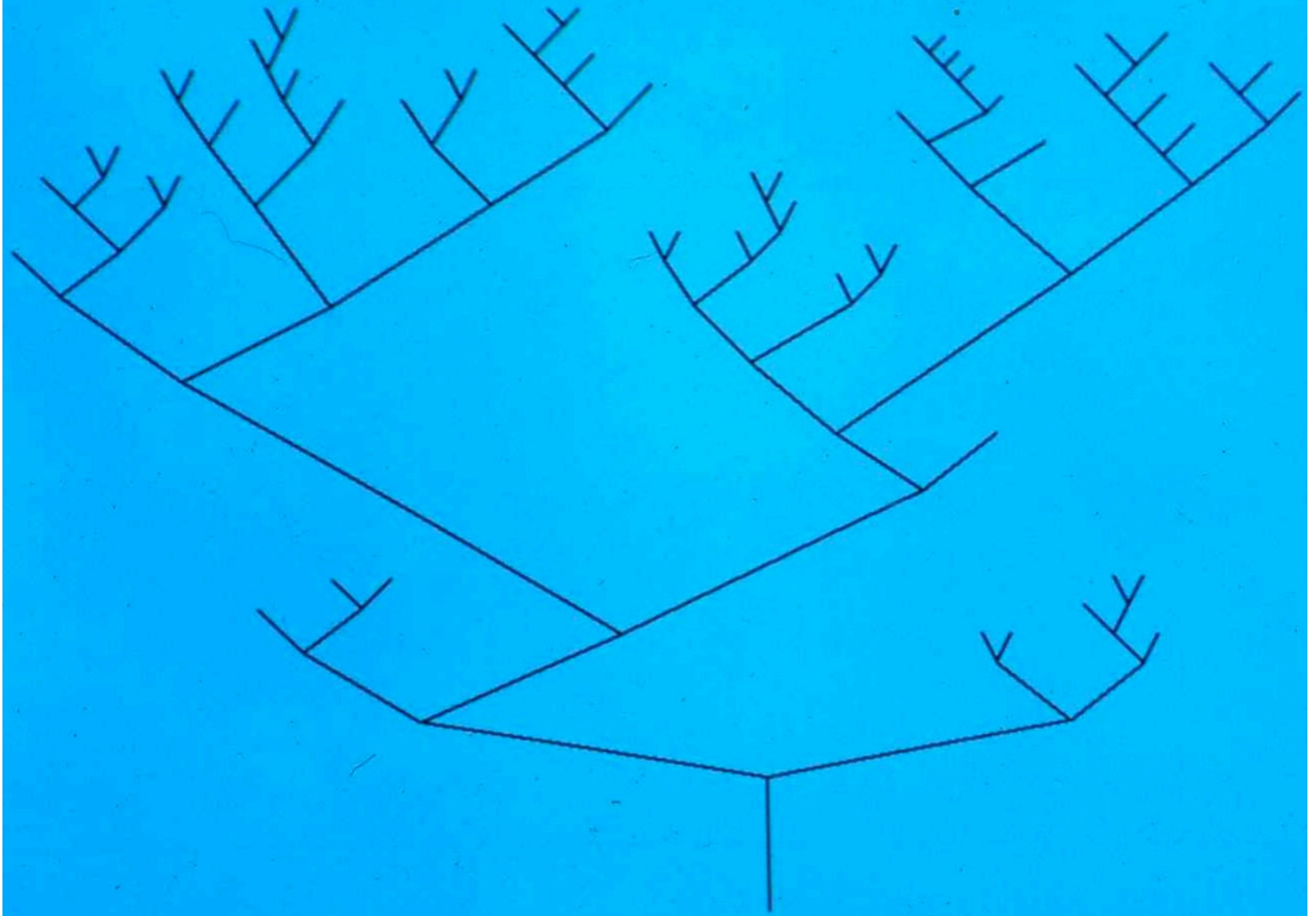


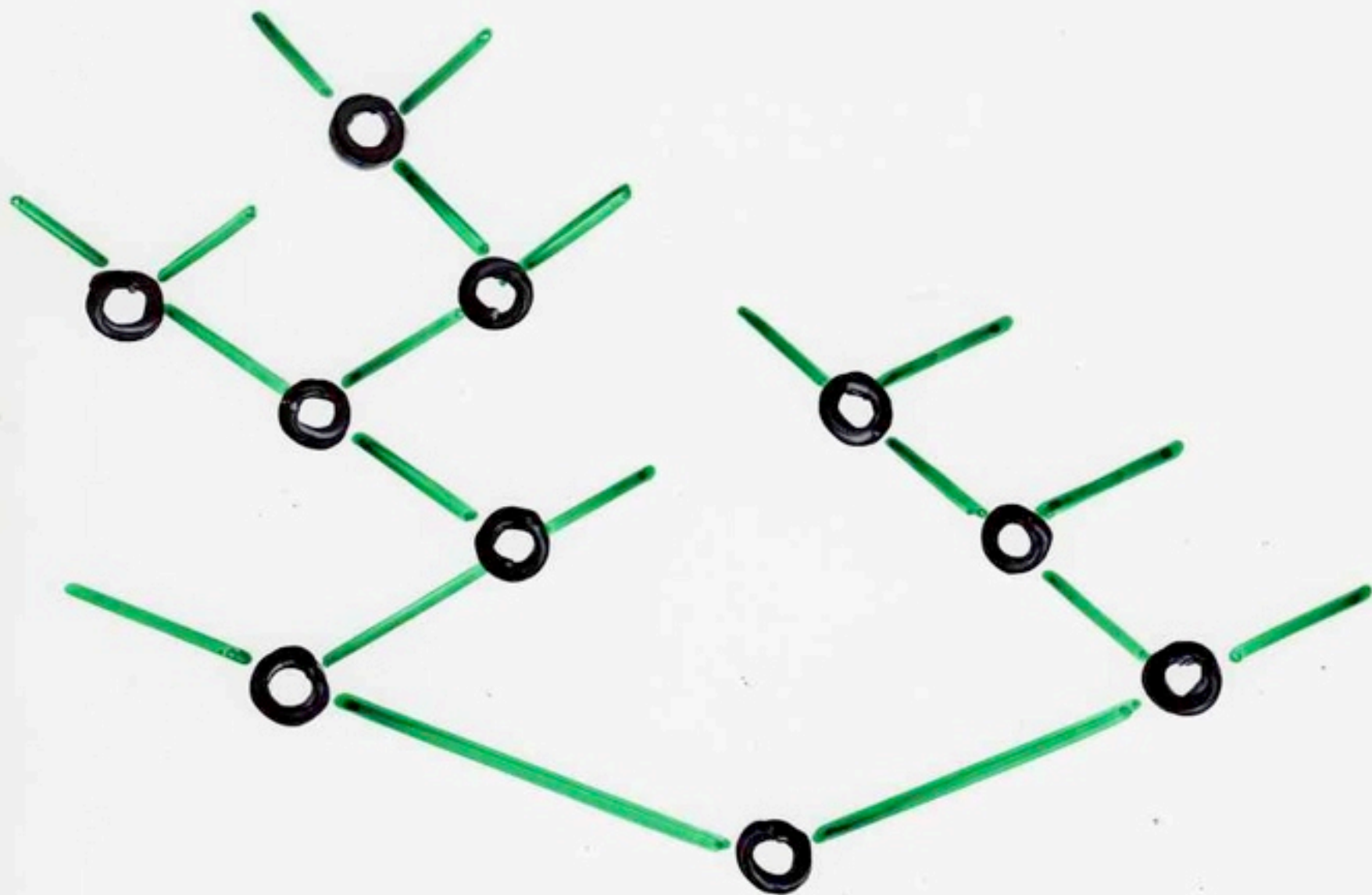






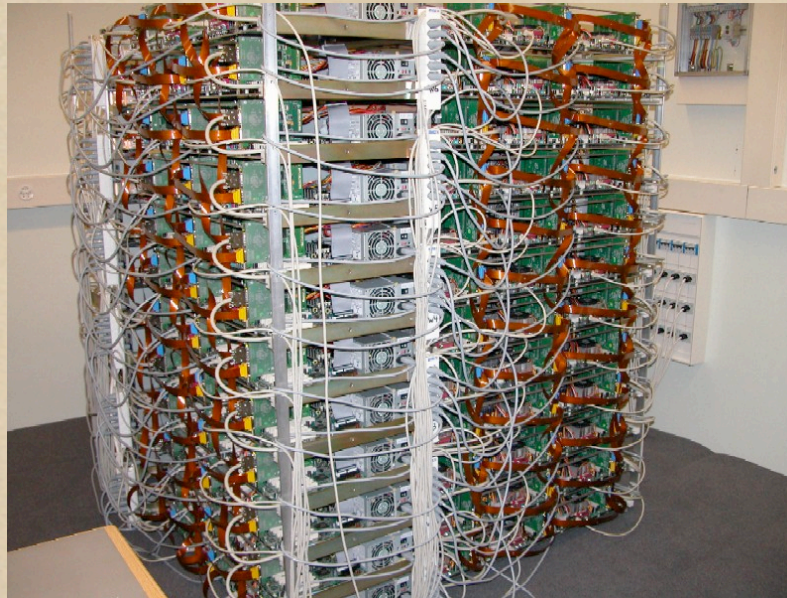






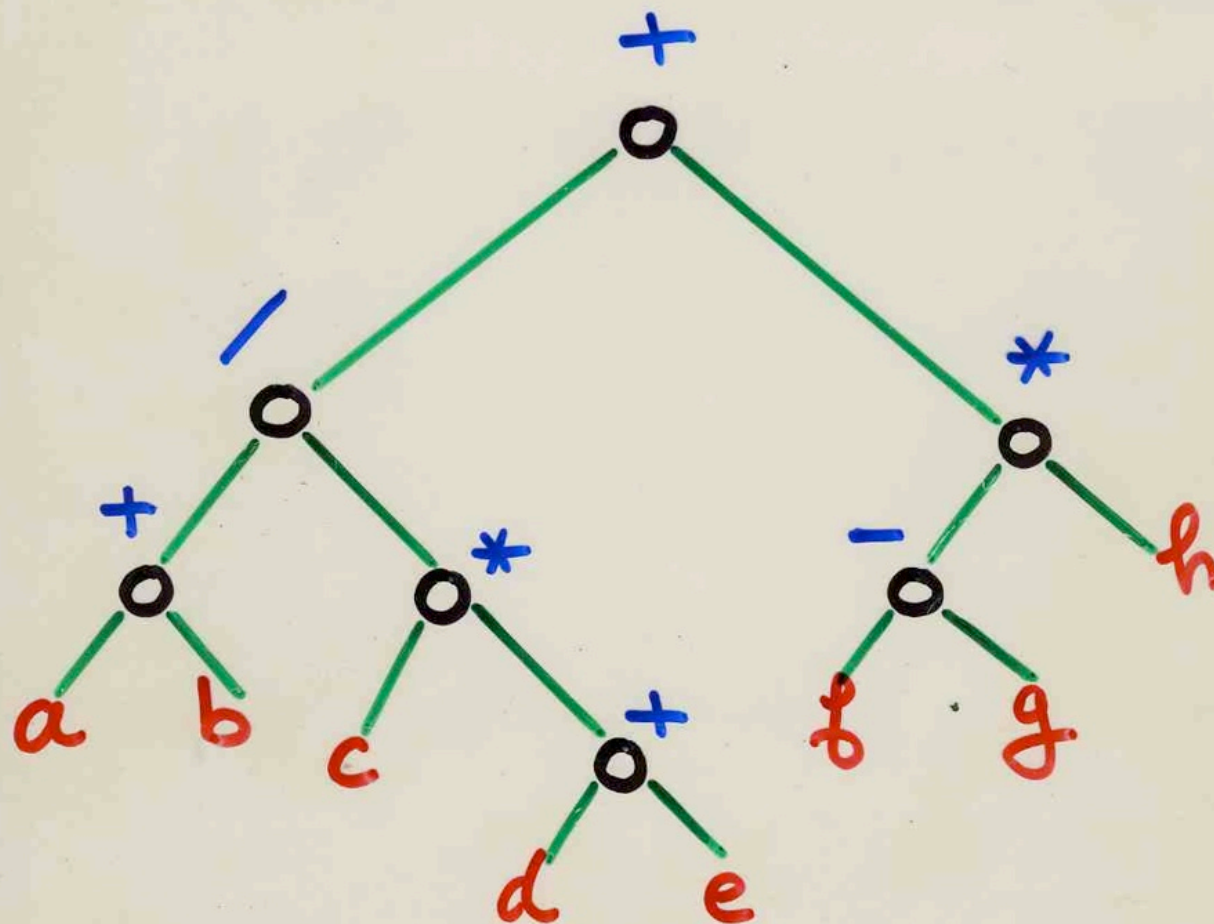
VICTOR HUGO

Árboles en los computadores

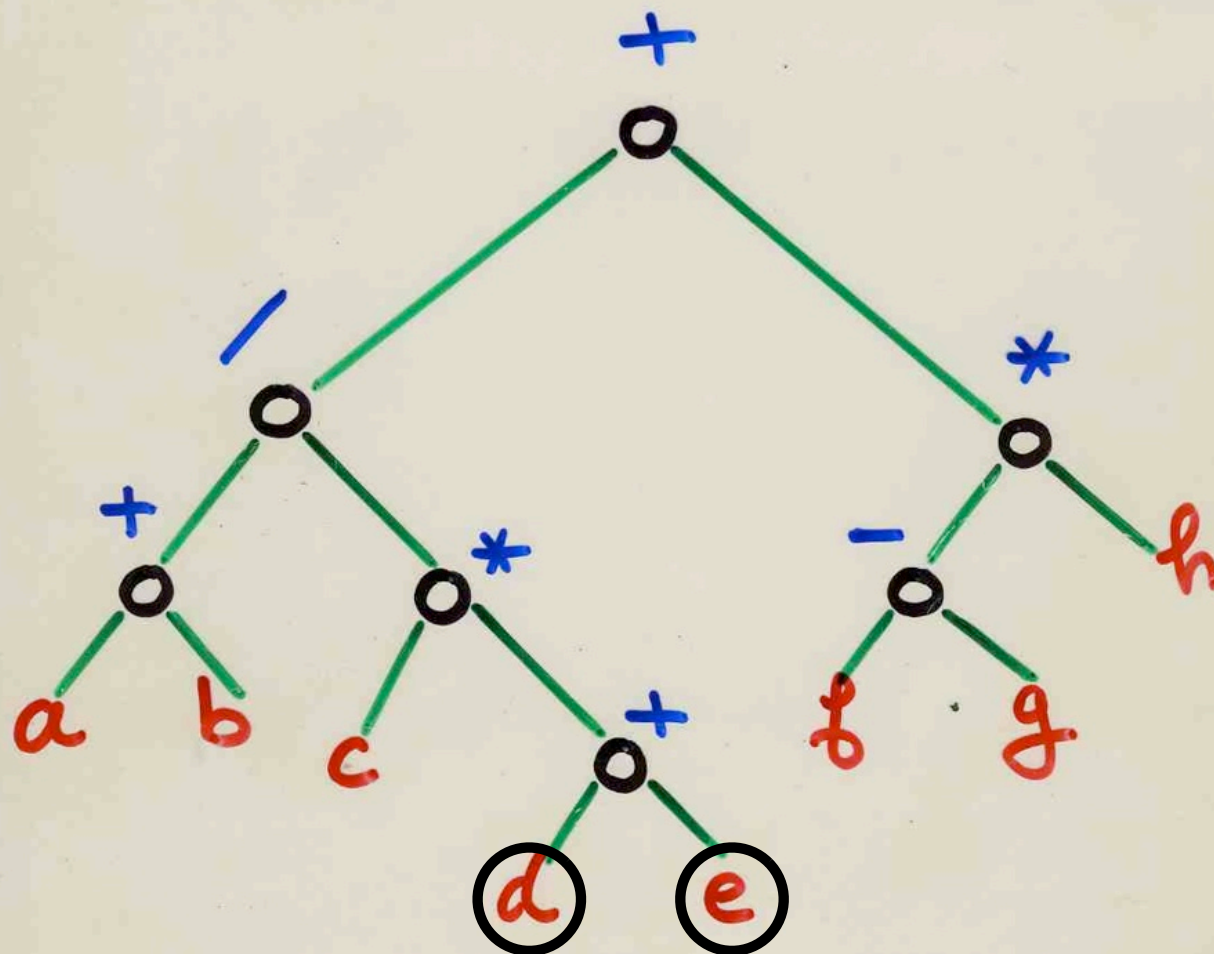


cálculo de una expresión aritmética

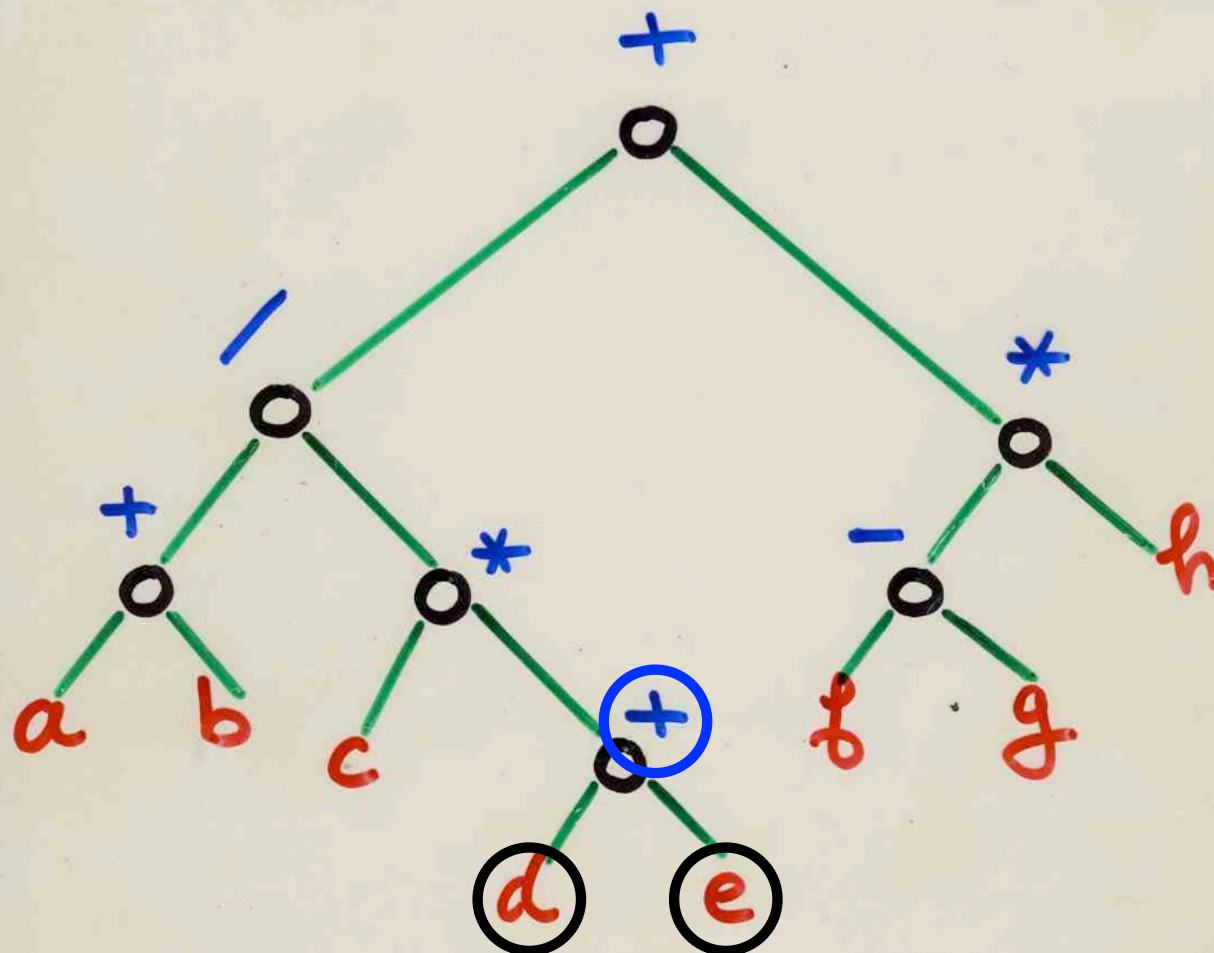
$$\frac{(a+b)}{c(d+e)} + (f-g)h$$



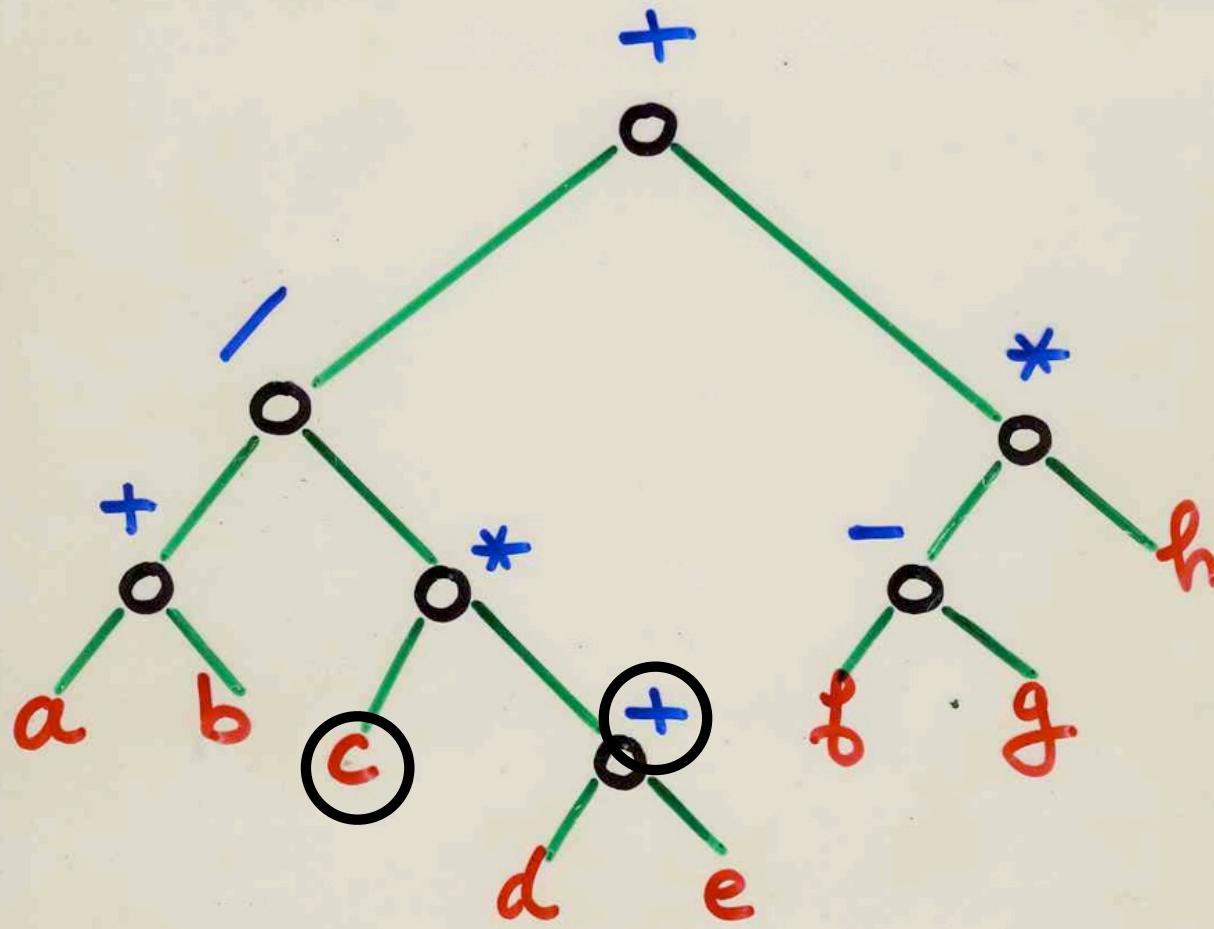
$$\frac{(a+b)}{c(d+e)} + (f-g)h$$



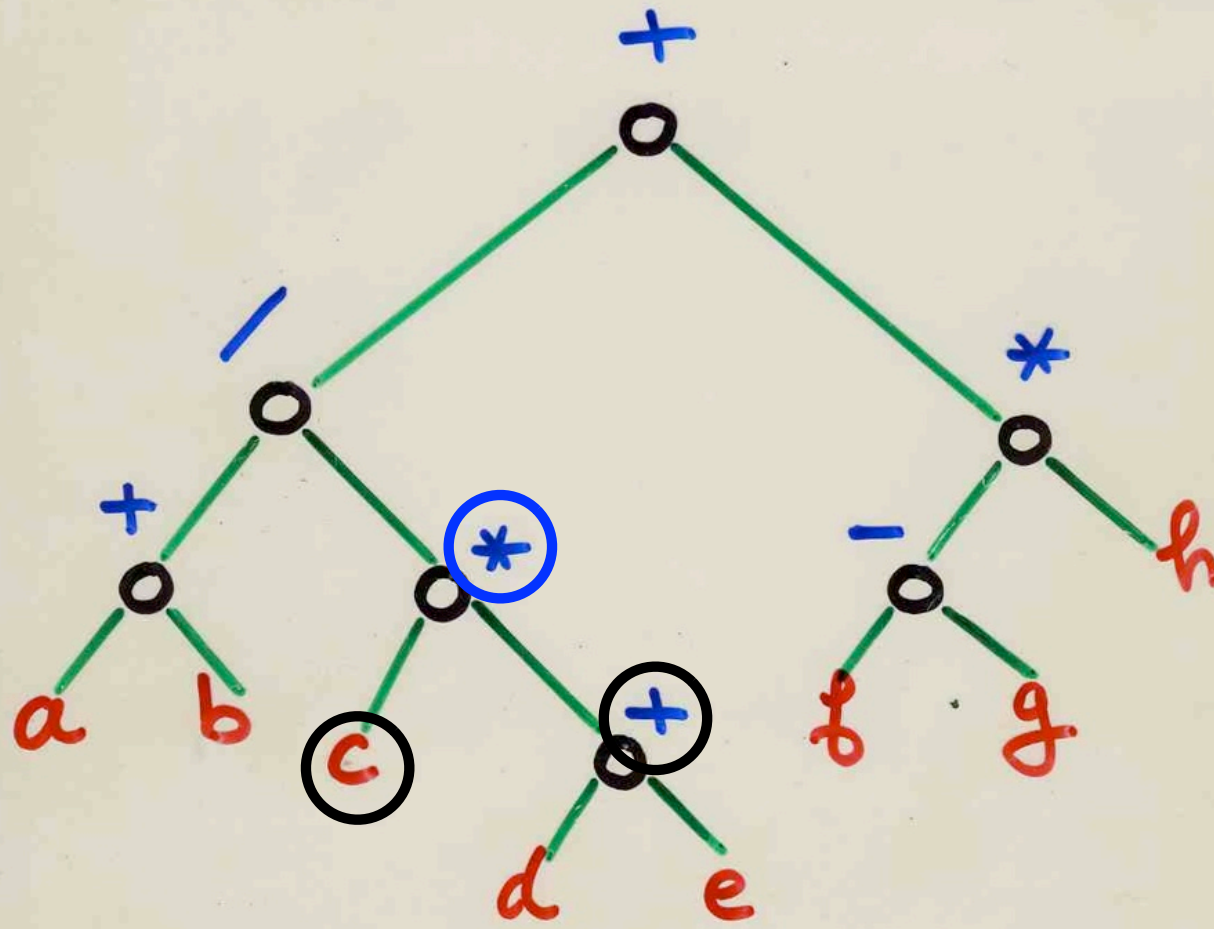
$$\frac{(a+b)}{c(d+e)} + (f-g)h$$



$$\frac{(a+b)}{c(d+e)} + (f-g)h$$

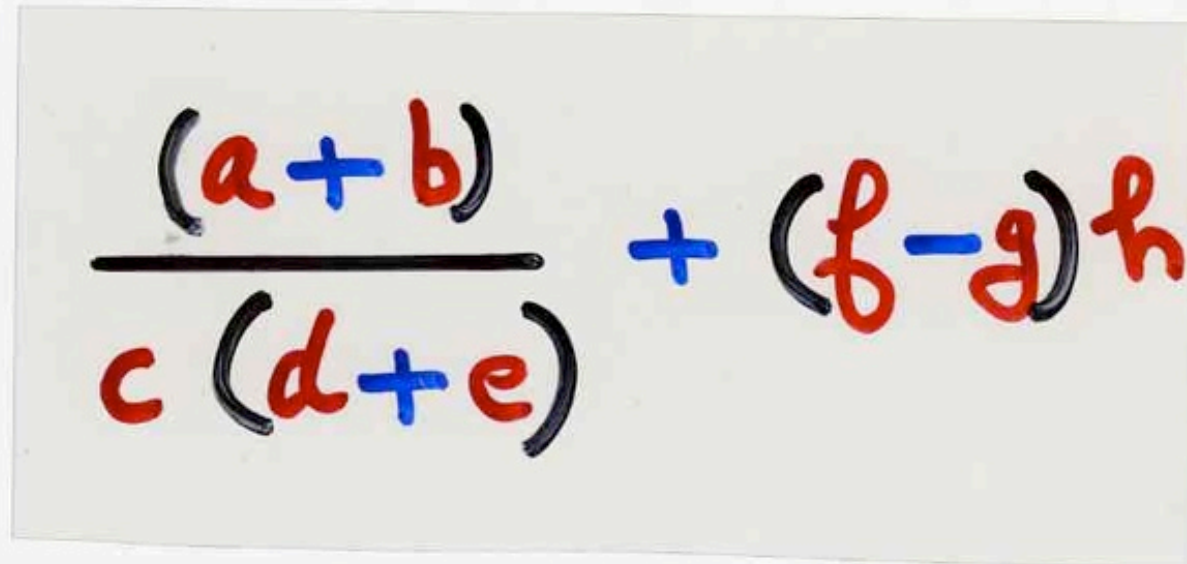


$$\frac{(a+b)}{c(d+e)} + (f-g)h$$



$$\frac{(a+b)}{c(d+e)} + (f-g)h$$

número **mínimo** de **registros**
necesarios para el cálculo de
una **expresión aritmética**

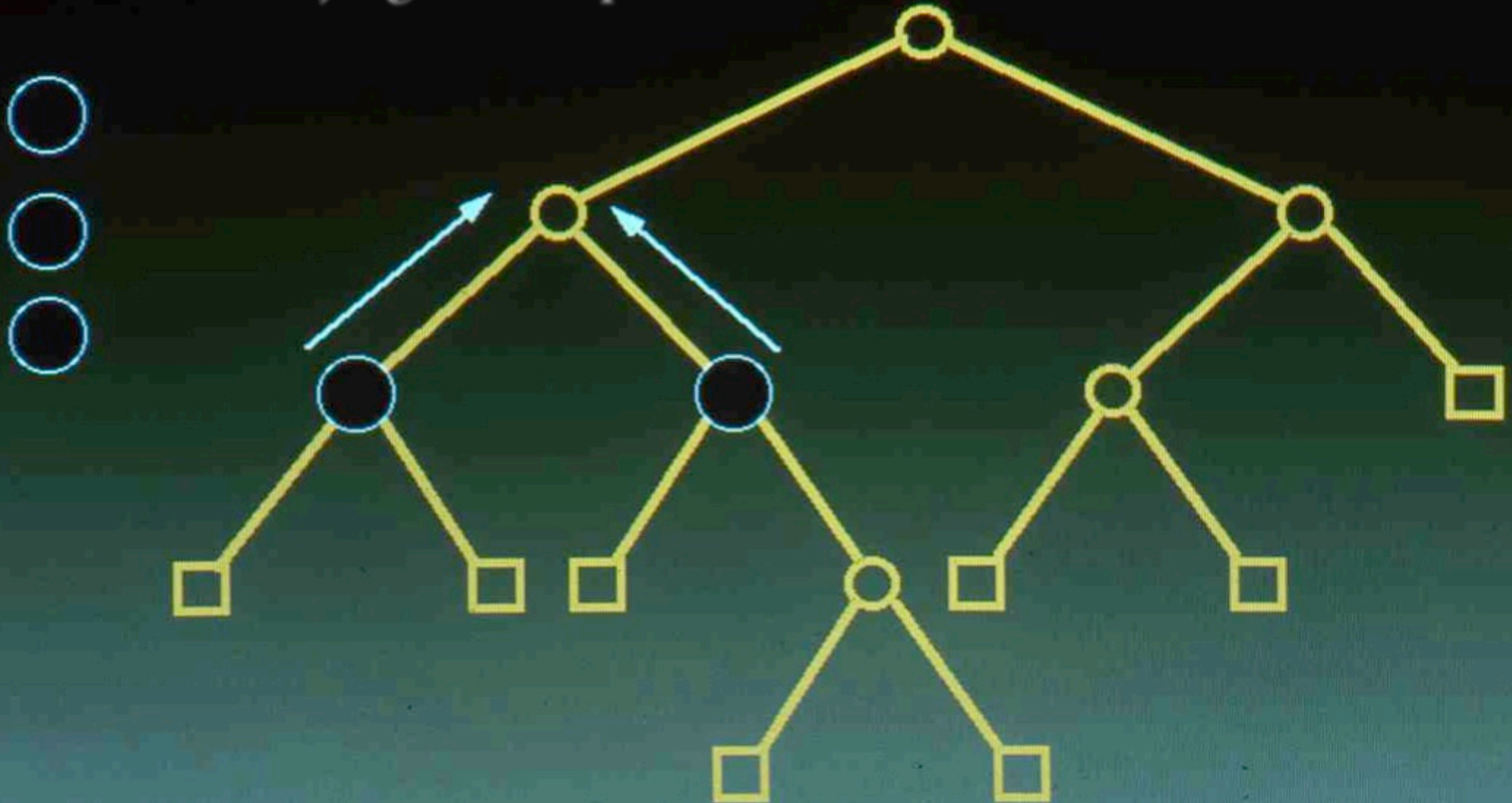


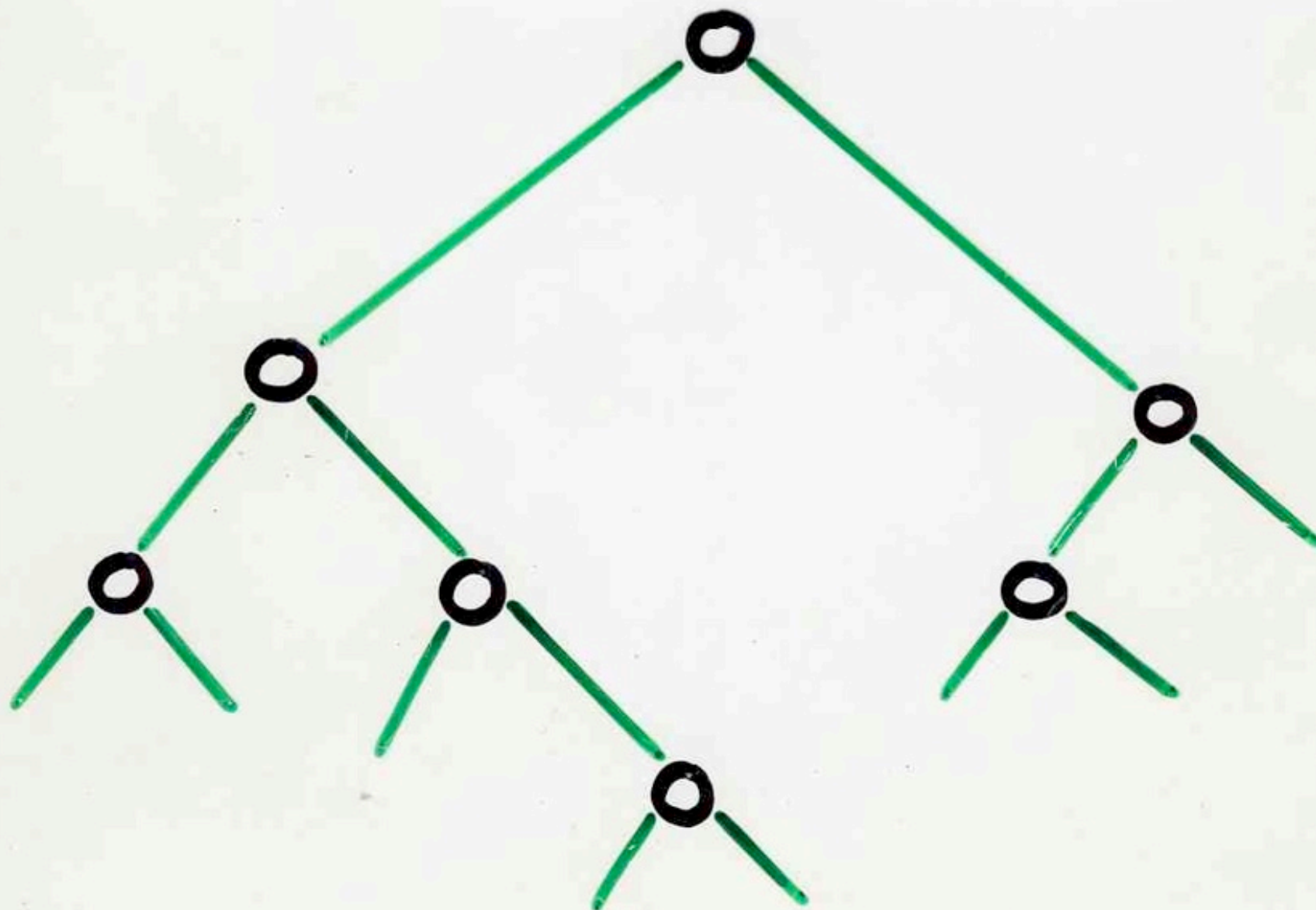
A photograph of a piece of white paper with a handwritten arithmetic expression. The expression is $\frac{(a+b)}{c(d+e)} + (f-g)h$. The variables are color-coded: 'a', 'b', 'c', 'f', 'g', and 'h' are written in red, while '+', '-', 'd', and 'e' are written in blue. The parentheses are black.

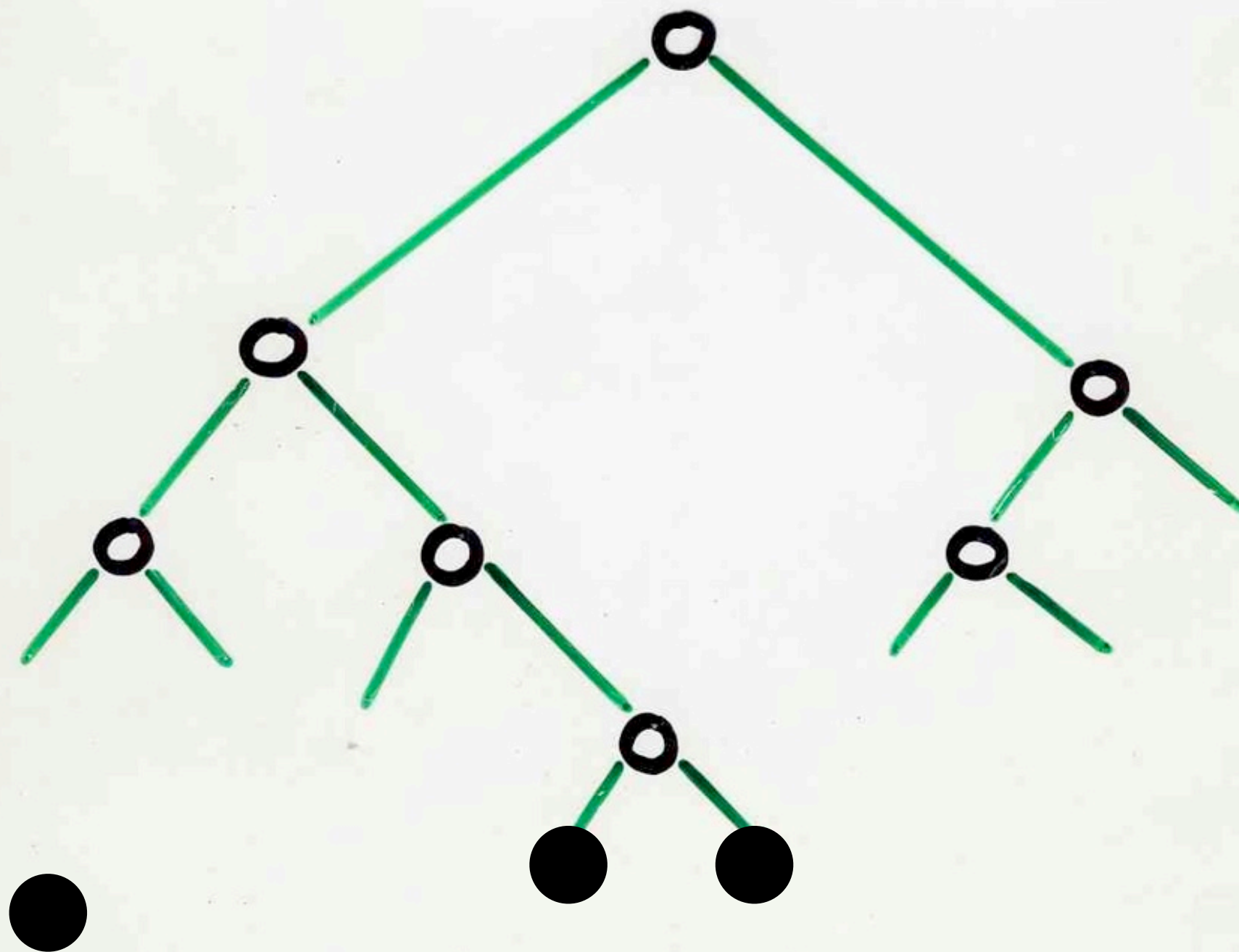
$$\frac{(a+b)}{c(d+e)} + (f-g)h$$

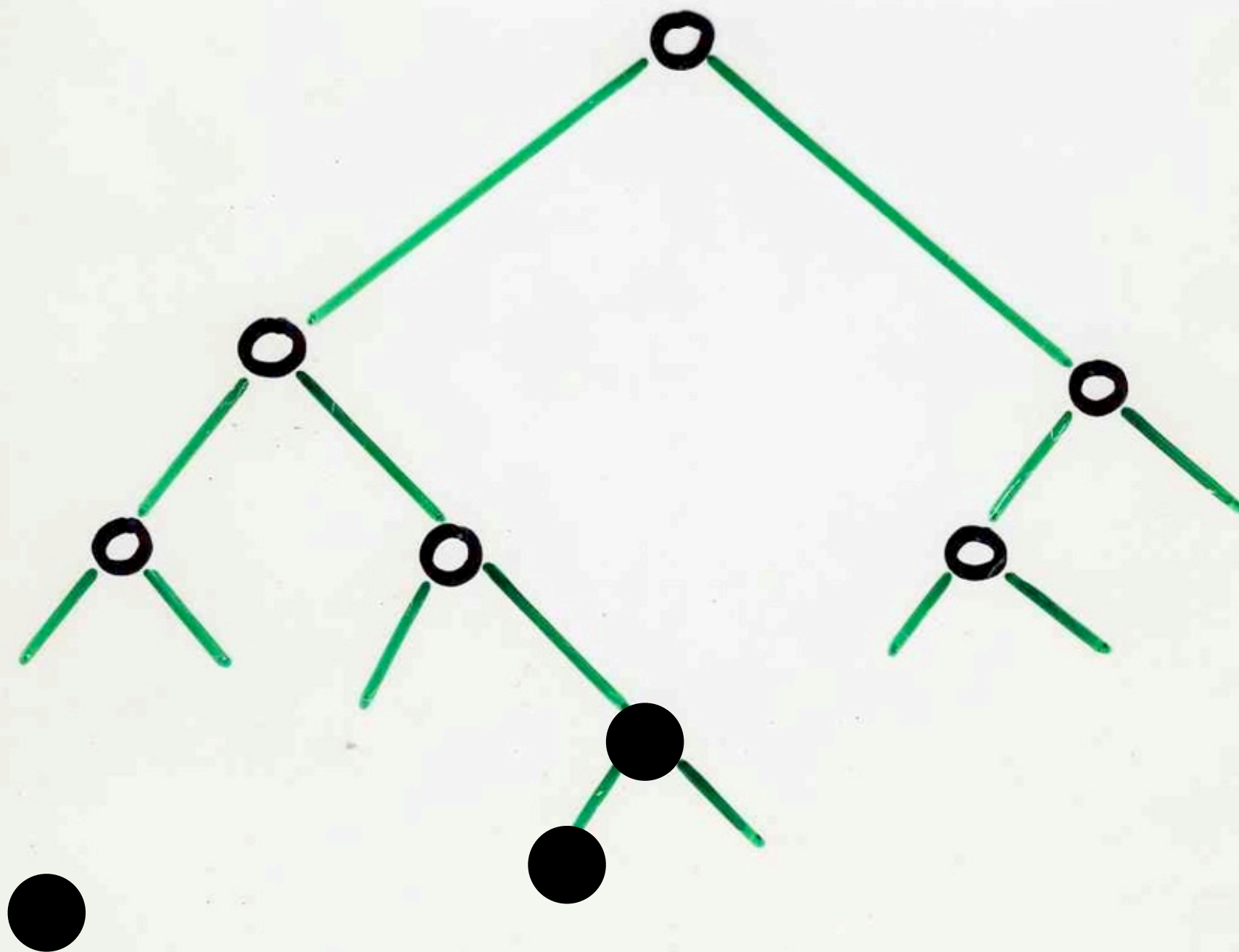
Pebbles problem

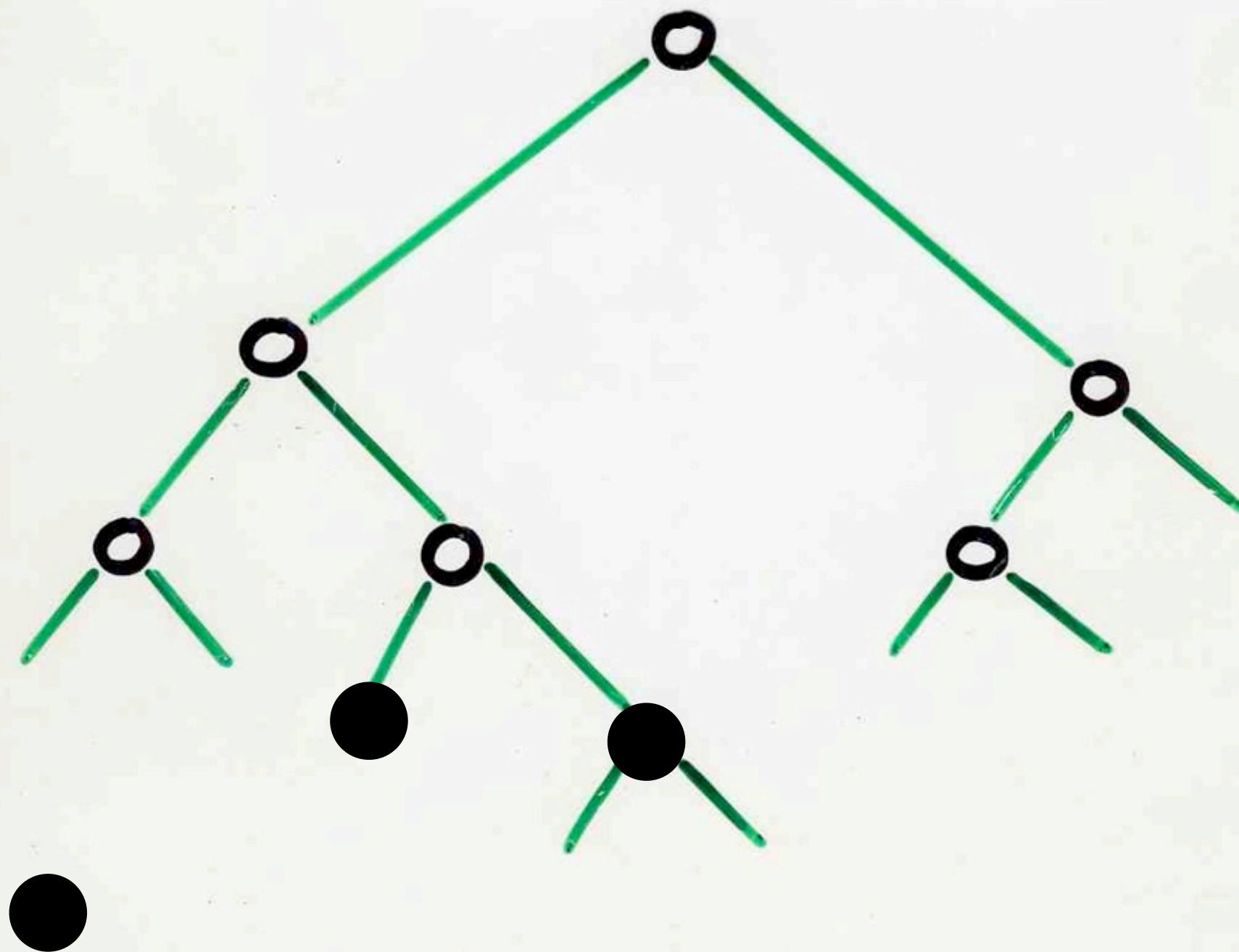
juego de las piedrecillas sobre un árbol binario

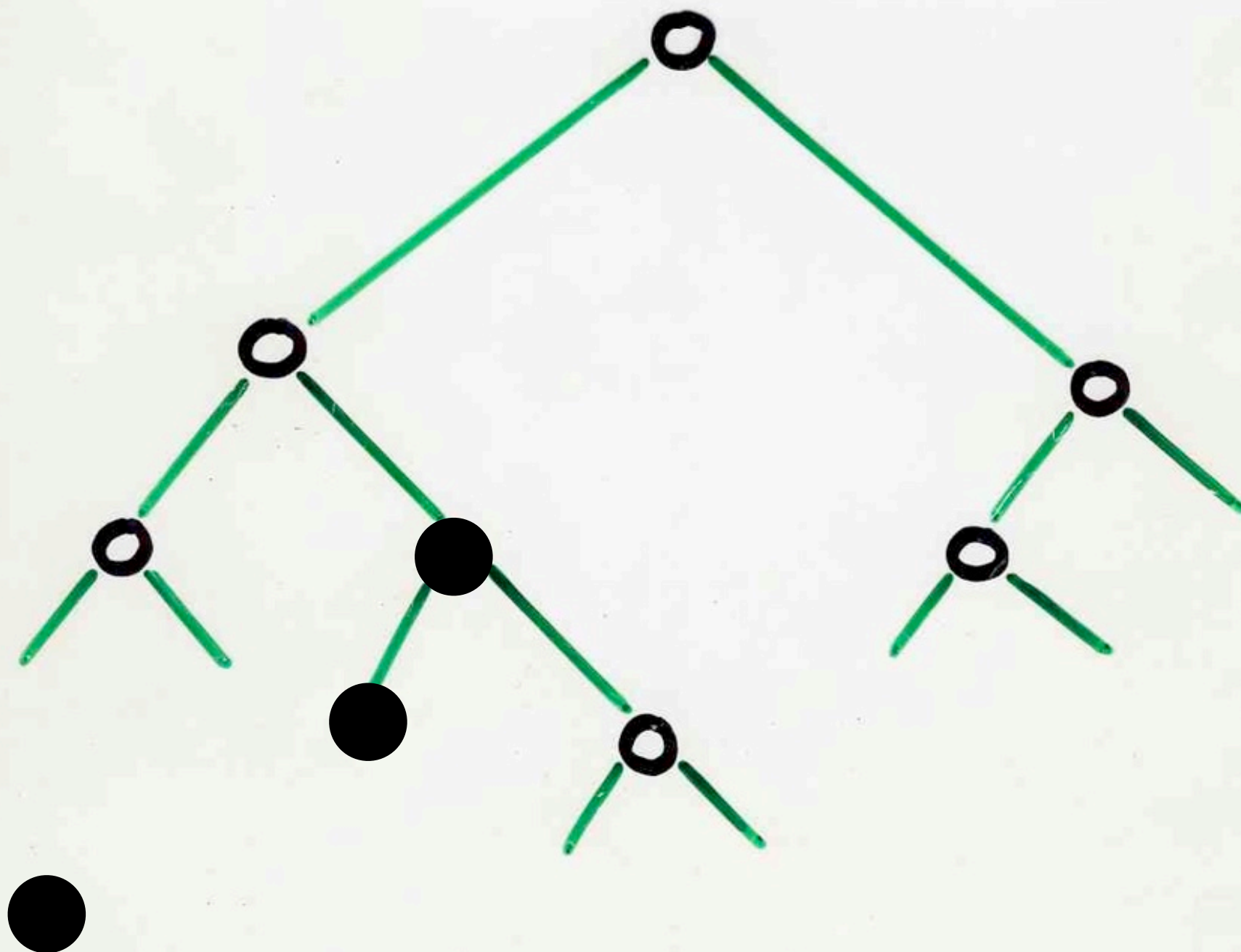


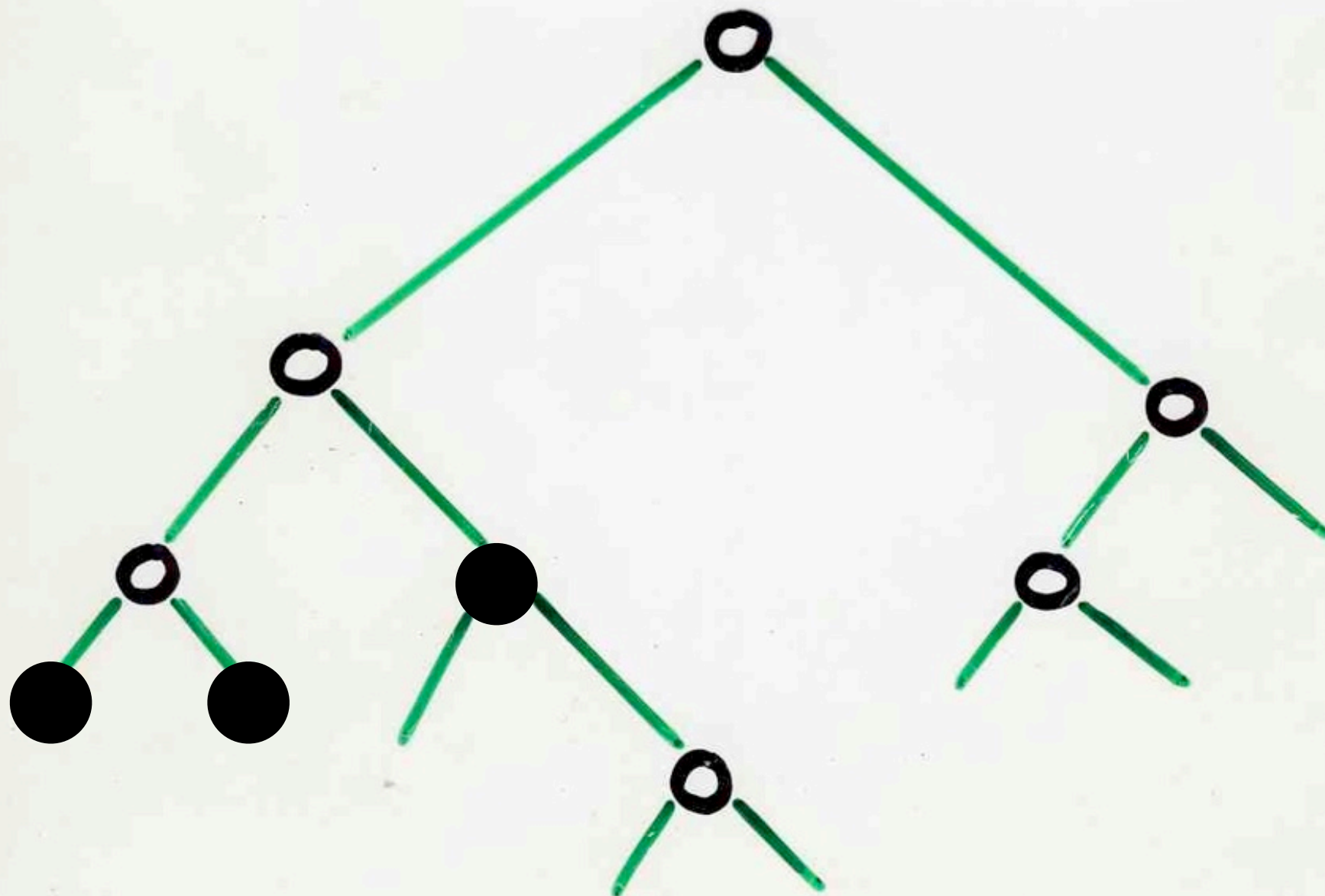


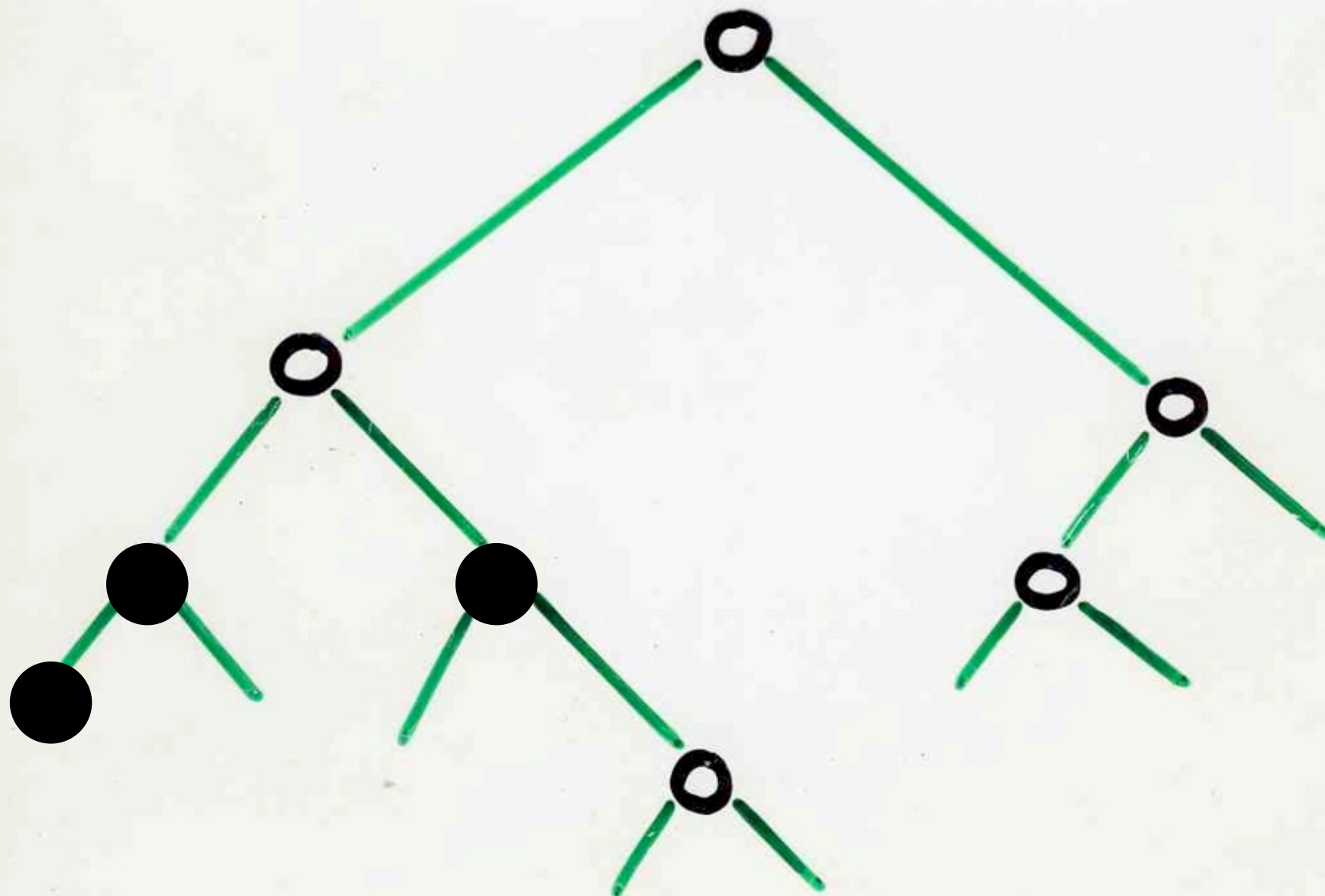


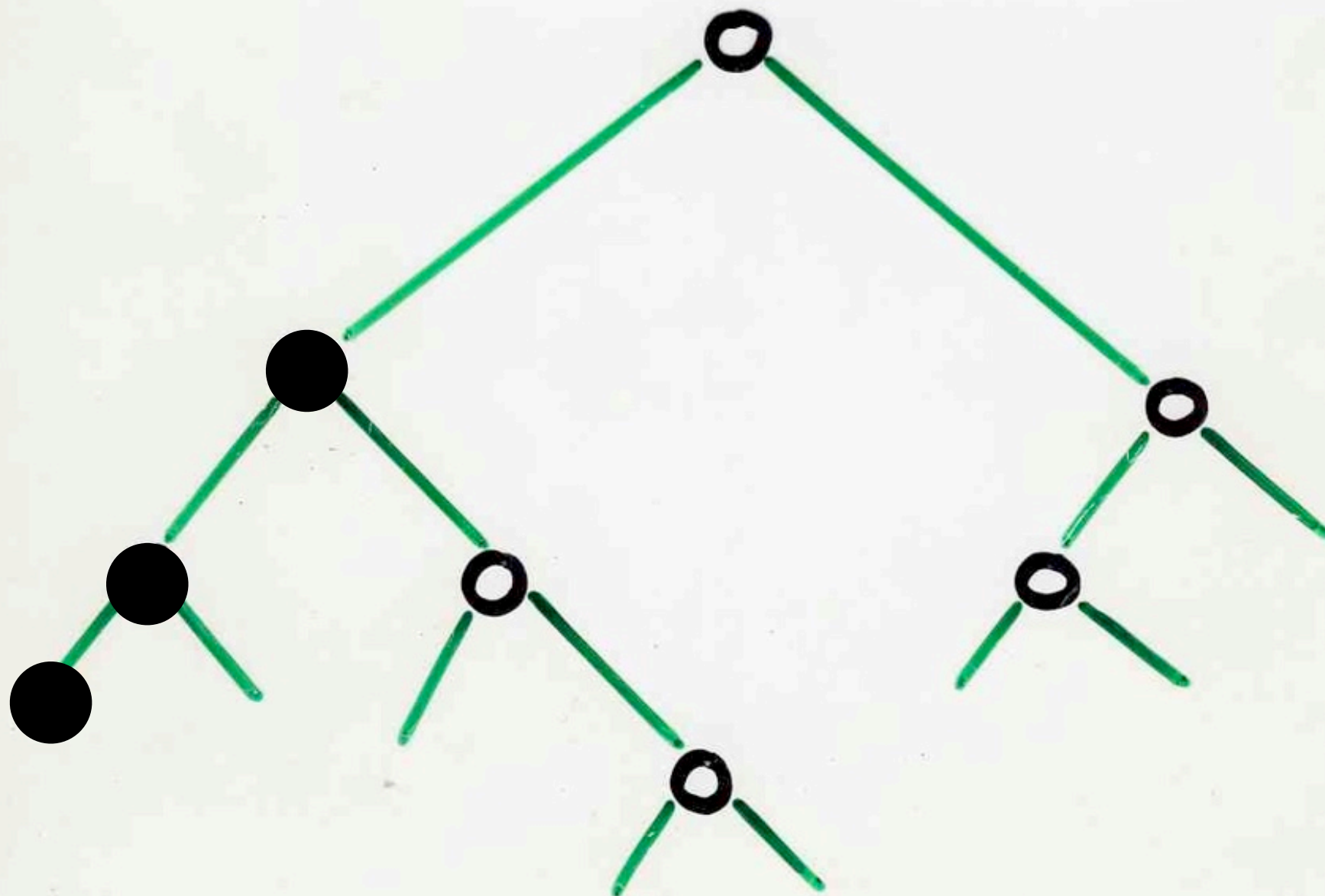


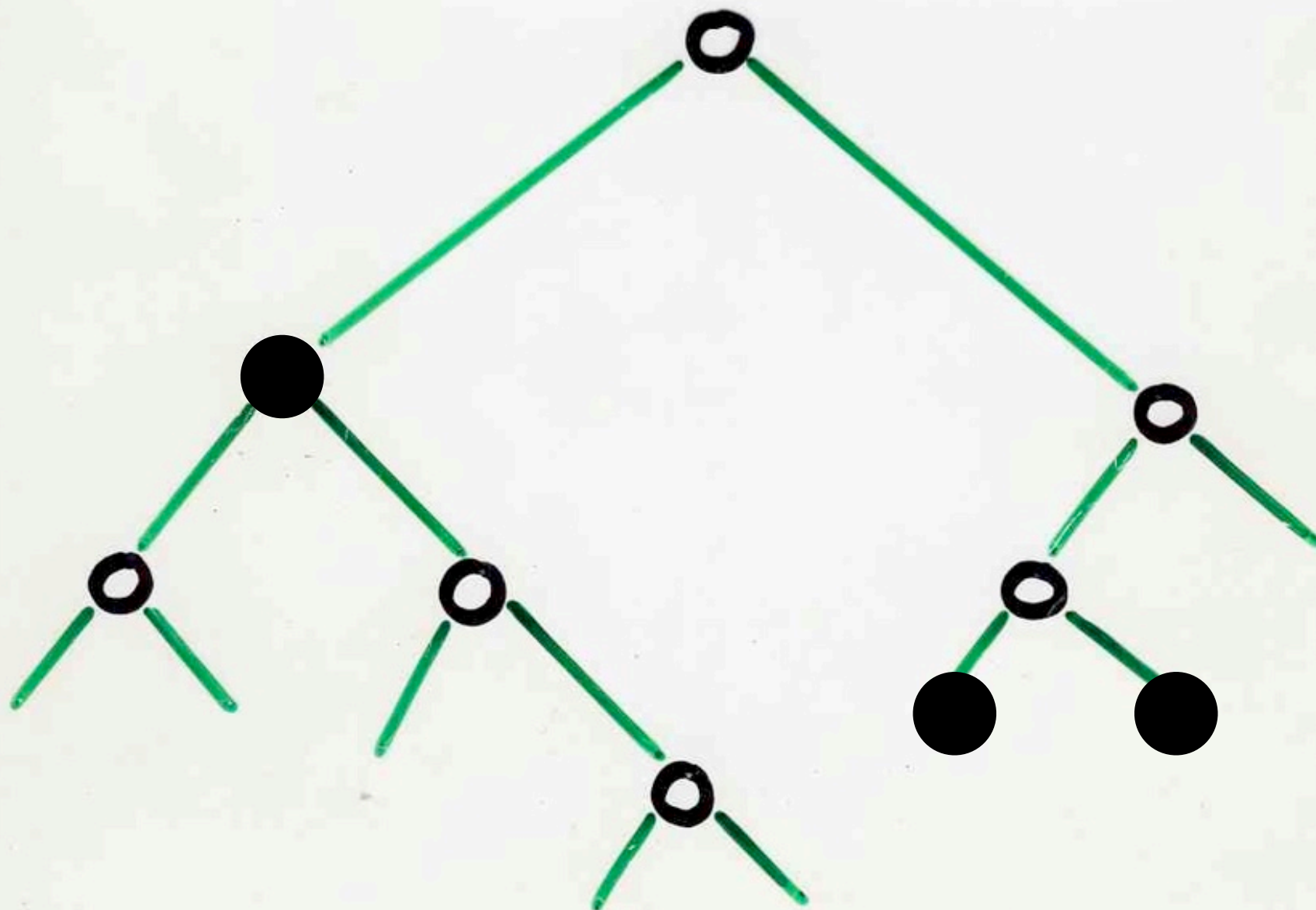


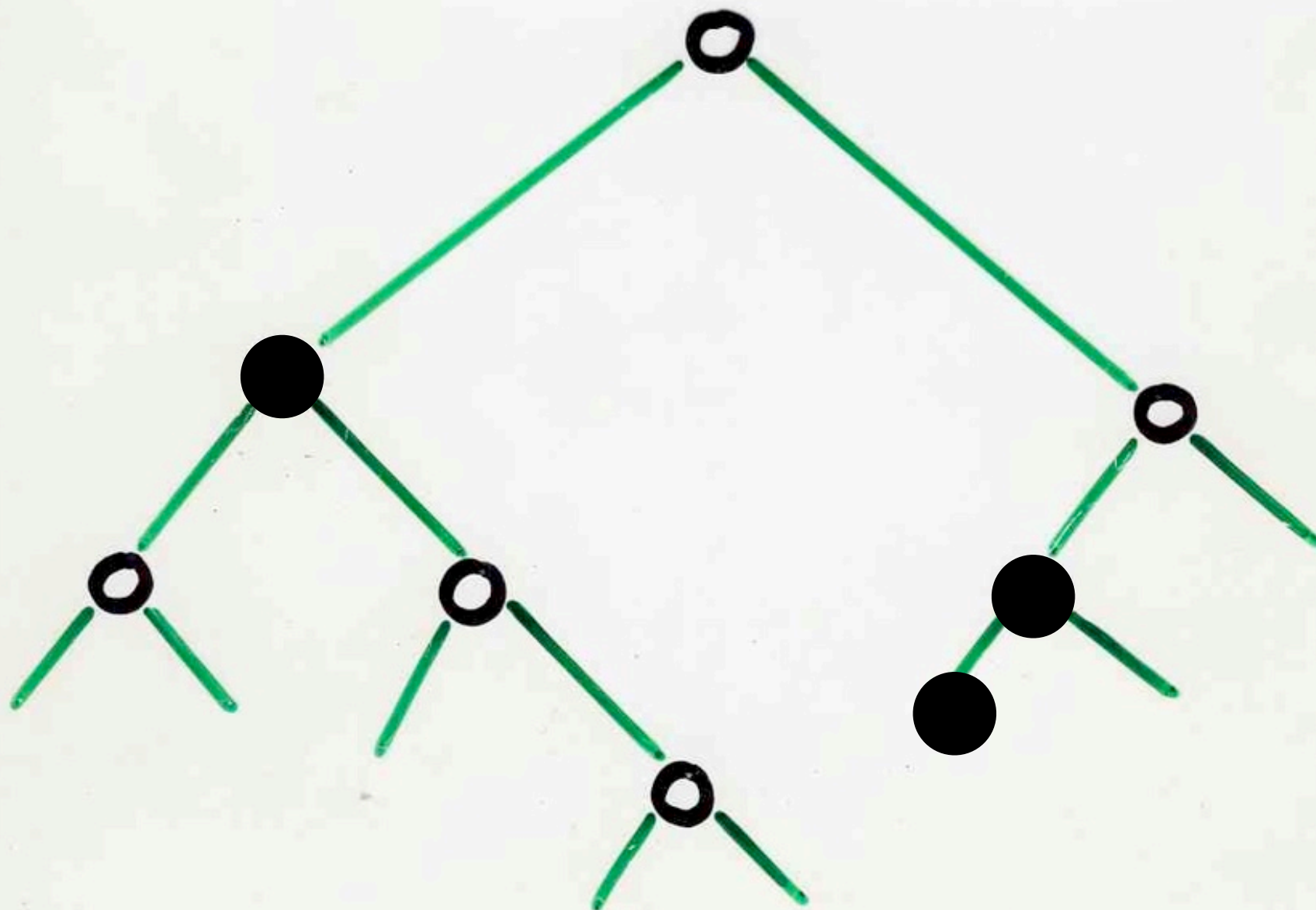


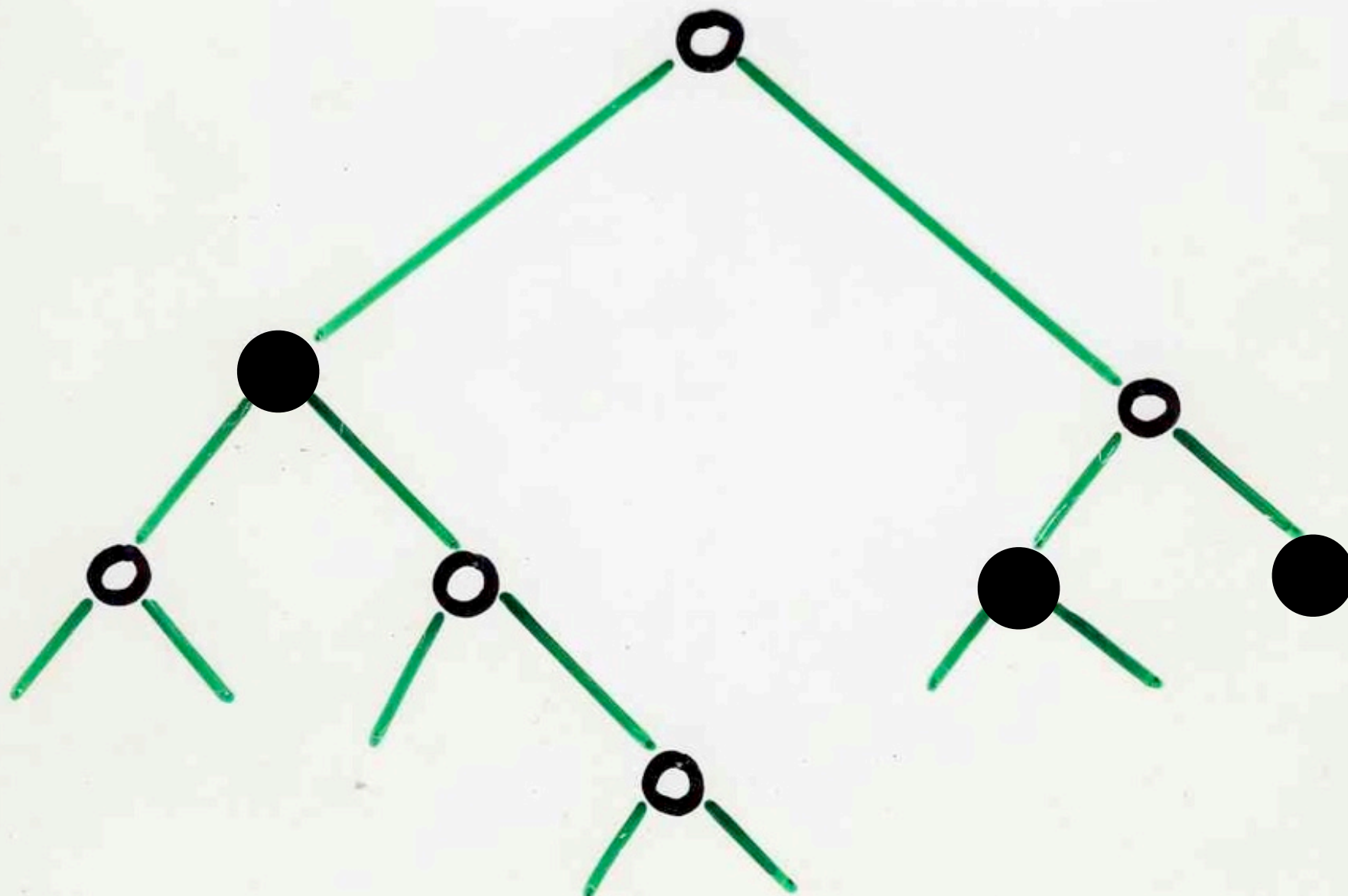


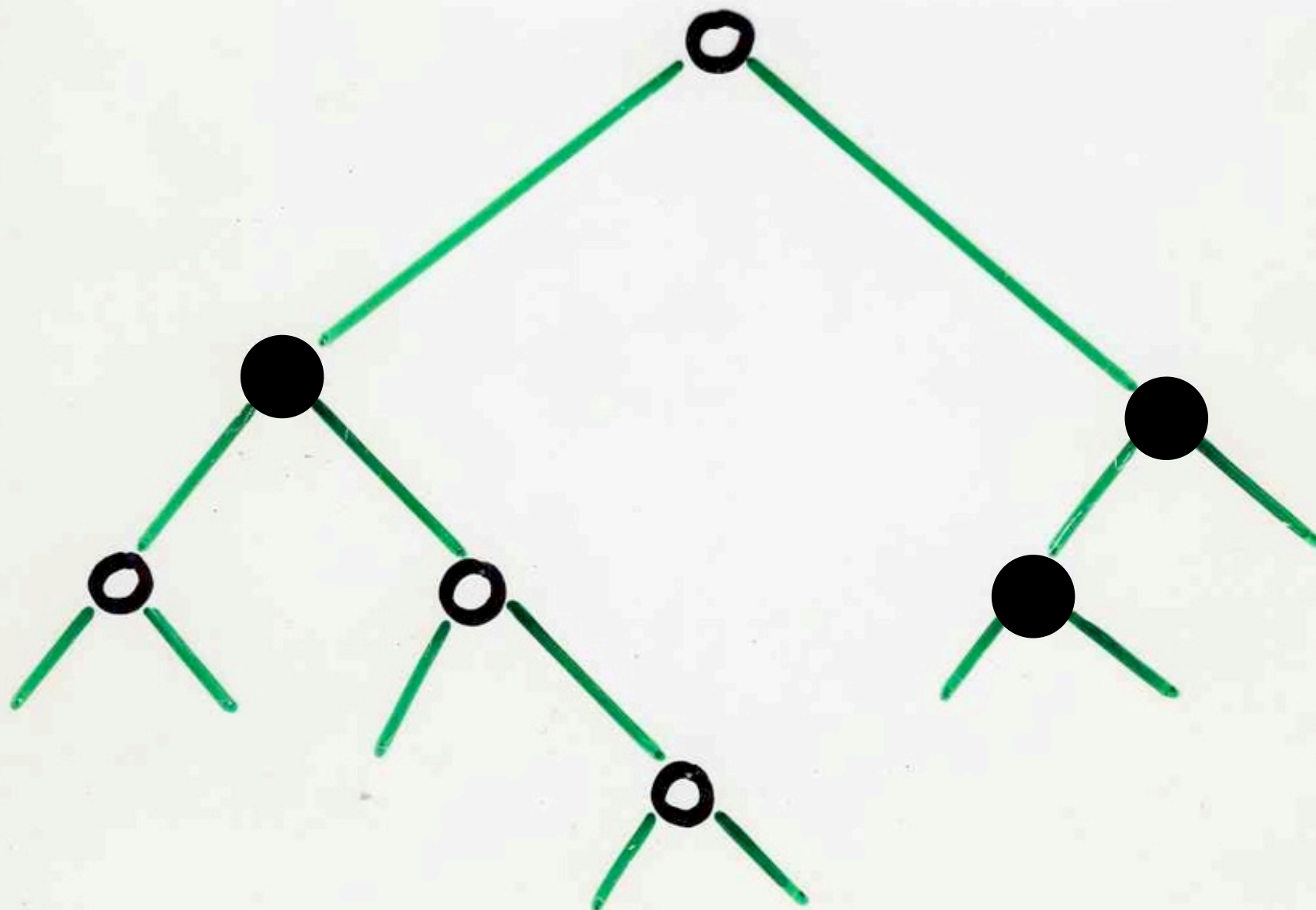


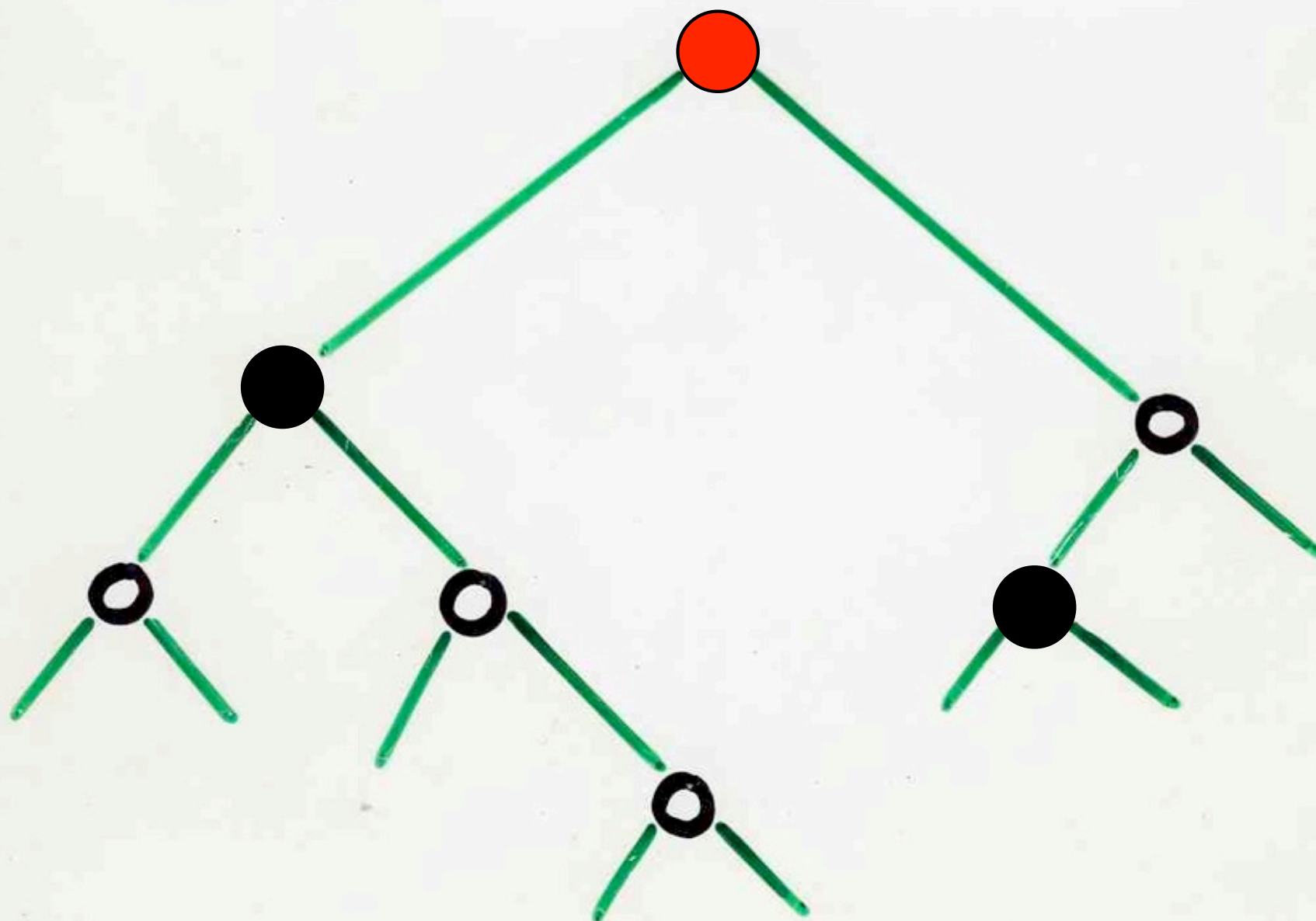












De los árboles a

los ríos y redes fluviales ...

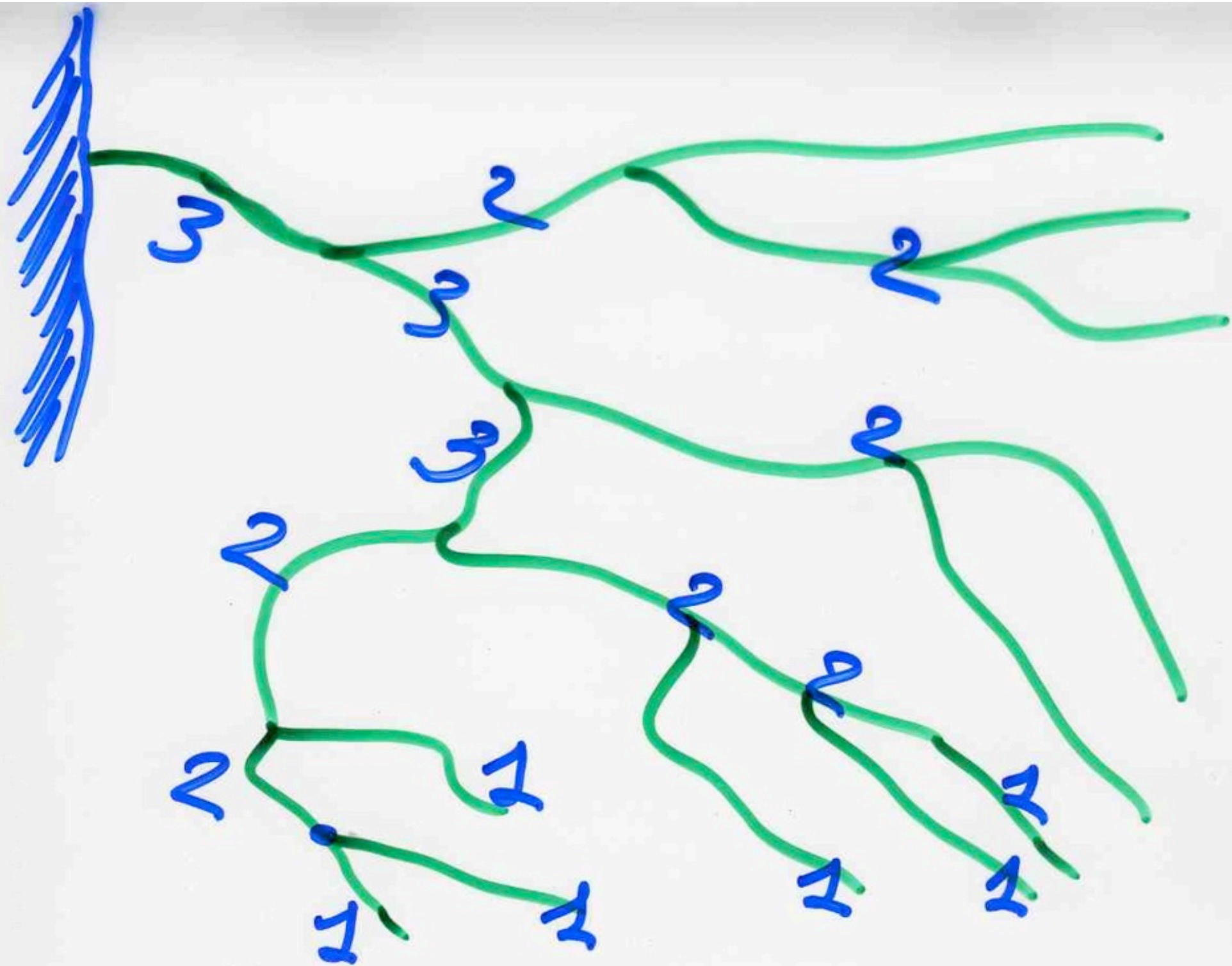


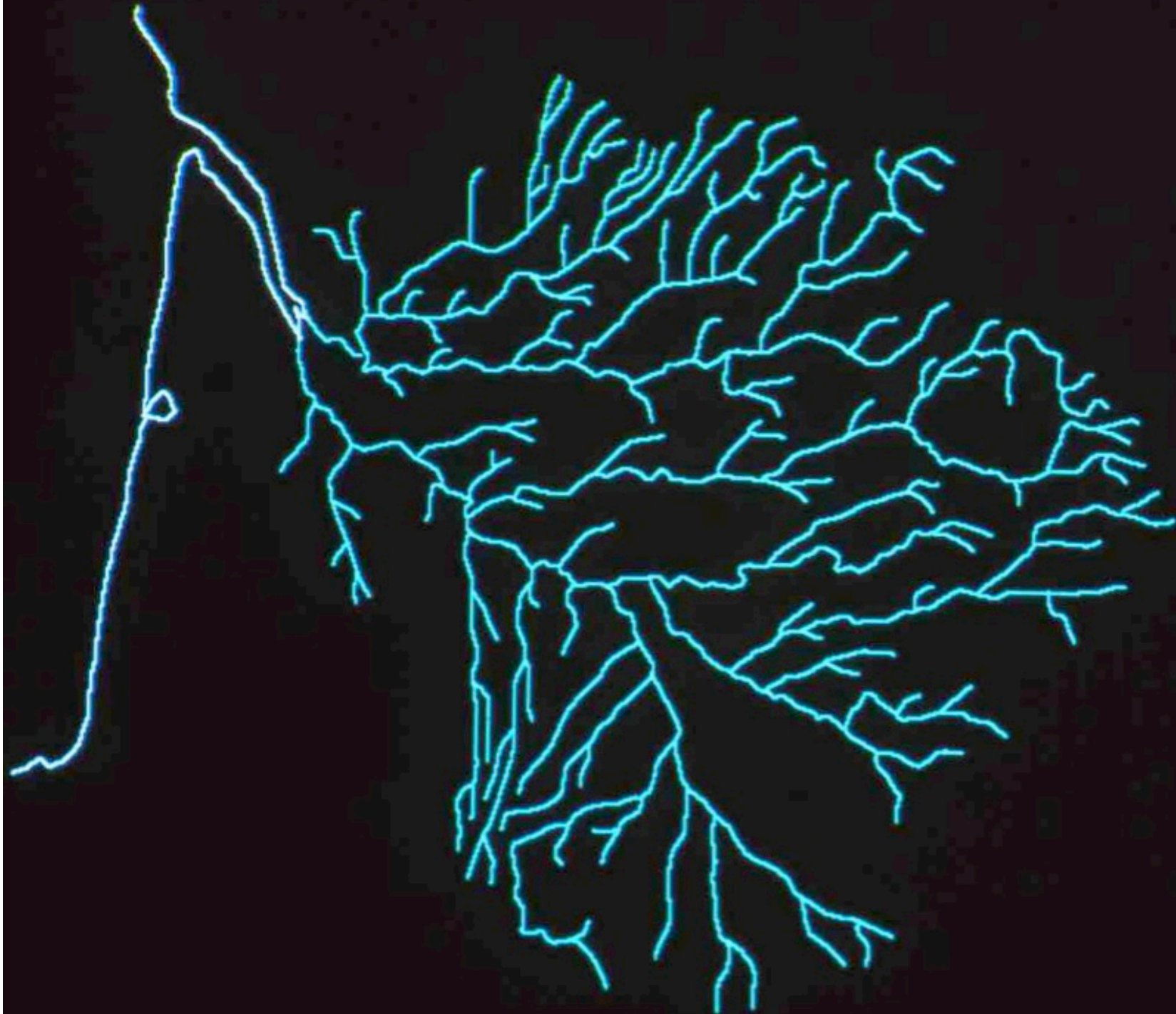


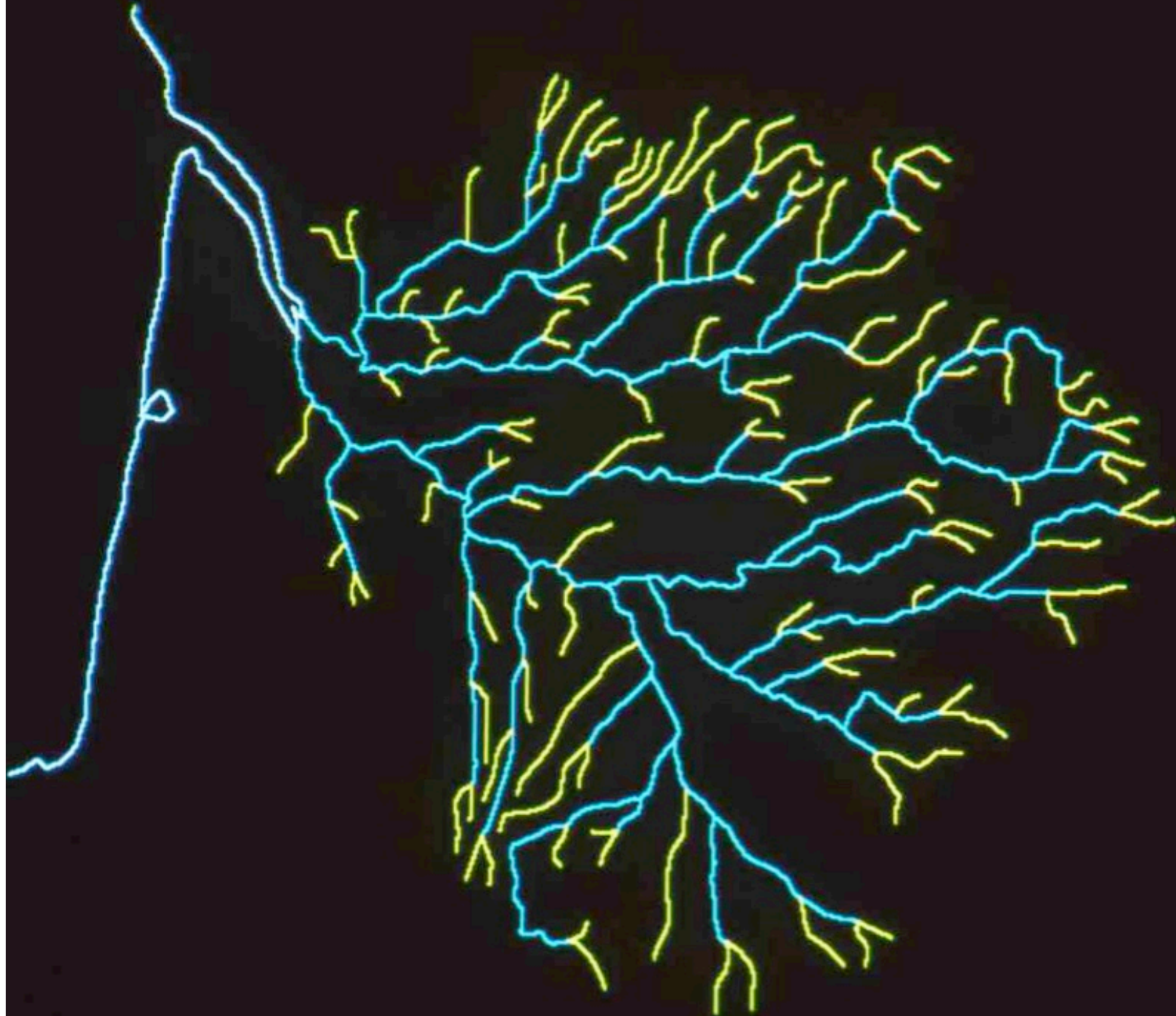
Horton (1945)
Strahler (1952)

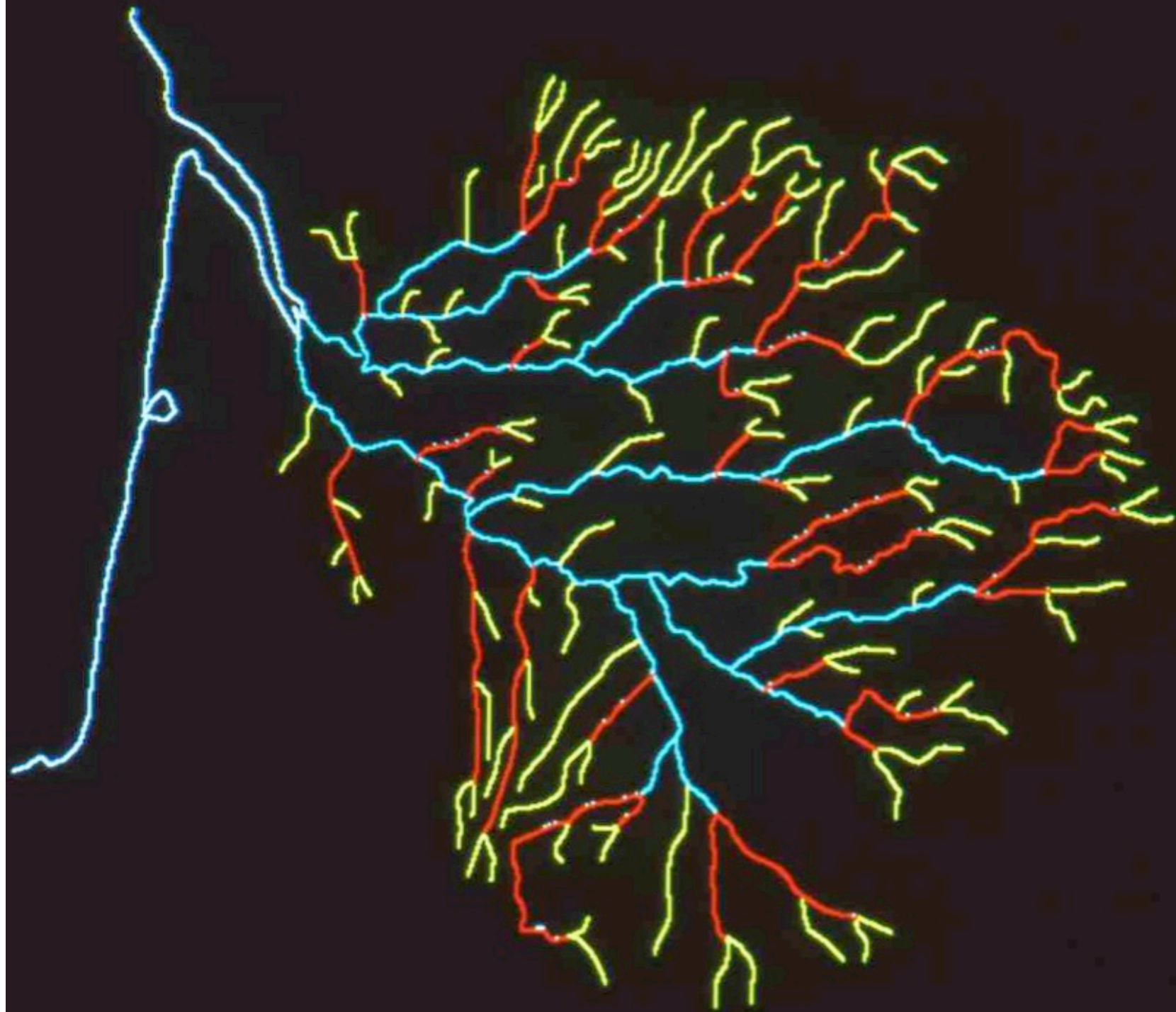
hidrogeología
morfología de las cuencas fluviales

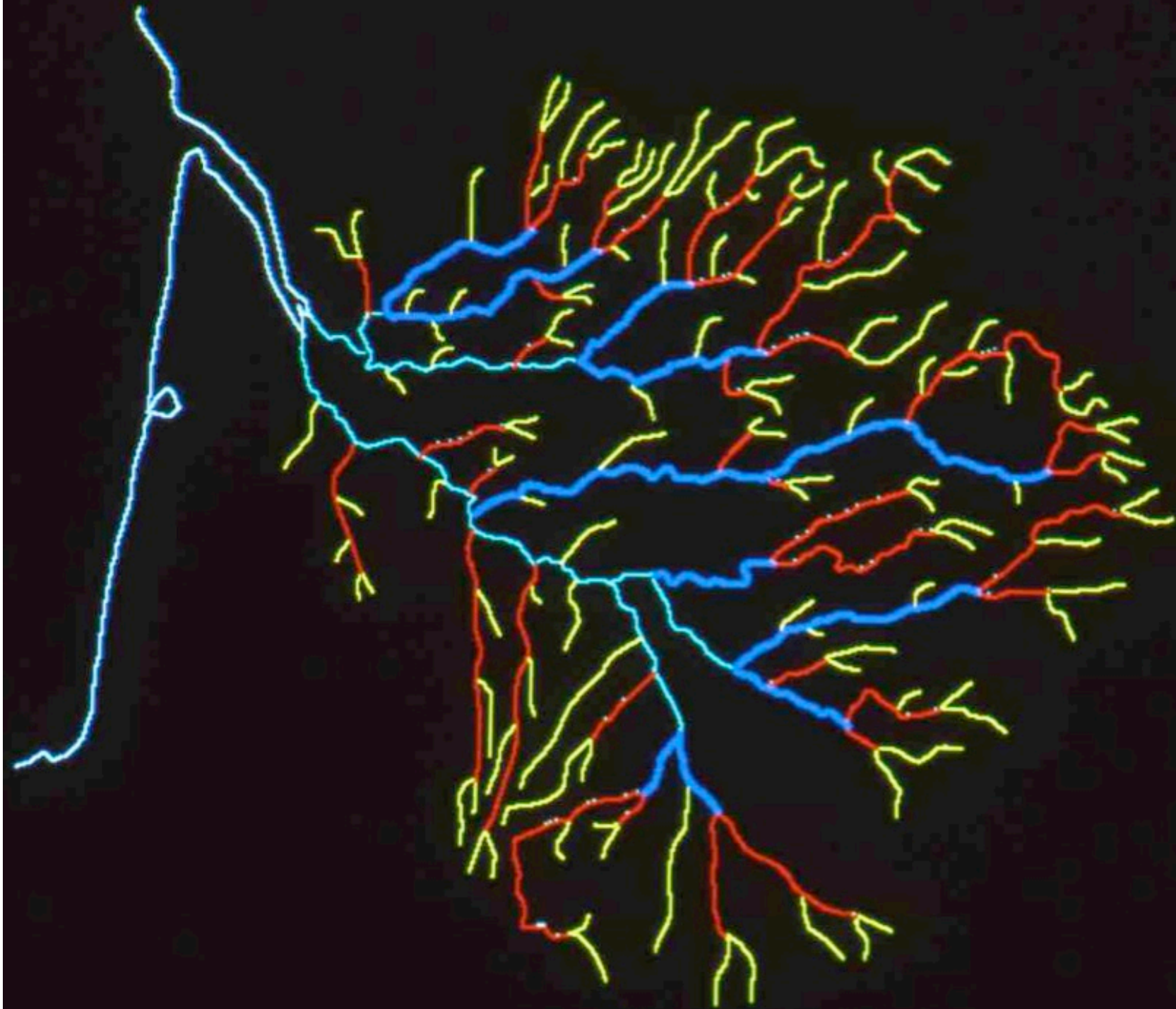
orden de un río

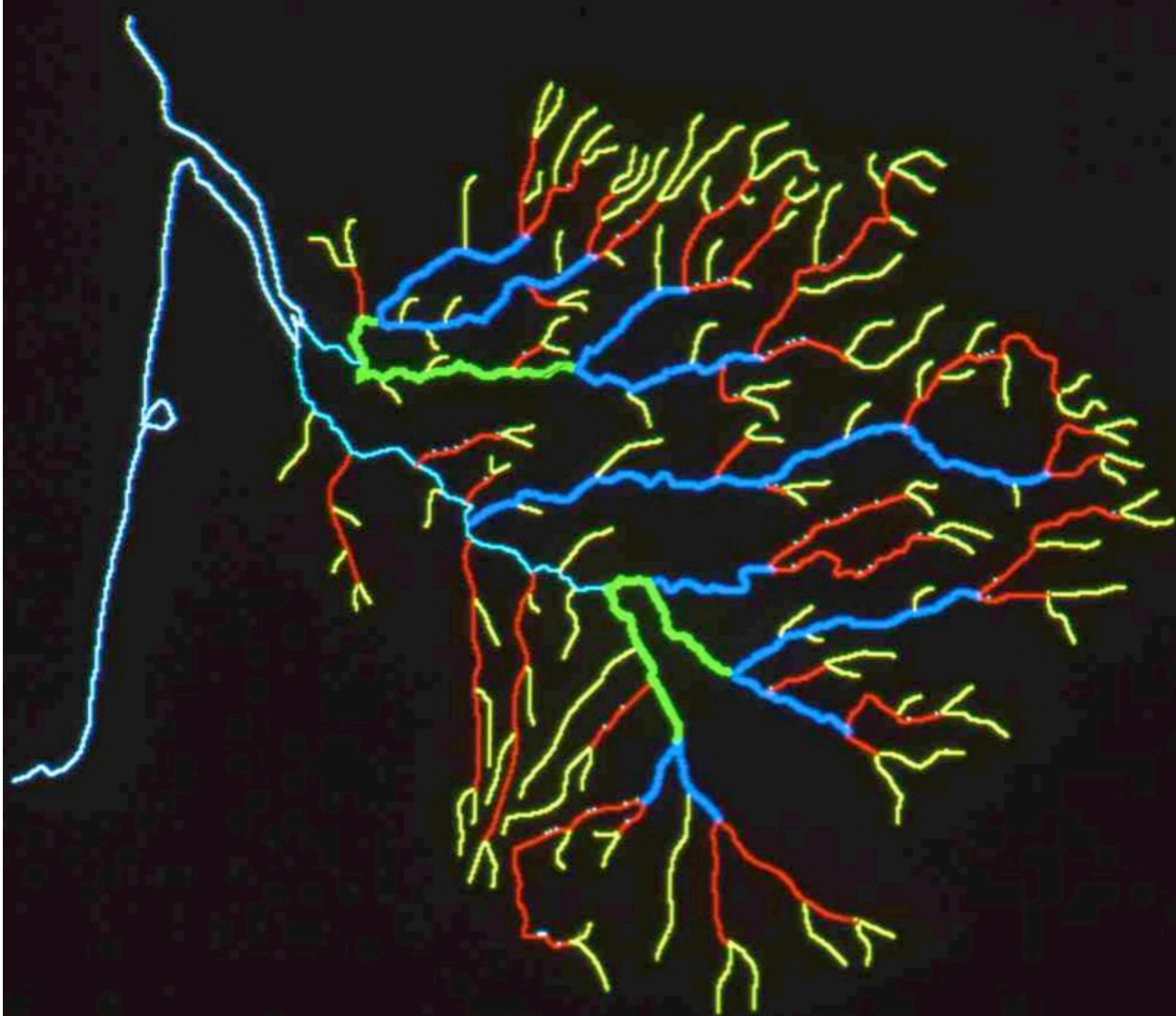


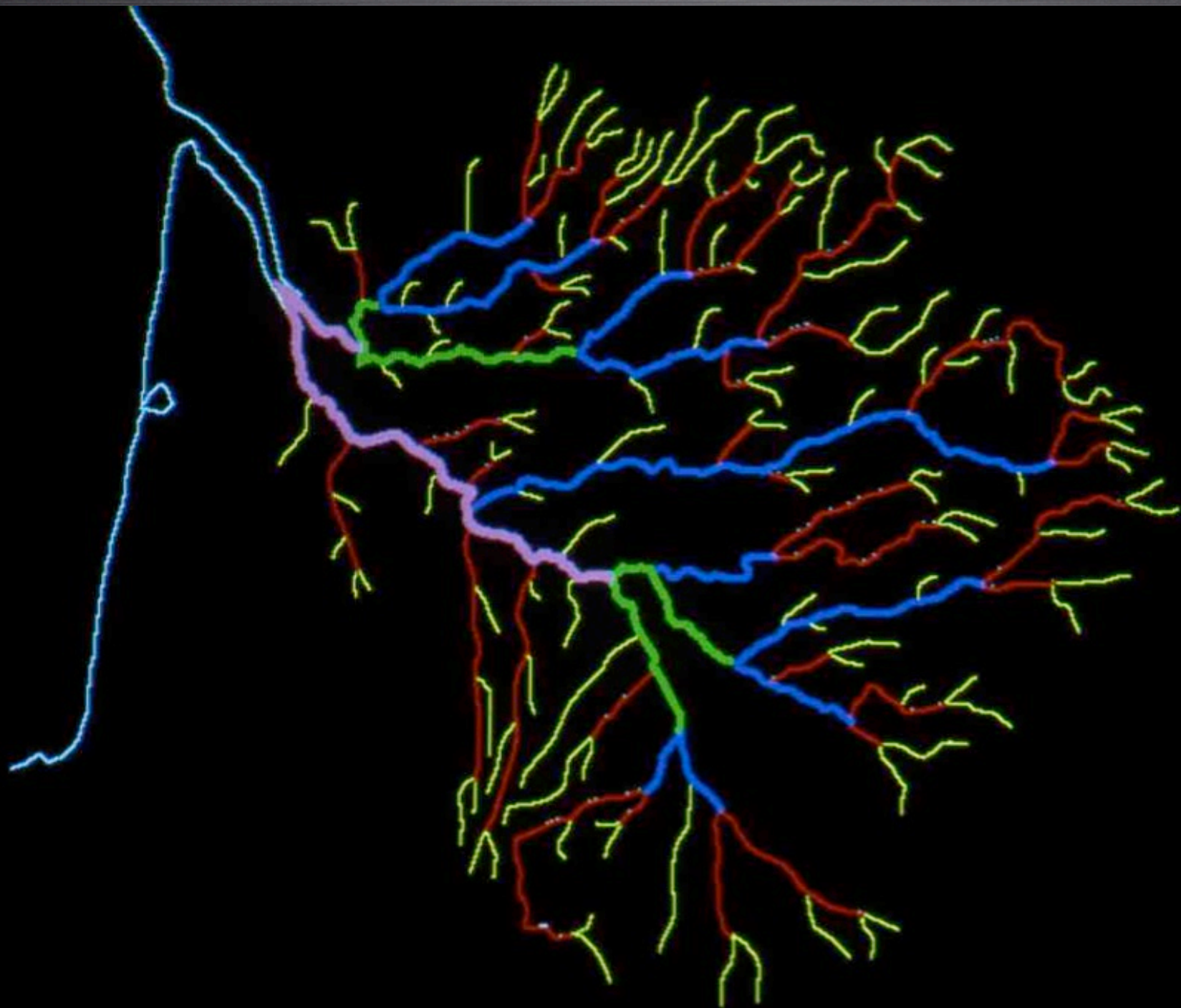


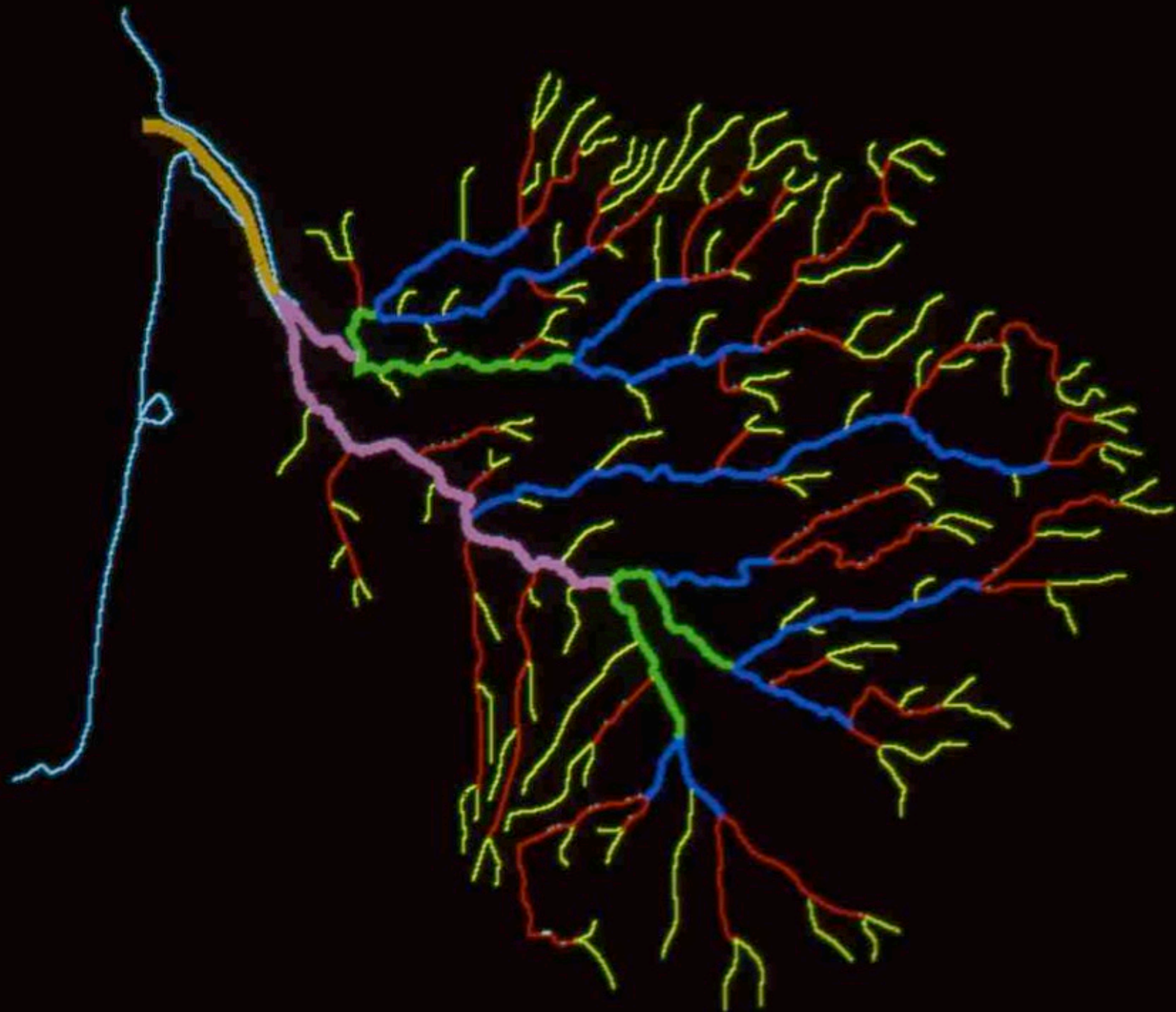


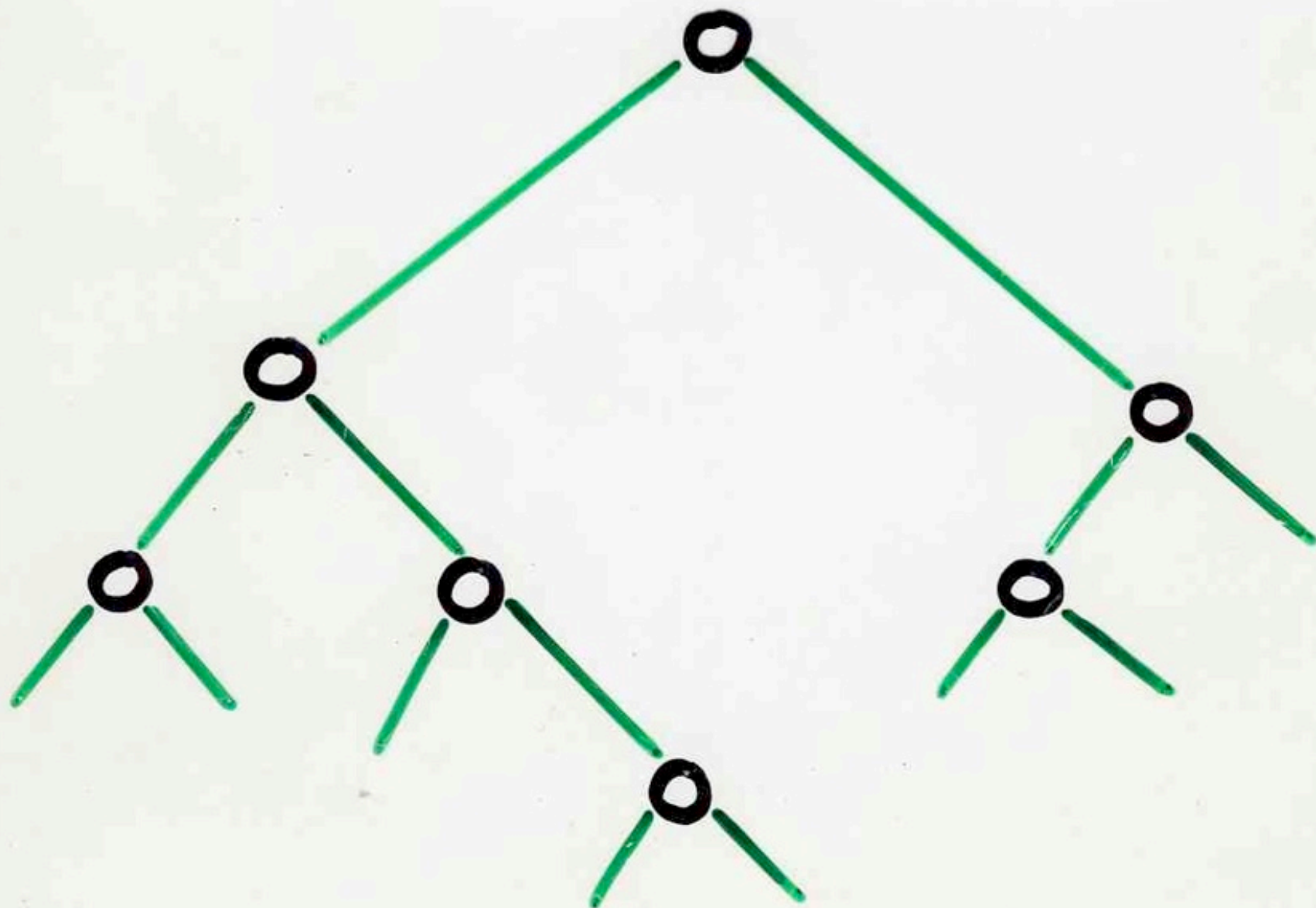




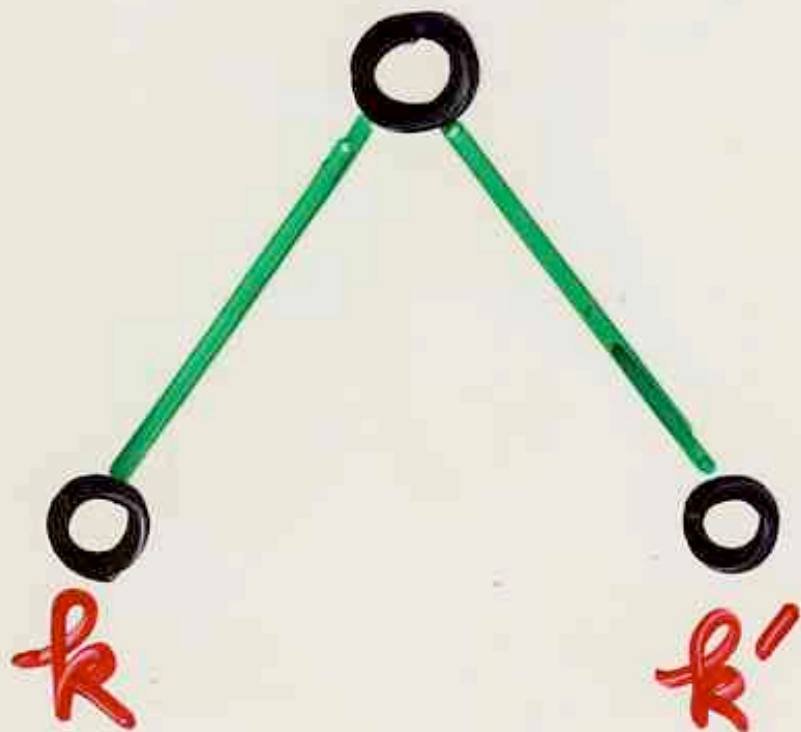




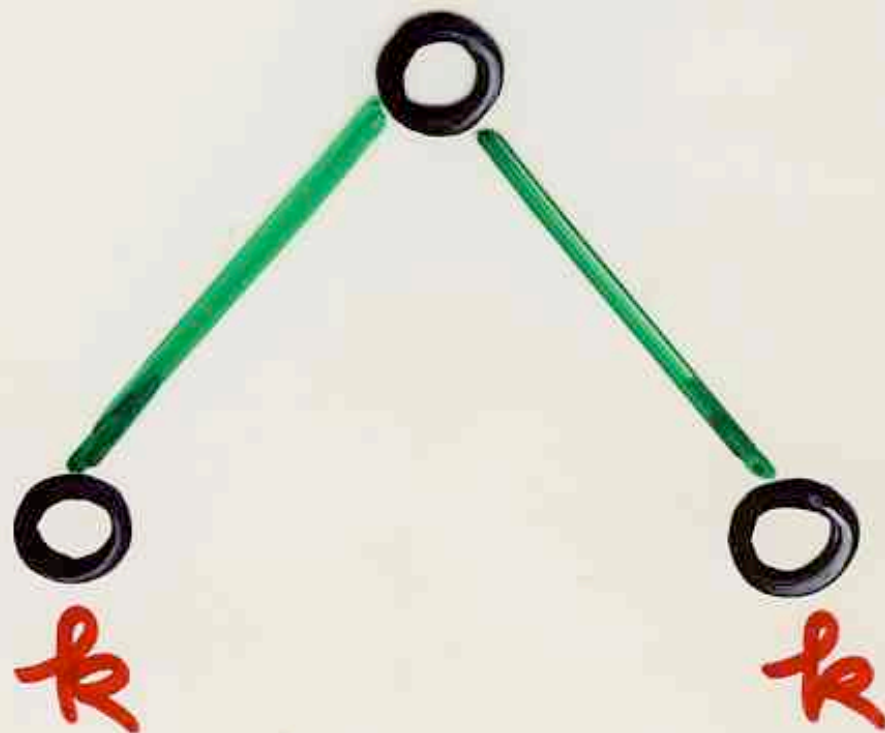




$\max(k, k')$



$k+1$

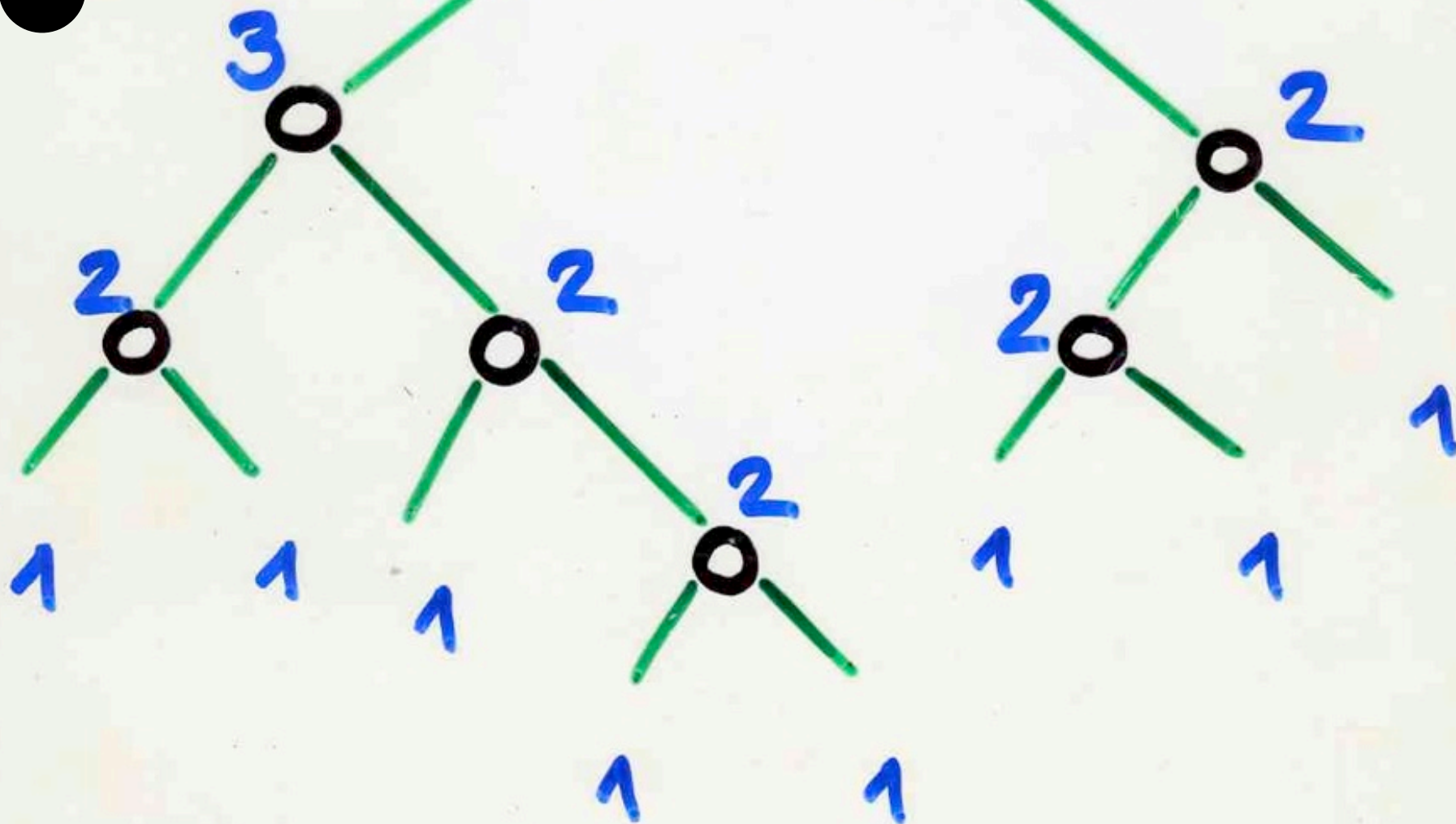


● = número
● mínimo de
● registros

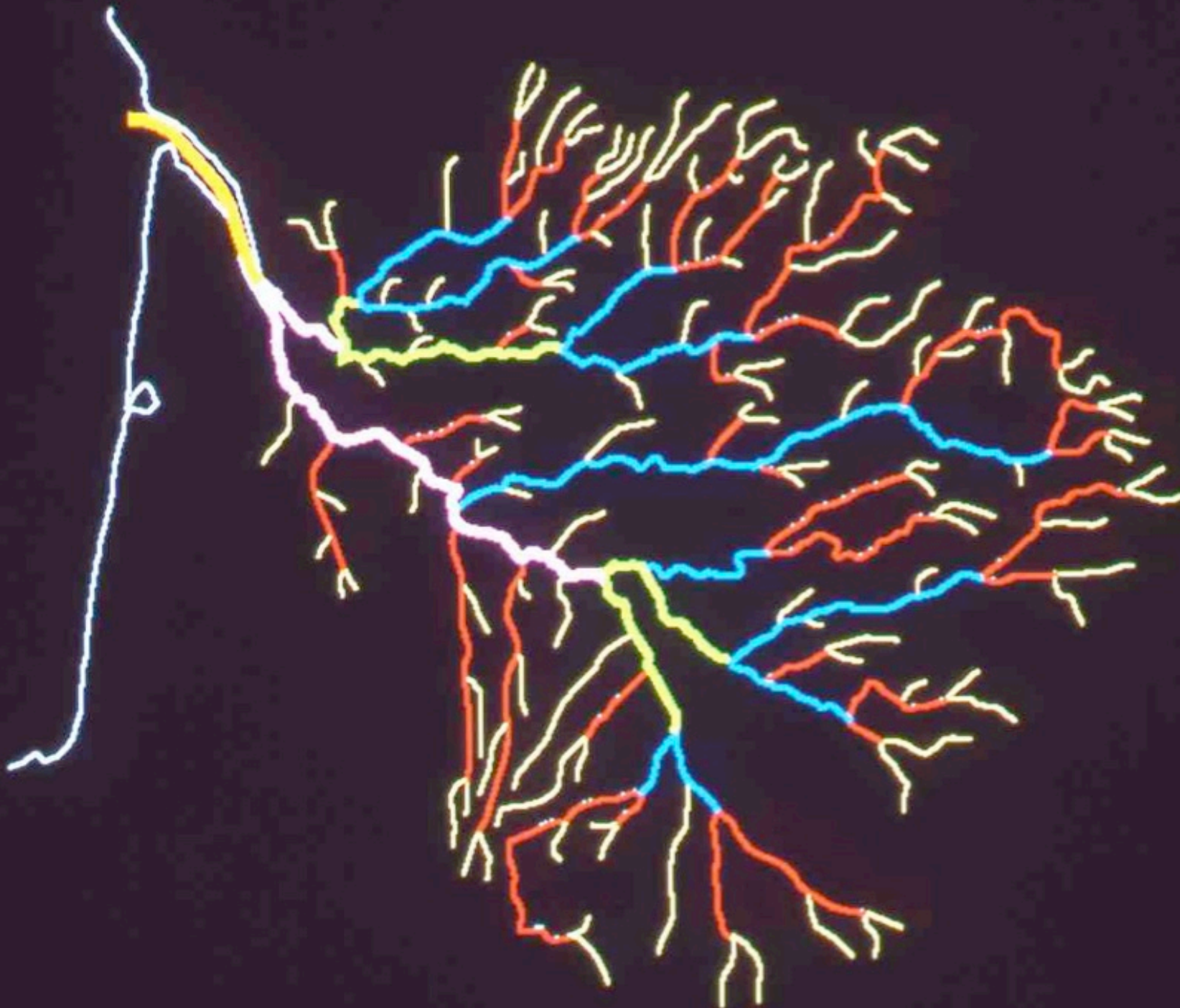
3

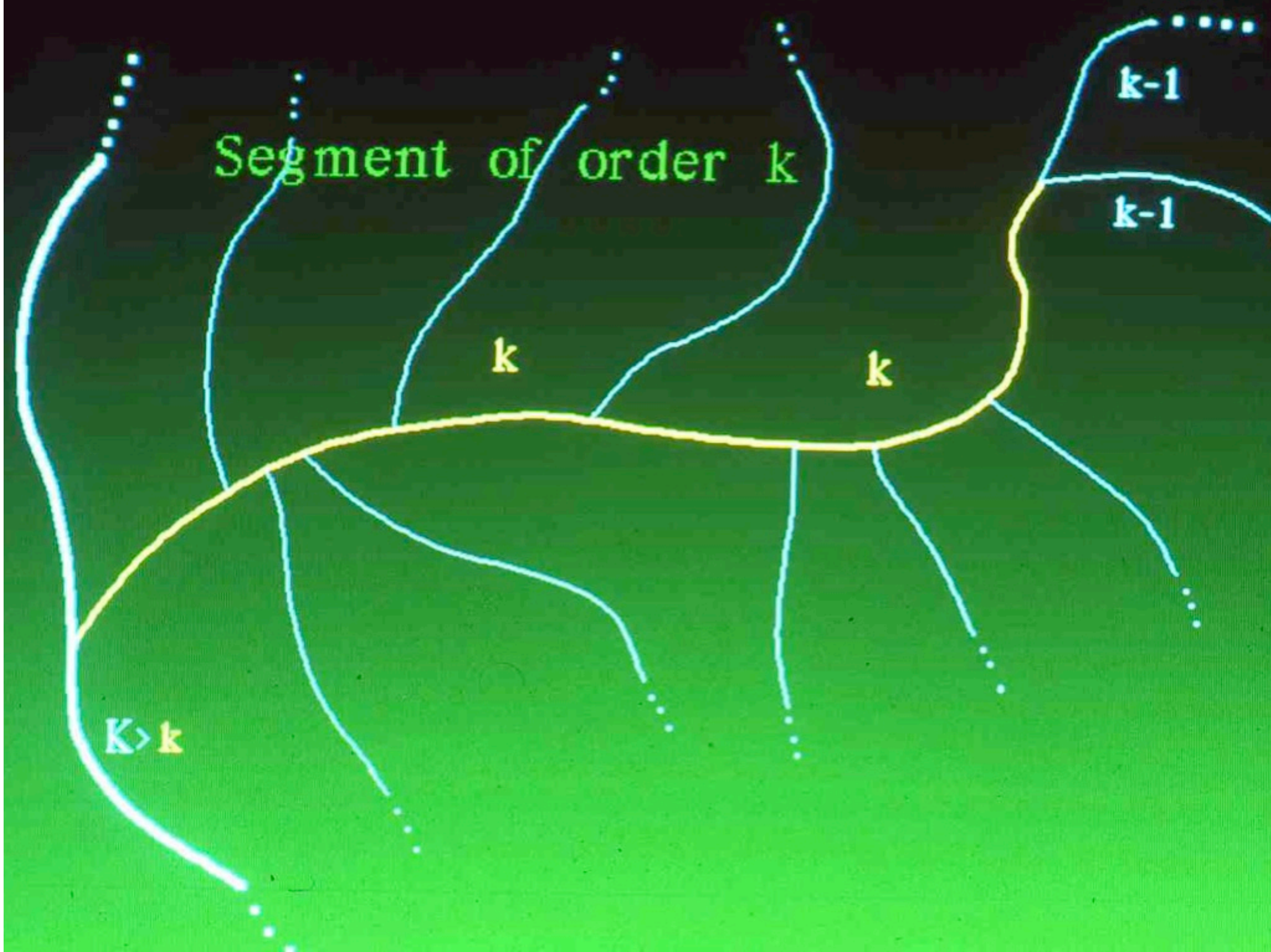
= $St(B)$

nombre de
Strahler



rivière ou segment d'ordre k





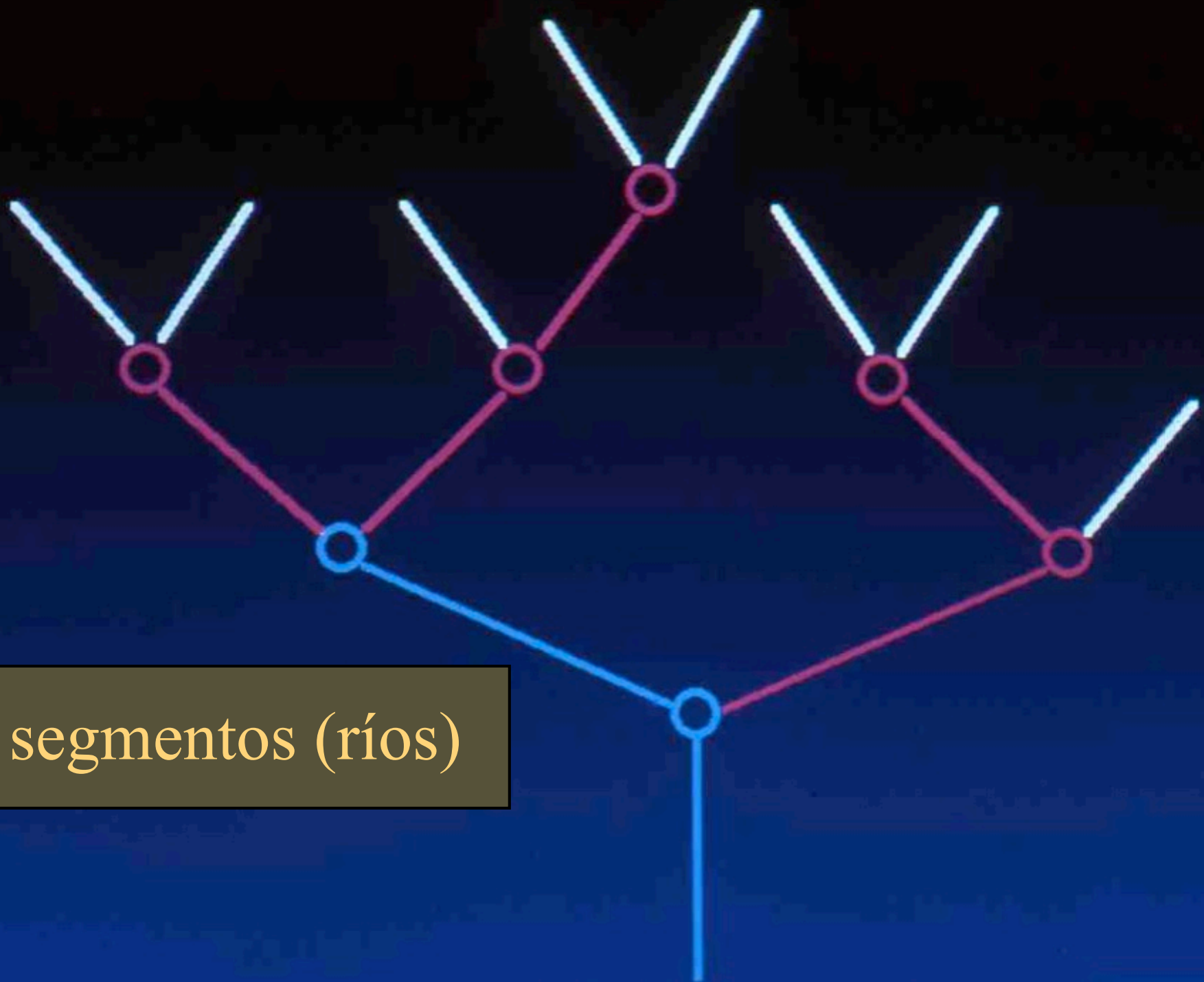
número de ramificación

$$\beta_k = \frac{b_k}{b_{k+1}}$$

$$3 < \beta_k < 5$$

$$b_k =$$

número de segmentos (ríos)
de orden k



segmentos (ríos)

correlación entre la «forma» de una red fluvial y la estructura del subsuelo profundo

Prud'homme, Nadeau, Vigneaux, 1970, 1980

informática gráfica

Imágenes sintetizadas de árboles

matriz de ramificación
de un árbol



LE CORBUSIER

Imágenes sintetizadas de árboles hojas, paisajes...

Anqueis, Eyrolles, Jamey, X.G.V.
SIGGRAPH '89 AIAA

matriz de ramificación
de un árbol

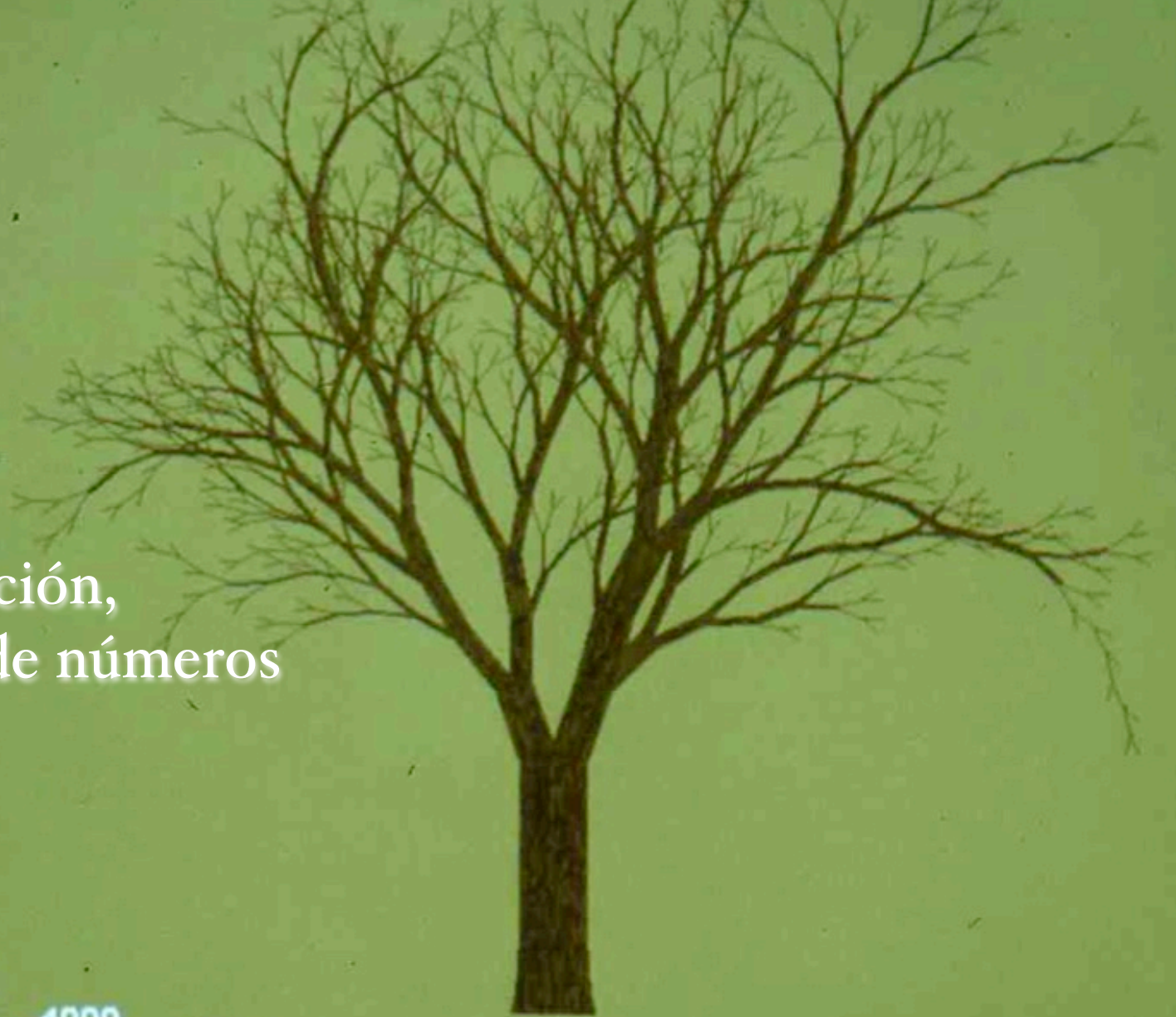


tablero de
probabilidades

$$P_{k,i} = \frac{b_{k,i}}{a_k}$$

bi-orden (k, i)

matriz de ramificación,
un tablero (tabla) de números
fila y columna



2 : 4000	6000									
3 : 2000	3000	5000								
4 : 1000	2000	3000	4000							
5 : 500	1000	2000	3000	3500						
6 : 250	500	1000	2000	3000	3250					
7 : 125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3125				
8 : 63	125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3062			
9 : 31	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3031		
10 : 15	31	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3016	
11 : 7	15	31	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3024

árbol binario perfecto



2 : 0
3 : 0
4 : 0
5 : 0
6 : 0
7 : 0
8 : 0
9 : 0
10 : 0
11 : 0

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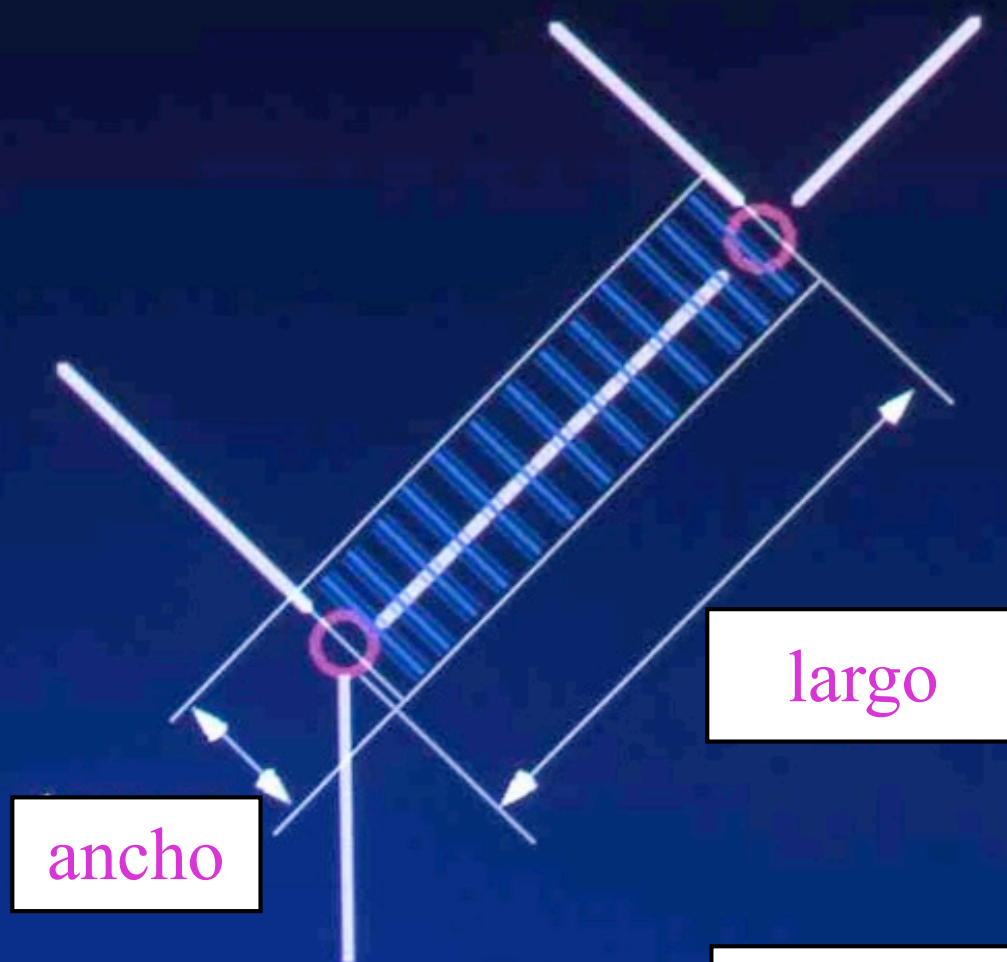
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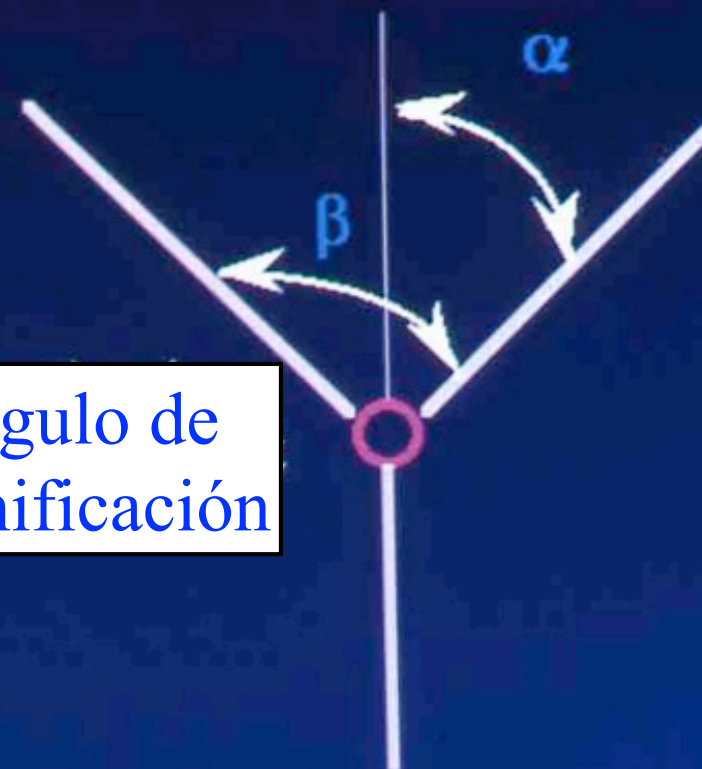
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A\$A

ángulo de
desvío



ángulo de
ramificación



funciones del orden k
et del bi-orden







árbol binario
aleatorio en 3D



mezcla de **matrices**,
mezcla de **formas**
de **árboles binarios**



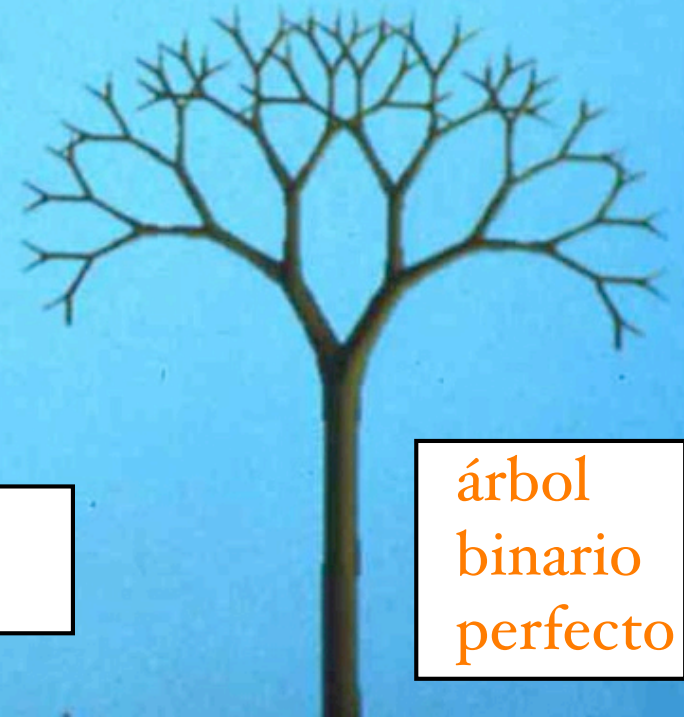
árbol
binario
aleatorio



árbol
binario de
investigación



aleatorio



árbol
binario
perfecto

mezcla de **matrices**,
mezcla de **formas**
de **árboles binarios**



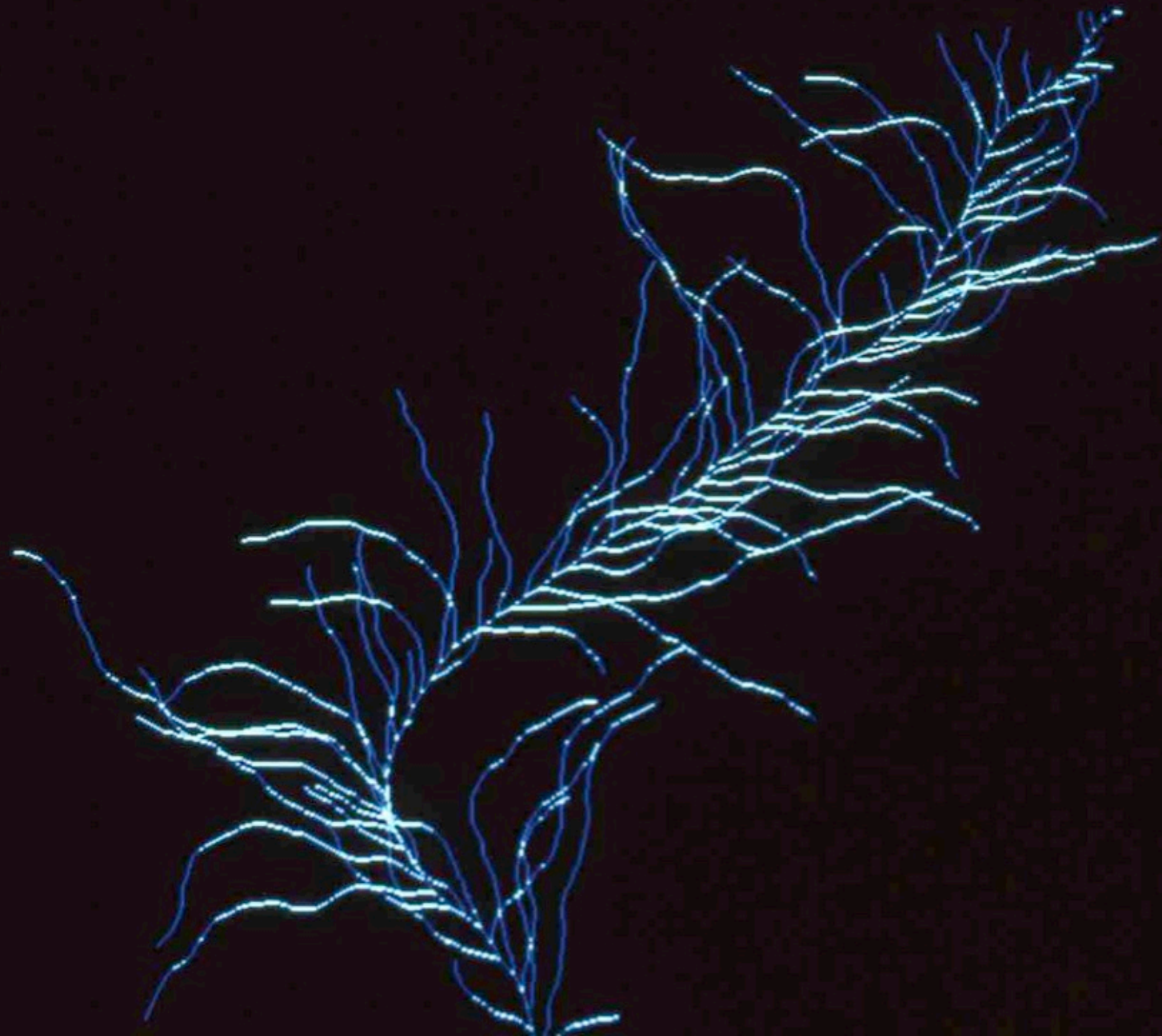
2 : 0	10000									
3 : 0	0	10000								
4 : 0	0	0	10000							
5 : 5000	2500	1250	625	625						
6 : 5000	2500	1250	625	313	312					
7 : 125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3125				
8 : 63	125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3062			
9 : 31	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3031		
10 : 15	31	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	3000	3016	
11 : 7	15	31	63	250	125	500	1000	2000	3000	3009





A\$A

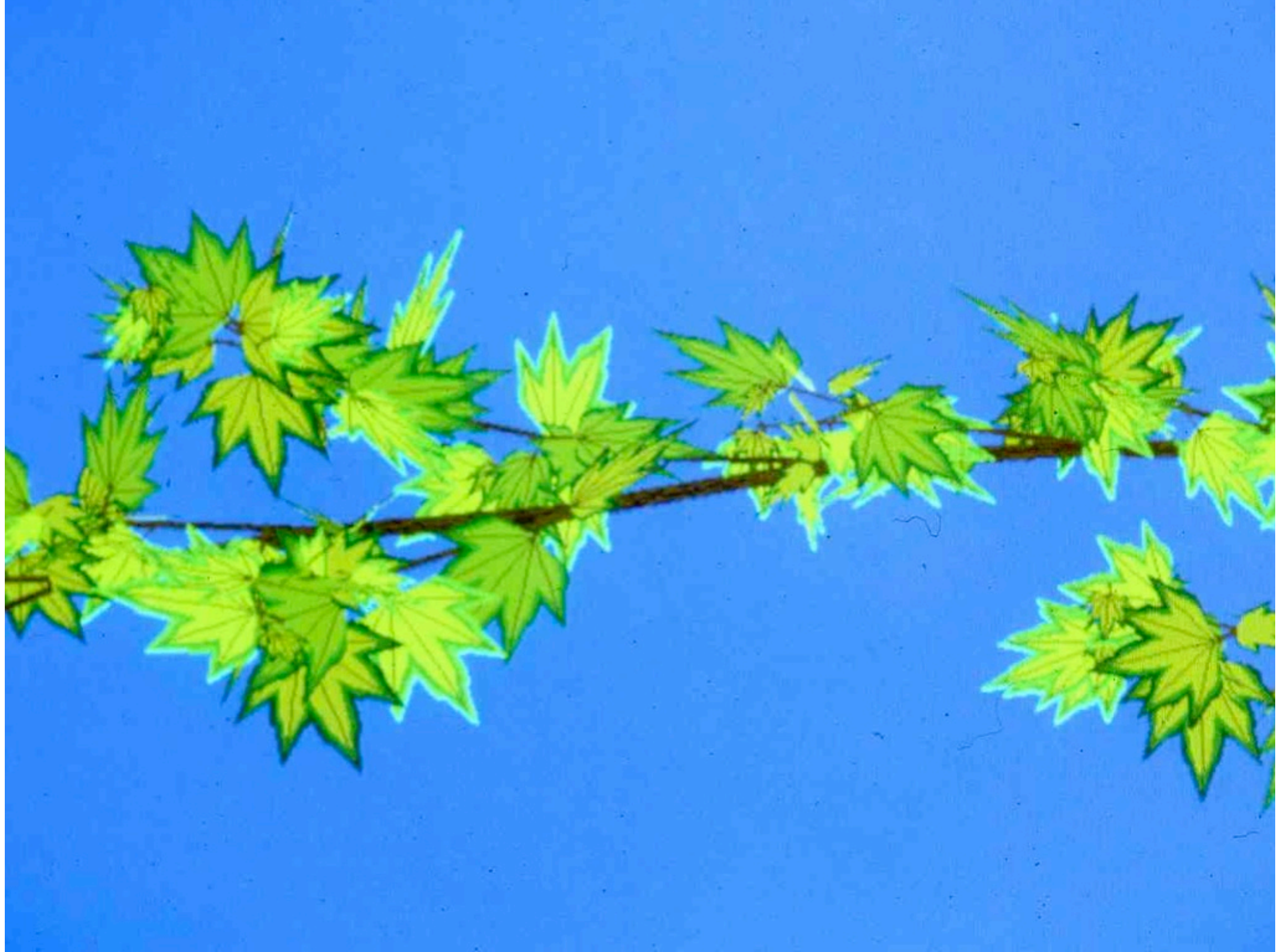














Sí existe alguna belleza en esas imágenes sintetizadas de árboles, ella es sólo un pálido reflejo de la extraordinaria belleza de las matemáticas escondidas detrás de los algoritmos, que generan esas imágenes.

árboles que un artista habría podido dibujar
árboles sin relación con los árboles de la naturaleza

existen modelos matemáticos que simulan
el crecimiento de los árboles en la naturaleza

Nombre de Strahler

moyen

parmi tous les arbres binaires
ayant n sommets

$$St_n = \log_4 n + f(\log_4 n) + o(1)$$

Flejolet, Raoult, Vuillemin (1979)
Kemp (1979)

f

función periódica

Teoría de los números

$T(n) =$ número total de 1 en
las escrituras binarias de
los números $1, 2, \dots, (n-1)$.

série génératrice

función generatriz

$S_{n,k}$ = nombre d'arbres binaires B
ayant n sommets (internes)
et nombre de Strahler
 $st(B) = k$

$$S_k(t) = \sum_{k \geq 0} S_{n,k} t^n$$

série formelle

$$S_1 = 1$$

$$S_2 = \frac{t}{1 - 2t}$$

$$S_3 = \frac{t^3}{1 - 6t + 10t^2 - 4t^3}$$

$$S_4 = \frac{t^7}{1 - 14t + 78t^2 - 220t^3 + 330t^4 - 252t^5 + 84t^6 - 8t^7}$$



Pafnuty Tchebychev
(1887-1920)

polynômes de
Tchebychev

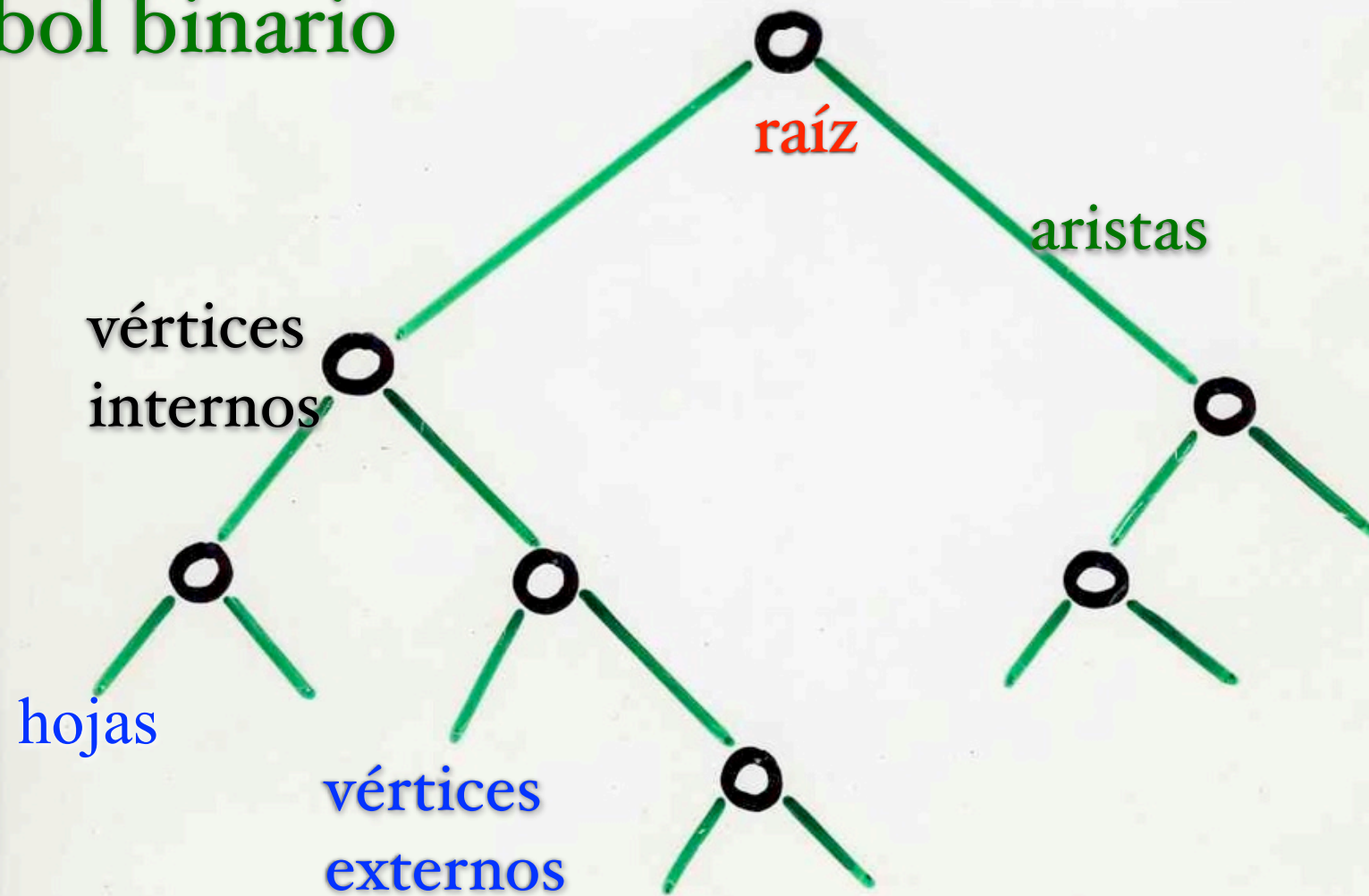
Trigonométrie

$$\sin(n+1)\theta = (\sin\theta) \mathbf{U}_n(\cos\theta)$$

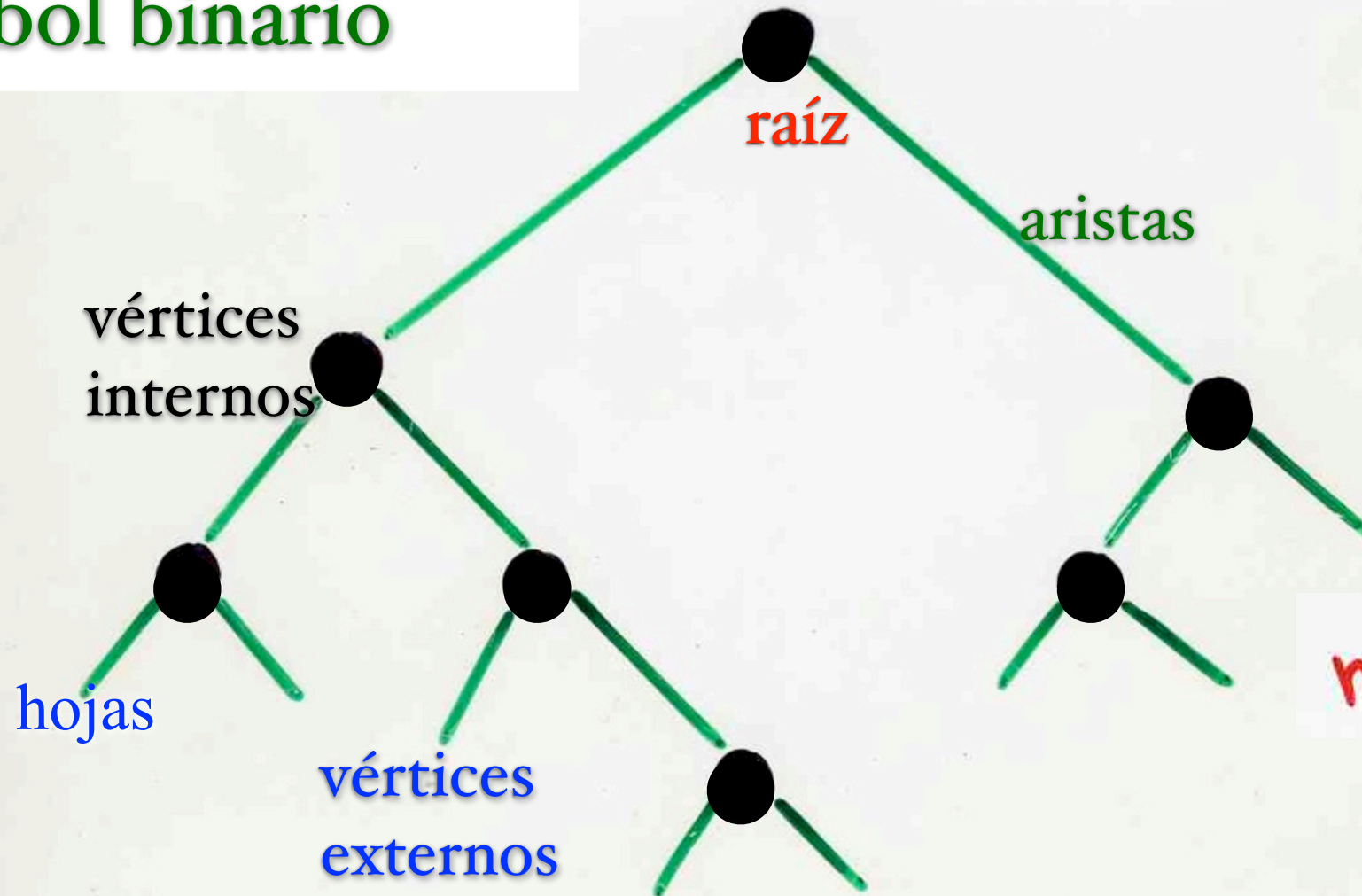


Contar
los árboles ...

árbol binario



árbol binario



$n = 7$

(entonces $n + 1$ hojas)
o vértices externos

$$C_n =$$

número de árboles binarios
con n vértices internos

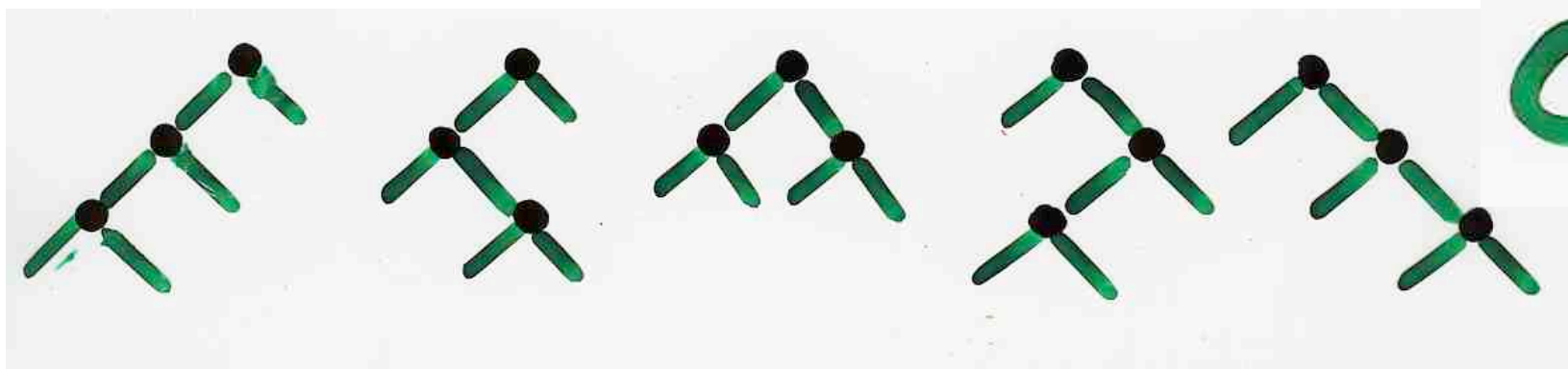




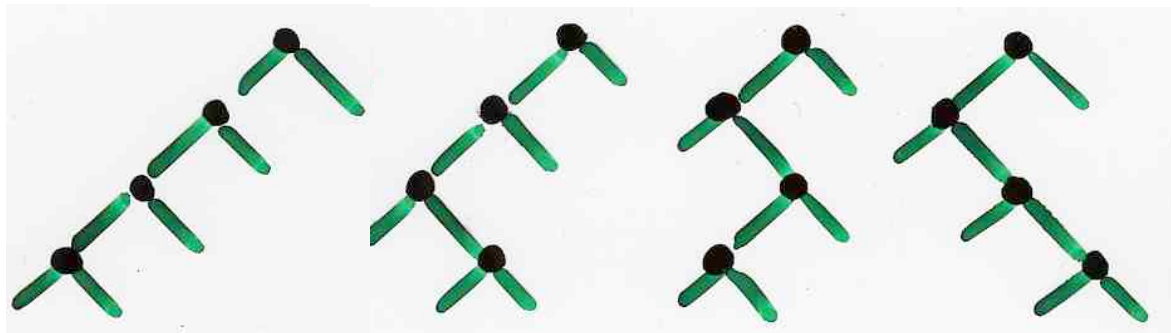
$$C_1 = 1$$



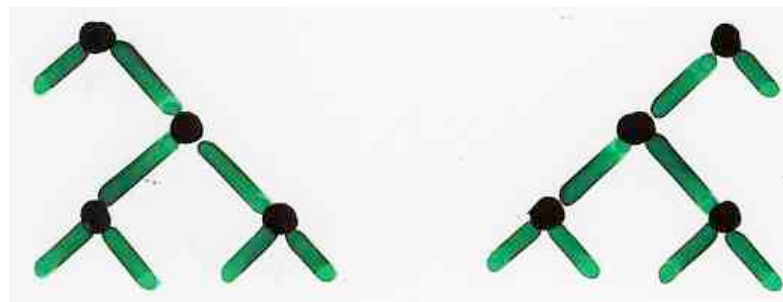
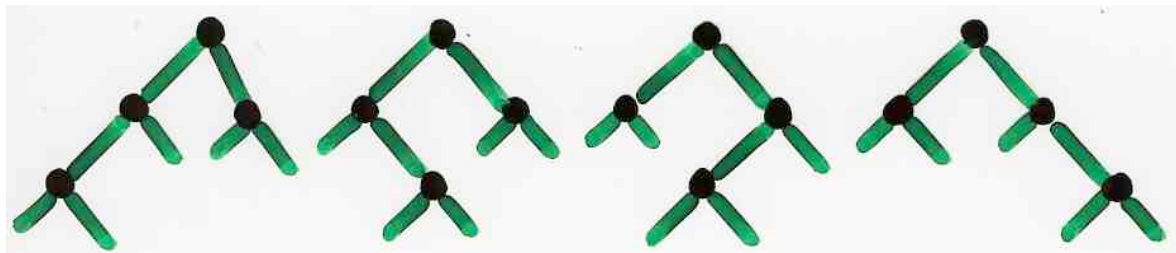
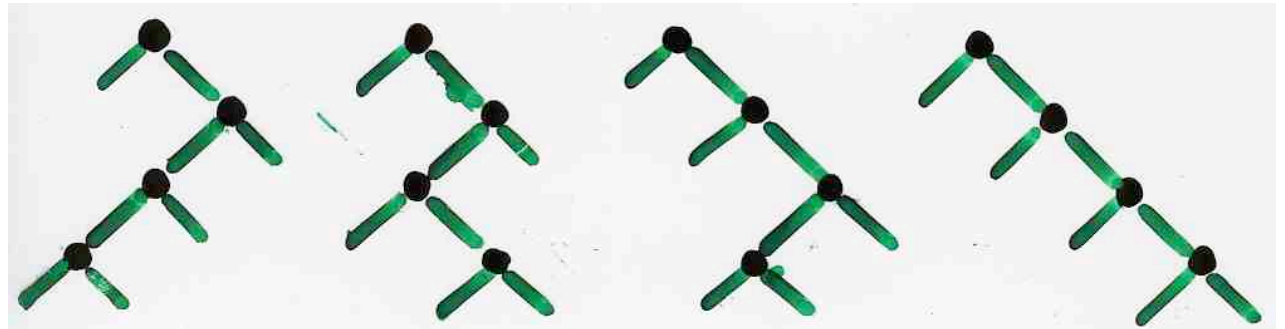
$$C_2 = 2$$



$$C_3 = 5$$



$$C_4 = 14$$



Una fórmula para los números de Catalan

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$$

Coeficientes binomiales

$$= \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)! n!}$$
$$n! = 1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n$$

factorial n

el producto 1 (multiplicado) por 2, por 3,...por n

$$C_4 = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}$$

$$= 14$$

1 1 2 5 14 42

número de Catalan



E. Catalan
(1814 - 1894)

Geht, und steht hier auf 8 nicht liegenden Stellen geschrieben. Auf der Diagonalen I. a_1^1 ; II. a_2^1, a_1^2 ; III. a_3^1, a_2^2, a_1^3 ; IV. $a_4^1, a_3^2, a_2^3, a_1^4$; V. $a_5^1, a_4^2, a_3^3, a_2^4, a_1^5$

Wenn hier ein Punkt hier 3 Diagonalen in 4 Triangula geschrieben, und steht hier auf 14 liegenden Stellen geschrieben.

Man ist hier ganz Generaliter. In ein Polygonen bei n Seiten
 sind $n-3$ Diagonalen in $n-2$ Triangula geschrieben, auf
 bei beliebig liegenden Stellen, selbst geschrieben.

Es ist nun die Aufgabe diese liegenden Stellen = x

zu finden

Wenn $n = 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, \dots$

ist $x = 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, \dots$

Daraus sieht man den Zusammenhang. Generaliter
 ist

$$x = \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 14 \cdot 18 \cdot 22 \cdot \dots \cdot (4n-10)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1)} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

$$1 \cdot 6 \quad 5 = 2 \cdot \frac{12}{4}, \quad 14 = 5 \cdot \frac{14}{3}, \quad 42 = 14 \cdot \frac{14}{3}, \quad 132 = 42 \cdot \frac{14}{3}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \quad \text{und} \quad n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n$$

un poco de historia ...

Una carta olvidada de Euler
a Christian Goldbach....

Berlín, 4 de Septiembre de 1751

Leonhard
Euler
1707 - 1783







Leonh. Euler 300

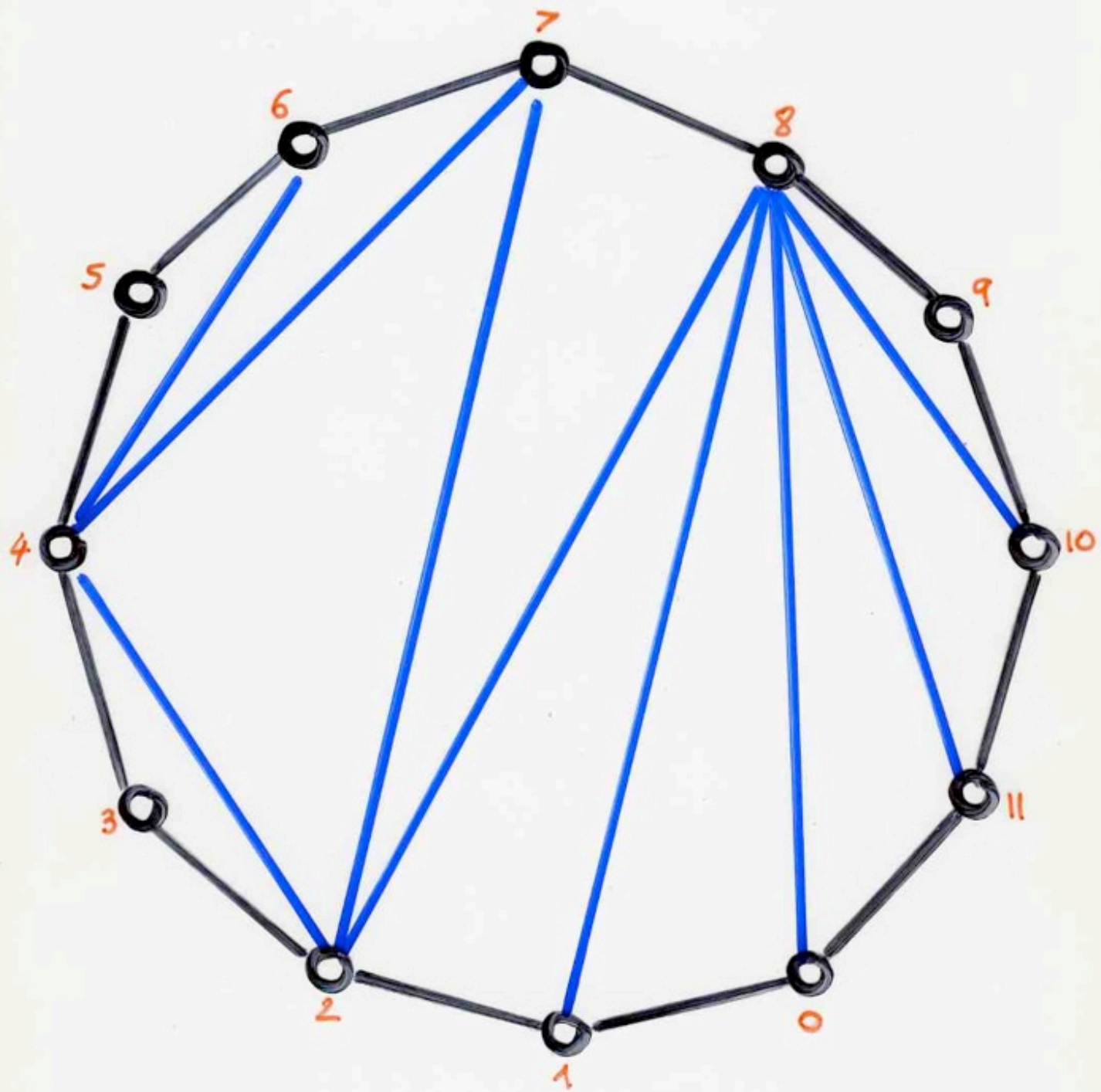
300. Geburtstag

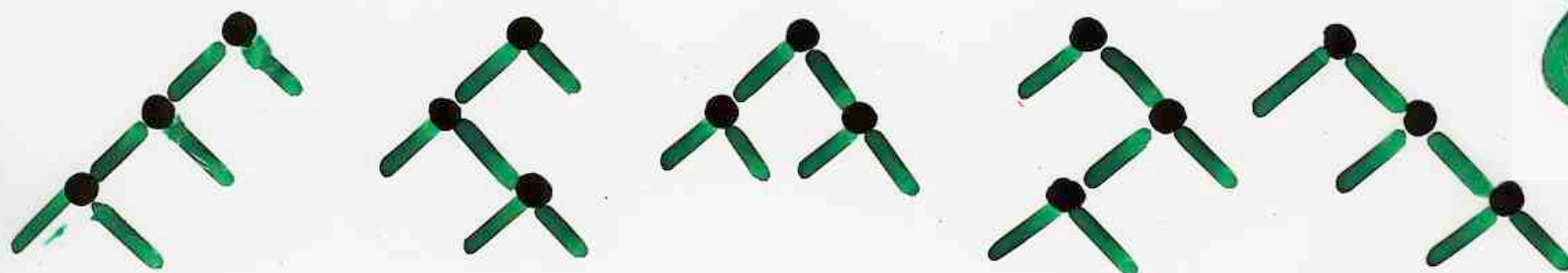
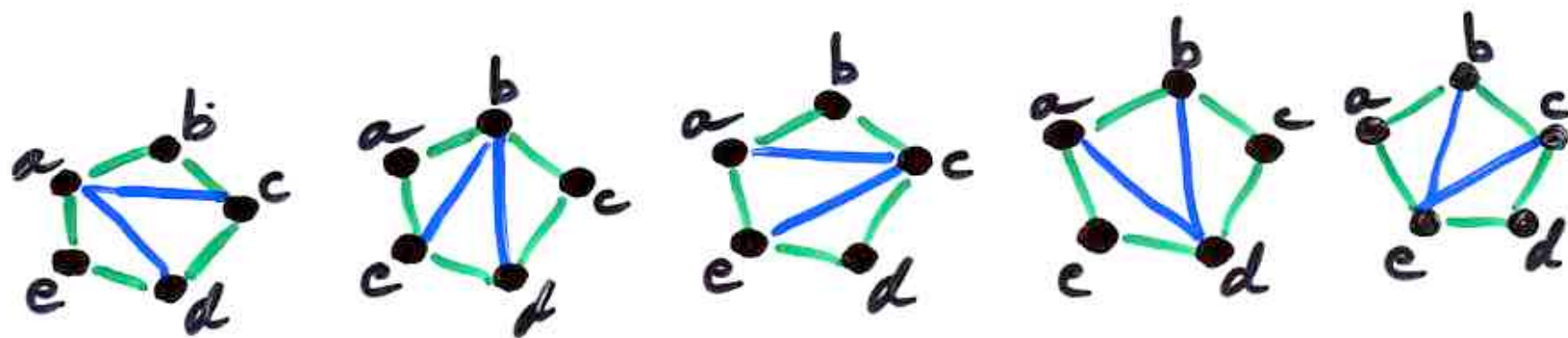
300^{ème} anniversaire

300^º anniversario

300th anniversary







$$C_3 = 5$$

vermuthet, dass die
Mittel ist, wenn die
Proportion

$$\frac{1 - 2a - \sqrt{1 - 4a^2}}{2a^2}$$

$$1 + 2a + 5a^2 + 14a^3 + 42a^4 + 132a^5 + \text{etc}$$

gemacht, dass

$$1 + 2a + 5a^2 + 14a^3 + 42a^4 + 132a^5 + \text{etc} = \frac{1 - 2a - \sqrt{1 - 4a^2}}{2a^2}$$

$$\text{also wenn } a = \frac{1}{4} \text{ ist } 1 + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{5}{16} + \frac{14}{64} + \frac{42}{256} + \text{etc} = 1$$

Die hier erwähnte Leistung ist für die
unsterbliche Aufzeichnung gefasst, und
es ist die Idee, mit der ich die
Lebenszeit zu beenden

von Joseph Euler

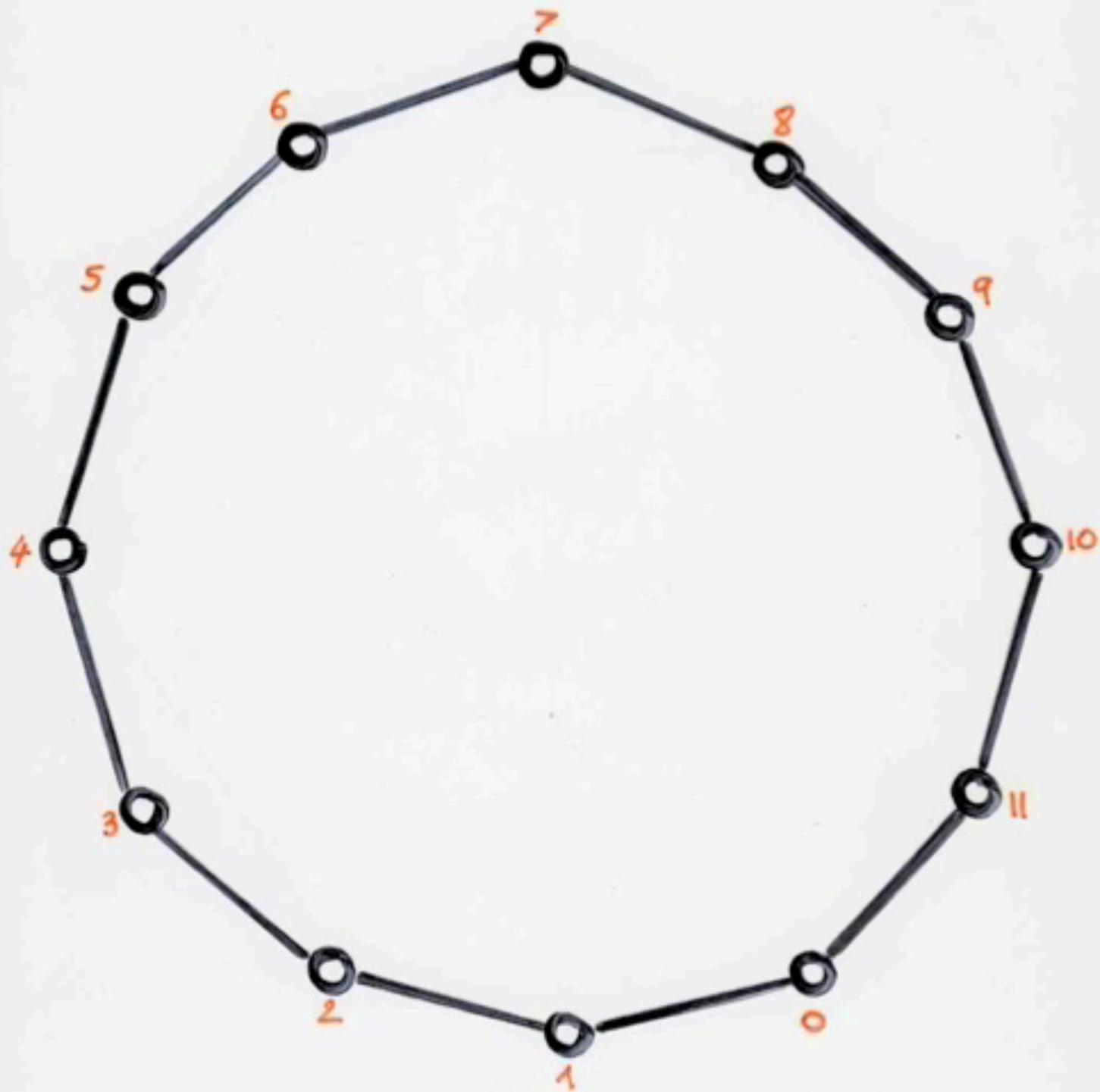
10. 2. 4. Sept
1751.

4 Sept 1751
Berlin

gefangen in
Euler

bijección

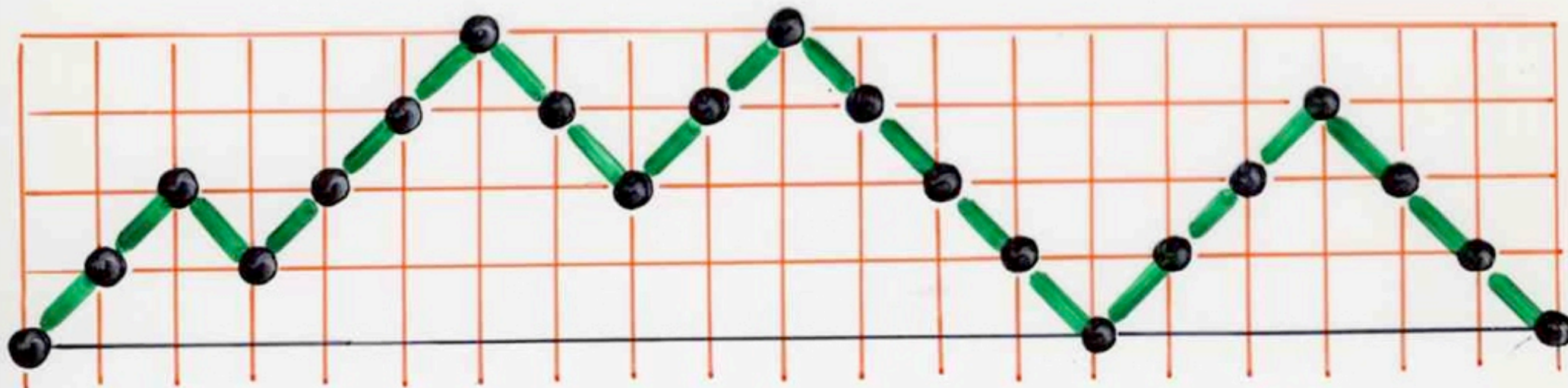
De las Triangulaciones
a los árboles binarios



¿Cómo demostrar la relación existente entre la distribución de los números de Strahler y los polinomios de Tchebychef?

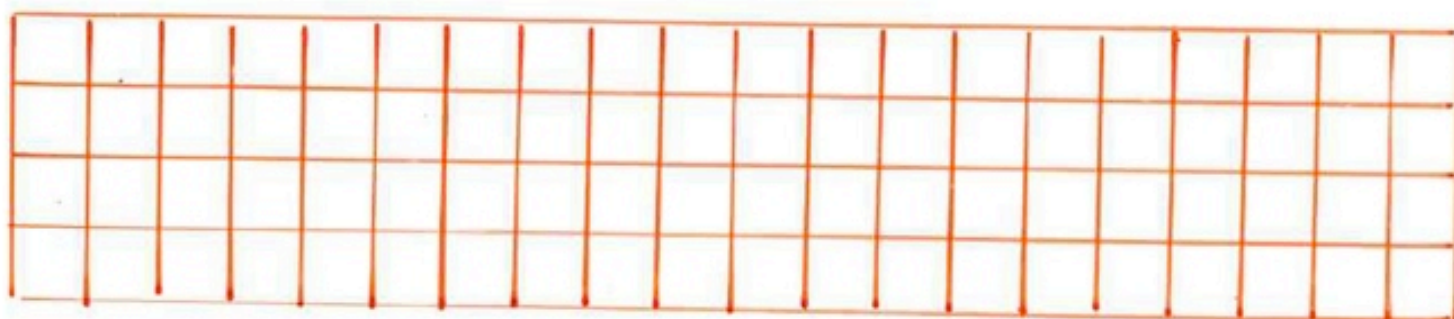
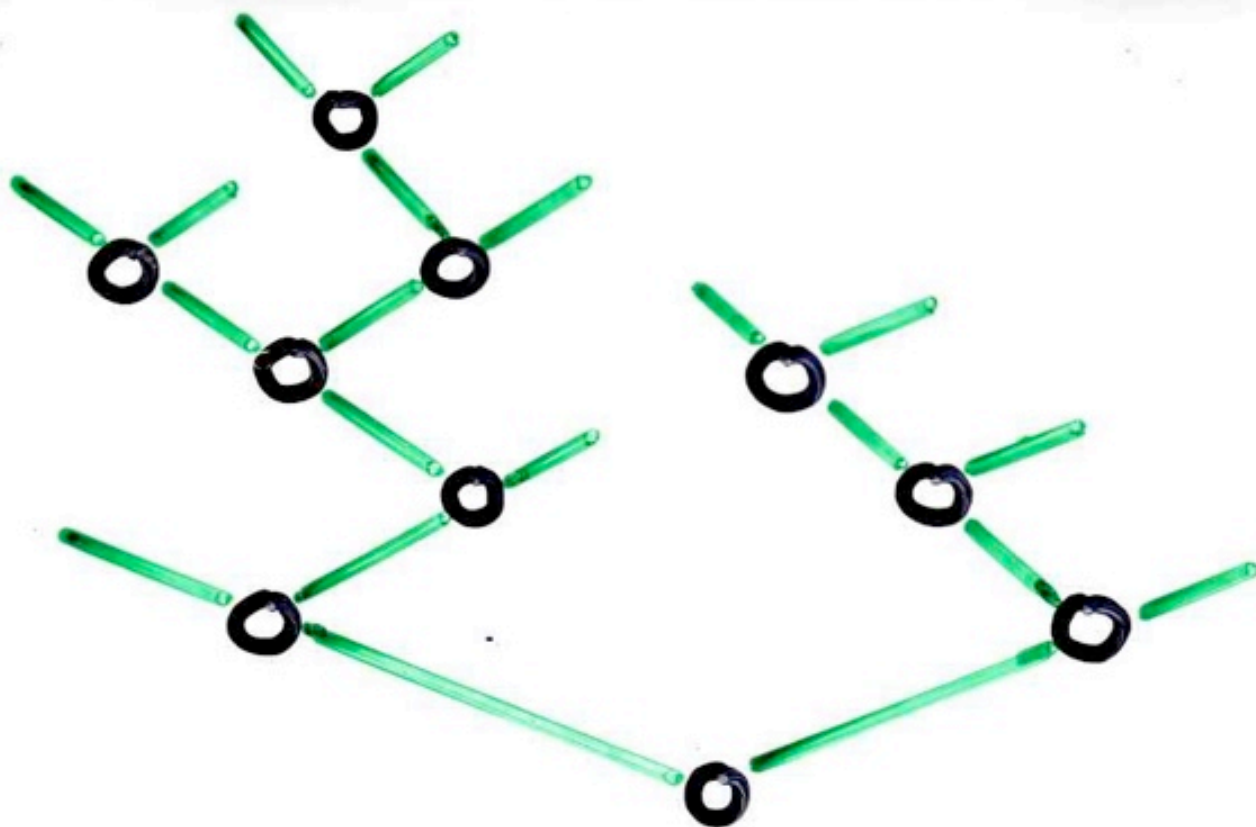
$$S_k(t) = \sum_{k \geq 0} S_{n,k} t^n$$

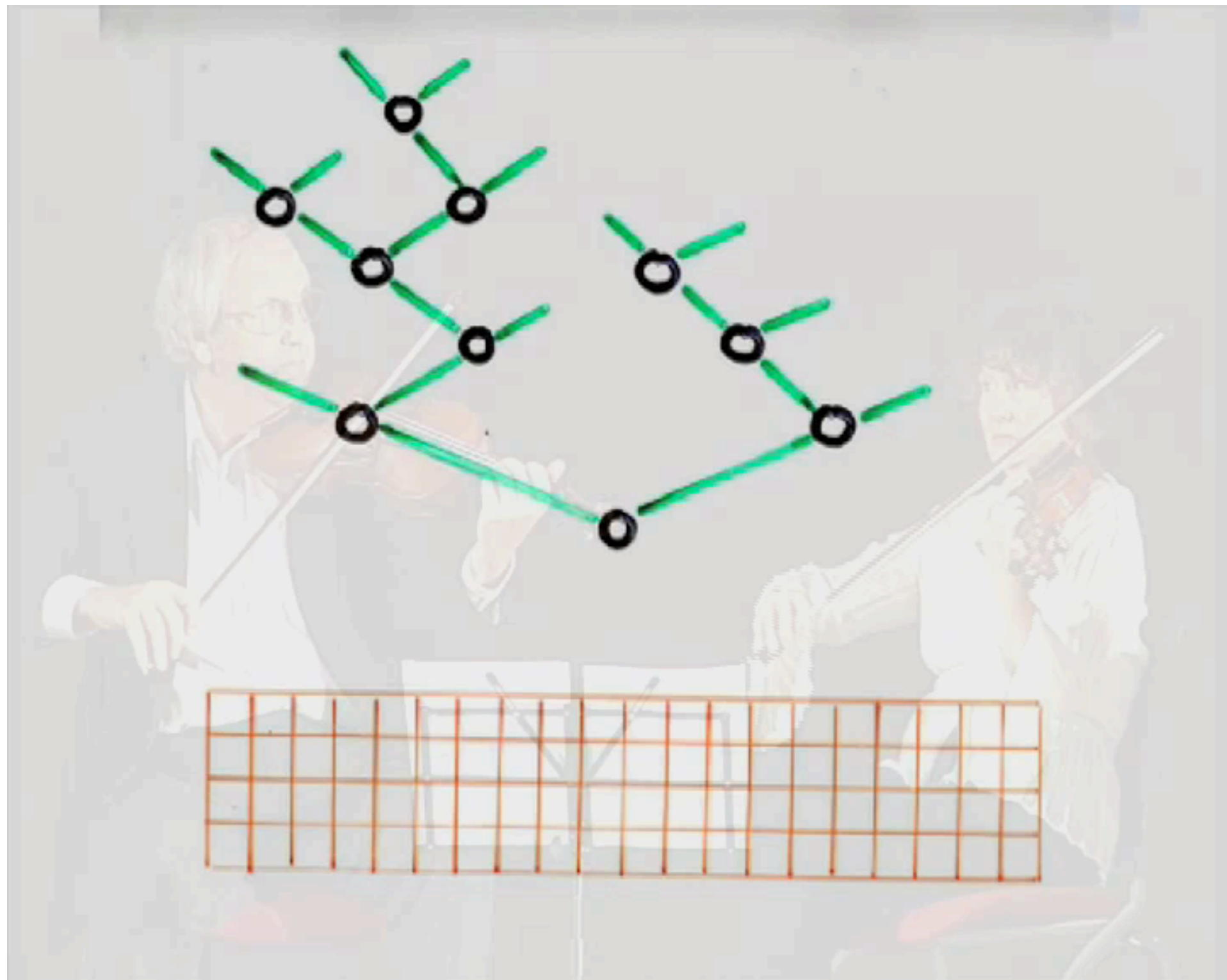
$$\sin(n+1)\theta = (\sin\theta) U_n(\cos\theta)$$

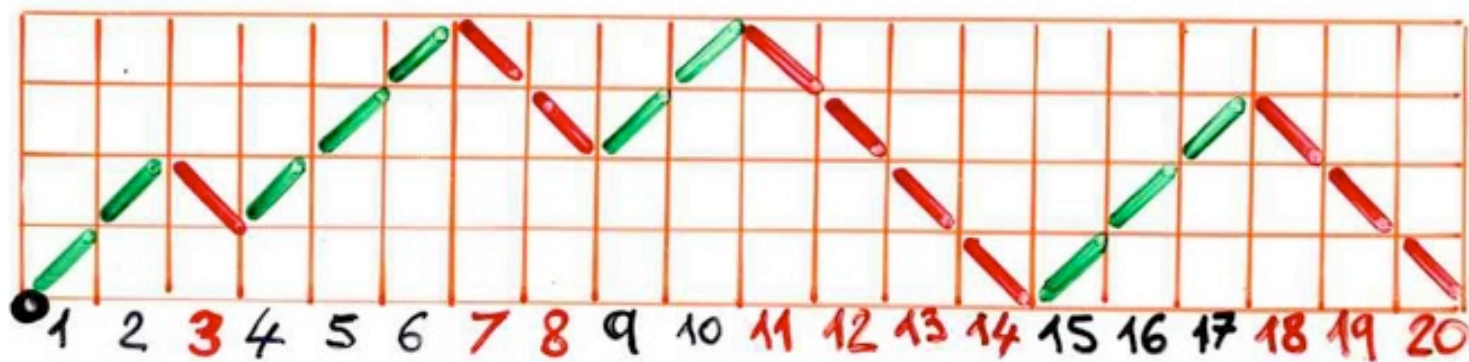
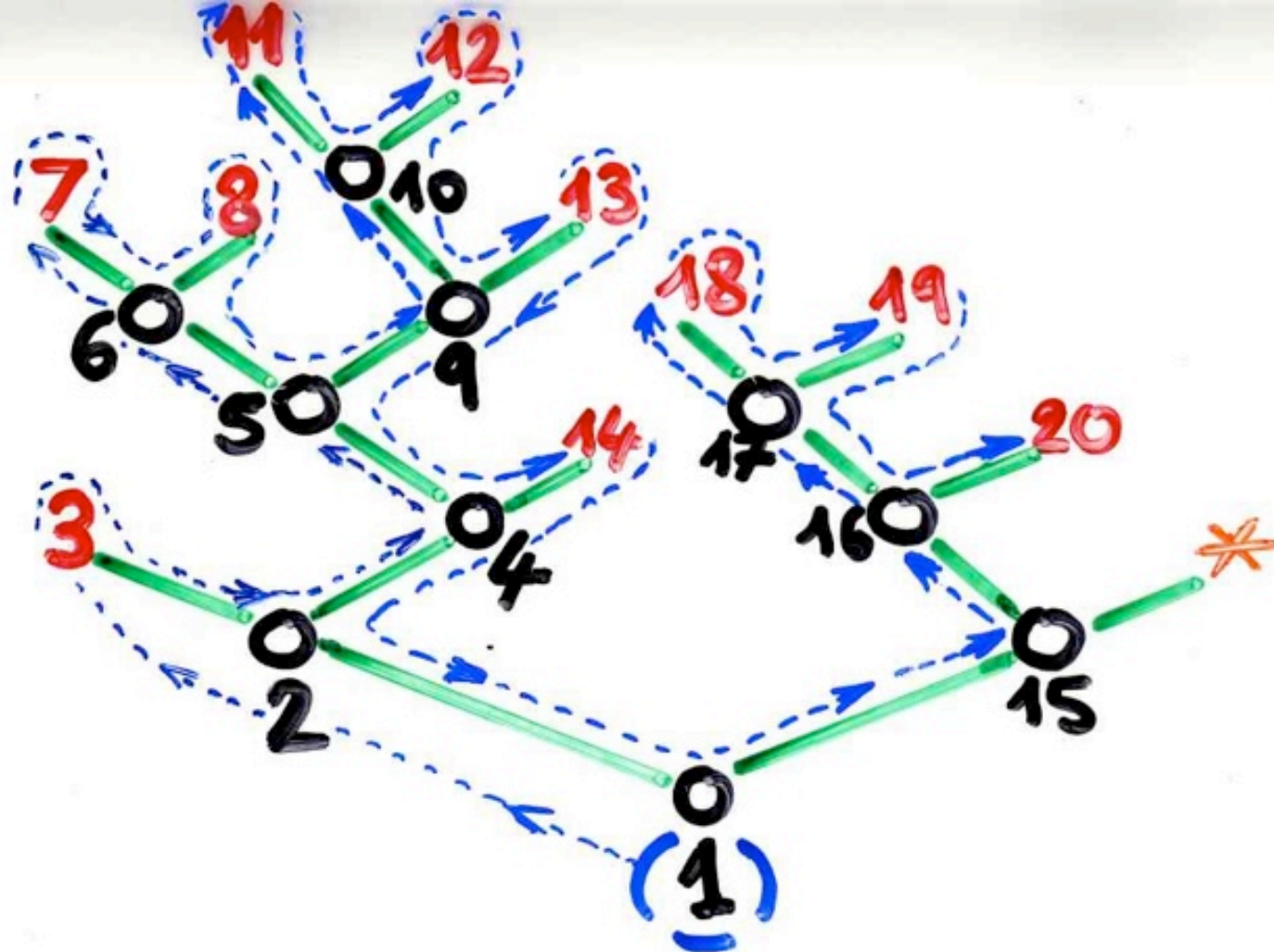


Camino de Dyck

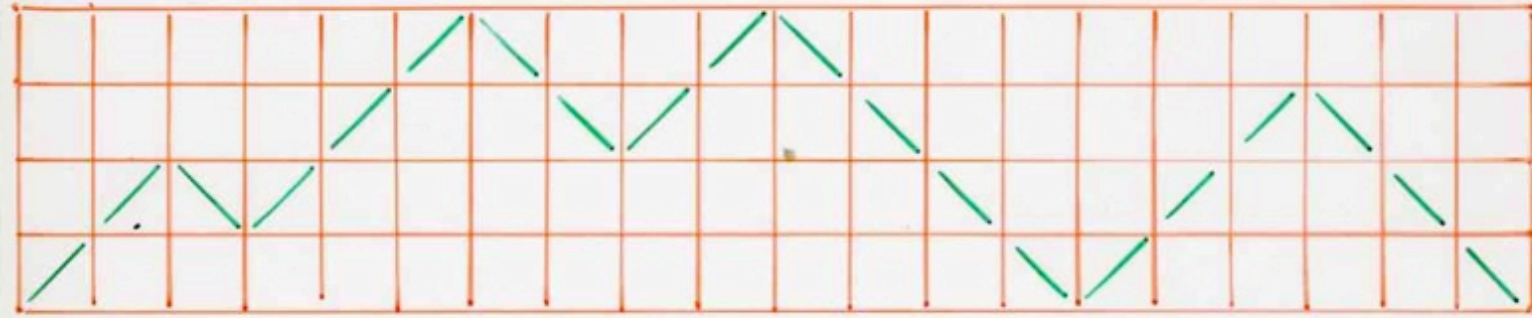
De los árboles binarios.....
a los caminos de Dyck

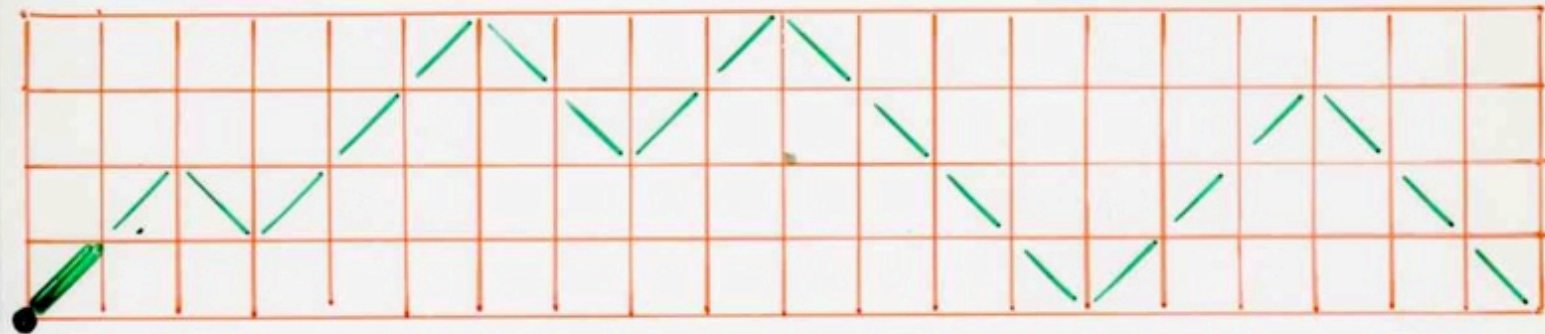


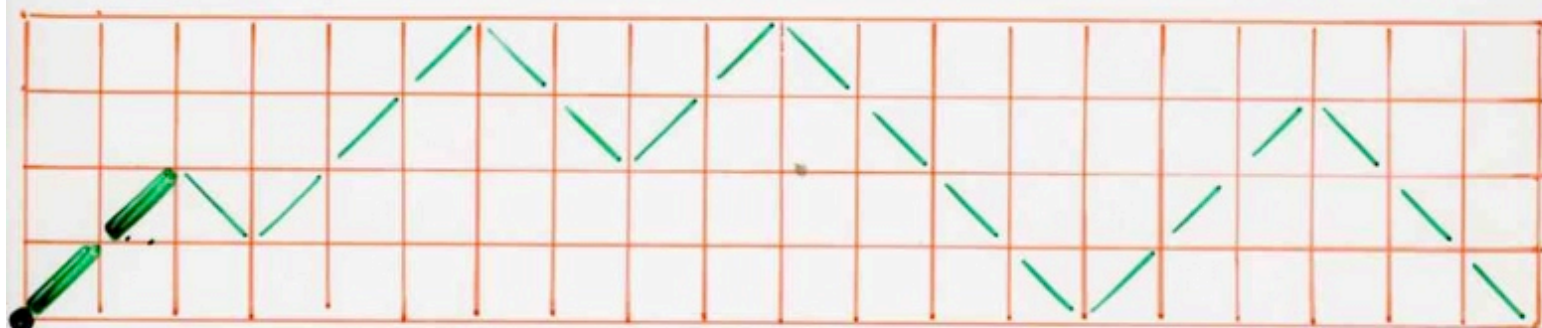


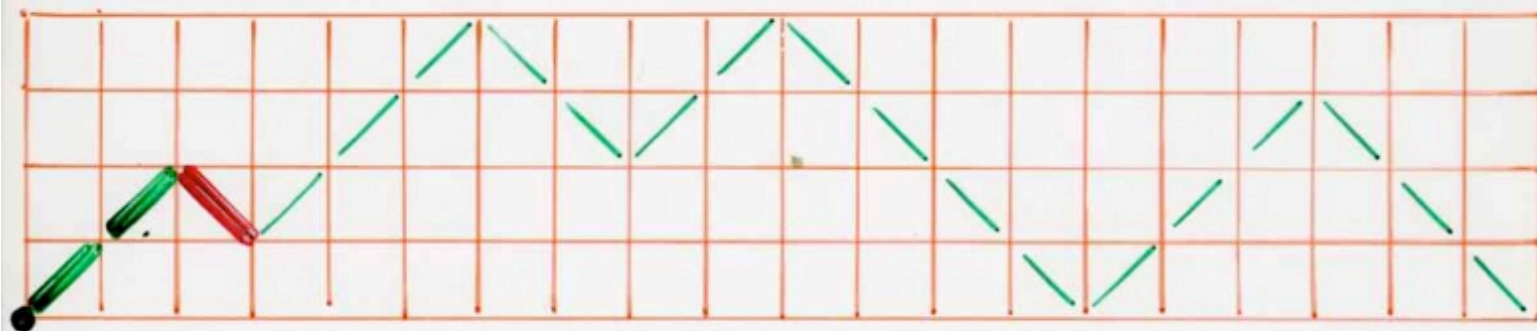
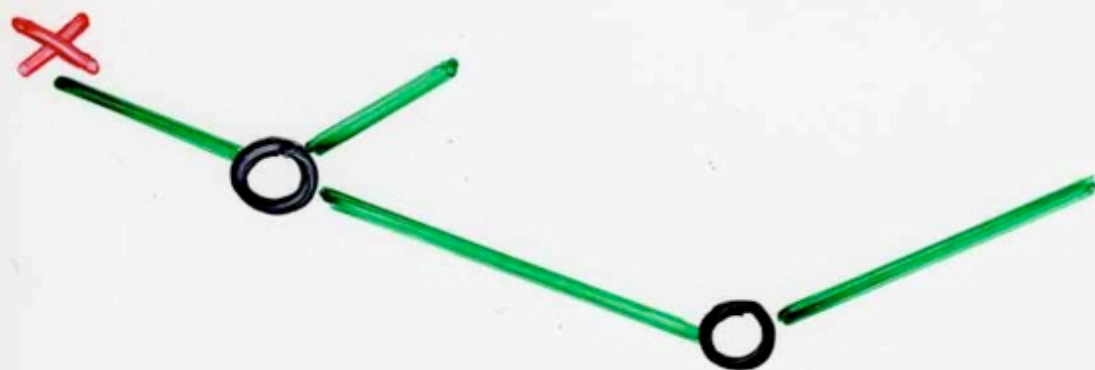


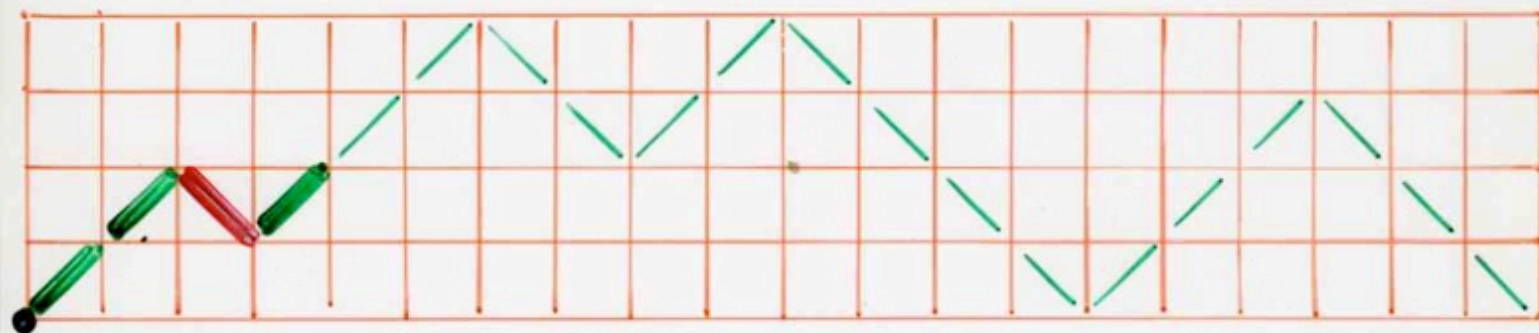
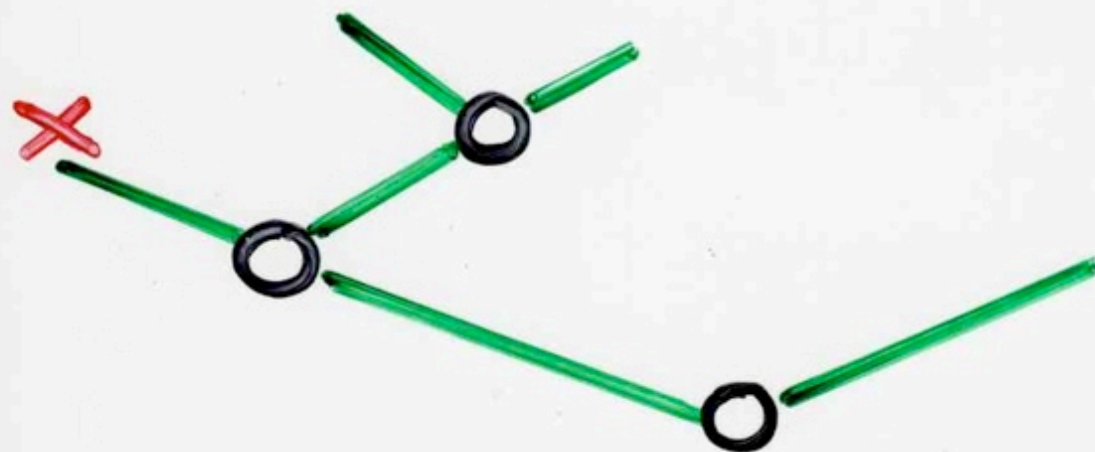
bijección inversa

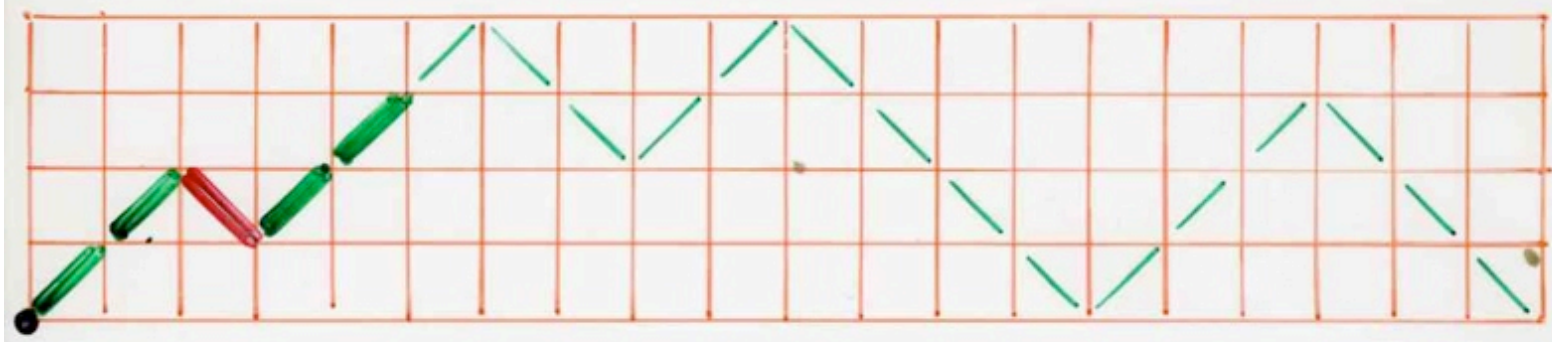
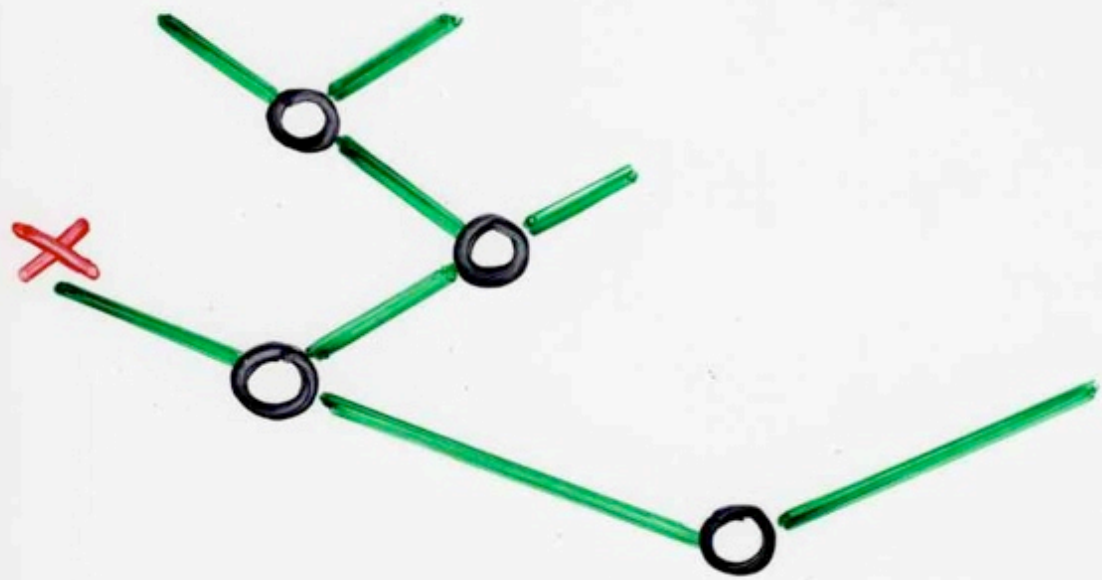


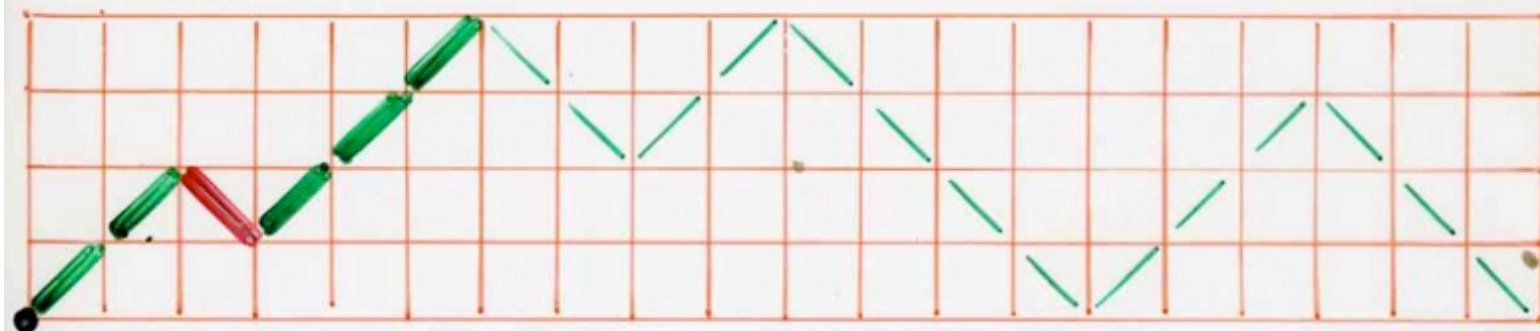
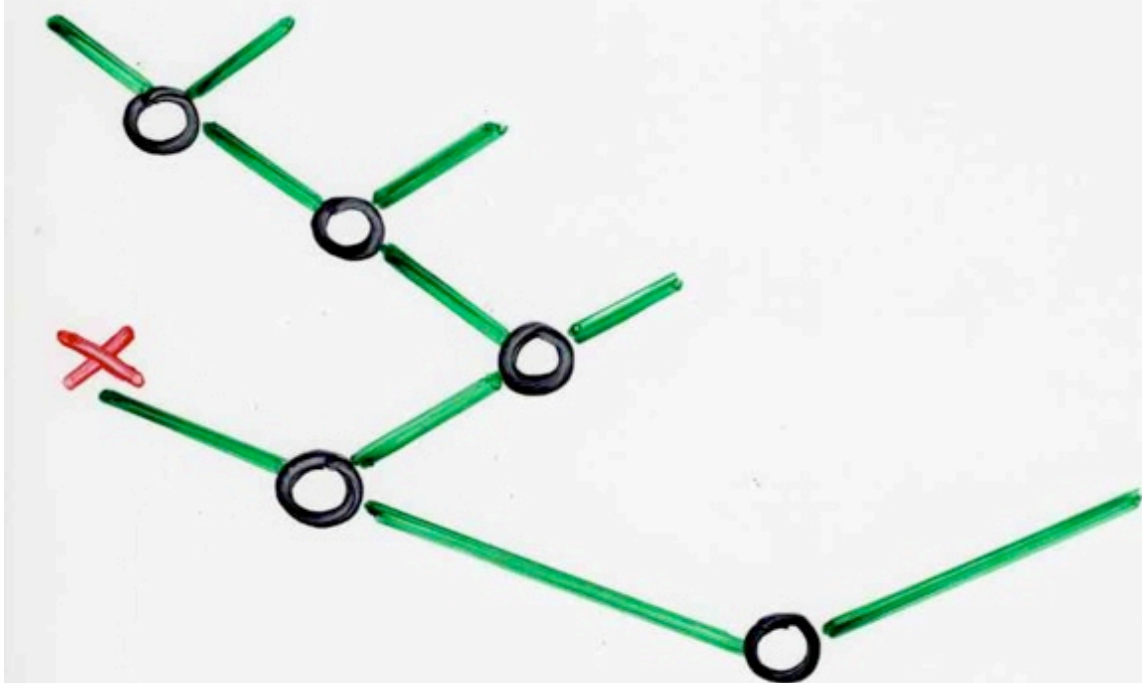


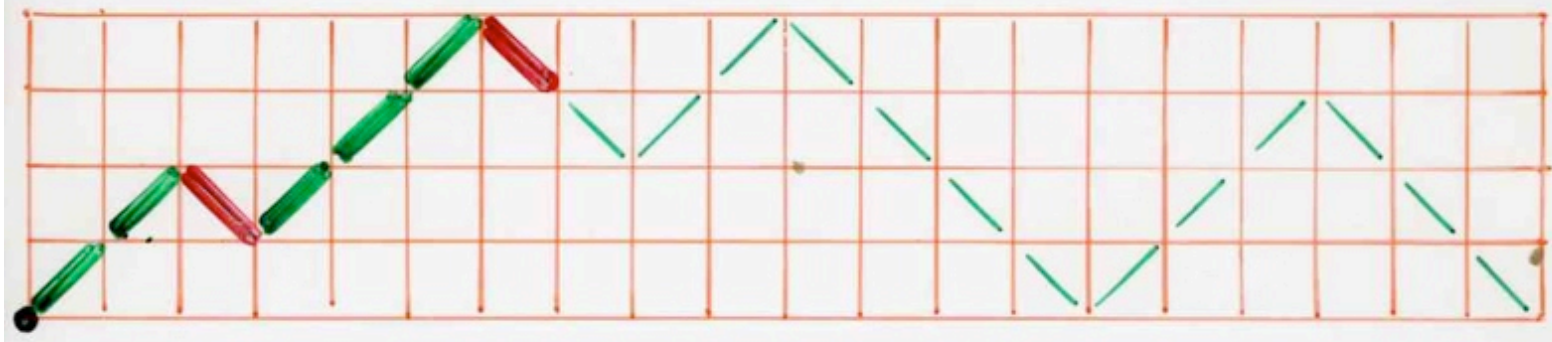
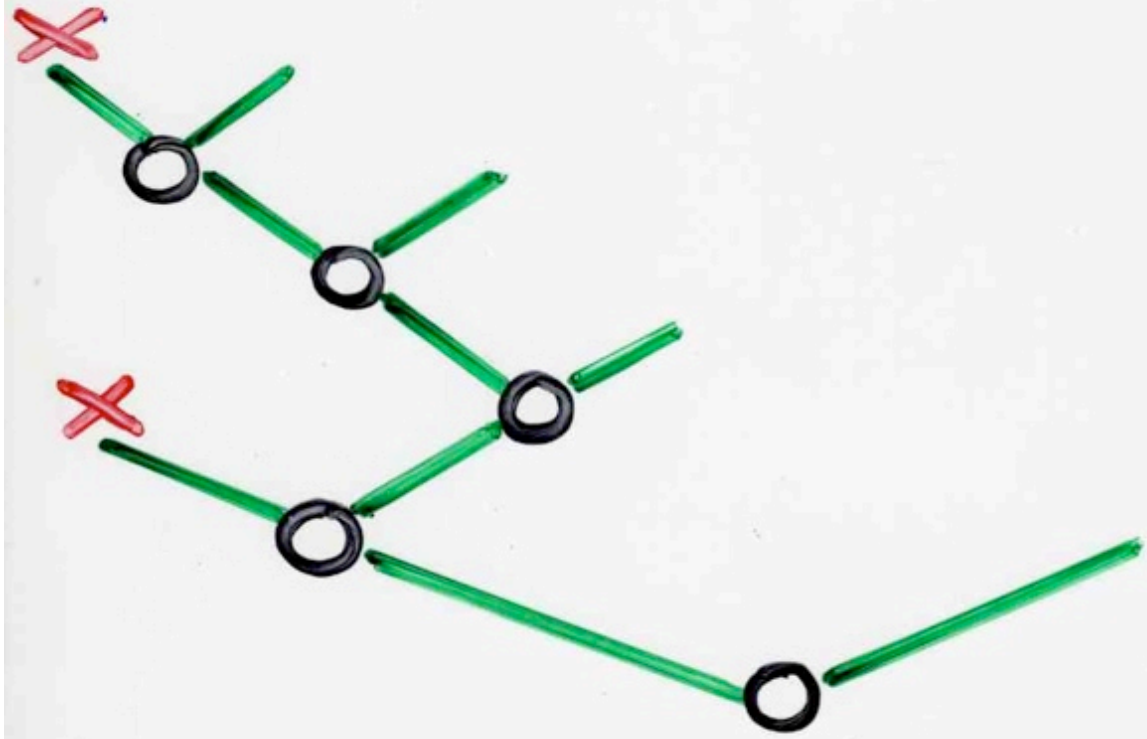


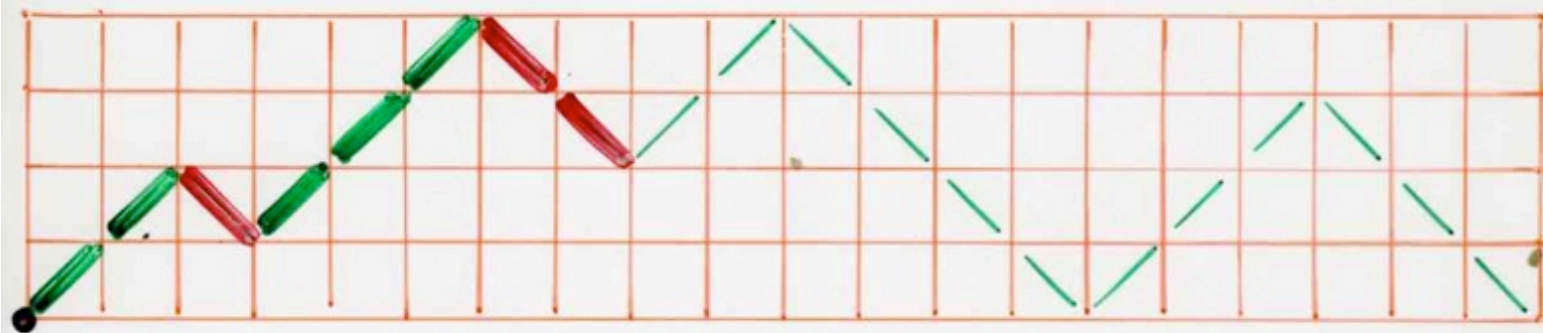
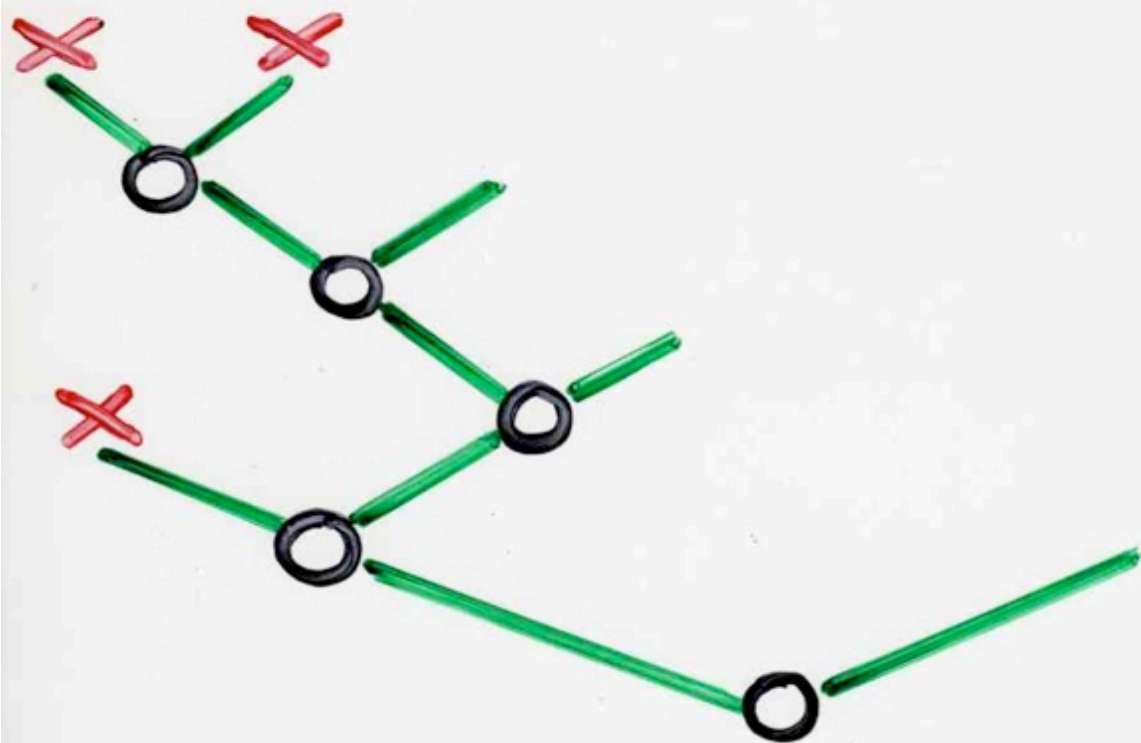


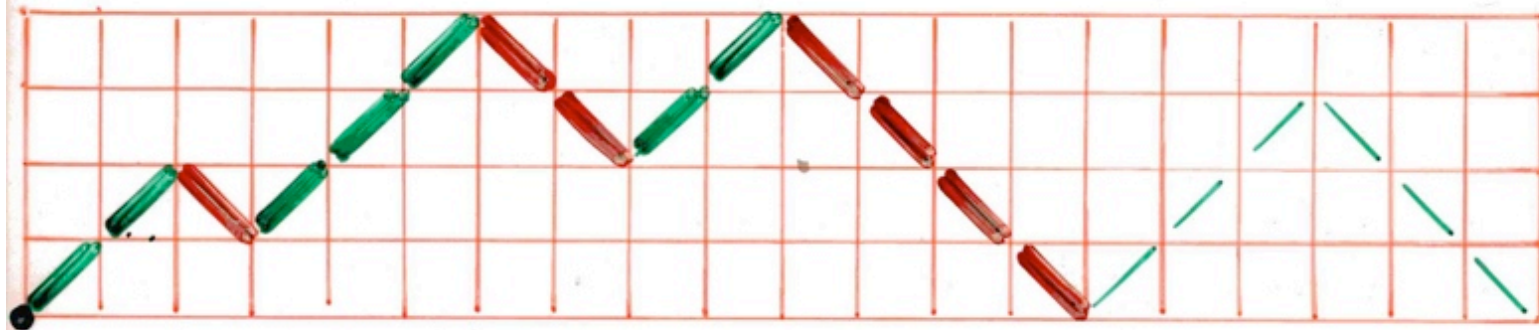
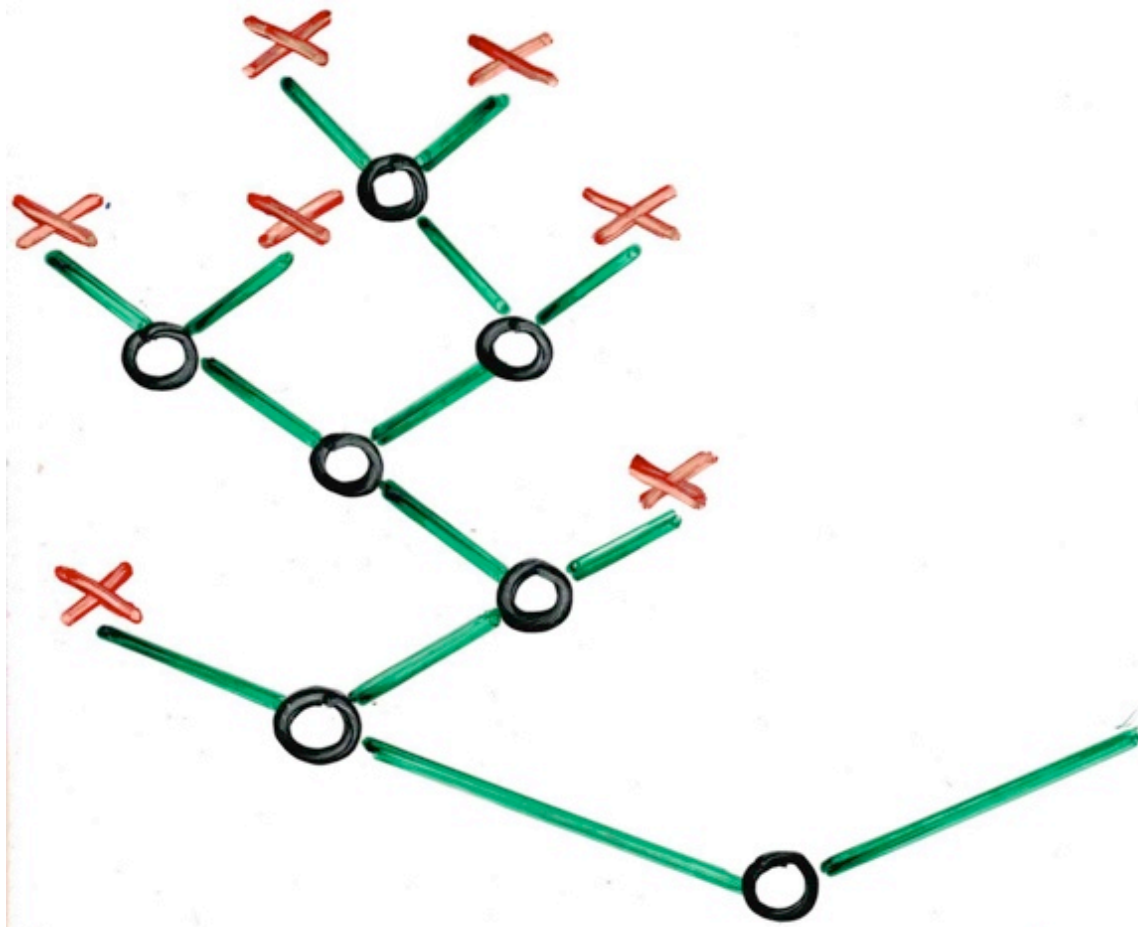


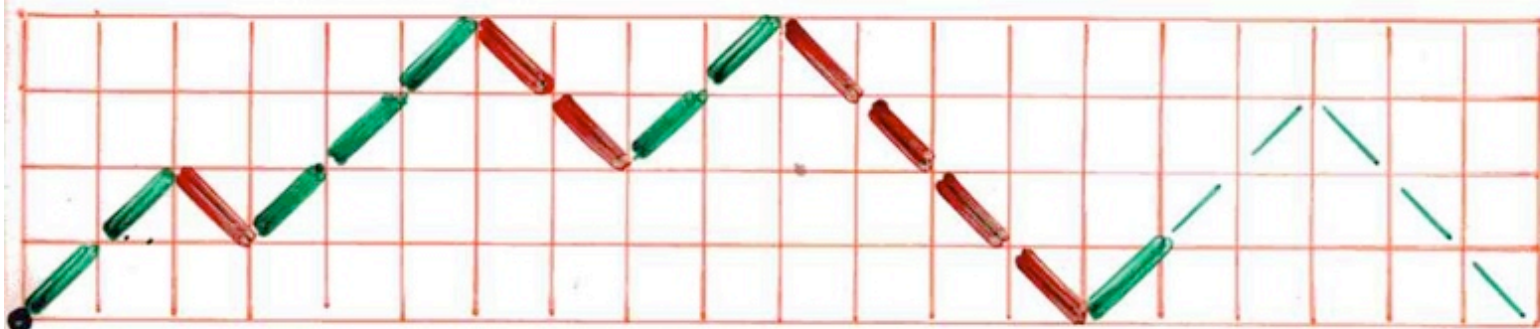
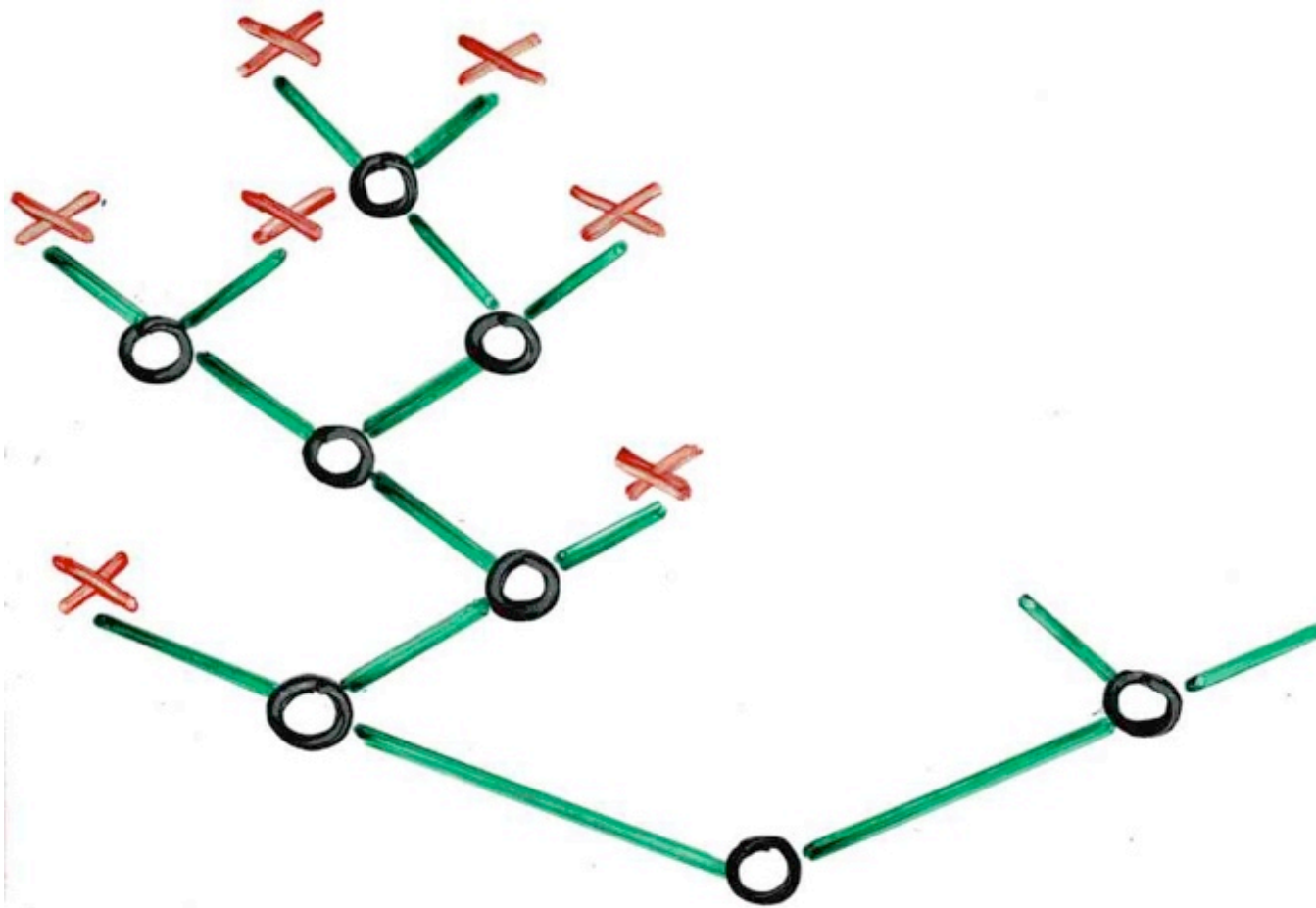


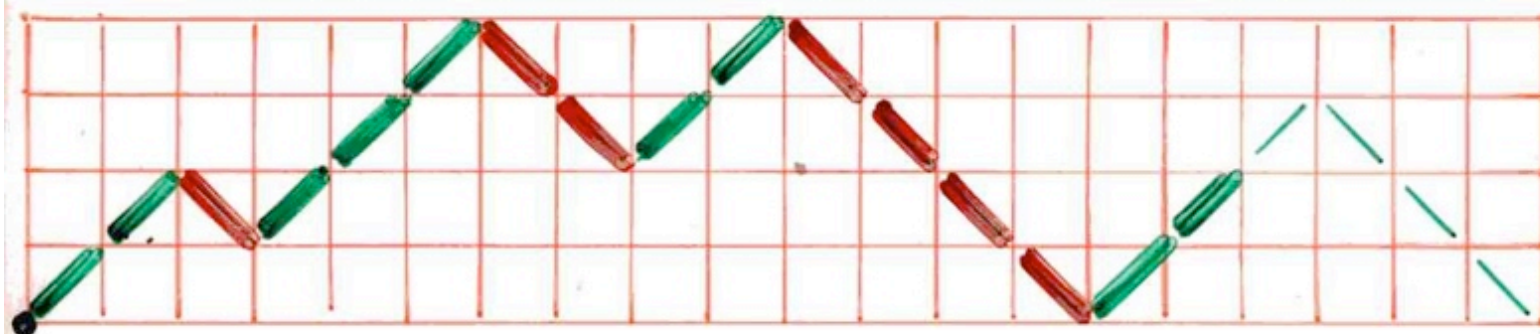
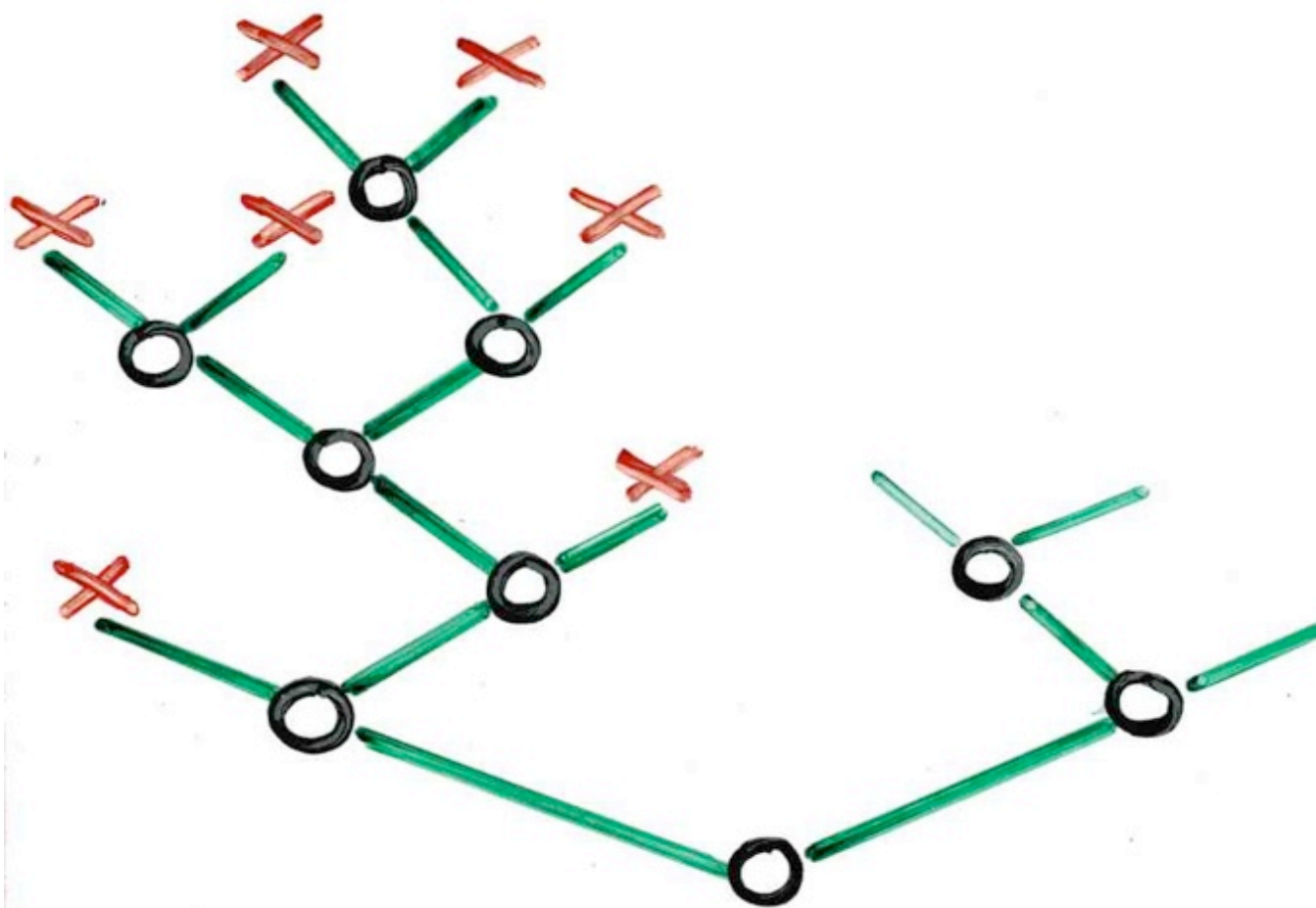


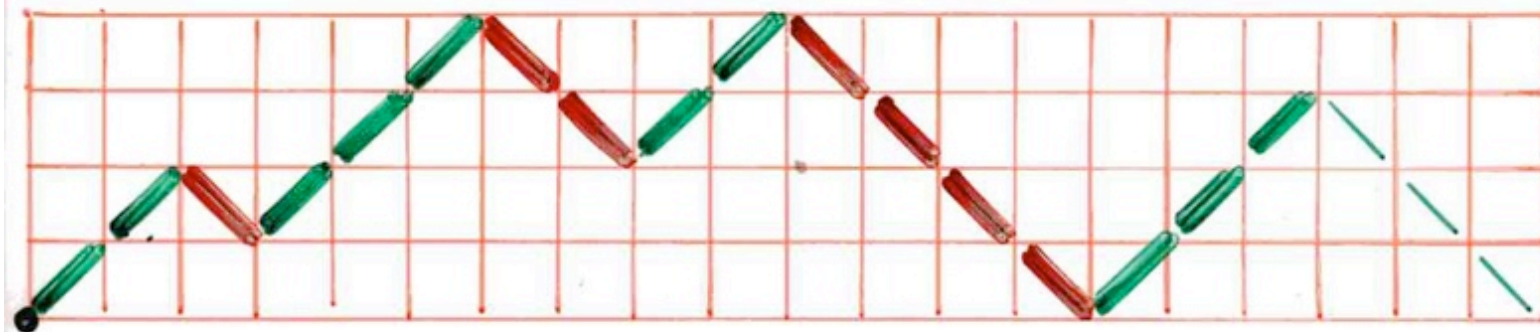
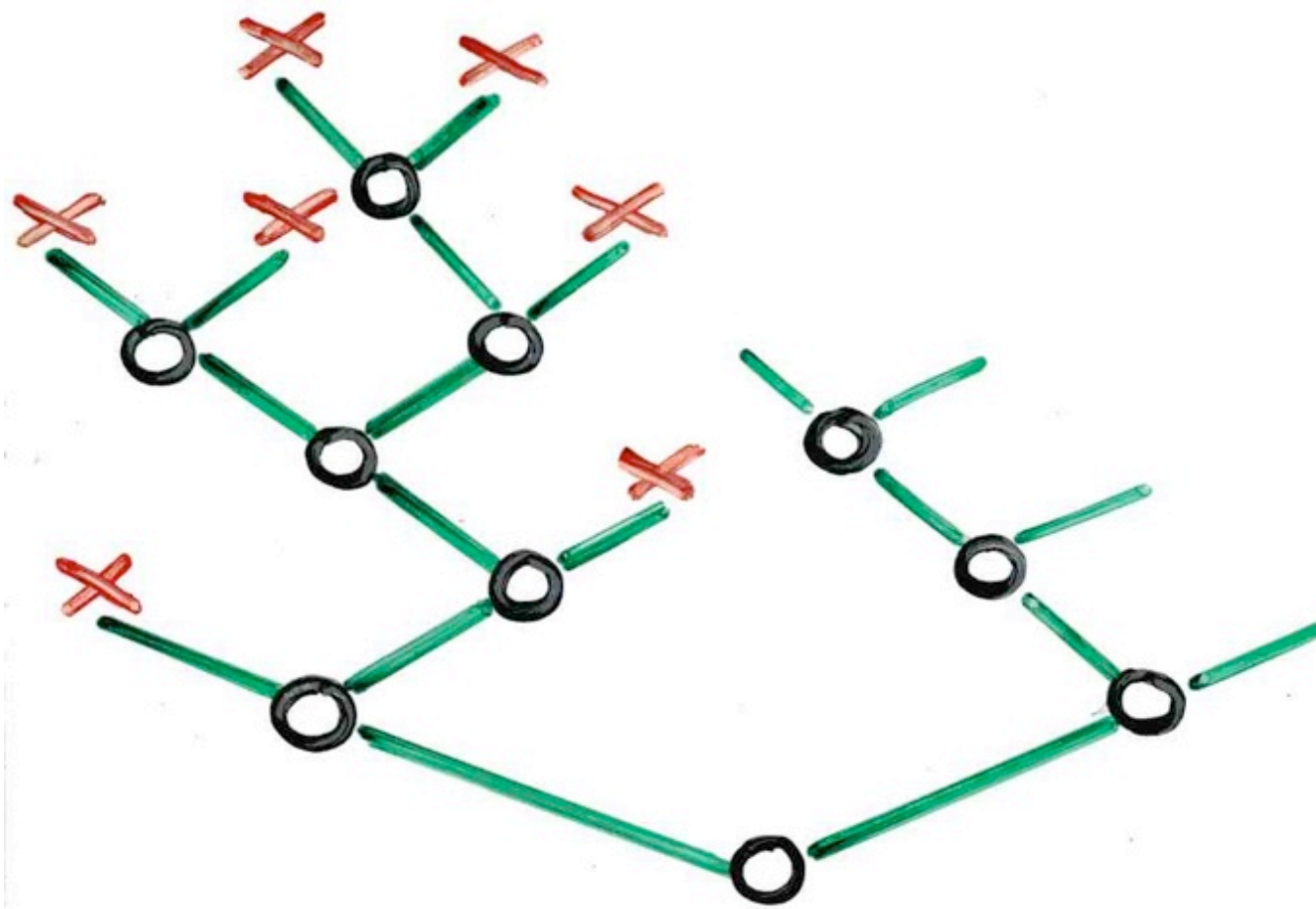


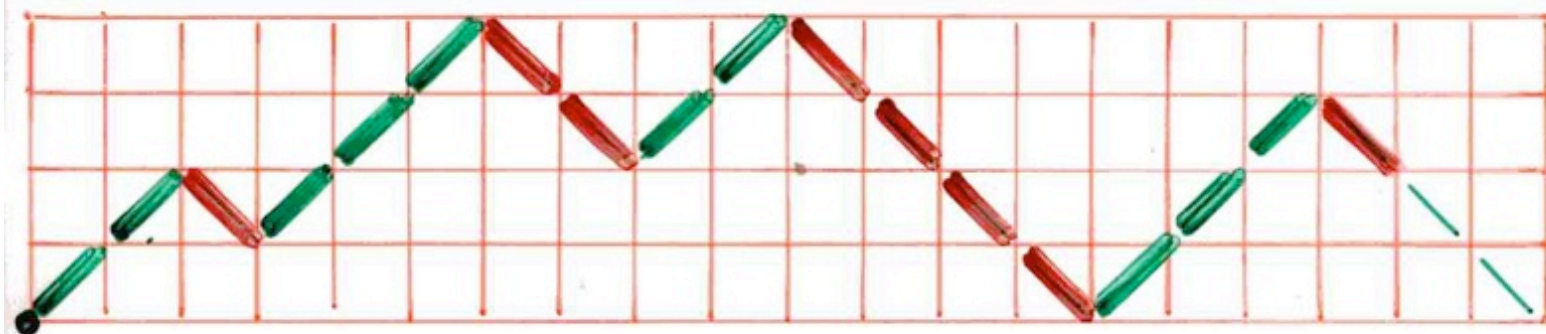
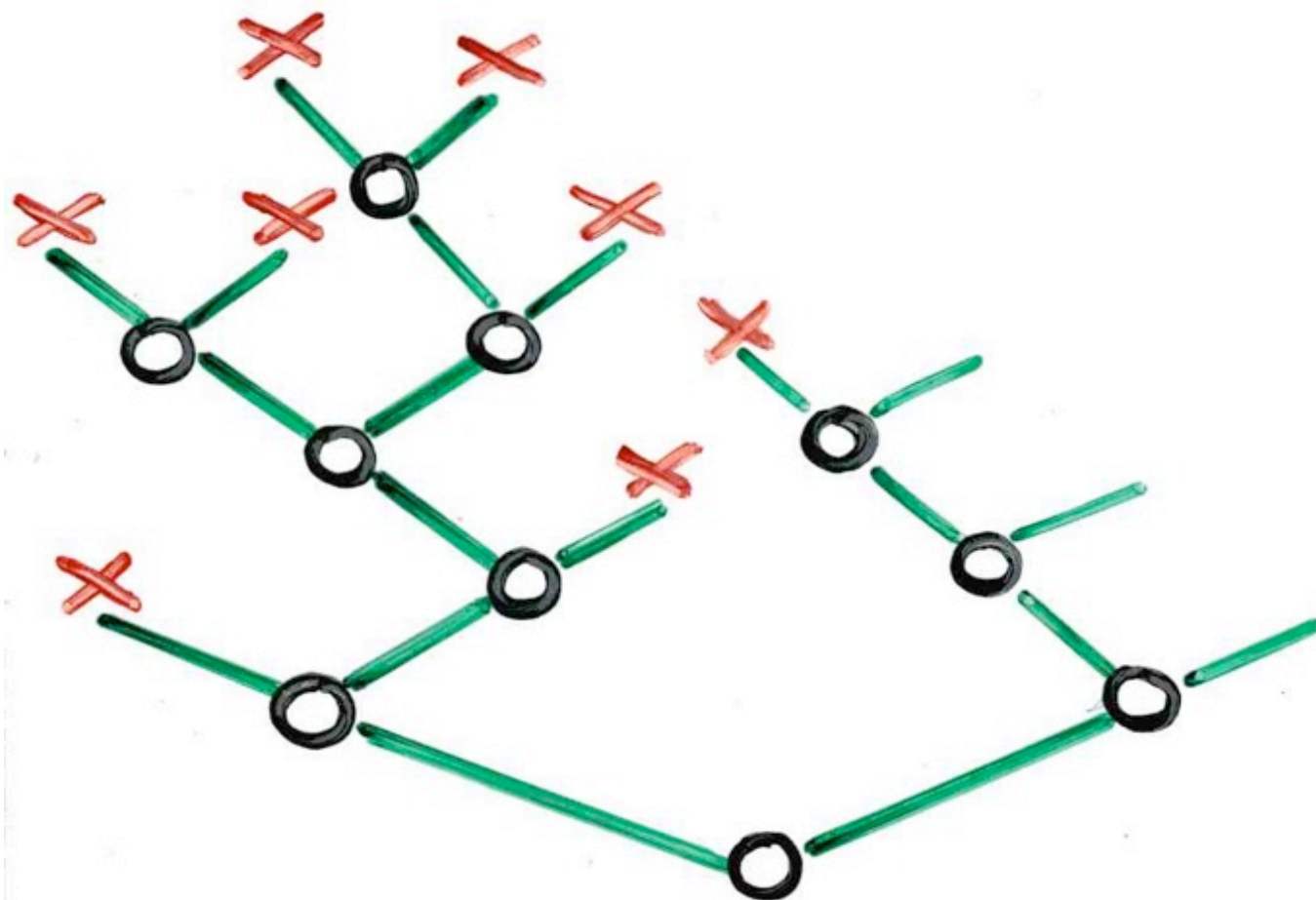


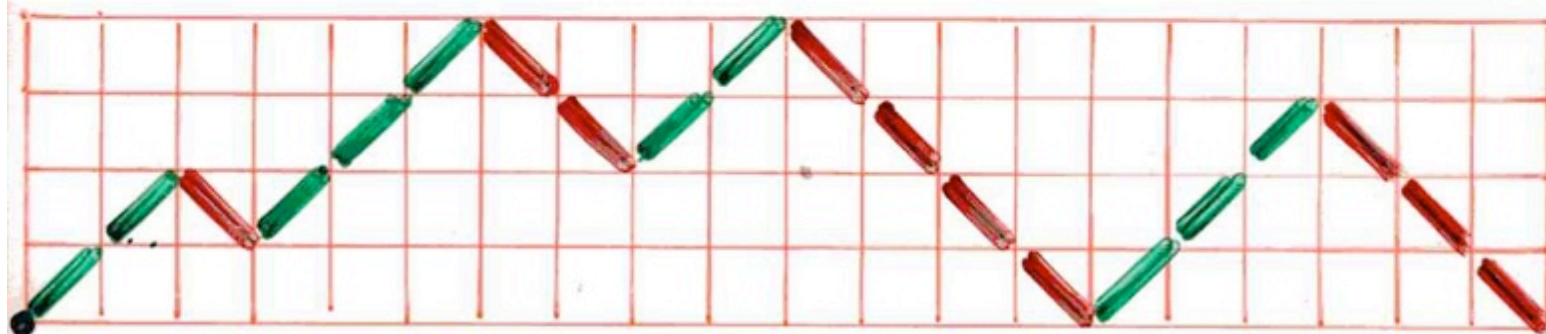
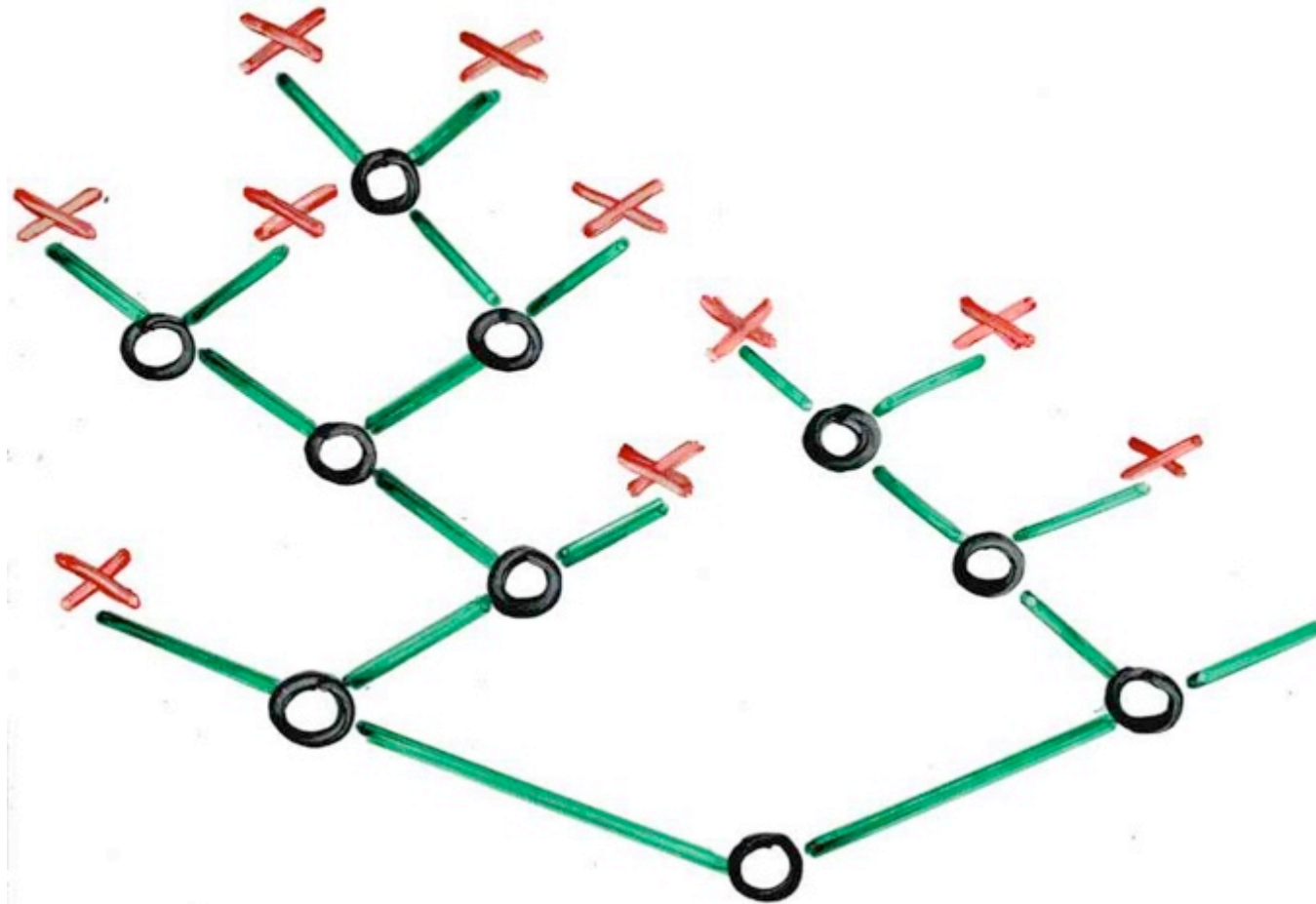


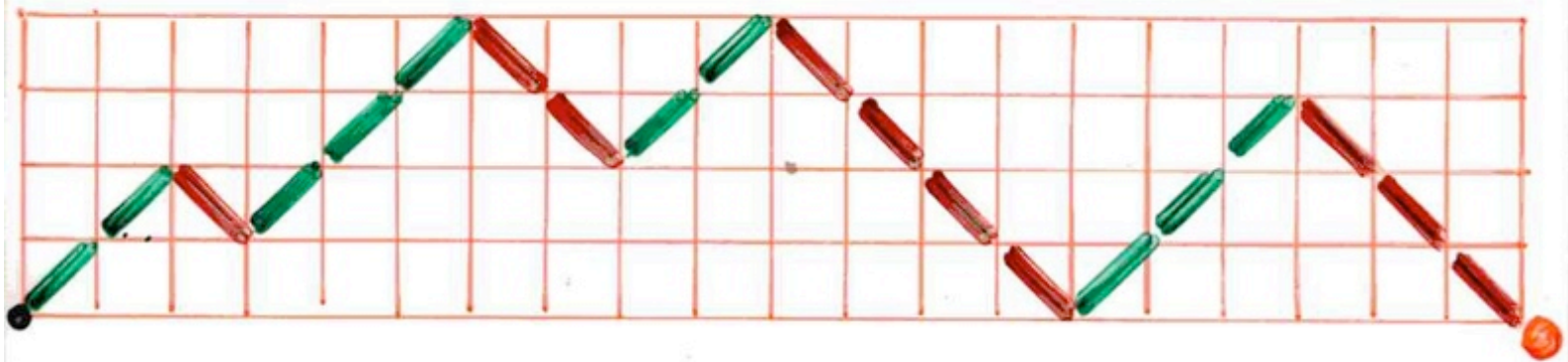
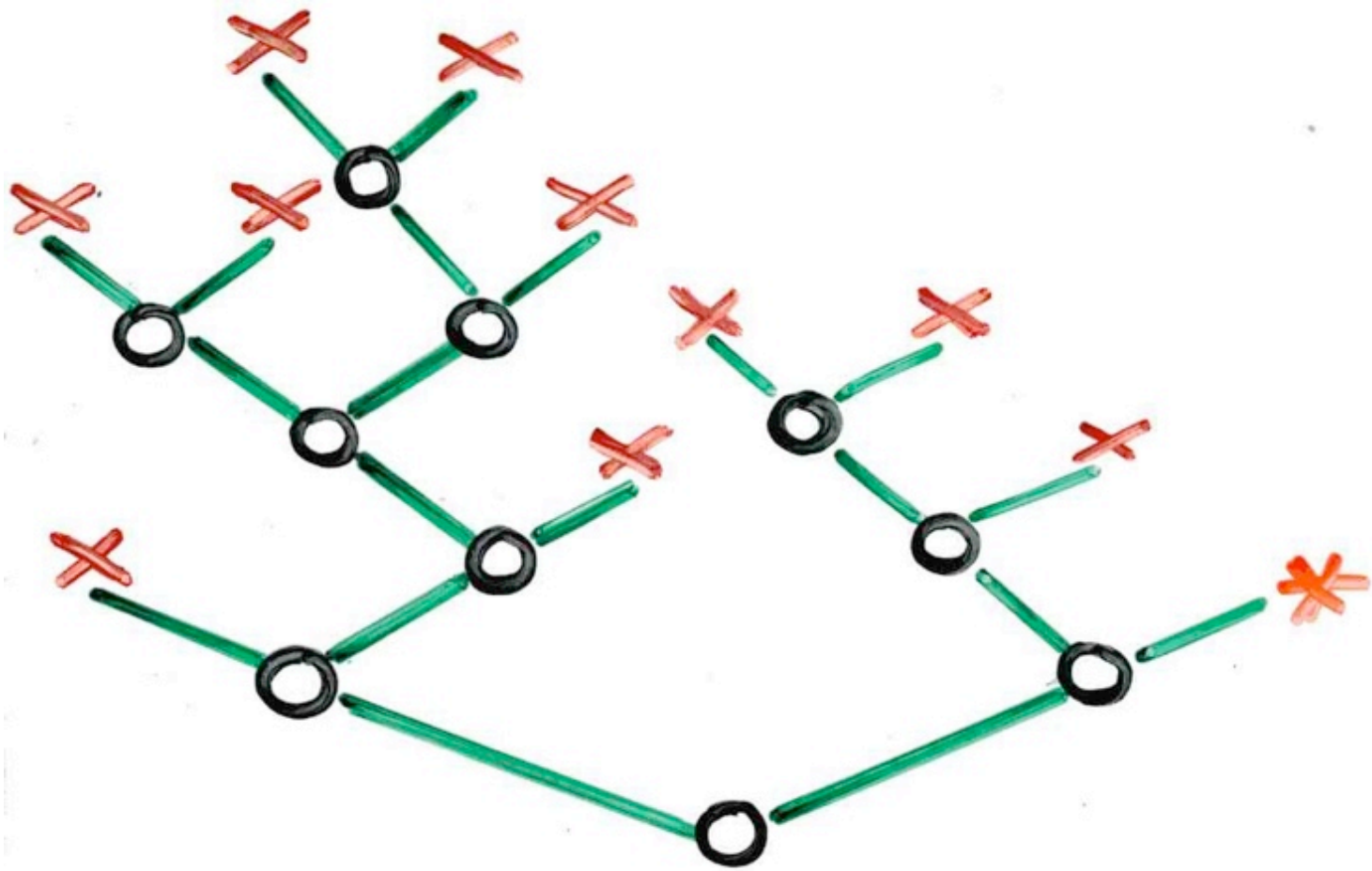












El majestuoso Nogal



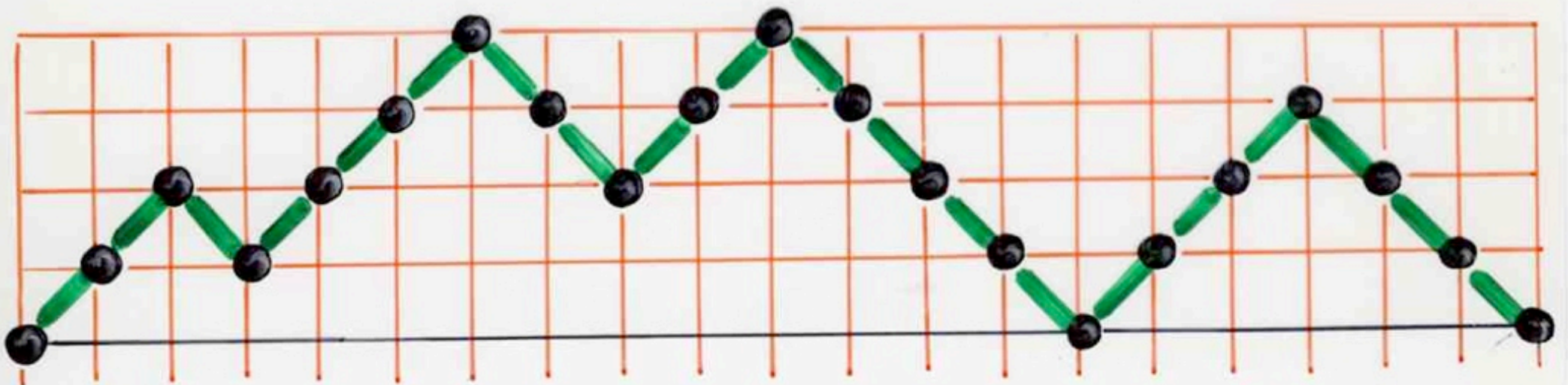
Marcia Pig Lagos
autora

Altura logarítmica



chemin de Dyck 

Camino de Dyck



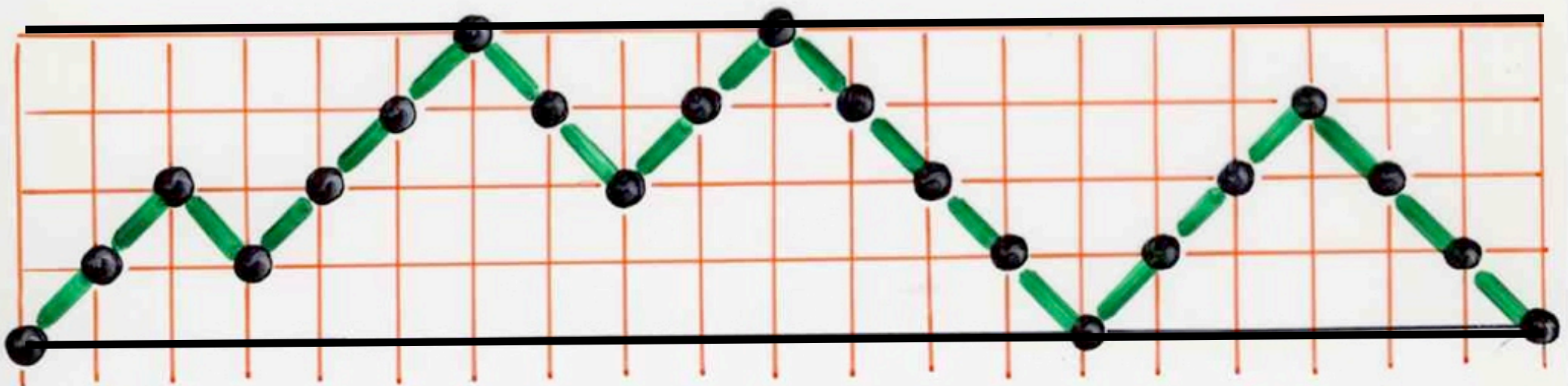
chemin de Dyck 

hauteur $h(w)$

= 4

altura

Camino de Dyck



chemin de Dyck 

Camino de Dyck

hauteur $h(w)$

= 4 altura

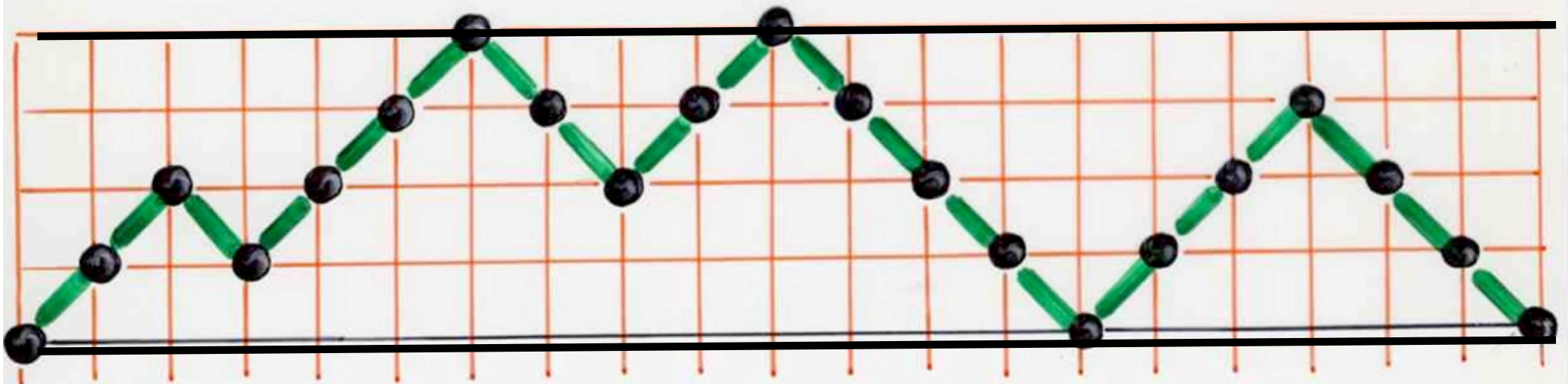
hauteur
logarithmique $lh(w)$

altura
logaritmica

$$= \lfloor \log_2(1 + h(w)) \rfloor$$

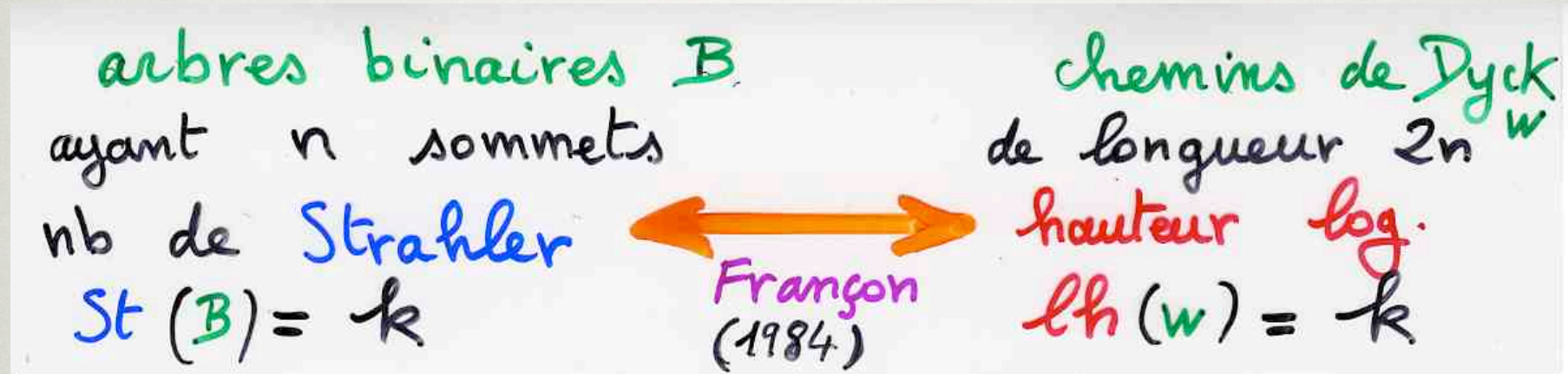
L partie entière

el entero



árbol binario

Camino de Dyck



même distribution !

¡misma distribución!

Nombre de Strahler

moyen

parmi tous les arbres binaires
ayant n sommets

$$St_n = \log_4 n + f(\log_4 n) + o(1)$$

Flejolet, Raoult, Vuillemin (1979)
Kemp (1979)

f fonction
périodique

función periódica

¿cómo medir la forma de un árbol?
dar informaciones cuantitativas

matríz de ramificación,
un tablero (tabla) de números

un análisis matemático de la forma de las
estructuras arborescentes

BERNARD
GANTNER





ARBRES AUX CORBEAUX

MUSÉE DU LOUVRE

¿cómo medir la forma de un árbol?

Quantifier la forme d'un arbre binaire ...

árbol frondoso

arbre touffu

effilé alargado

brousailleux desordenado

épineux espinoso

bien équilibré

bien equilibrado...

SAINT-EXUPÉRY

matriz de
ramificación
en física



Infiltración de aceite
entre dos placas



DLA

Diffusion
Limited
Aggregation



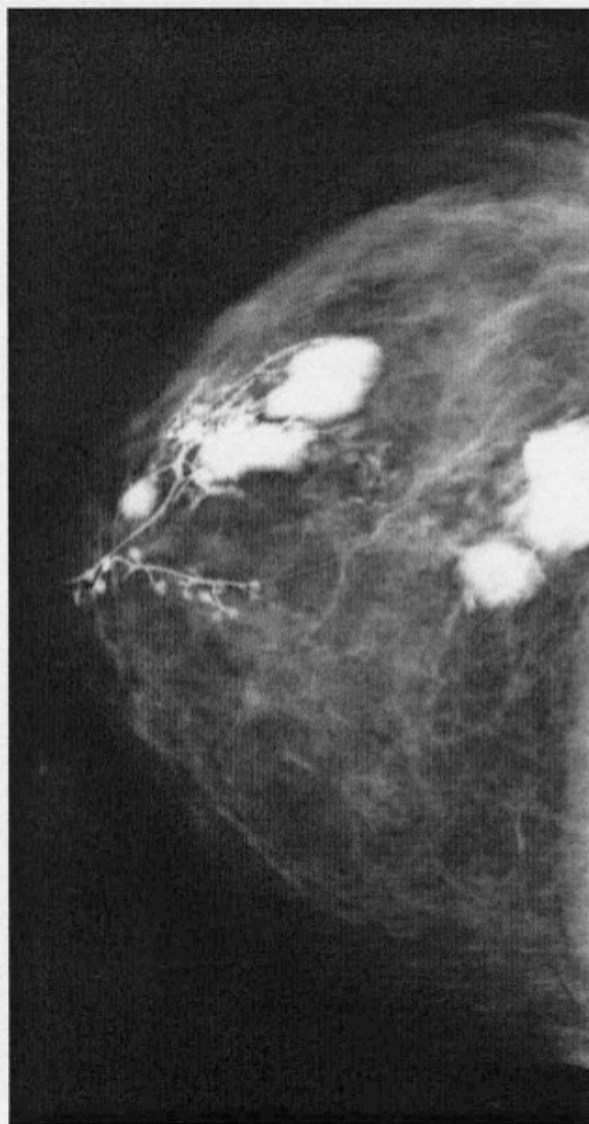
P. Bakic, M. Albert, A. Maidment (2003)

Clasificación de **galactogramas** con matrices de ramificación

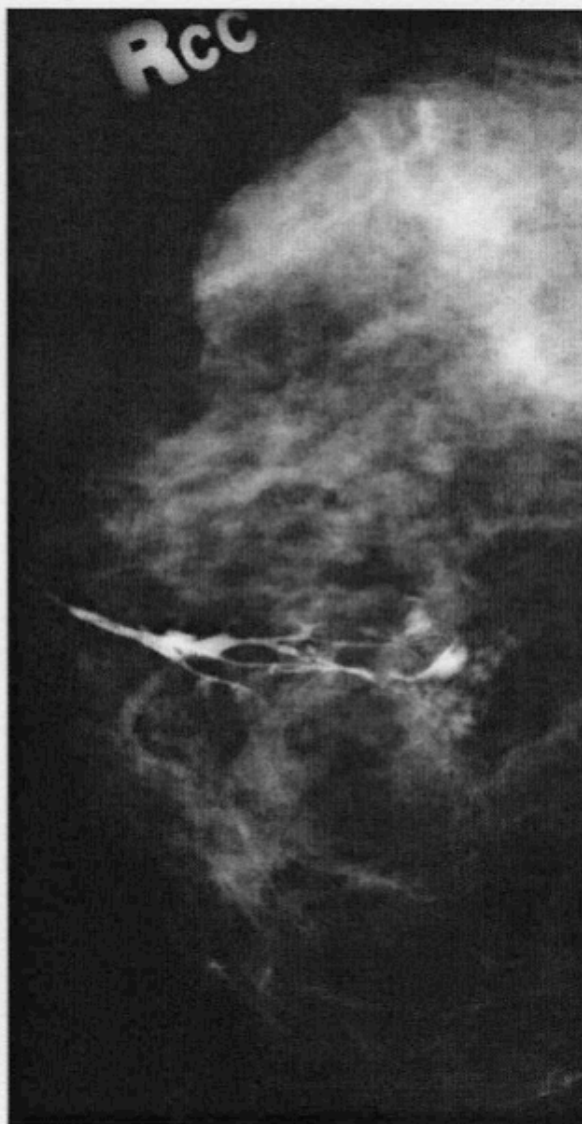
galactografía

digitales

mamografía



a.



b.

Figure 4. Two examples of galactograms that have been correctly classified by means of R matrices. **(a)** Galactogram with no reported findings (patient age, 45 years; right CC view; $r_{3,2} = 0.5$ and $r_{3,3} = 0.19$). (Large bright regions seen in this galactogram are due to extravasation, which did not affect the segmentation of the ductal tree.) **(b)** Galactogram with a reported finding of cysts (patient age, 55 years; right CC view; $r_{3,2} = 0.33$ and $r_{3,3} = 0.67$).

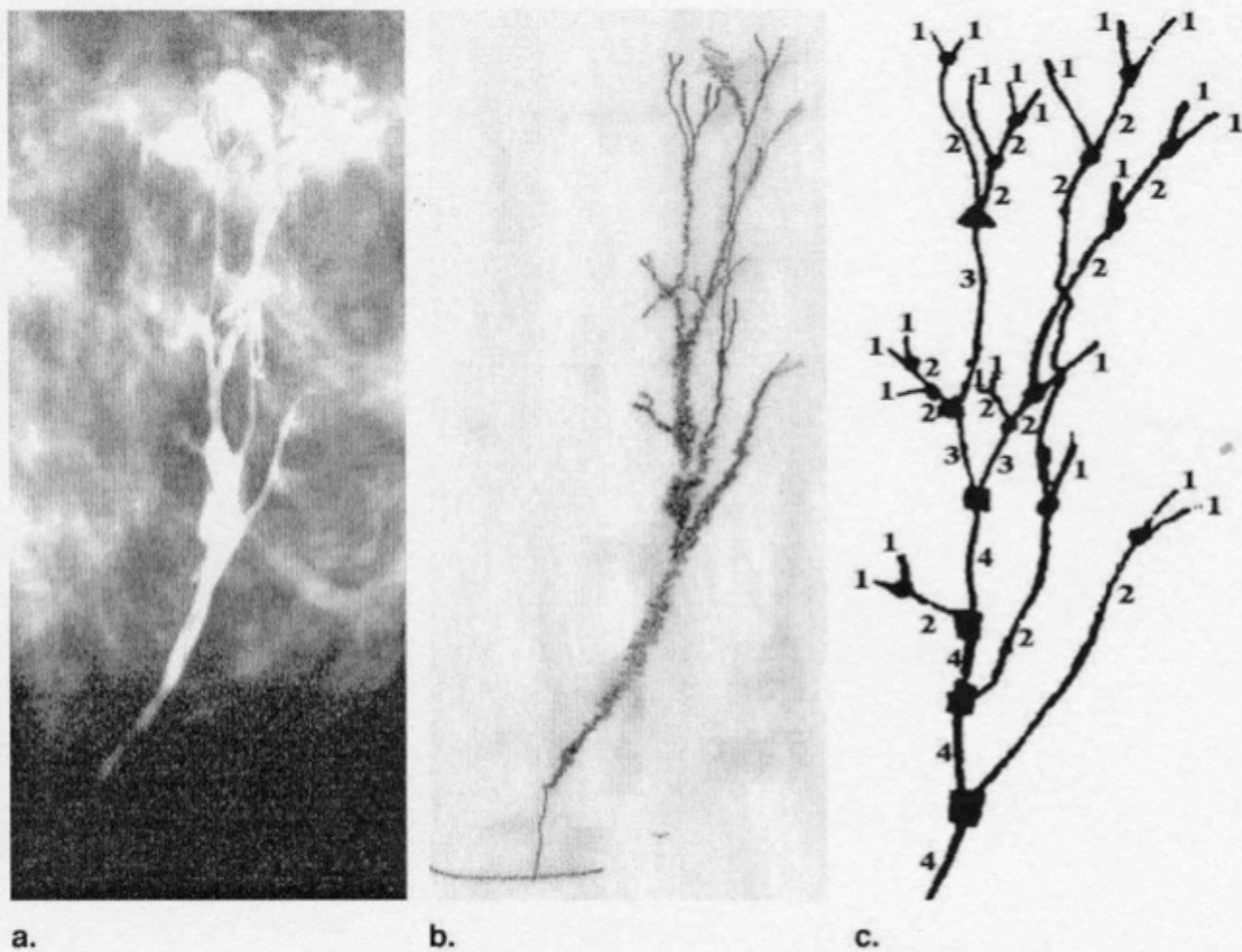


Figure 1. Segmentation of a ductal tree, showing (a) part of a galactogram with a contrast-enhanced ductal network, (b) the manually traced network of larger ducts from the contrast-enhanced portion of the galactogram, (c) numeric labeling of branches in the ductal network, and (d) the R matrix computed from the branching pattern. The dots, triangles, and squares denote branching points of different levels of the tree.

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{2,1} & r_{2,2} & . & . \\ r_{3,1} & r_{3,2} & r_{3,3} & . \\ r_{4,1} & r_{4,2} & r_{4,3} & r_{4,4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.43 & 0.57 & . & . \\ 0 & 0.33 & 0.67 & . \\ 0 & 0.75 & 0 & 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

d.

lo que el ojo humano no puede ver en la radiografía,
el análisis matemático de la forma, sí, puede verlo

visualización de la información

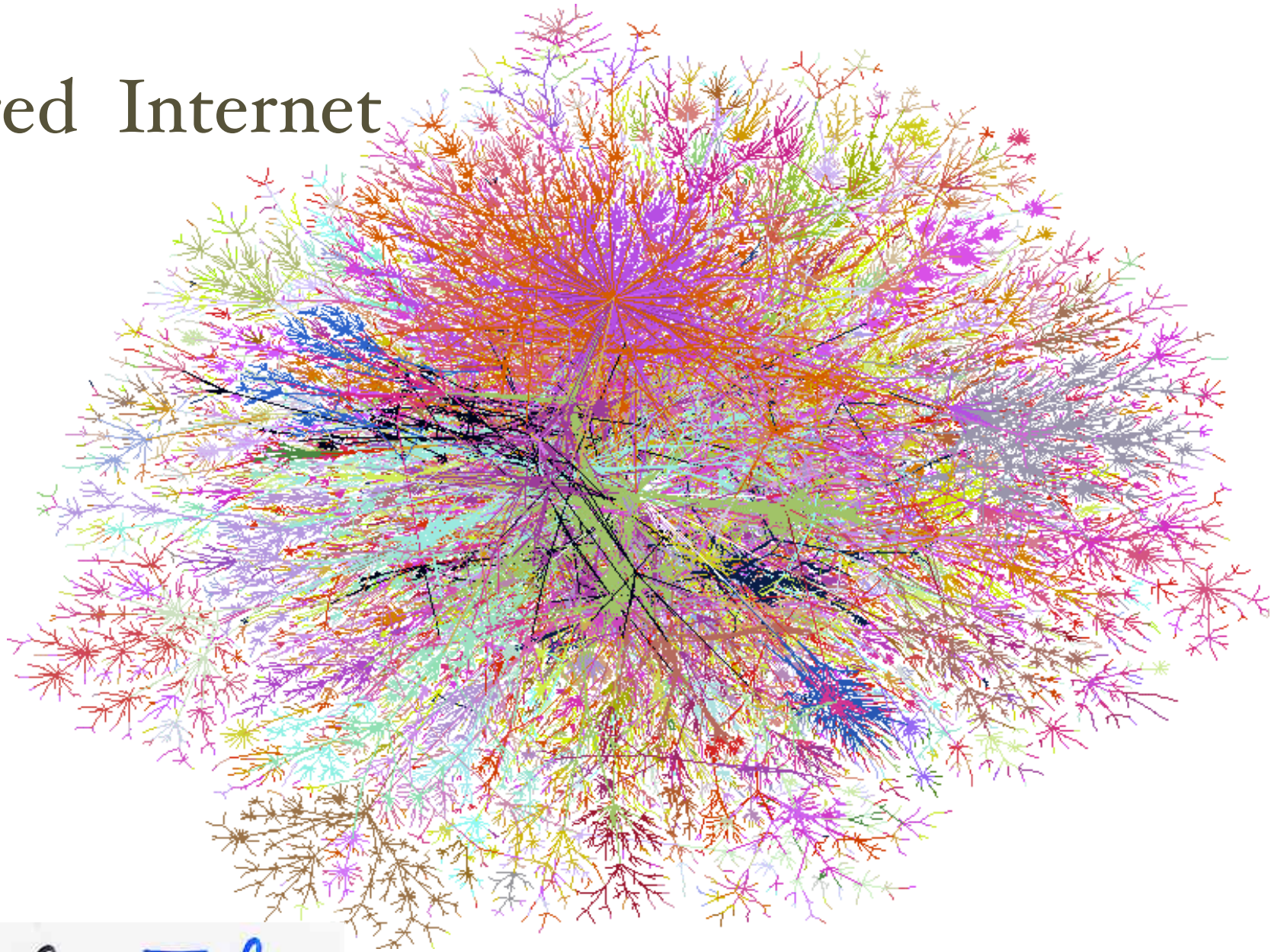
- Visualisation de l'information
très grands graphes

D. Auber, M. Delest

Y. Chiuicota, G. Melançon, J.M. Fedou

extension de l'analyse de Horton-Strahler
des arbres aux graphes

la red Internet

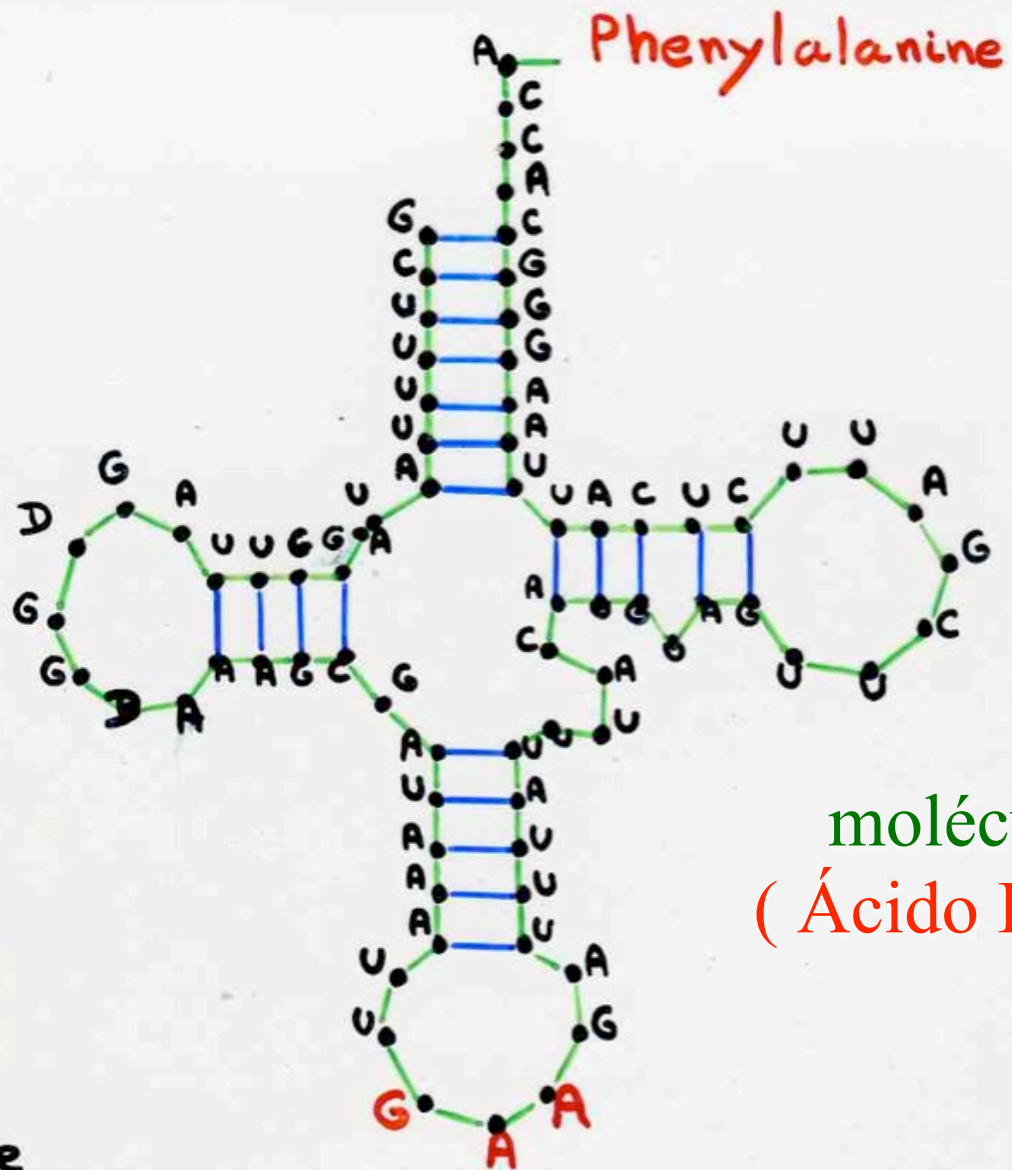


bgiciel Tulip
D. Auber

millares de vértices y de aristas (conexiones)

Árboles en las moléculas...

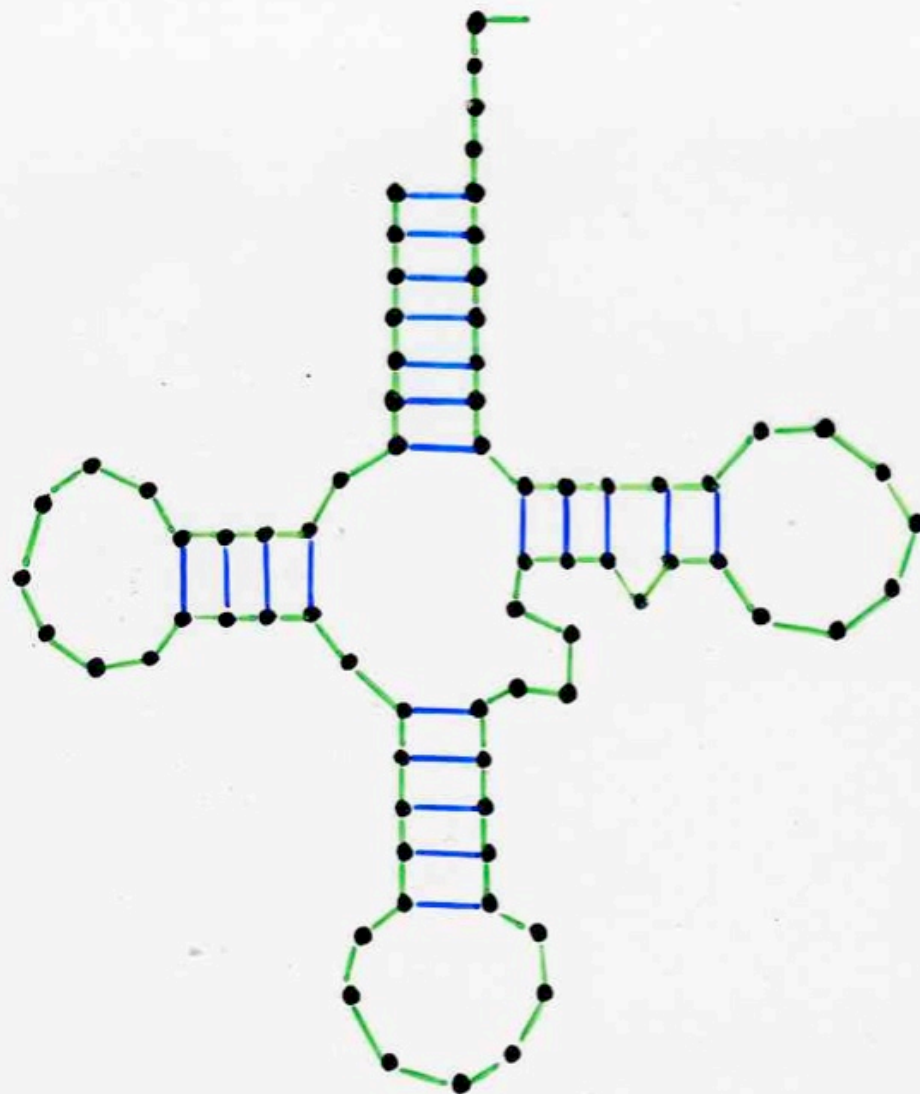




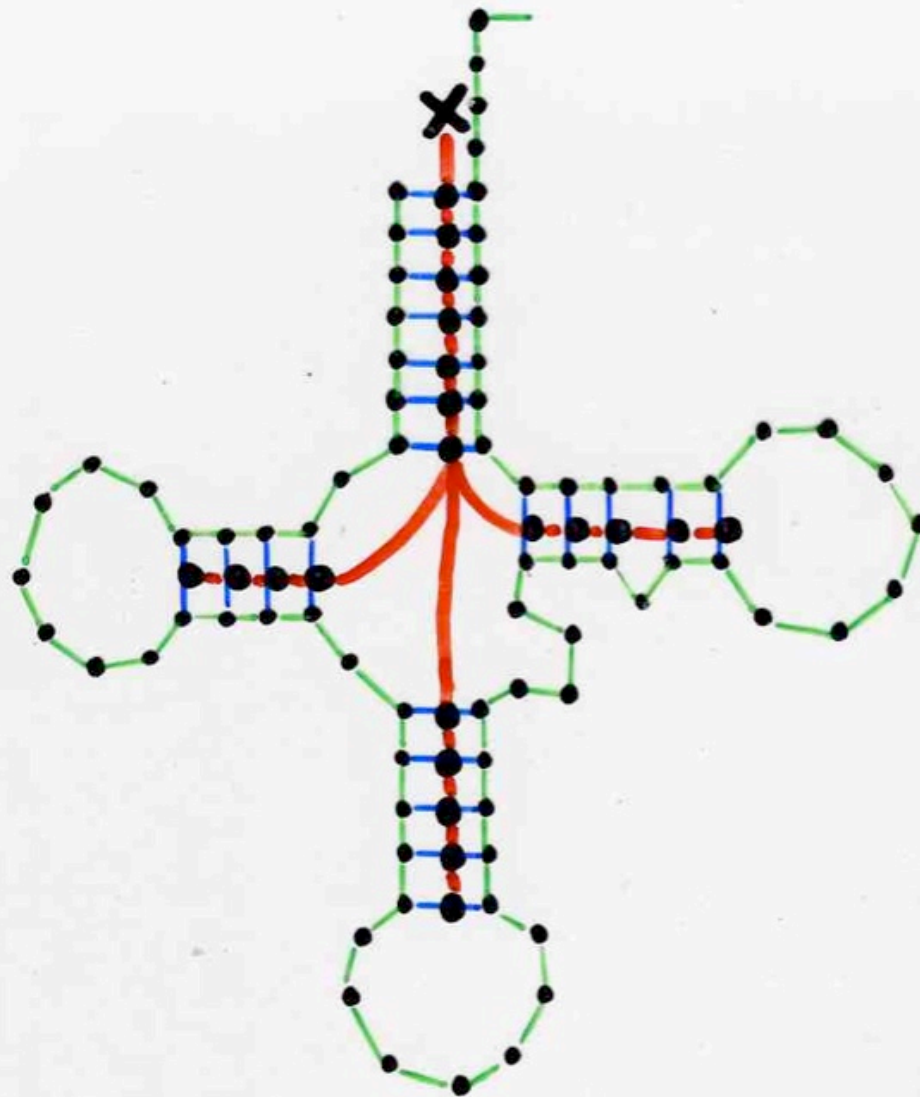
molécula de ARN
(Ácido Ribo Nucleico)

A denine
U racyle
G uanine
C ytosine

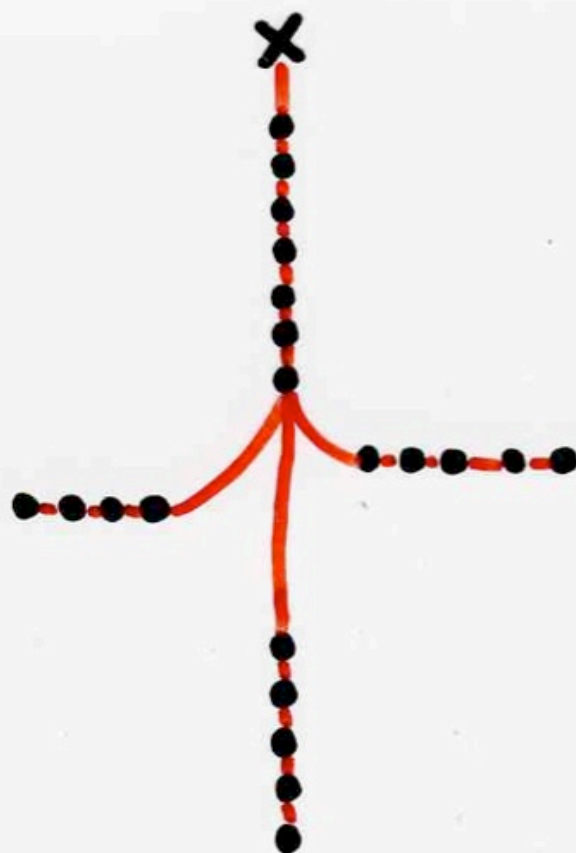
tARN^{Phe}



tARN^{Phe}



tARN^{Phe}



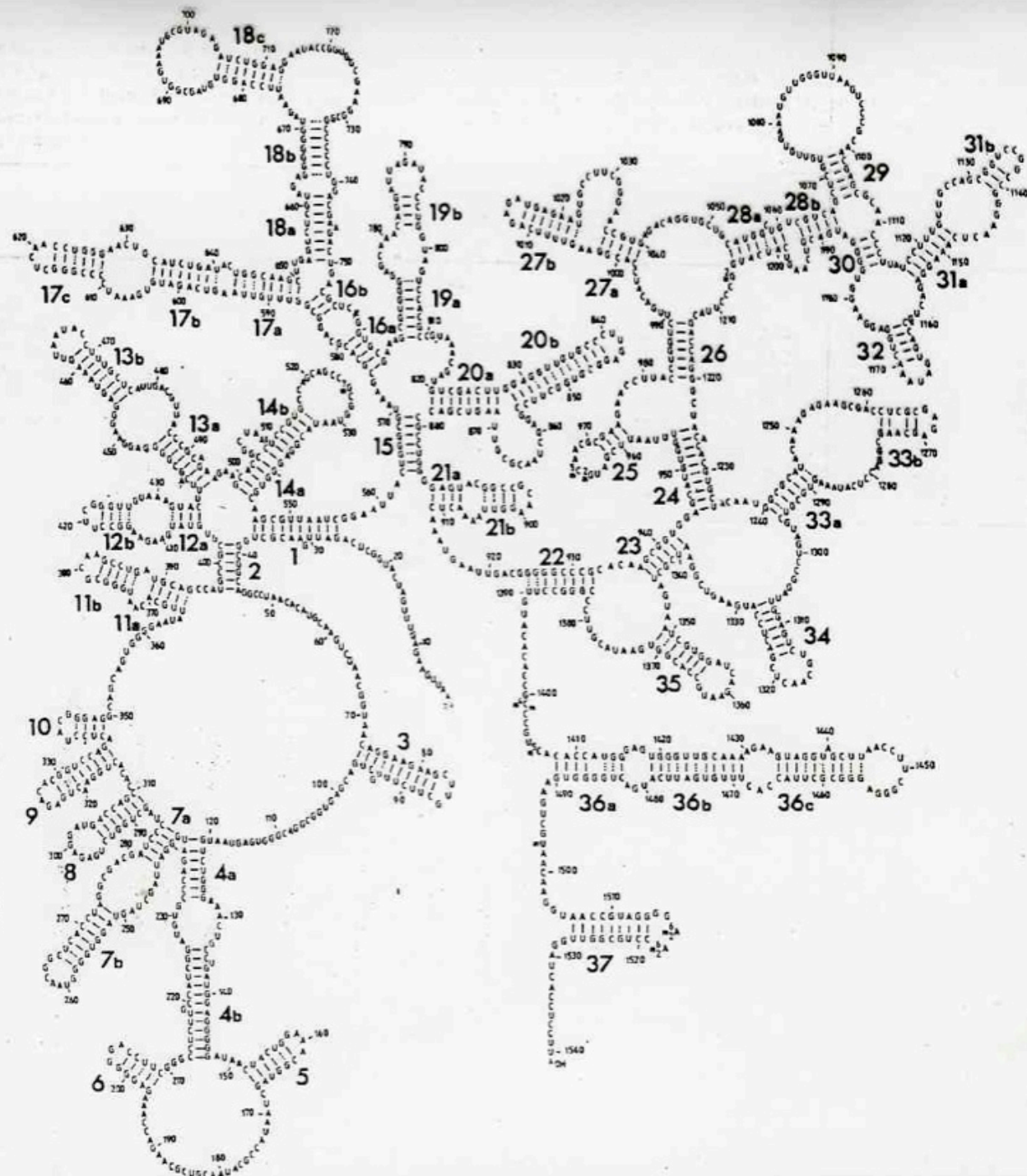


Fig. 1. Secondary structure model of the 16S RNA from *E. coli*. This model has been fully described elsewhere [18]. The various secondary structure motifs are numbered for reference. Base-pairings 2 and 23 are included in this up-dated scheme and slight modifications have been introduced into helices 18b and 33b

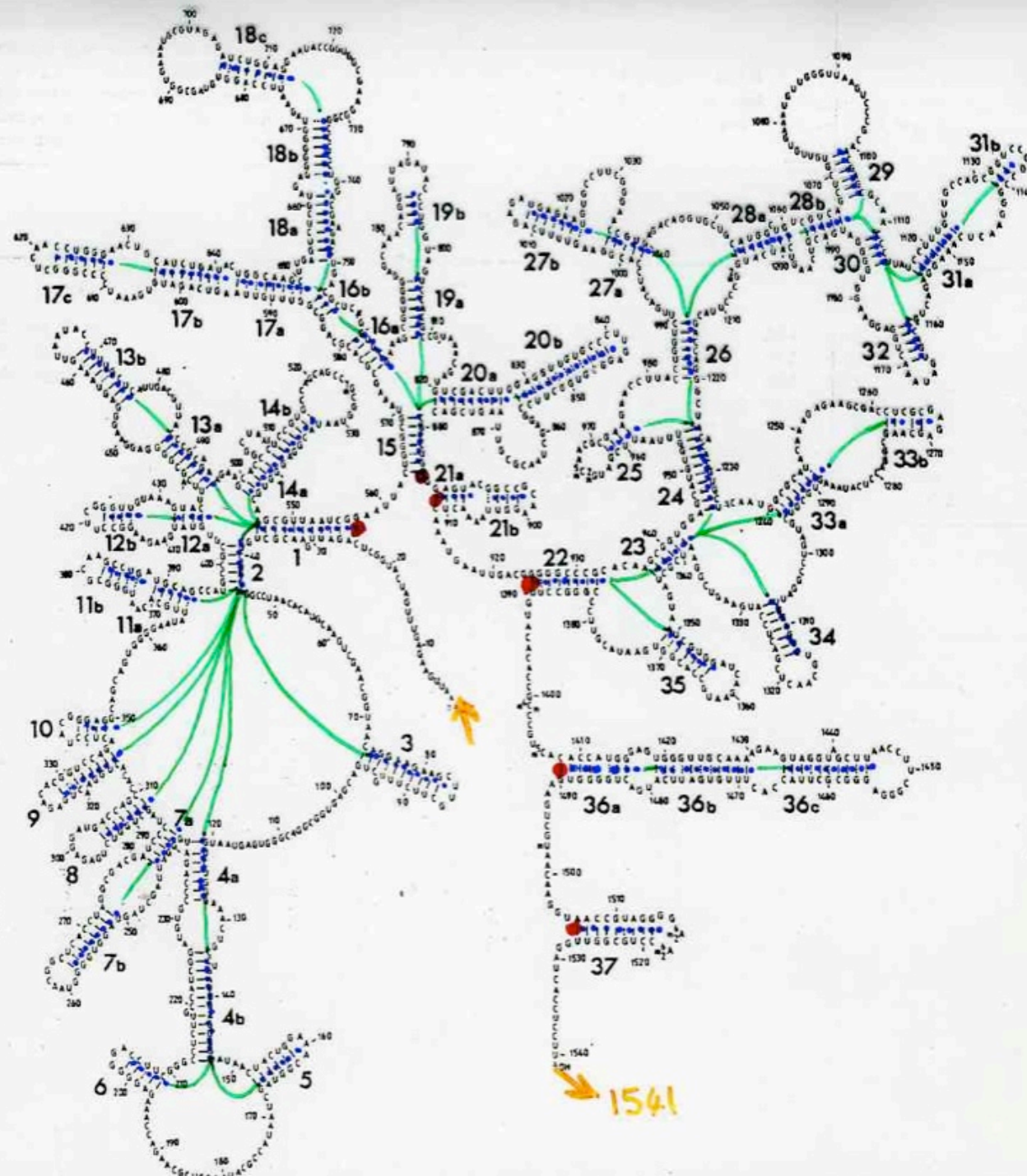
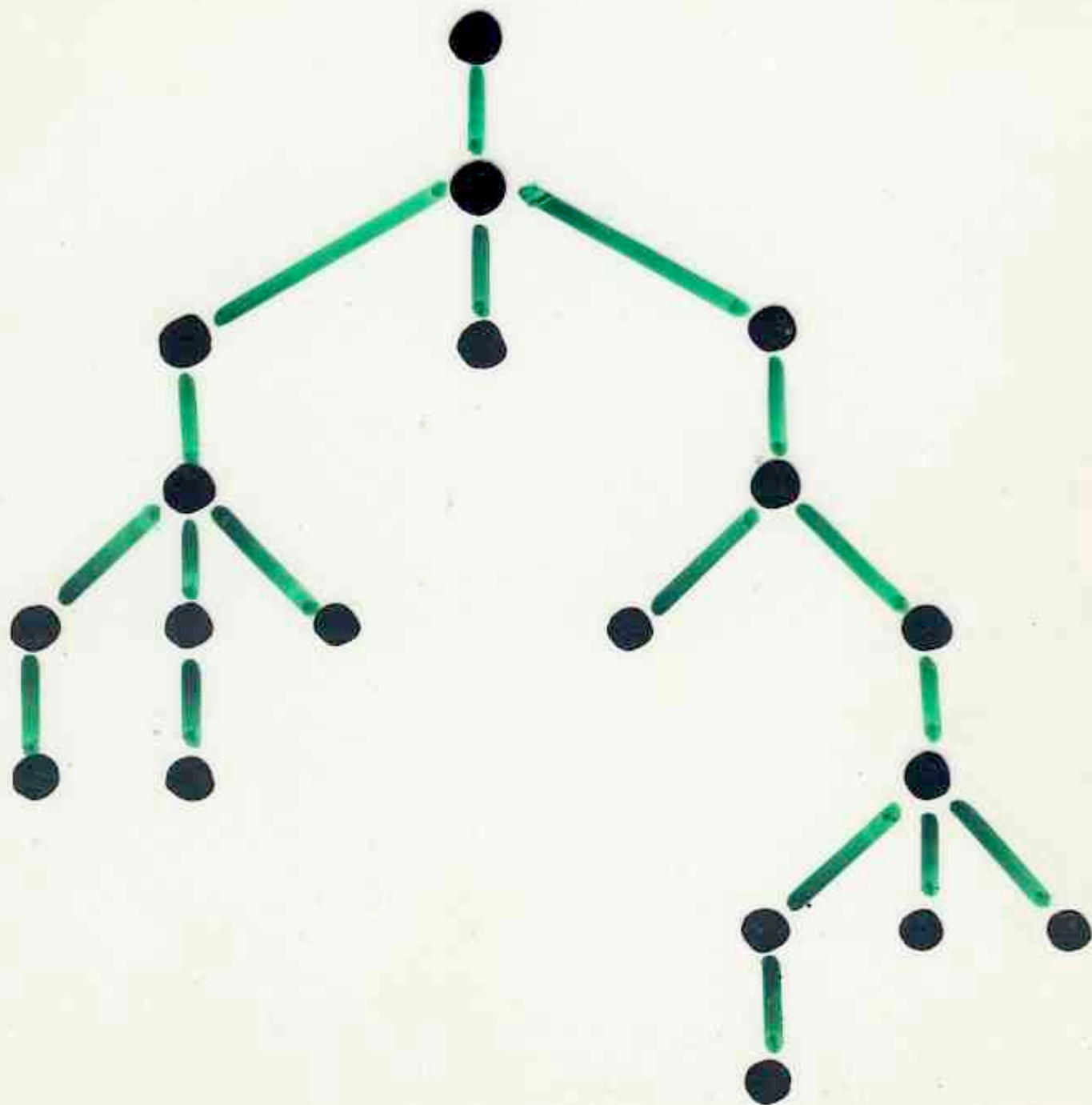
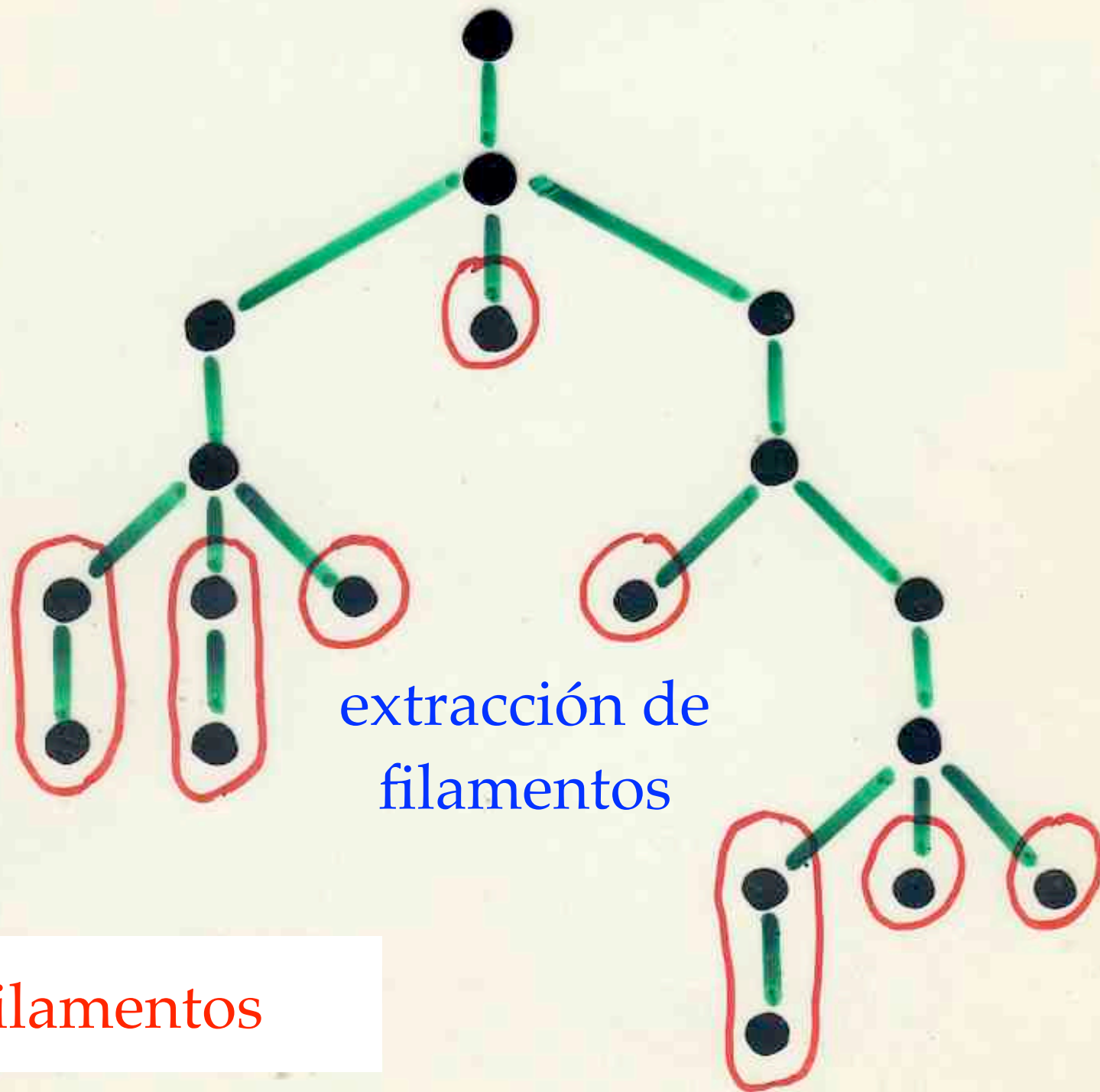


Fig. 1. Secondary structure model of the 16S RNA from *E. coli*. This model has been fully described elsewhere [18]. The various secondary structure motifs are numbered for reference. Base-pairings 2 and 23 are included in this up-dated scheme and slight modifications have been introduced into helices 18b and 33b

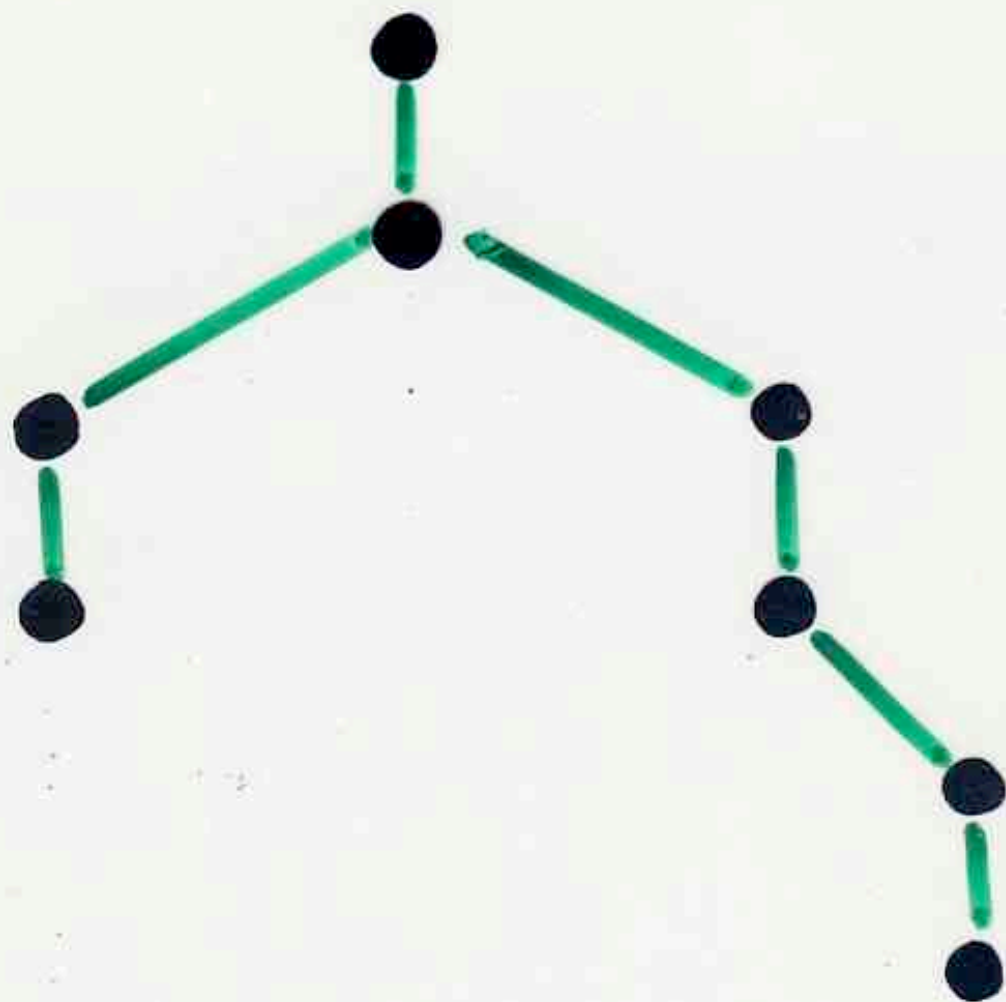
“complejidad” u “orden”
de una molécula

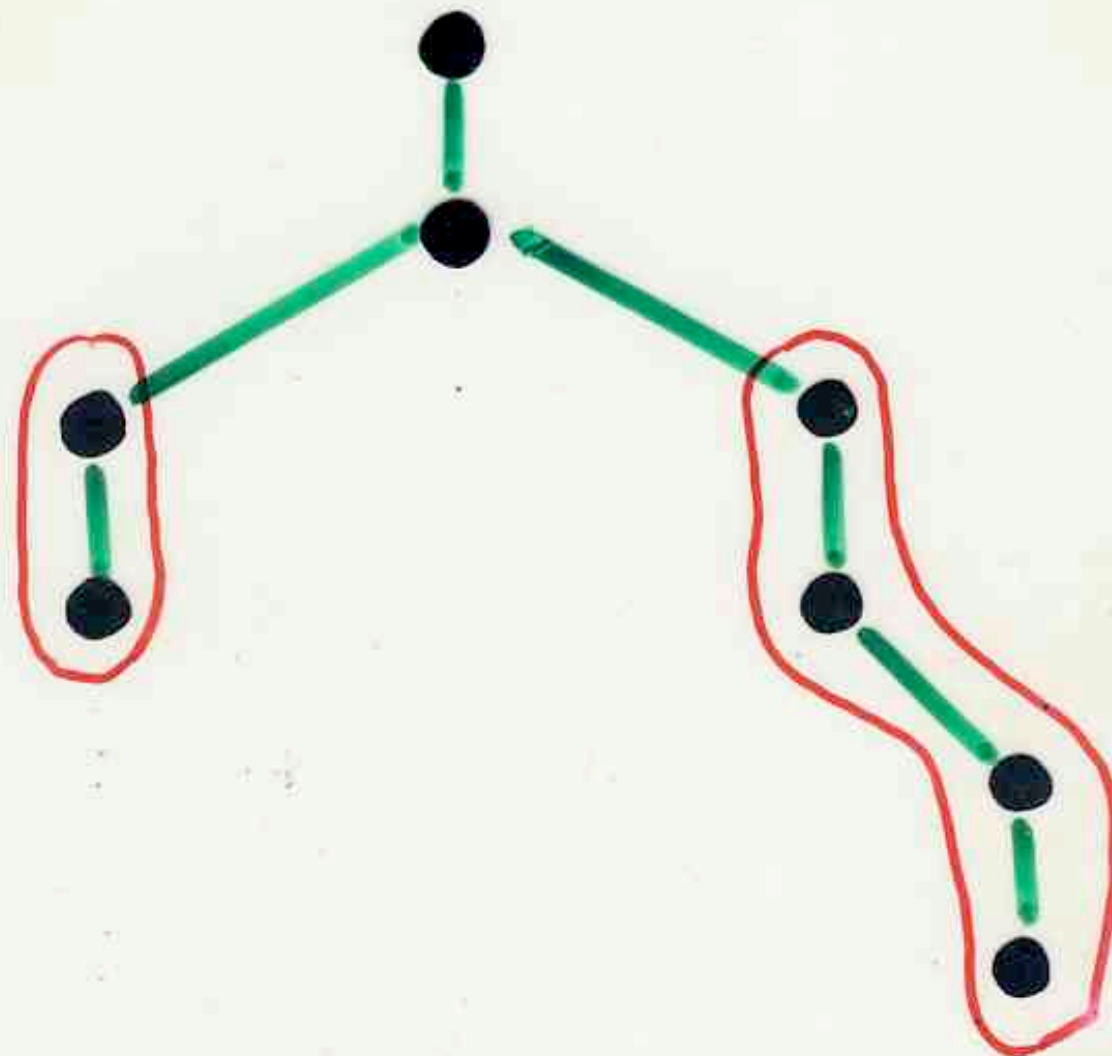
M. Waterman





filamentos











$F_{n,k}$ = nombre de
forêts d'arbres
ayant n sommets
et d'ordre k

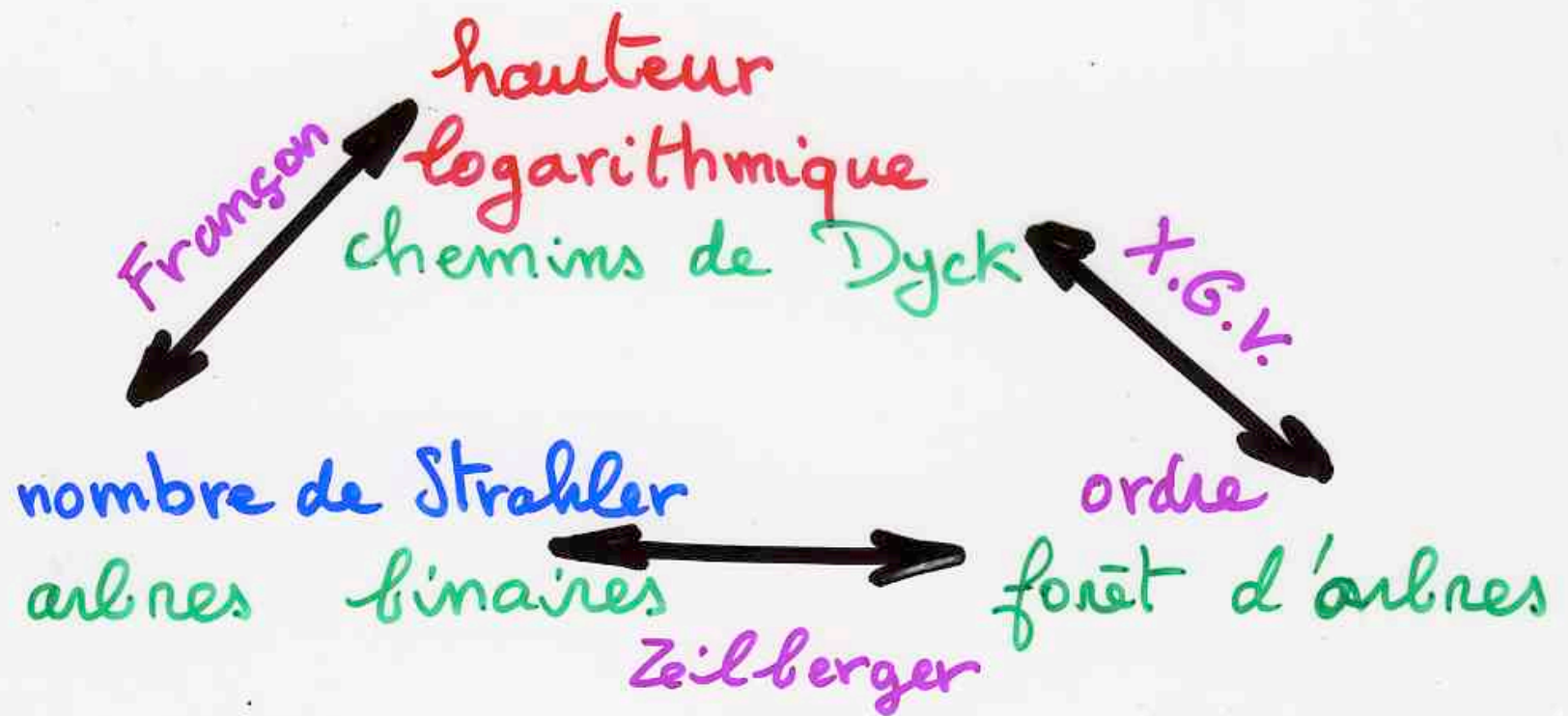
$F_{n,k}$ = nombre de
forêts d'arbres
ayant n sommets
et d'ordre k

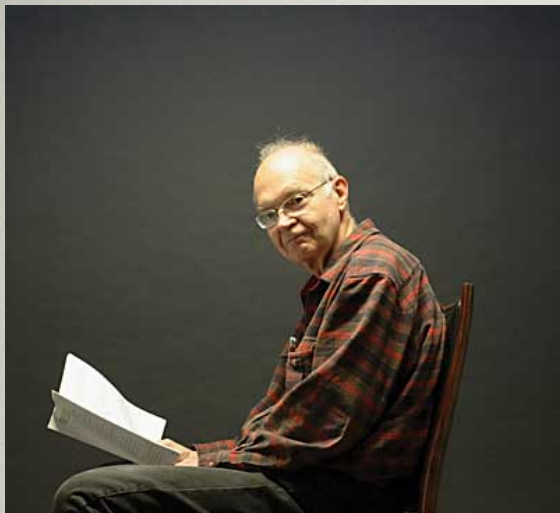
= $S_{n,k}$

à nouveau
même
distribution !!

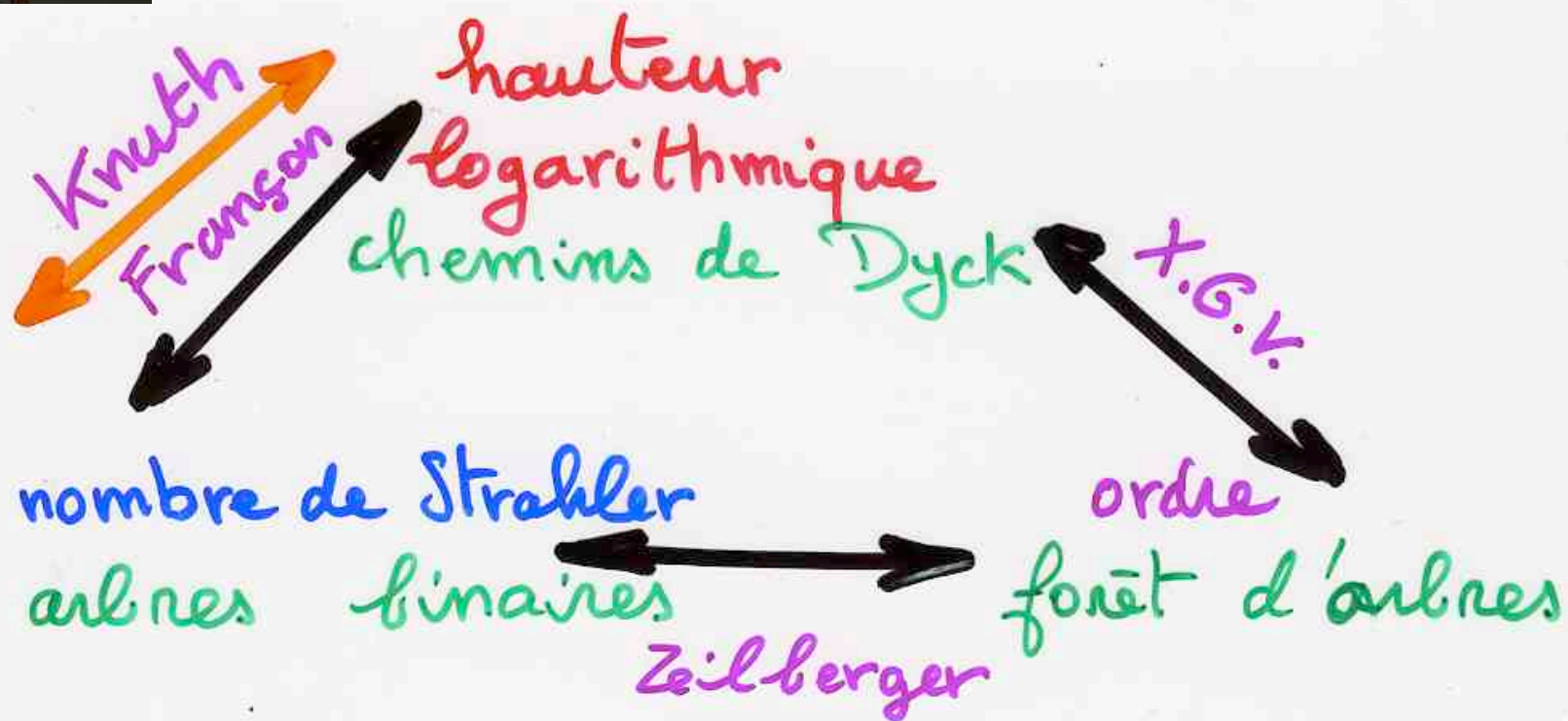
Vauchassade de Chaumont
X. V. (1985) (2001)

D. Zeilberger (1985)





Donald Knuth

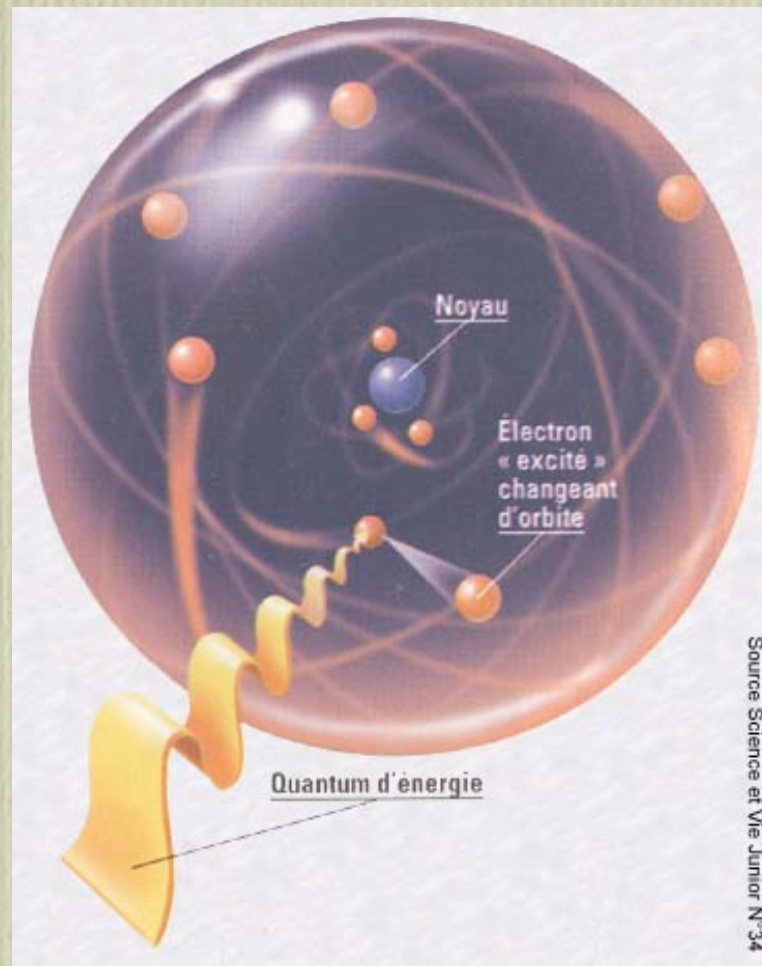


LE JARDIN ZEN

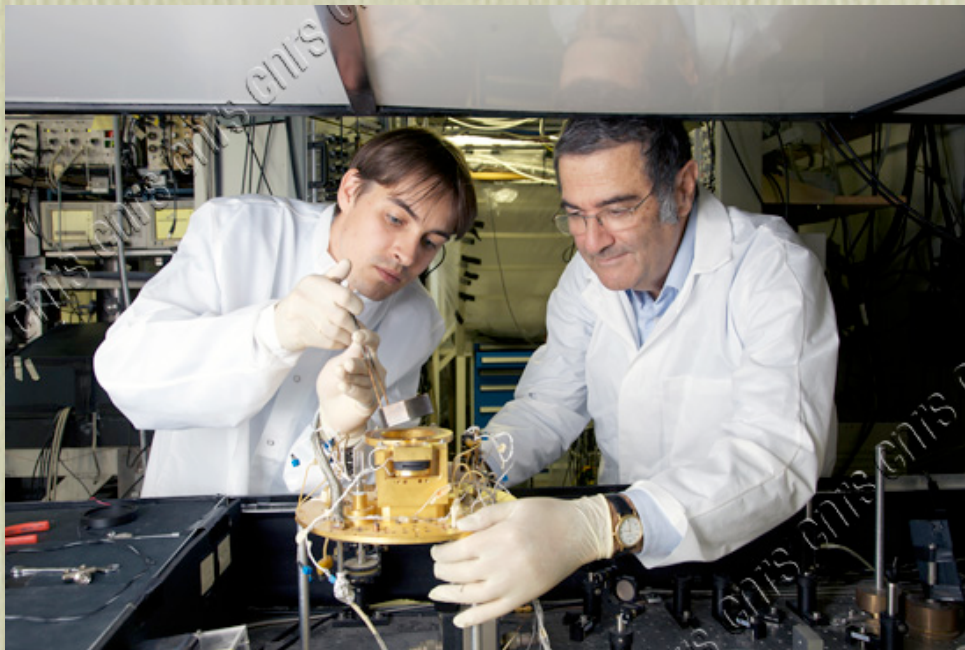
Lo «infinitamente pequeño»...

¿ Árboles en los granos de luz... ?

el mundo cuántico



el mundo cuántico



Serge Haroche

Premio Nobel de física 2012

mecánica cuántica

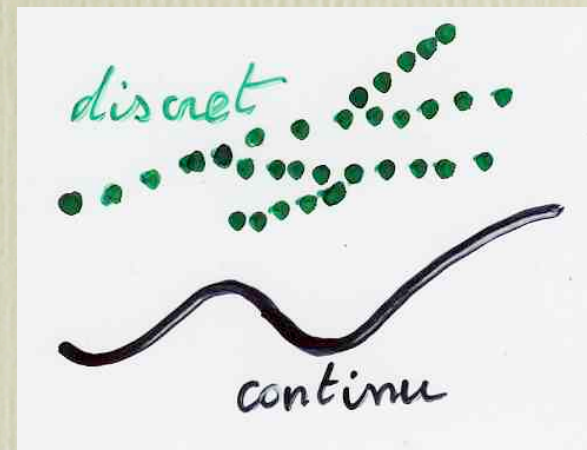
matemáticas lejos de la intuición común

partículas: ¿una tendencia a existir?

el famoso gato de Schrodinger, muerto y en vida al mismo tiempo

el espacio, el tiempo, la materia, la energía

¿continuo o discreto?

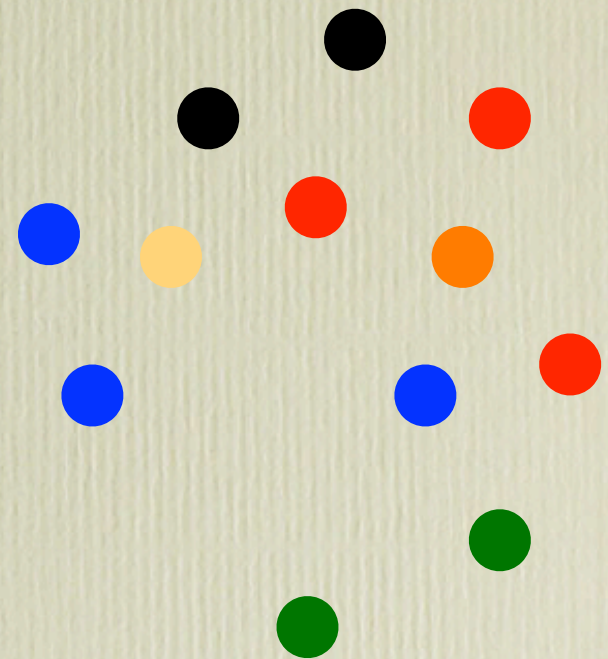


la luz

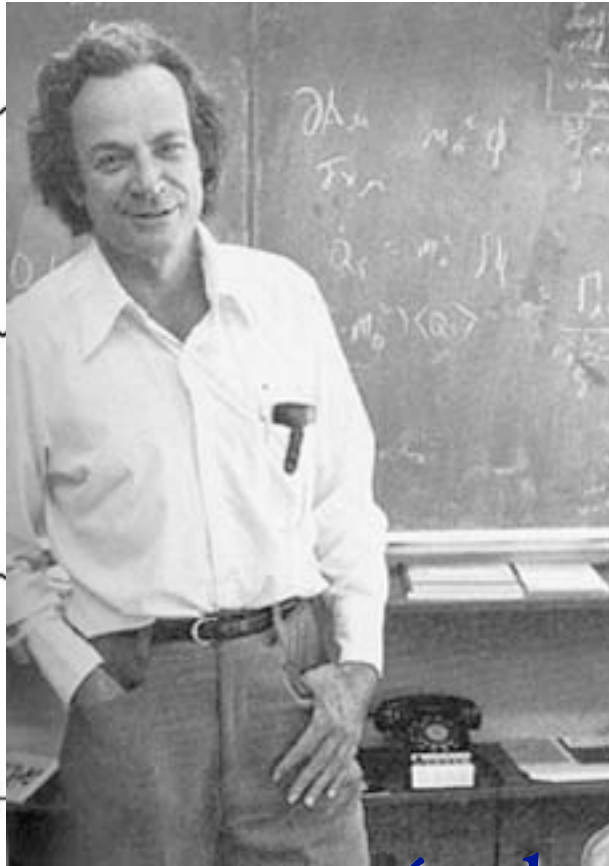
onda,
vibración ?



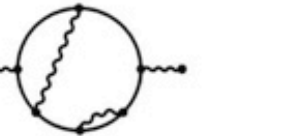
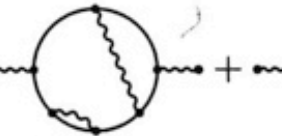
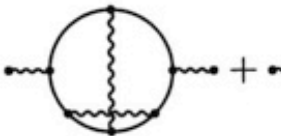
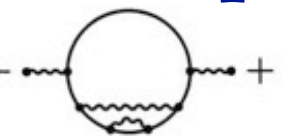
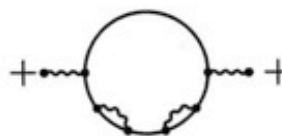
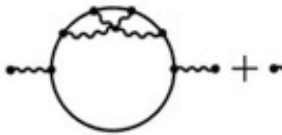
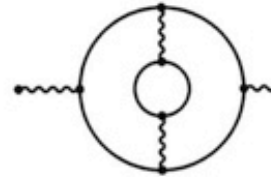
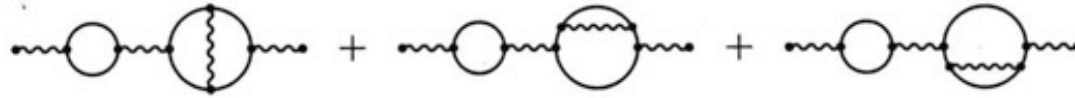
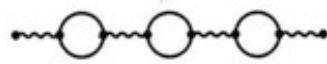
o granos de materia?



diagramas
de
Feynman



interacciones entre partículas, fotones



suma infinita de cantidades infinitas !!!

suprimir las cantidades infinitas

renormalización
cúantica

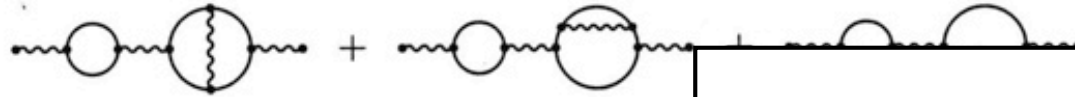
receta de cocina

diagramas de Feynman

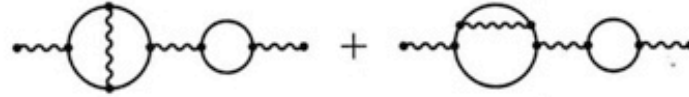
$$\sigma^\gamma(\Upsilon) =$$



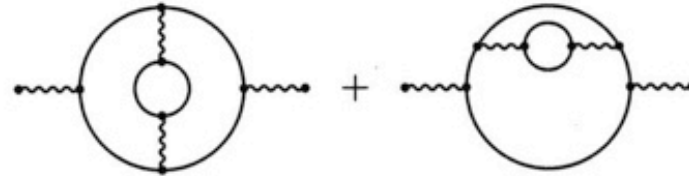
$$\sigma^\gamma(\Upsilon) =$$



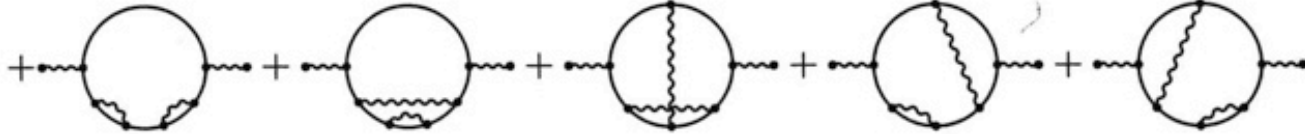
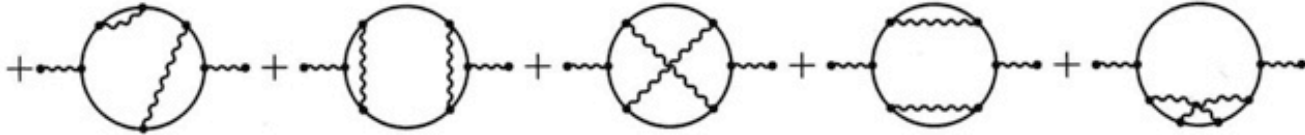
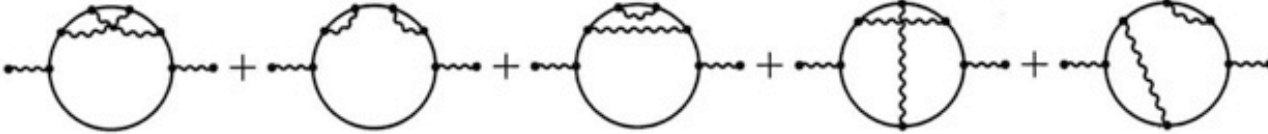
$$\sigma^\gamma(\Upsilon) =$$



$$\sigma^\gamma(\Upsilon) =$$

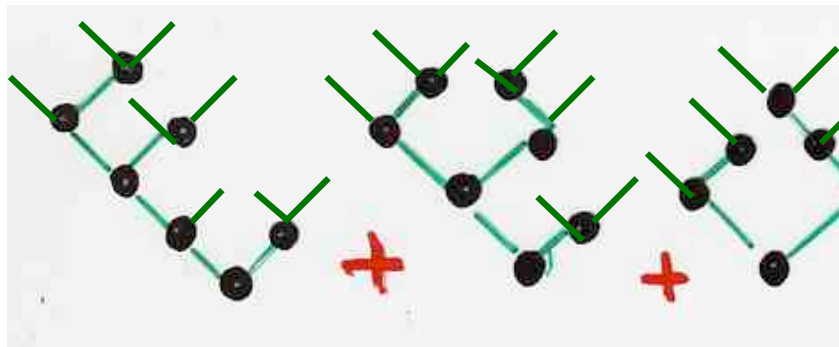
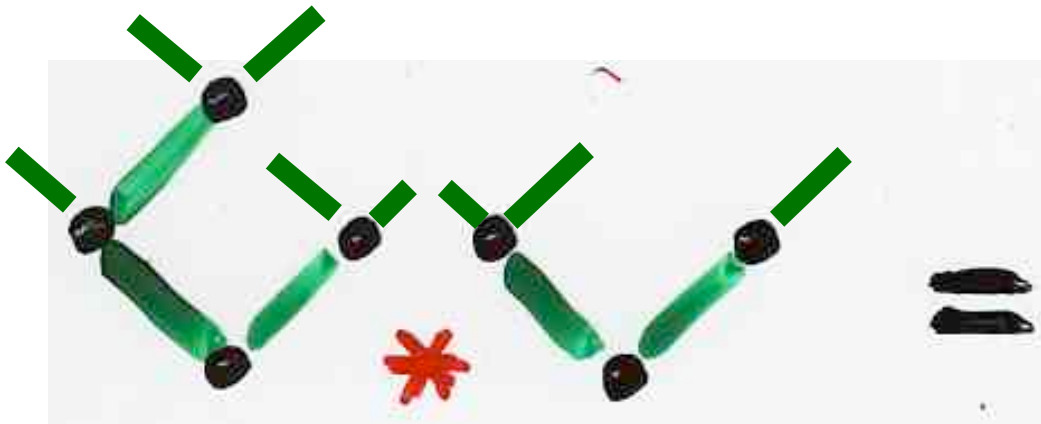


$$\sigma^\gamma(\Upsilon) =$$

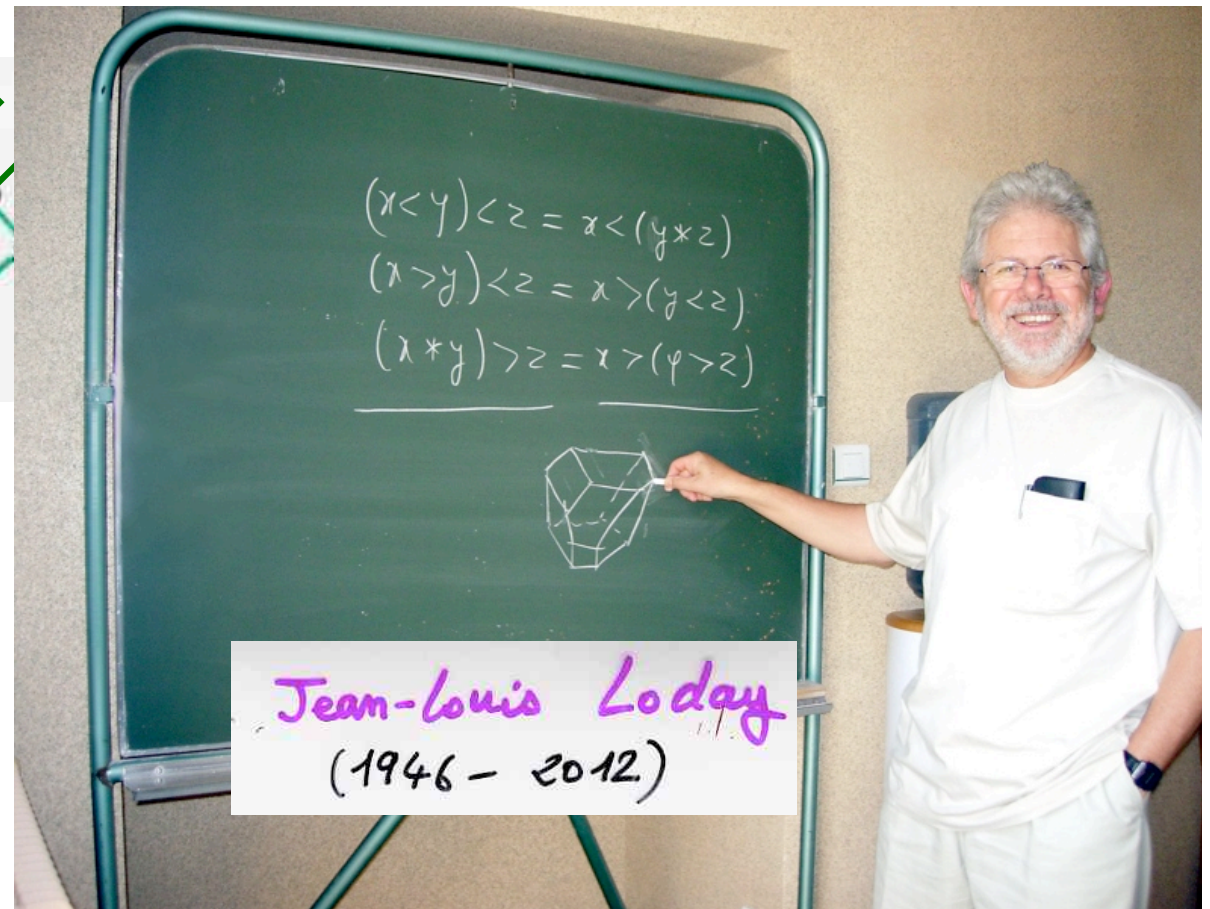


explicación con
las matemáticas
de los árboles

física combinatoria



Loday - Ronco
álgebra de los árboles
el producto de dos árboles,
una suma de árboles



A photograph of Alain Connes, an elderly man with a grey beard, wearing a white shirt and dark trousers. He is standing in a lecture hall, gesturing with his hands while speaking. Behind him is a large arched window with a brick frame and a green exit sign above a doorway. To the right, a chalkboard displays mathematical content, including the symbol $\mathcal{S}e'$, the name "D. KRUMHOLTZ", and a diagram of a circle with points and labels like x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 and x_5 . A wooden podium is in the foreground.

Alain Connes

la geometría de Euclides, matemáticas griegas son visuales hasta Newton, fines siglo XVII, siglo XVIII.

Lagrange, *Traité de Mécanique*:

después hay eliminación de las figuras, ecuaciones, identidades. Es la abstracción pura.



Joseph-Louis Lagrange
1736 - 1813

AVERTISSEMENT

DE LA DEUXIÈME ÉDITION.

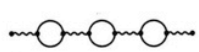
On a déjà plusieurs Traités de Mécanique, mais le plan de celui-ci est entièrement neuf. Je me suis proposé de réduire la théorie de cette Science, et l'art de résoudre les problèmes qui s'y rapportent, à des formules générales, dont le simple développement donne toutes les équations nécessaires pour la solution de chaque problème.

Cet Ouvrage aura d'ailleurs une autre utilité : il réunira et présentera sous un même point de vue les différents principes trouvés jusqu'ici pour faciliter la solution des questions de Mécanique, en montrera la liaison et la dépendance mutuelle, et mettra à portée de juger de leur justesse et de leur étendue.

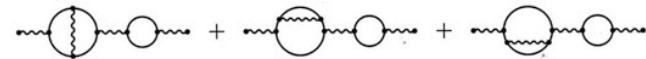
Je le divise en deux Parties : la Statique ou la Théorie de l'Équilibre, et la Dynamique ou la Théorie du Mouvement ; et, dans chacune de ces Parties, je traite séparément des corps solides et des fluides.

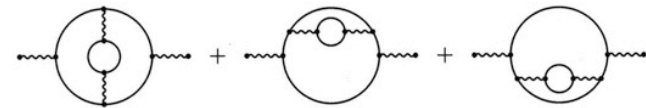
On ne trouvera point de Figures dans cet Ouvrage. Les méthodes que j'y expose ne demandent ni constructions, ni raisonnements géométriques ou mécaniques, mais seulement des opérations algébriques, assujetties à une marche régulière et uniforme. Ceux qui aiment l'Analyse verront avec plaisir la Mécanique en devenir une nouvelle branche, et me sauront gré d'en avoir étendu ainsi le domaine.

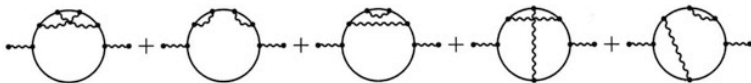
La reaparición de las figuras en matemáticas

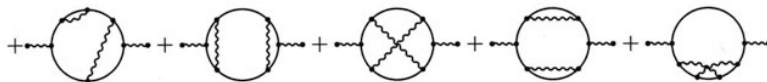
$$\sigma^{\gamma}(\check{Y}) =$$


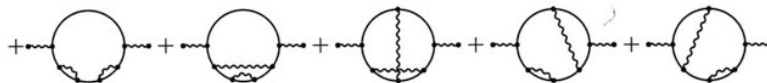
$$\sigma^{\gamma}(\check{Y}) =$$


$$\sigma^{\gamma}(\check{Y}) =$$


$$\sigma^{\gamma}(\check{Y}) =$$


$$\sigma^{\gamma}(\check{Y}) =$$


$$+$$


$$+$$


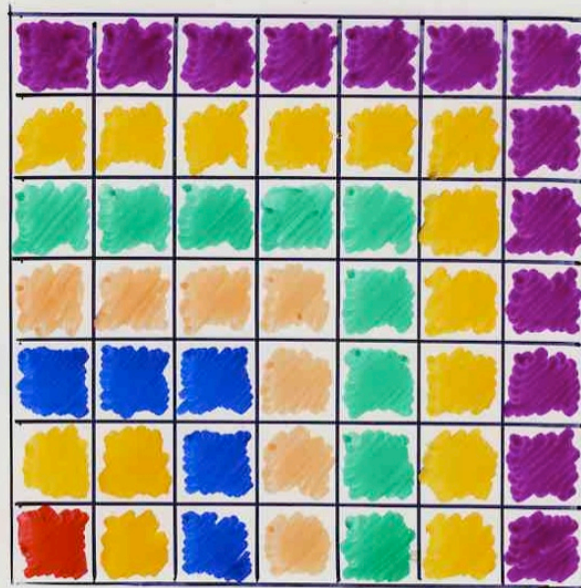
pero a otro nivel

el ojo, las imágenes, lo visual...

pruebas con
figuras

pruebas
combinatorias



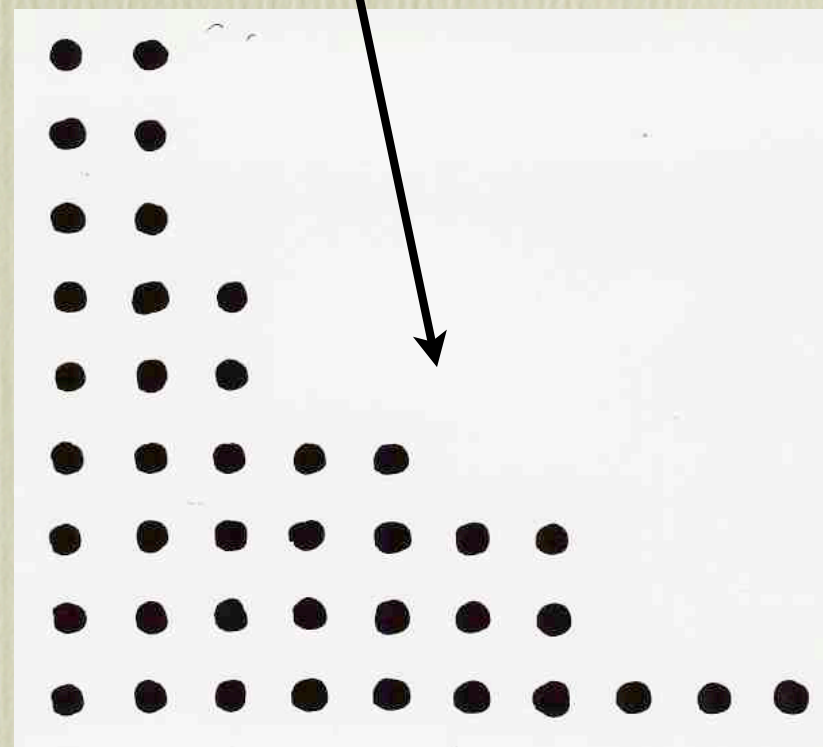
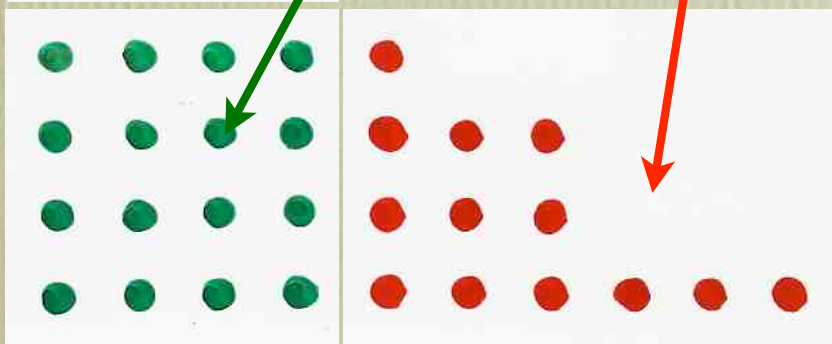
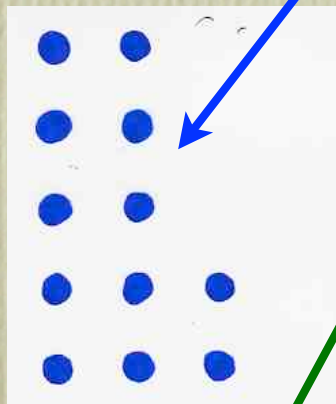


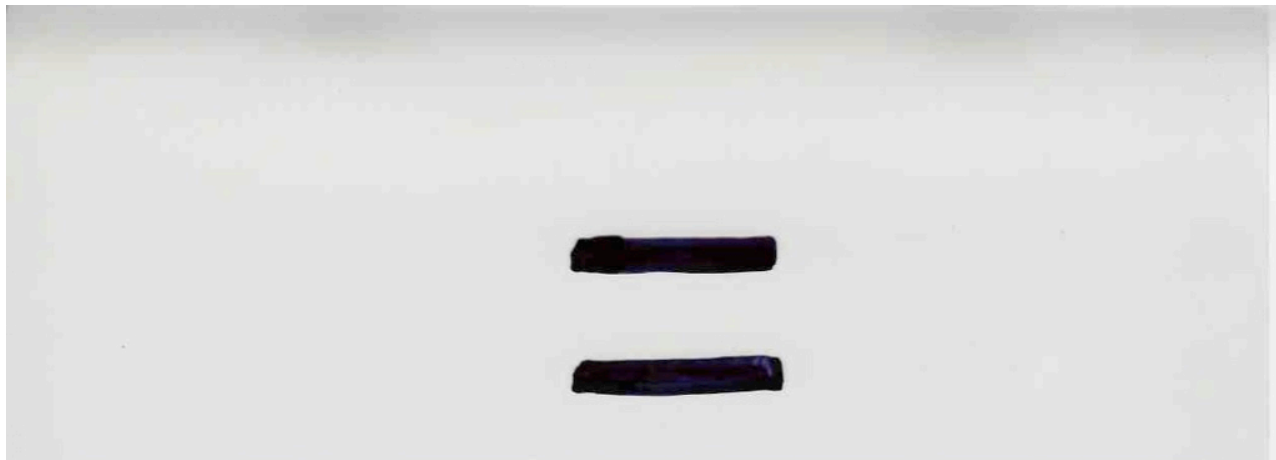
$$n^2 = 1 + 3 + \dots + (2n-1)$$

demostración «combinatoria» de identidades
 con construcciones de bijecciones , de correspondencias.
 Interpretaciones combinatorias.

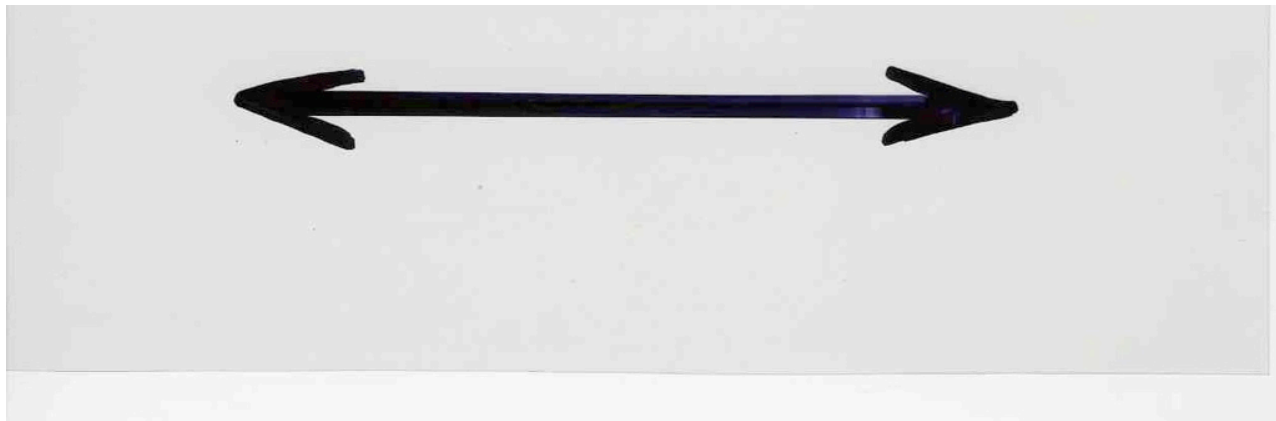
ejemplo

$$\sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{q^{m^2}}{[(1-q)(1-q^2) \cdots (1-q^m)]^2} = \prod_{i \geq 1} \frac{1}{(1-q^i)}$$





mejor comprensión



Rogers - Ramanujan identities

$$R_I \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(1-q)(1-q^2)\dots(1-q^n)} = \prod_{\substack{i \equiv 1, 4 \\ \text{mod } 5}} \frac{1}{(1-q^i)}$$

$$R_{II} \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2 + n}}{(1-q)(1-q^2)\dots(1-q^n)} = \prod_{\substack{i \equiv 2, 3 \\ \text{mod } 5}} \frac{1}{(1-q^i)}$$

Srinivasan
Ramanujan
(1887-1920)



"La fraction continue" de Ramanujan

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{q}{1 + \frac{q^2}{1 + \frac{q^3}{\ddots \frac{1 + q^k}{\dots}}}}}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2+n}}{(1-q)(1-q^2) \dots (1-q^n)}}{\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(1-q)(1-q^2) \dots (1-q^n)}}$$

$$R(q) = \prod_{n \geq 0} \frac{(1 - q^{5n+1})(1 - q^{5n+4})}{(1 - q^{5n+3})(1 - q^{5n+2})} = \frac{R_{II}}{R_I}$$

$$R(q) = \prod_{n \geq 0} \frac{(1 - q^{5n+1})(1 - q^{5n+4})}{(1 - q^{5n+3})(1 - q^{5n+2})} = \frac{R_{II}}{R_I}$$

$$t = -q [R(q)]^5$$

$$R(q) = \prod_{n \geq 0} \frac{(1-q^{5n+1})(1-q^{5n+4})}{(1-q^{5n+3})(1-q^{5n+2})} = \frac{R_{II}}{R_I}$$

$$t = -q [R(q)]^5$$

$$Y(q) = \prod_{n \geq 0} \frac{(1-q^{6n+2})(1-q^{6n+3})^2(1-q^{6n+4})(1-q^{5n+1})^2(1-q^{5n+4})^2(1-q^{5n})^2}{(1-q^{6n+1})(1-q^{6n+5})(1-q^{6n})^2(1-q^{5n+2})^3(1-q^{5n+3})^3}$$

$$R(q) = \prod_{n \geq 0} \frac{(1-q^{5n+1})(1-q^{5n+4})}{(1-q^{5n+3})(1-q^{5n+2})} = \frac{R_{II}}{R_I}$$

$$t = -q [R(q)]^5$$

$$\gamma(q) = \prod_{n \geq 0} \frac{(1-q^{6n+2})(1-q^{6n+3})^2(1-q^{6n+4})(1-q^{5n+1})^2(1-q^{5n+4})^2(1-q^{5n})^2}{(1-q^{6n+1})(1-q^{6n+5})(1-q^{6n})^2(1-q^{5n+2})^3(1-q^{5n+3})^3}$$

$$Z(t) = \gamma(q(t))$$

$$y(1 + 14t + 97t^2 + 415t^3 + 1180t^4 + 2321t^5 + 3247t^6 + 3300t^7 + 2475t^8 + 1375t^9 + 550t^{10} + 143t^{11} + 18t^{12}) +$$

$$y^2(1 + 17t + 83t^2 + 601t^3 + 1647t^4 + 4606t^5 + 7809t^6 + 710t^7 + 124t^8 - 608t^9 - 440t^{10} - 92t^{11} - 36t^{12}) +$$

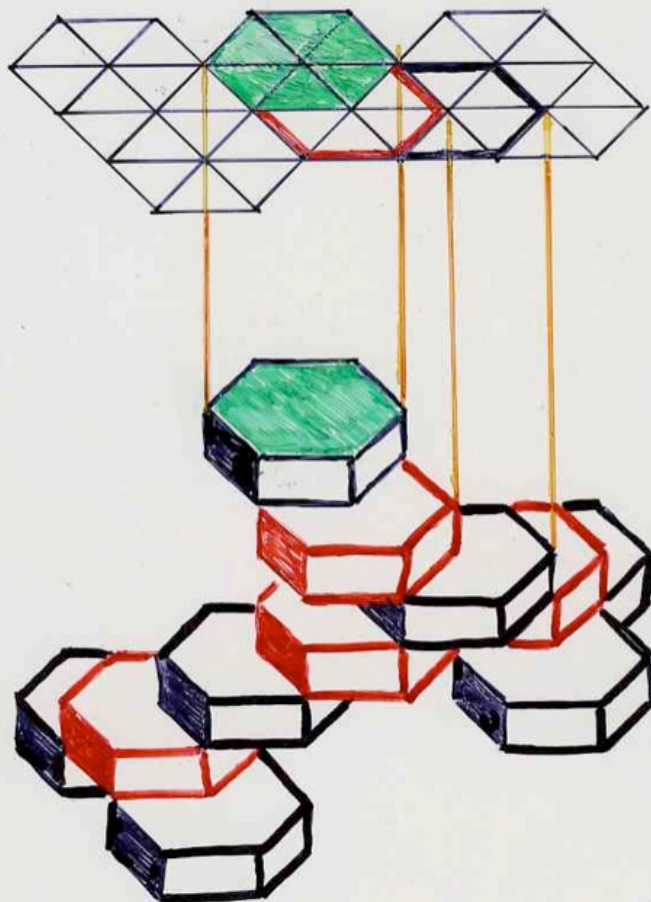
$$y^3(3 + 50t + 381t^2 + 1715t^3 + 5040t^4 + 10130t^5 + 14062t^6 + 13002t^7 + 6930t^8 + 715t^9 - 1595t^{10} - 488t^{11} - 198t^{12}) +$$

$$y^4(1 + 17t + 131t^2 + 595t^3 + 1765t^4 + 3574t^5 + 4939t^6 + 4356t^7 + 1815t^8 - 605t^9 - 1210t^{10} - 616t^{11} - 126t^{12})$$

=

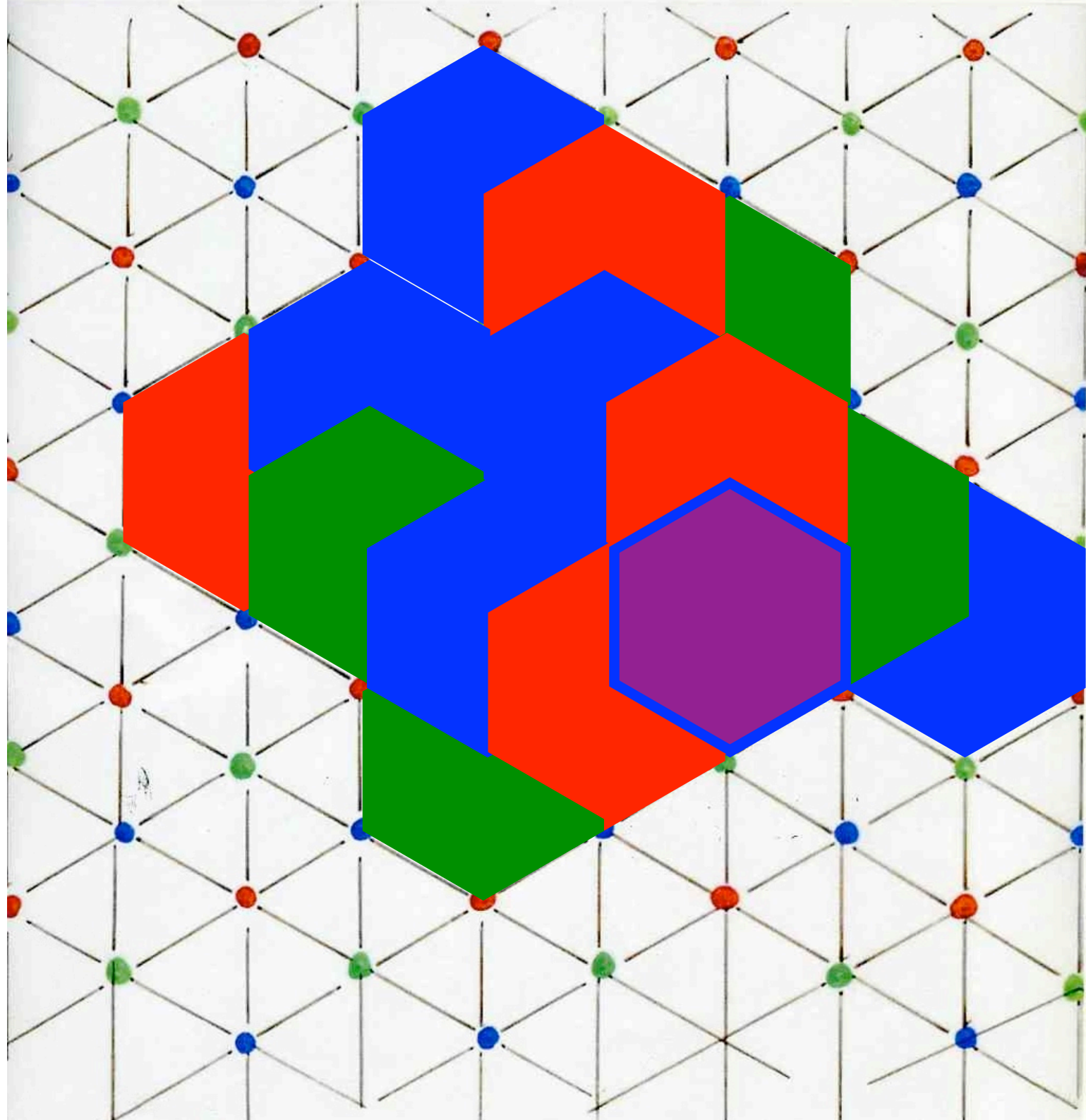
$$(t + 11t^2 + 55t^3 + 165t^4 + 330t^5 + 462t^6 + 462t^7 + 330t^8 + 165t^9 + 55t^{10} + 11t^{11} + t^{12})$$

$$-p(-t) = y$$

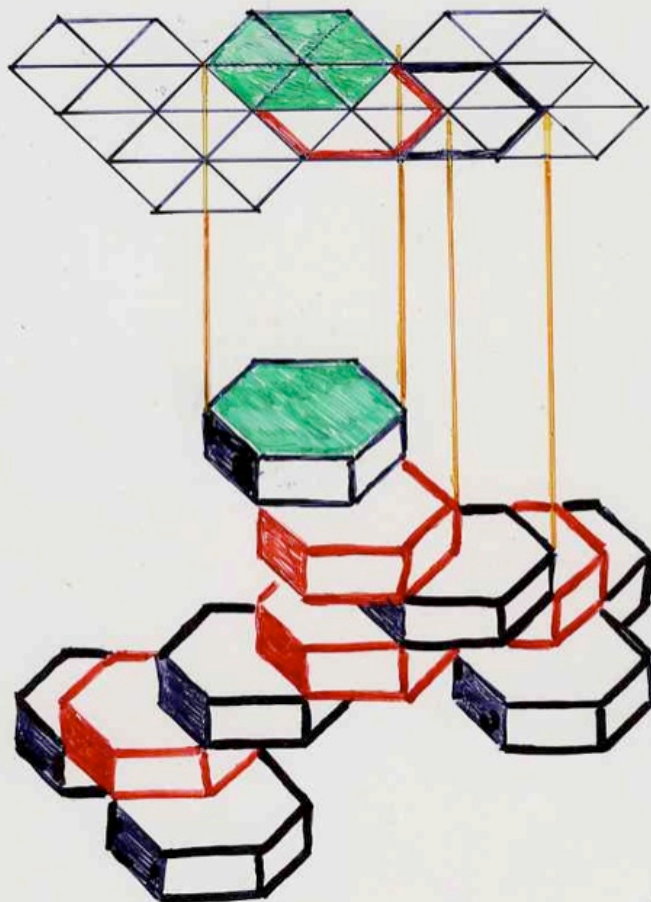


El concepto de apilamiento de piezas





$$-p(-t) = y$$



física combinatoria

PABLO NERUDA

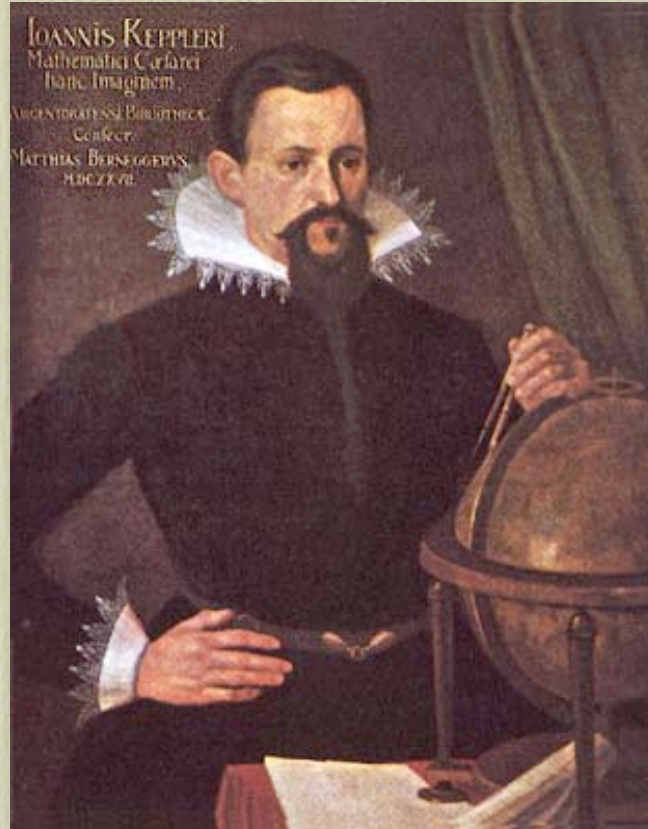
Lo «infinitamente grande»...

Árboles
en las
estrellas...





Galileo Galilei
1564-1642



Johannes Kepler
1571 - 1630



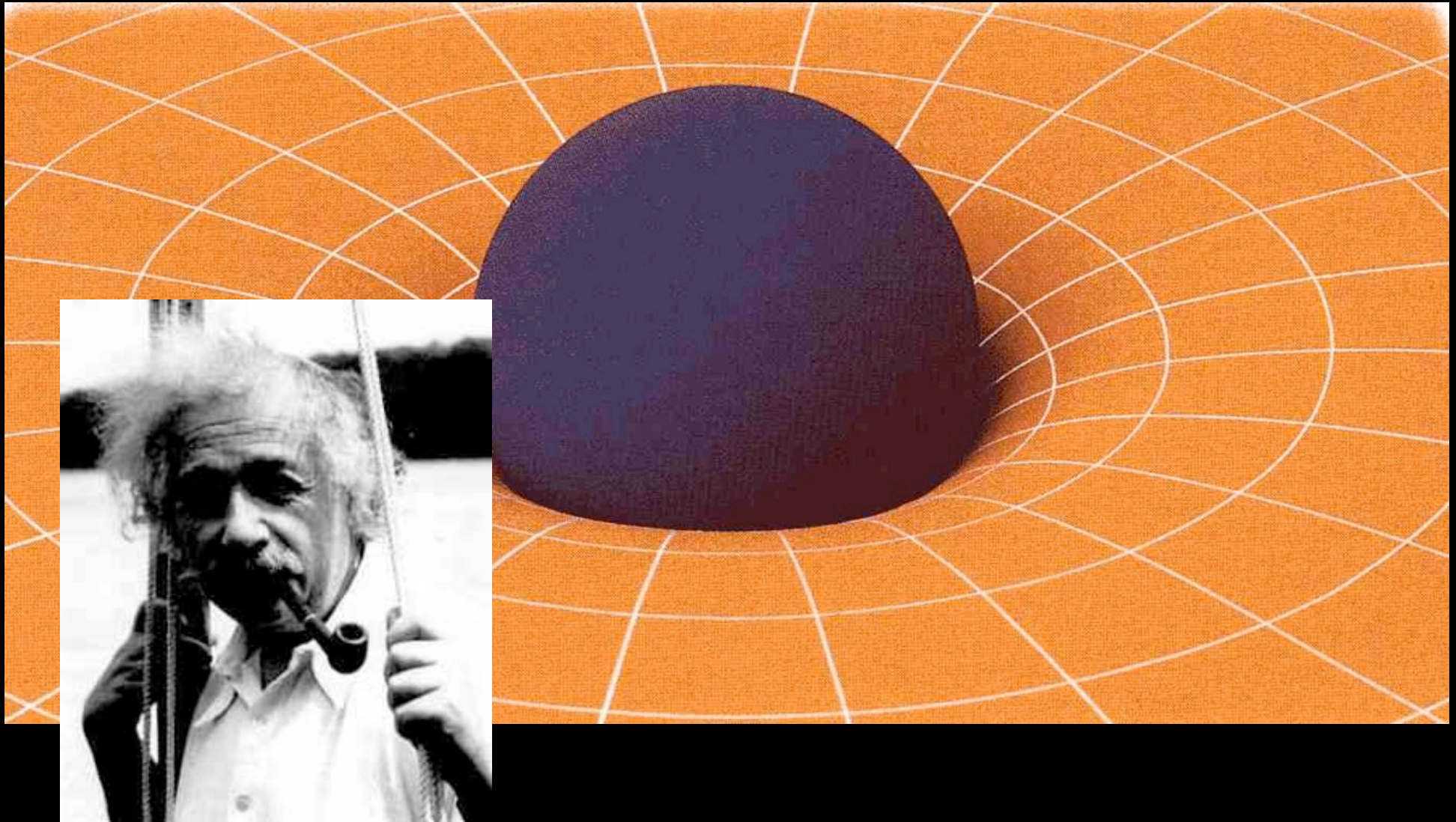
Isaac Newton
1643-1727

La geometría clásica griega,
geometría Euclidiana

mecánica
«clásica».

la relatividad general

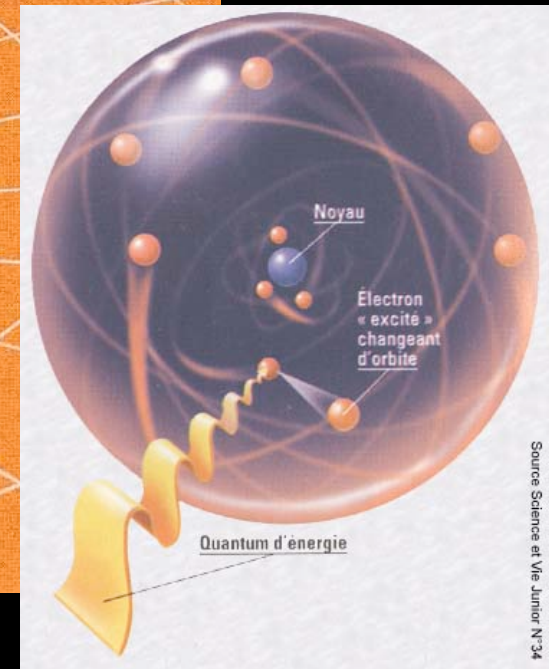
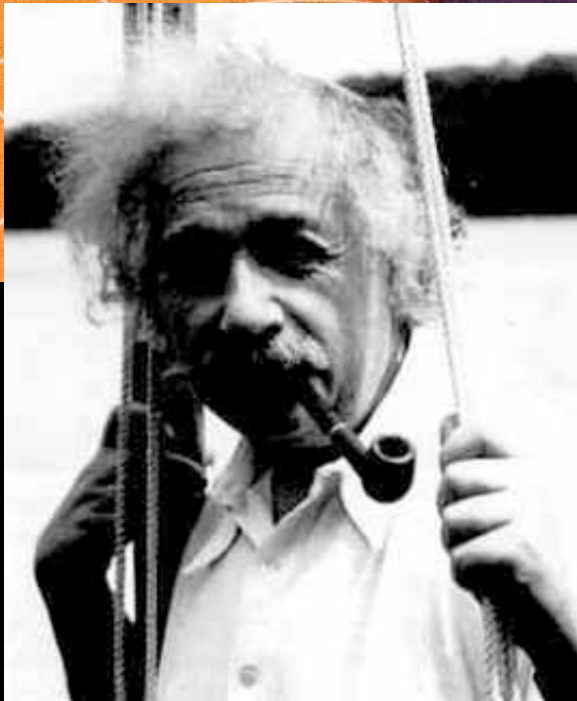
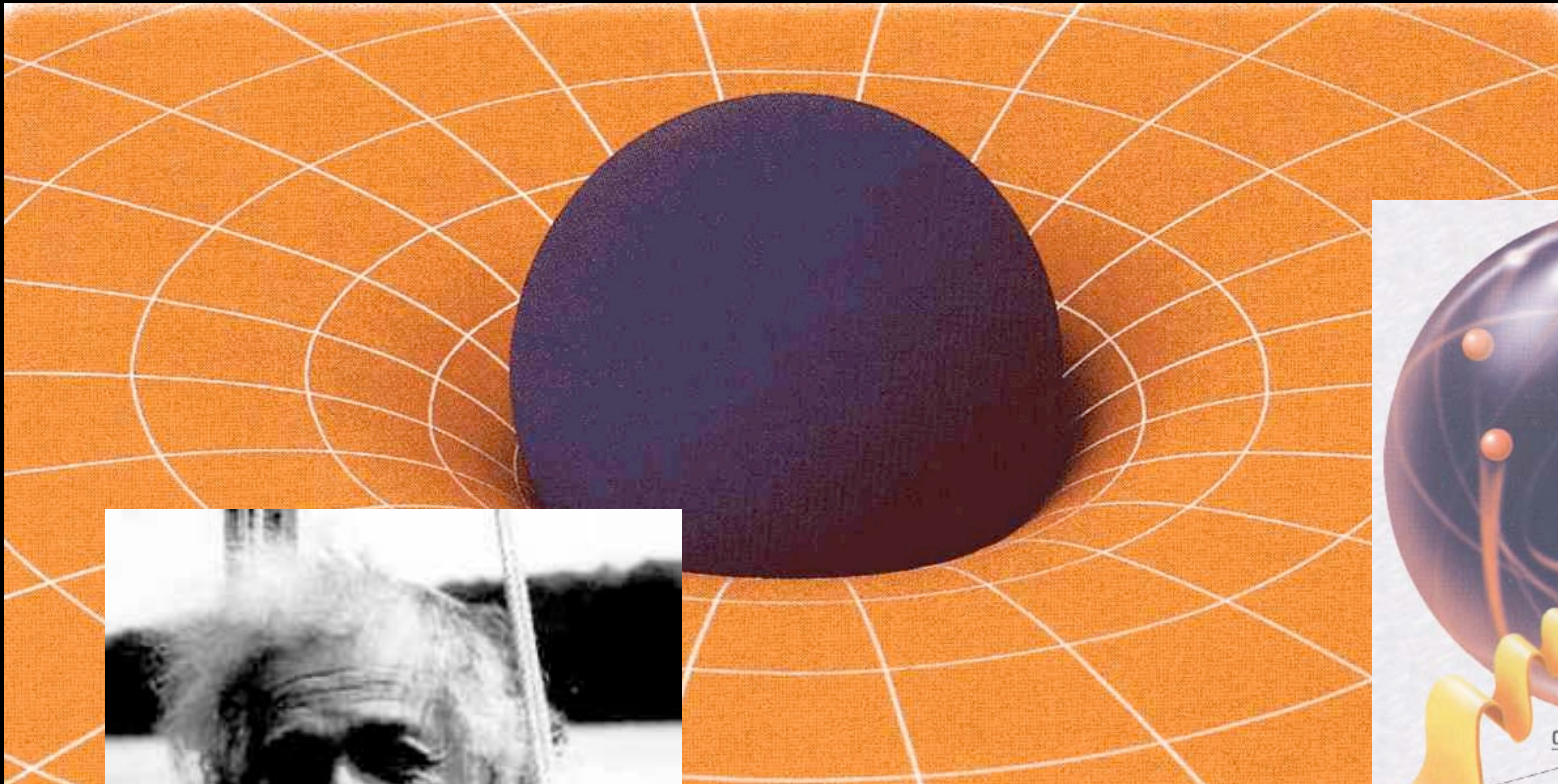
espacio-tiempo plano, espacio-tiempo curvo





la relatividad general

mecánica cuántica



La gravitación cuántica

teoría de las cuerdas

una partícula como una cuerda de violín,
¿... como una cuerda vibrante?
cada partícula corresponde a una frecuencia dada

número de Catalan



Alain Connes

$$\int e^{i \frac{S(A)}{\hbar}}$$

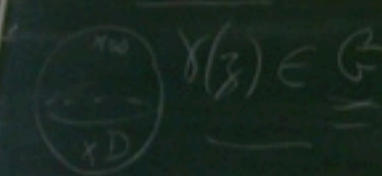
$$\frac{1}{k^2} = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda k^2} d\lambda$$

$$\int e^{-\lambda k^2} d^D k = \left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right)^{D/2}$$

DIM-REG

D. KREIMER

Brk Dec



$$\chi(z) \in G$$

$$\chi(z) = \chi_-(z)$$

(D)

$$D_{||}(\bar{z}) =$$

M. MARCOLLI

$$\chi_N$$

Universal Singular Frac

$$\gamma_W(z, v) = T e^{-\frac{1}{z} \int_0^v u^Y(e) \frac{du}{u}}$$

$$\gamma_W(-z, v) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{k_j > 0}$$

$$\frac{e(-k_1)e(-k_2) \cdots e(-k_n)}{k_1(k_1+k_2) \cdots (k_1+k_2+\cdots +$$

Same coefficients as

Local Index Formula in NCC

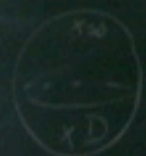
geometría no-conmutativa

$$\int e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2} R^2} \quad \int e^{-\lambda R^2} d\mathbb{D}R = \left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right)^{D/2}$$

$\mathbb{D} = \text{Dim REG}$

D. KREIMER

Brkhl // Dec



$$\chi(z) \in \mathbb{G}$$

$$\chi(z) = \chi(z)^{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow \chi_+(D)$$

$$D: // (\chi)$$

M. MARCOLLI

$$\chi_N$$

Universal Singular Fra

$$\gamma_U(z, v) = T e^{-\frac{1}{z} \int_0^v u^Y(e) \frac{du}{u}}$$

$$\gamma_U(-z, v) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{k_j > 0}$$

$$\frac{e(-k_1) e(-k_2) \cdots e(-k_n)}{k_1 (k_1 + k_2) \cdots (k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_n)}$$

Same coefficients as

Local Index Formula in NC

geometría no-conmutativa
no hay más puntos

Universal Singular Fra

$$\gamma_U(z, v) = T e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^v u^Y(e) dt}$$

$$\gamma_U(-z, v) = \sum_{\eta \geq 0} \sum_{k_j > 0}$$

$$\frac{e(-k_1)e(-k_2) \cdots e(-k_n)}{k_1(k_1+k_2) \cdots (k_1+k_2+\cdots +$$

Same coefficients as

Local Index Formula in NC

geometría no-conmutativa

ni líneas rectas

Universal Singular Frame

$$\gamma_U(z, v) = T e^{-\frac{1}{z} \int_0^v u Y(u) \frac{du}{u}} \in U$$

$$\gamma_U(-z, v) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{k_j > 0} \dots$$

$$\frac{e(-k_1)e(-k_2)\cdots e(-k_n)}{k_1(k_1+k_2)\cdots(k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_n)} v^{\sum k_j}$$

Same coefficients as in

Local Index Formula in NCG (ac + i

$$U \rightarrow \text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \dots$$

M. MARCOLLI

γ_n

geometría no-conmutativa ni espacio

Universal Singular Frame

$$\gamma_U(z, v) = \text{Te}^{-\frac{1}{z} \int_0^v u^Y(e) \frac{du}{u}} \in U$$

$$\gamma_U(-z, v) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{k_j > 0}$$

$$\frac{e(-k_1)e(-k_2)\cdots e(-k_n)}{k_1(k_1+k_2)\cdots(k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_n)} v^{\sum k_j}$$

Same coefficients as in

Local Index Formula in NCG (ac + 1

$$\int e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(A^2)} dA$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(A^2)} dA$$

D. KREIMER Birkhoff Dec χ

$$\chi(\mathbb{Z}) \in \mathbb{G} \quad \chi(\mathbb{Z}) = \chi_-(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\rightarrow \chi_+(\mathbb{D})$$

$$U \rightarrow \text{Diff}(\mathbb{C})$$

M. MARCOLLI χ_n

geometría no-conmutativa

$$AB \neq BA$$

Universal Singular Frame

$$\gamma_U(z, v) = \text{Tr} e^{-\frac{1}{z} \int_0^v u^Y(e) \frac{du}{u}} \in U$$

$$\gamma_U(-z, v) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{k_j > 0} \frac{e(-k_1) e(-k_2) \cdots e(-k_n)}{k_1 (k_1 + k_2) \cdots (k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_n)} v^{\sum k_j}$$

$$\frac{e(-k_1) e(-k_2) \cdots e(-k_n)}{k_1 (k_1 + k_2) \cdots (k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_n)} v^{\sum k_j}$$

Same coefficients as in

Local Index Formula in NCG (ac

D. KREIMER

Brakhoff Dec

χ



$$\chi(\mathcal{Z}) \in G$$

$$\chi(\mathcal{Z}) = \chi(\mathcal{Z}^{-1})$$

$$\rightarrow \chi_+(D)$$

$$U \rightarrow \text{Diff}(\mathcal{Z})$$

M. MARCOLLI

χ_n

geometría no-conmutativa

AB BA

tiempo

Universal Singular Frame

$$\gamma_U(z, v) = \tau e^{-\frac{1}{z} \int_0^v u^Y(e) \frac{du}{u}} \in U$$

$$\gamma_U(-z, v) = \sum_{\eta \geq 0} \sum_{k_j > 0} \dots$$

$$\frac{e(-k_1)e(-k_2)\dots e(-k_n)}{k_1(k_1+k_2)\dots(k_1+k_2+\dots+k_n)} v^\Sigma$$

Same coefficients as in

Local Index Formula in NCG (ac +

$$\int e^{i \frac{S(A)}{\hbar}} \quad \int e^{-\lambda R^2} d^D R$$

DIM-REG

D. KREIMER

Brill // Dec

$\chi(\infty) =$

$\chi(\beta) = \chi(\beta)^{-1} \chi$

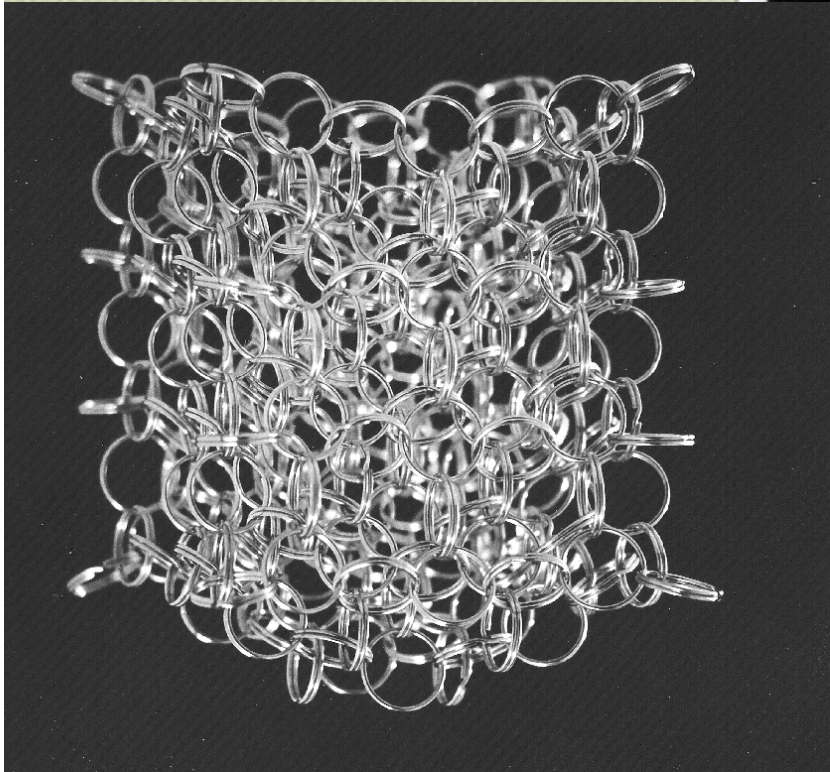
$\rightarrow \chi_+(D)$

$$U \rightarrow \text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Diff}$$

M. MARCOLLI

χ_N

gravitación cuántica con lazos



Carlo Rovelli

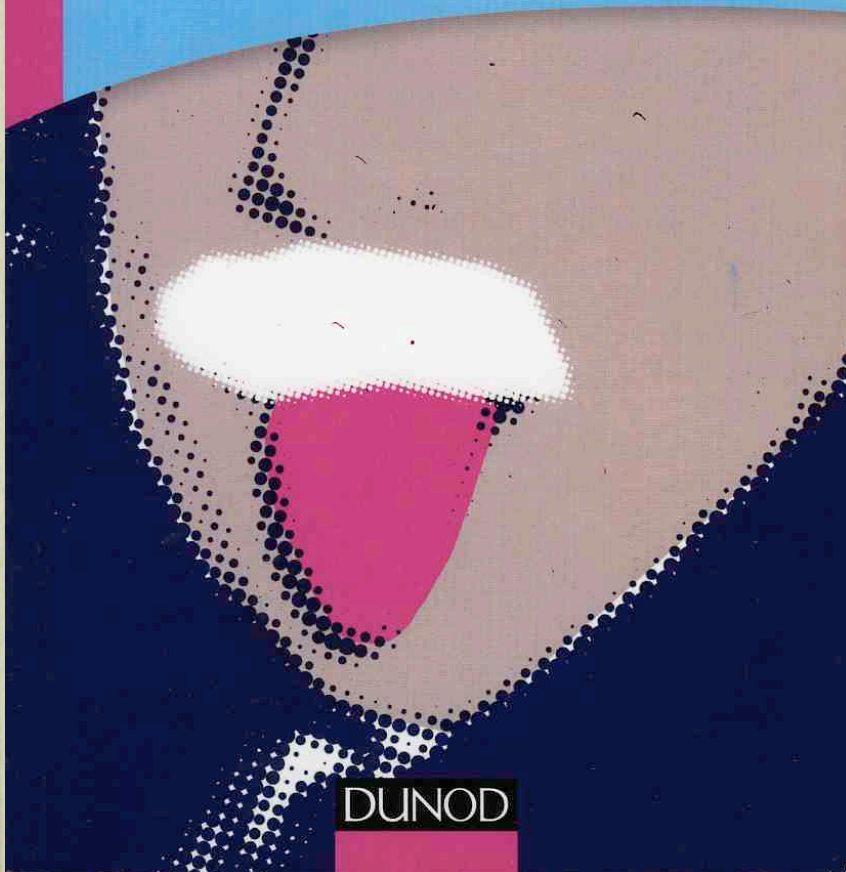
¿Y si el tiempo no existiera?

QUAI DES SCIENCES

CARLO ROVELLI

ET SI LE TEMPS N'EXISTAIT PAS ?

UN PEU DE SCIENCE
SUBVERSIVE



DUNOD

¿Y si el tiempo
no existiera?

espuma del
espacio - tiempo



Dessin
S. Numazawa

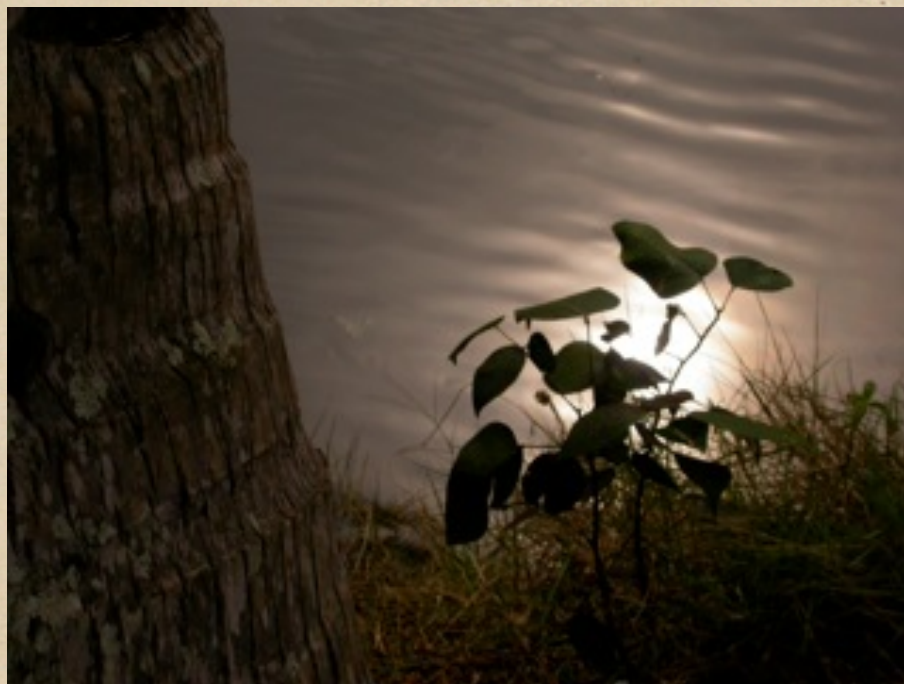
Ciel & Espace

bebé
universo

WILLIAM BLAKE

la gravitación cuántica

triangulaciones causales dinámicas





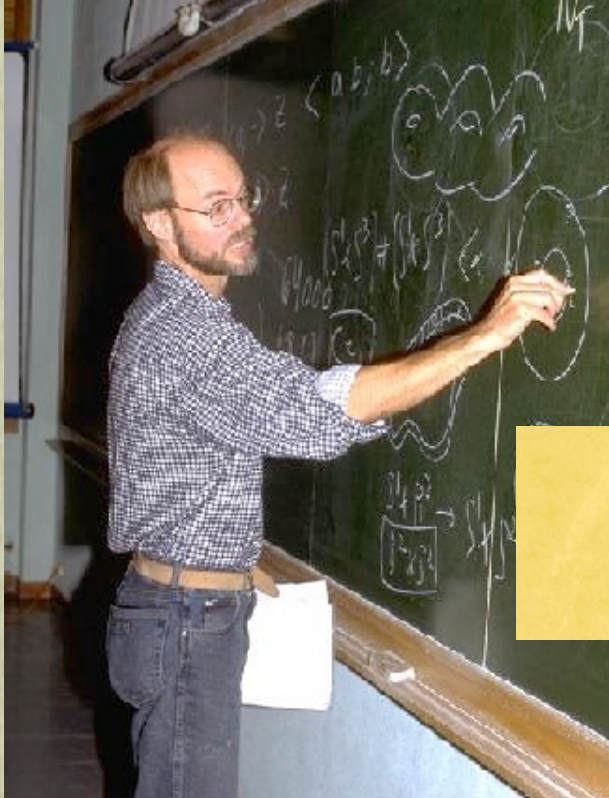
Deepak Dhar
TIFR Bombay

Xavier,
deberías mirar
estos artículos

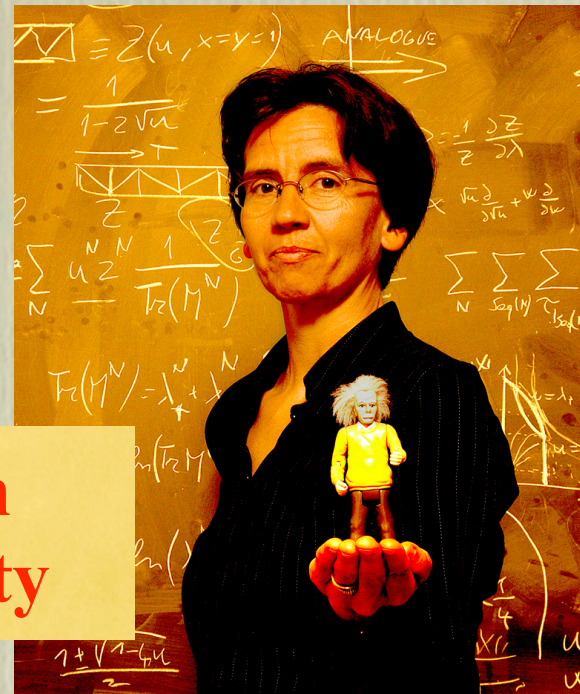
- J. Ambjørn, R. Loll, "Non-perturbative Lorentzian quantum gravity and topology change", Nucl. Phys. B 536 (1998) 407-434
arXiv: hep-th / 9805108

- P. Di Francesco, E. Guilteer, C. Kristjansen, "Integrale 2D Lorentzian gravity and random walks", Nucl. Phys. B 567 (2000) 515-553
arXiv: hep-th / 9907084

gravitation quantique



J. Ambjørn



R. Loll

**2D Lorentzian
quantum gravity**



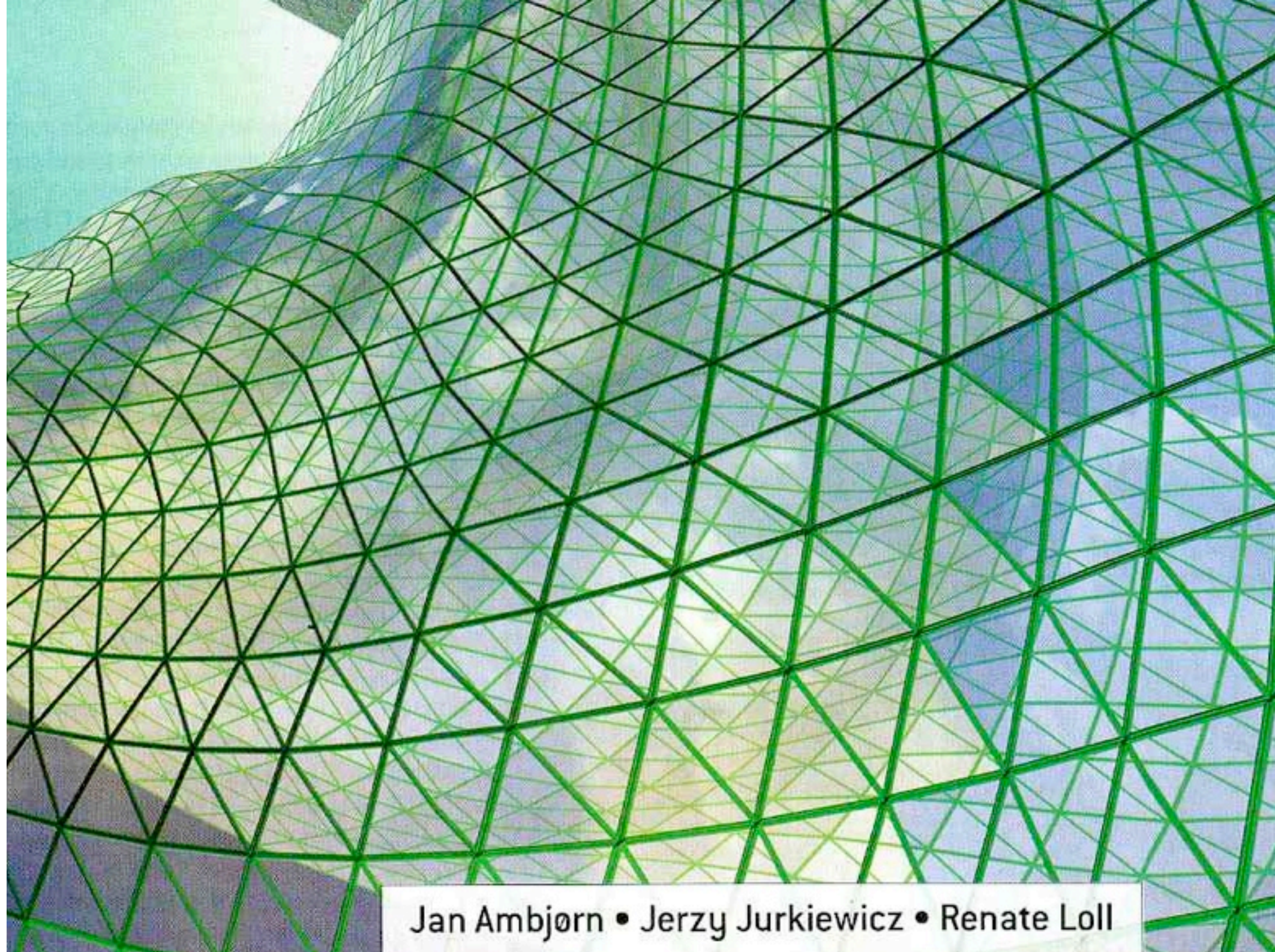
P. Di Francesco



E. Guitter



C. Kristjansen



Jan Ambjørn • Jerzy Jurkiewicz • Renate Loll

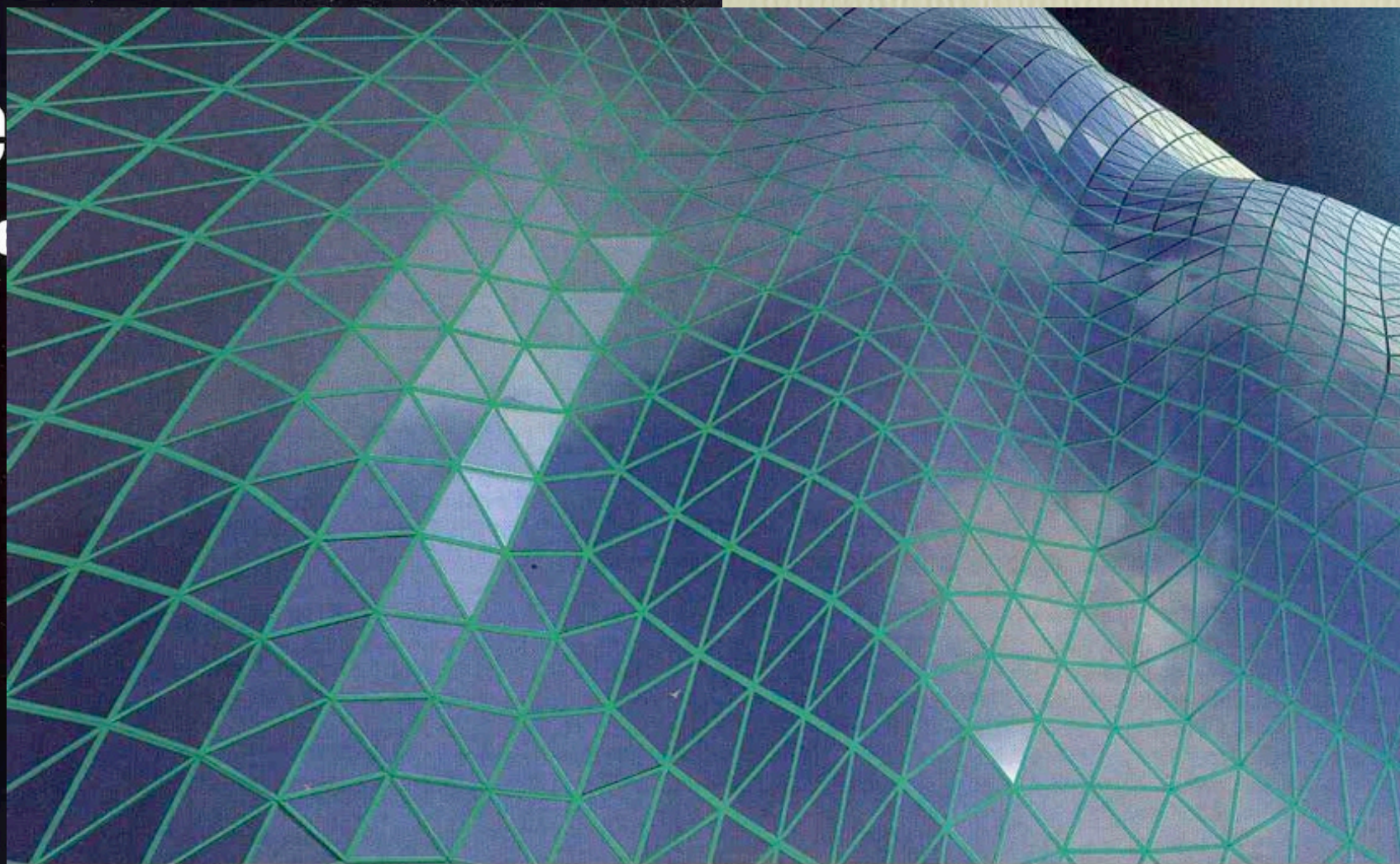
Le ve Des algu

- L'Univers quantique auto-organisé
- Que s'est-il passé à Tougouska il y a 100 ans ?
- Comment détecter les images truquées
- D'où viennent les larves ?

M 02687 - 371 - F: 5,95 €

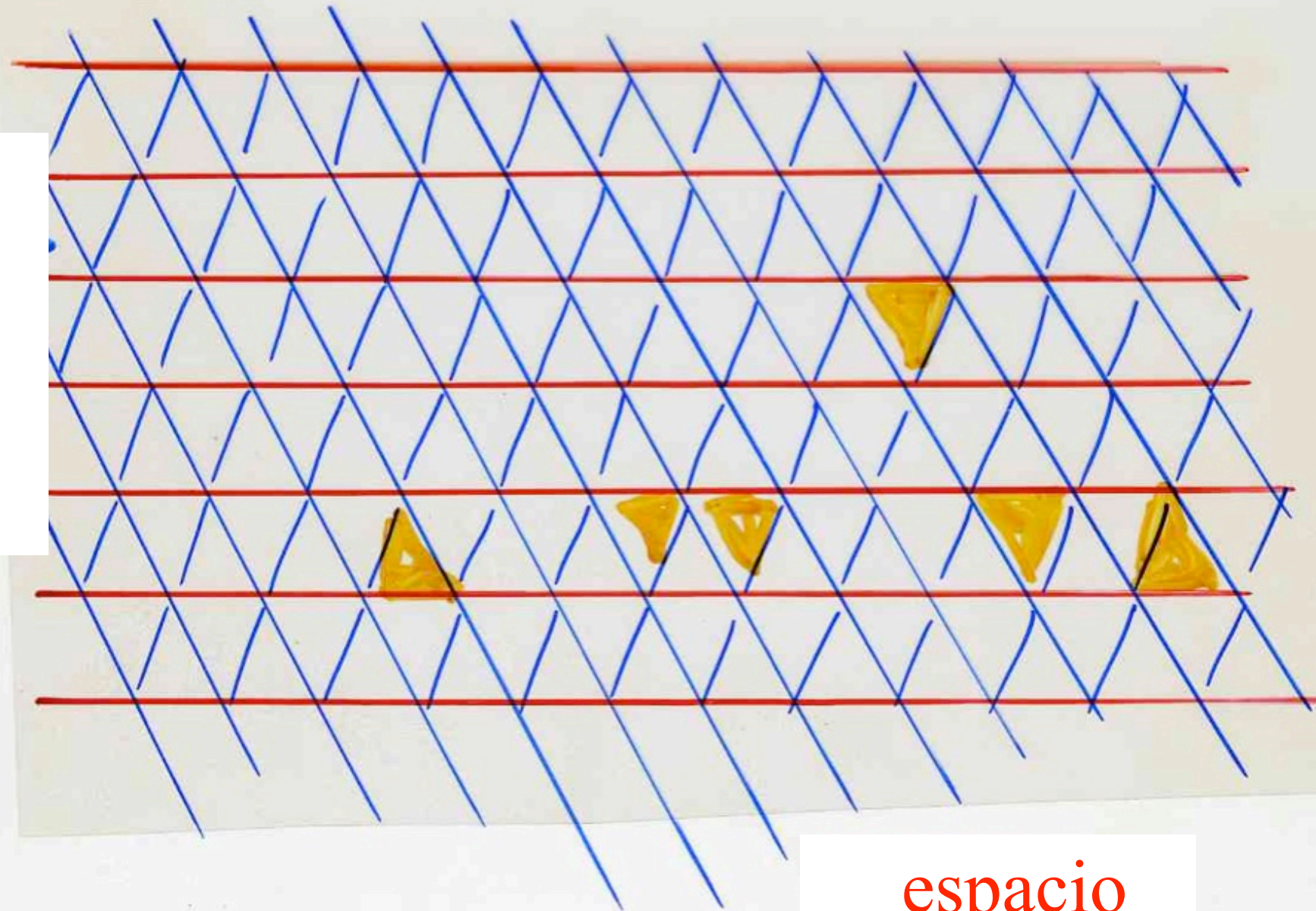


And : 5,95 € - Bel/Lux : 7,10 € - Ita/Port/Cont. : 7,10 € - D : 8,90 €
DOM surf : 7,15 € - DOM avion : 8,95 € - CH : 11,80 FS -
CAN : 8,95 \$ CAN - TOM surf : 940 F CFP - TOM avion : 1700 F CFP
- MAY : 8,95 € - MAR : 55 DH.

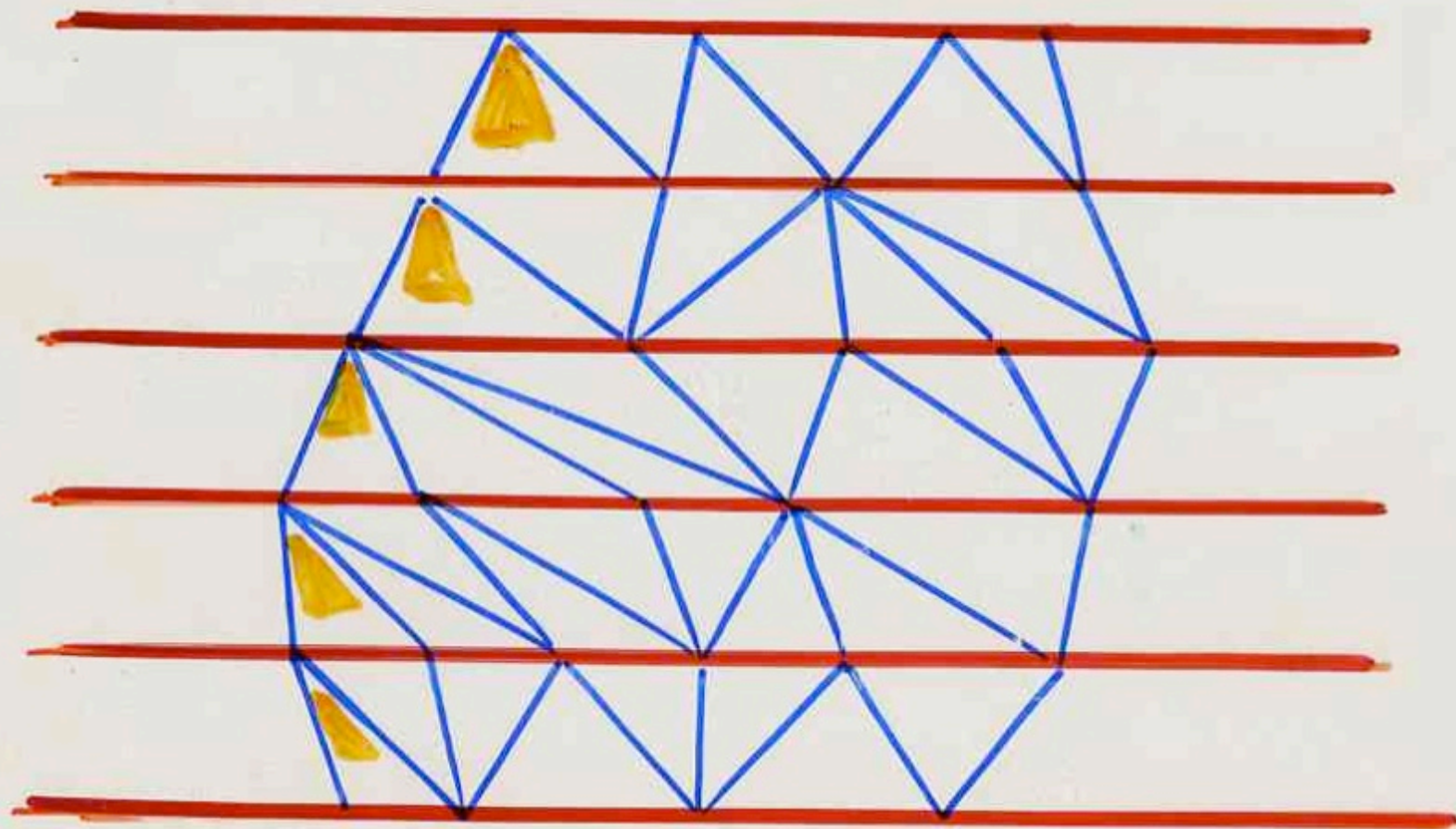


L'univers quantique auto-organisé

tiempo



espacio



triangulación Lorentziana
causales dinámicas

Catalan

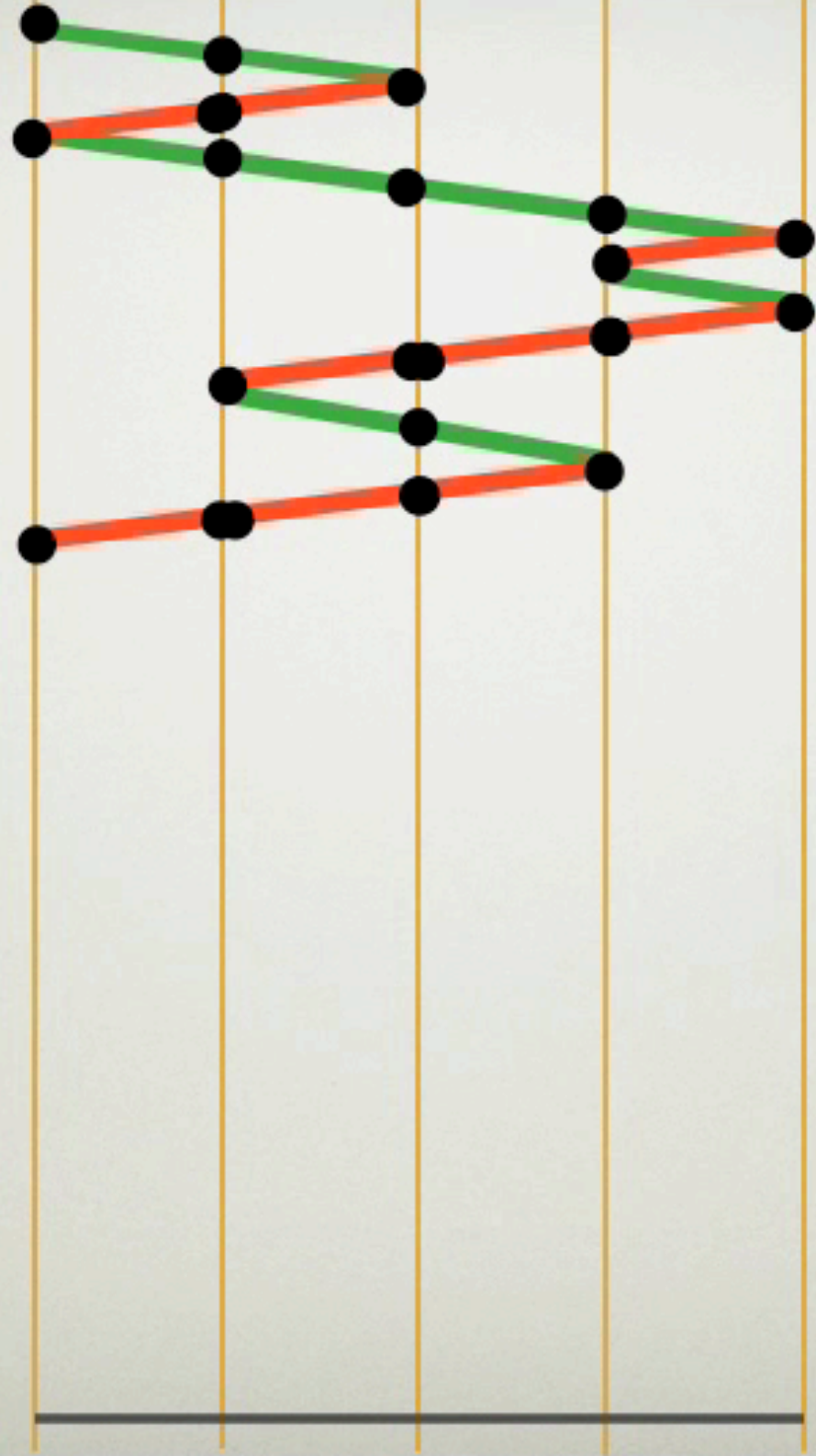
number

!

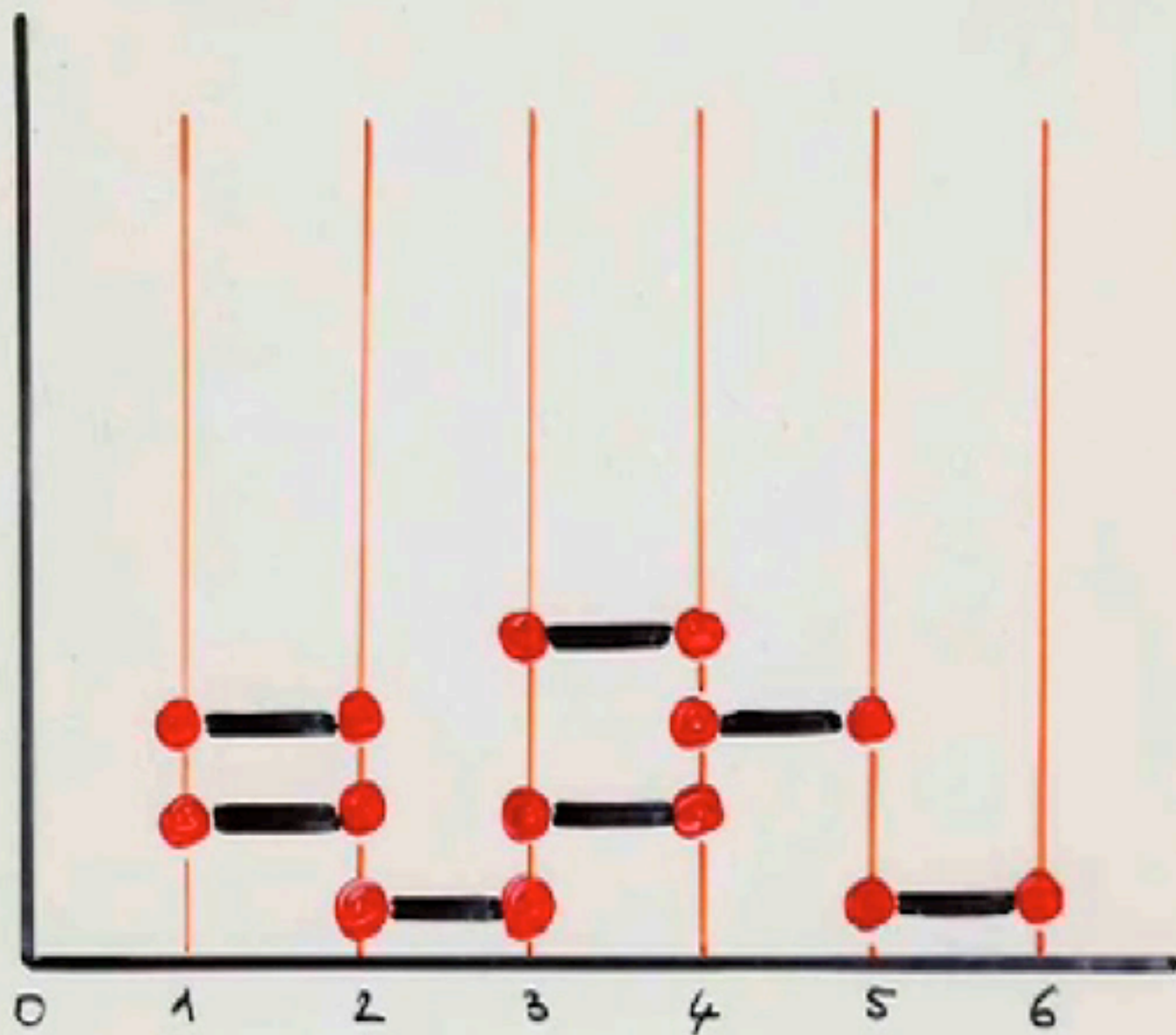
$$C_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)} \binom{2n}{n}$$

¡ número de Catalan !

de los caminos de Dyck a los
apilamientos de dominós



De una pírámide de dominós
a una
triangulación Lorentziana



Metamorfosis

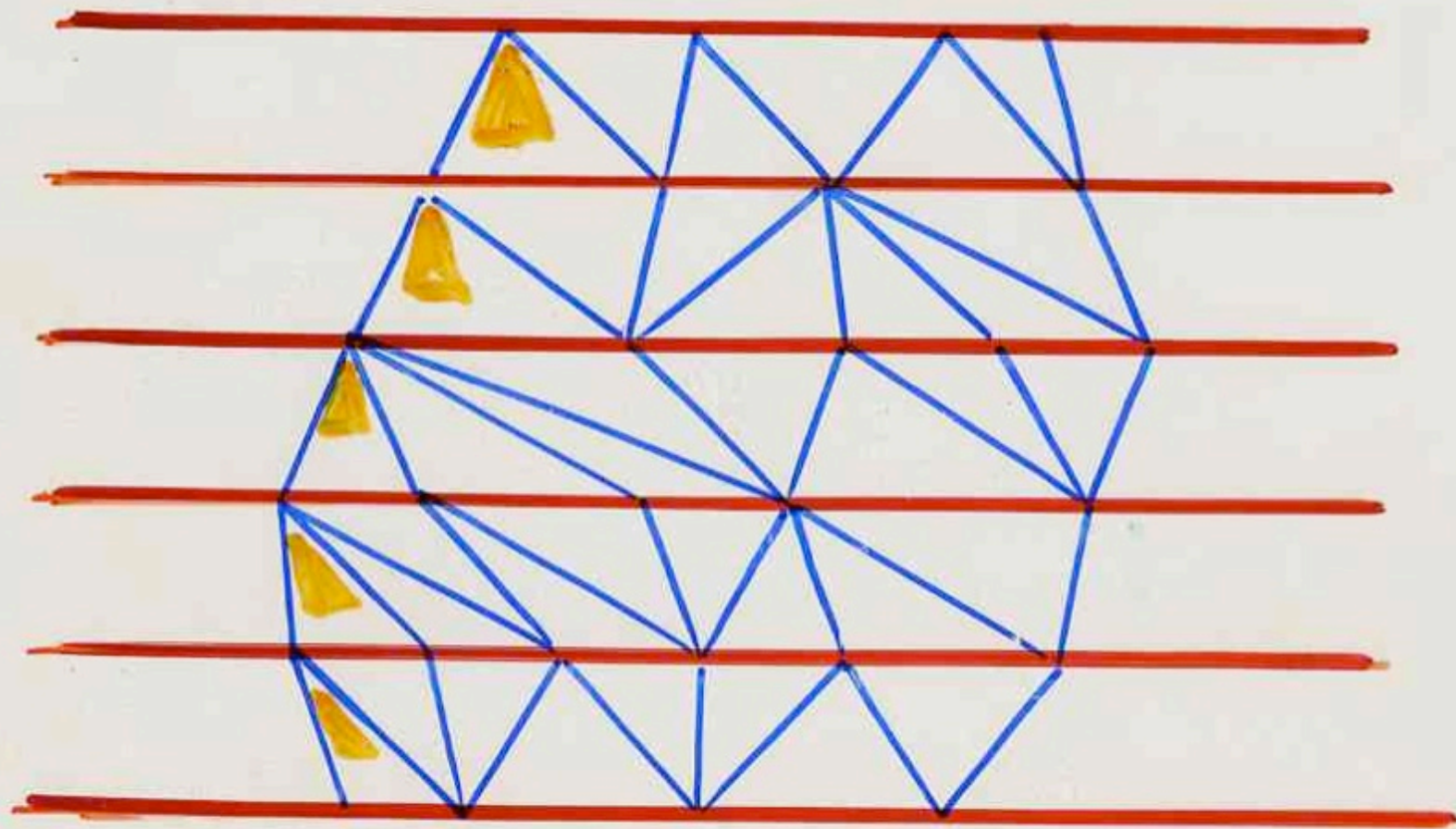
Triangulación

árboles binarios

camino de Dyck

píramide de dominós

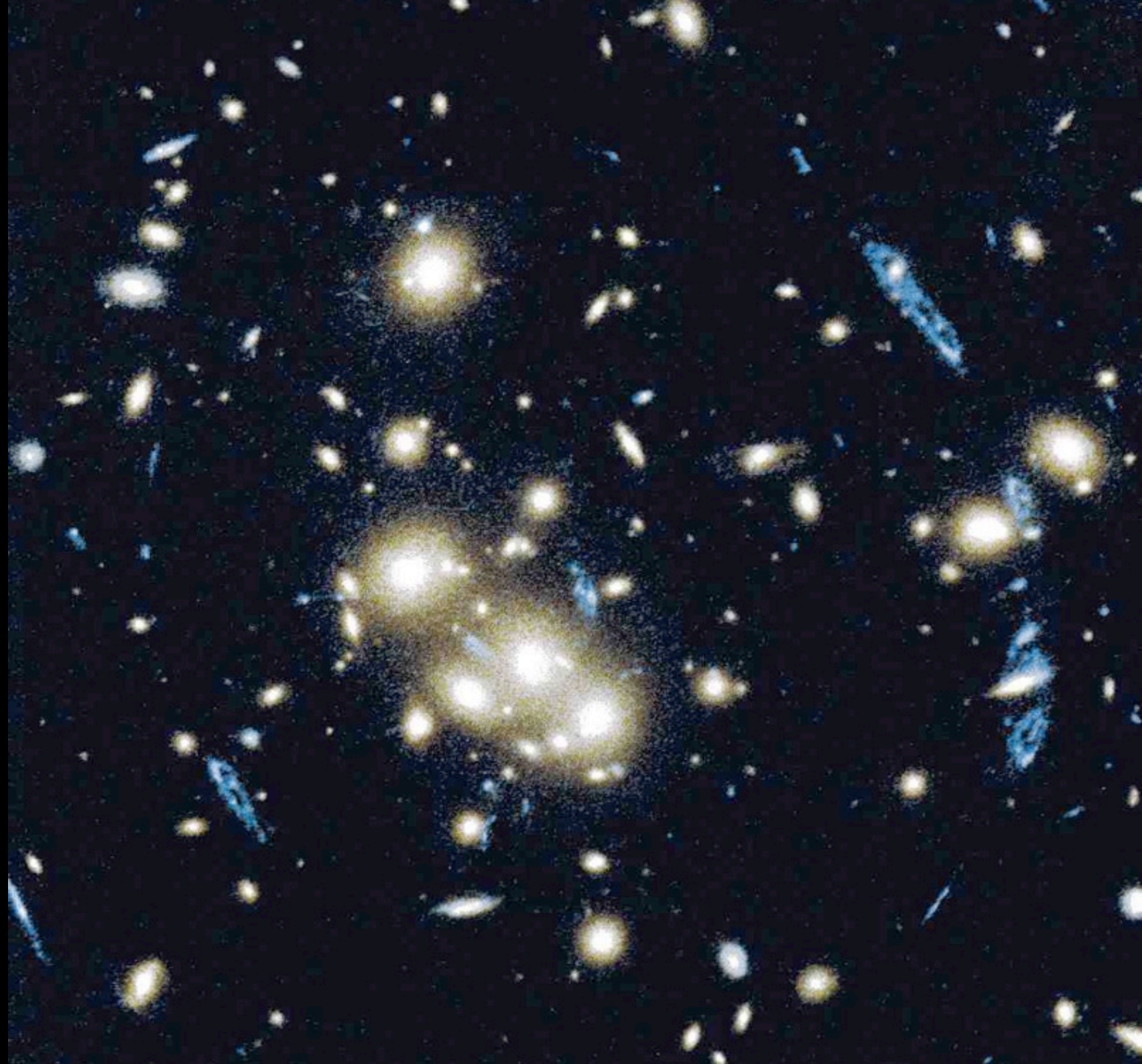
triangulación Lorentziana

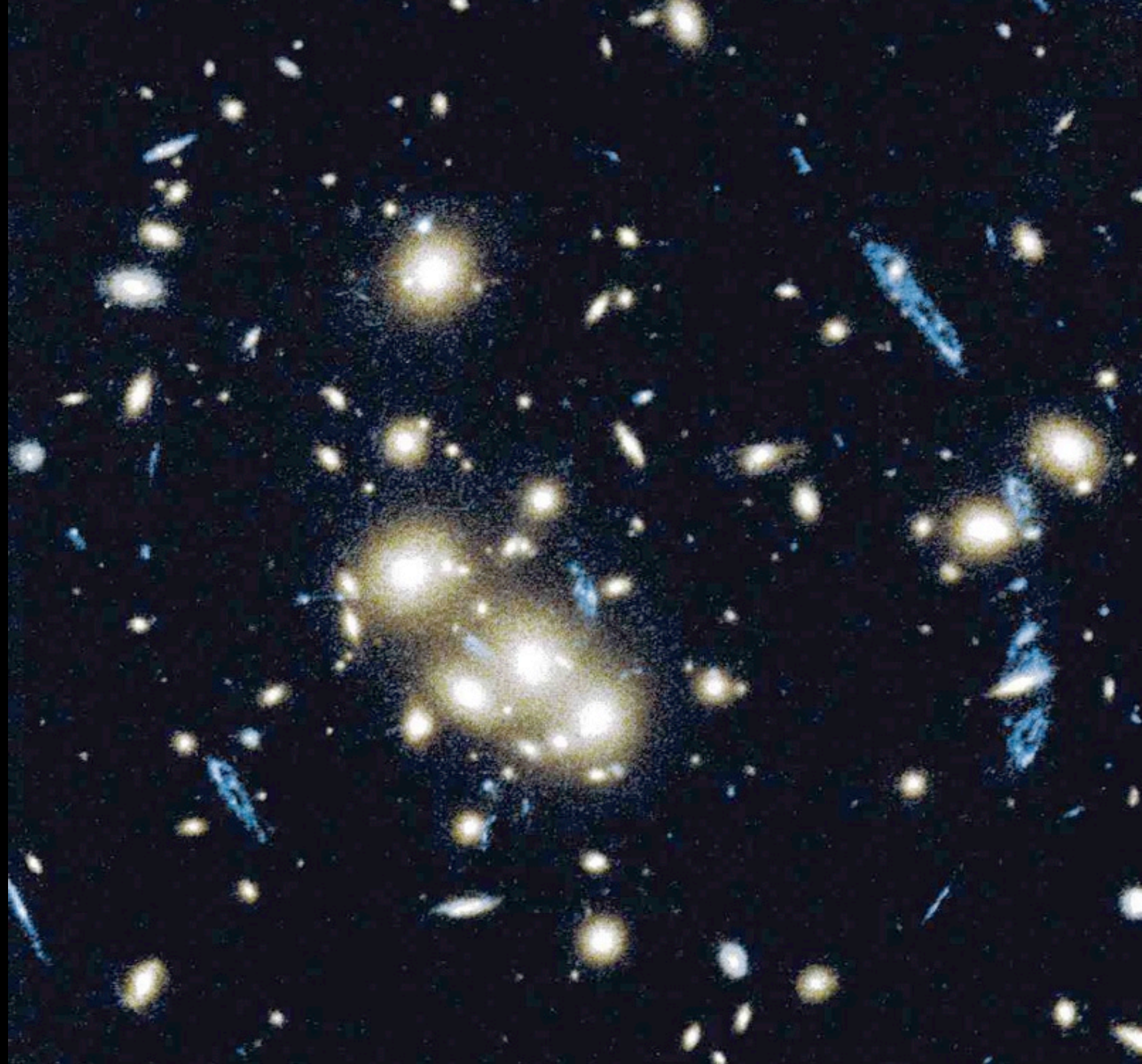


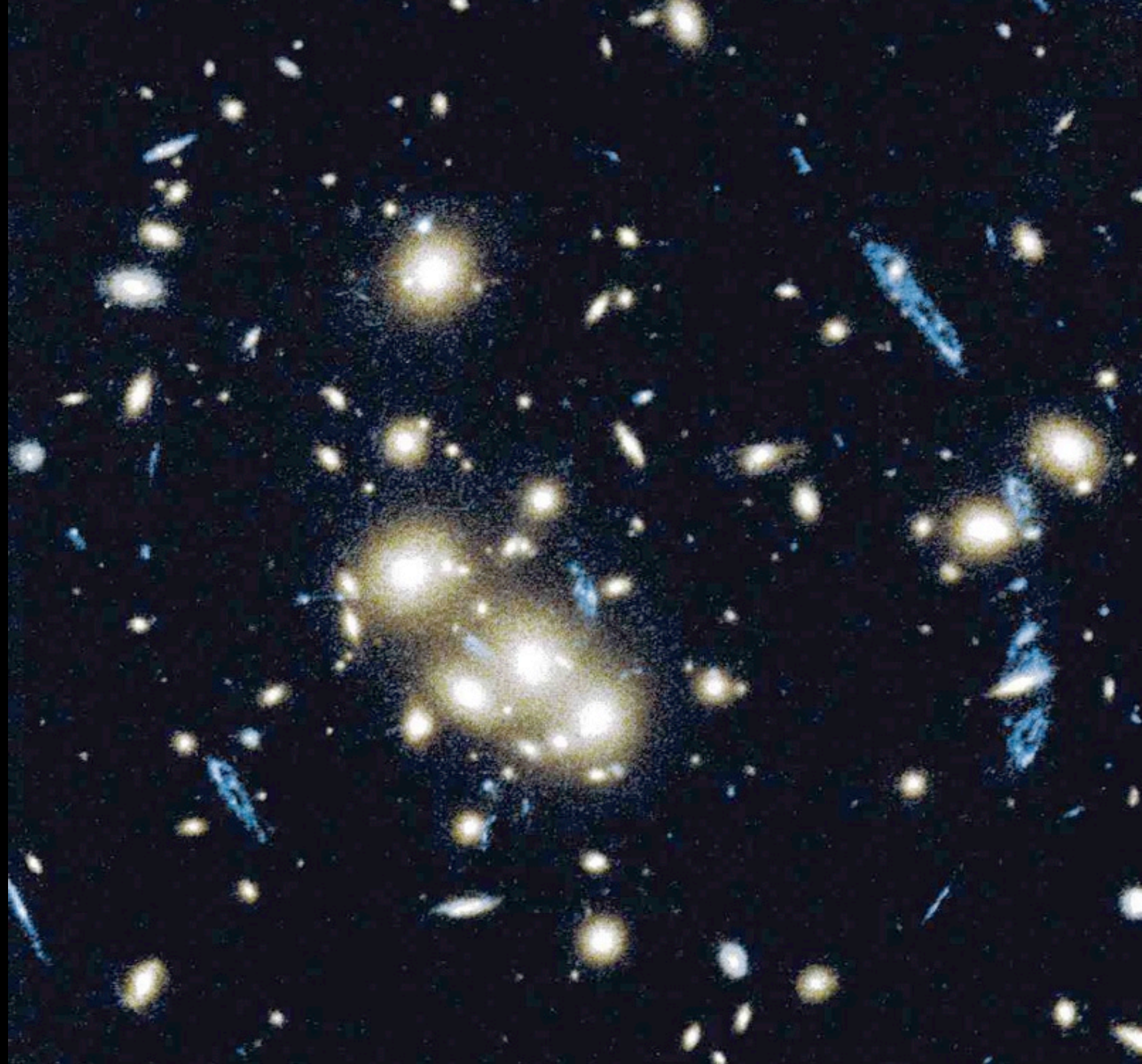


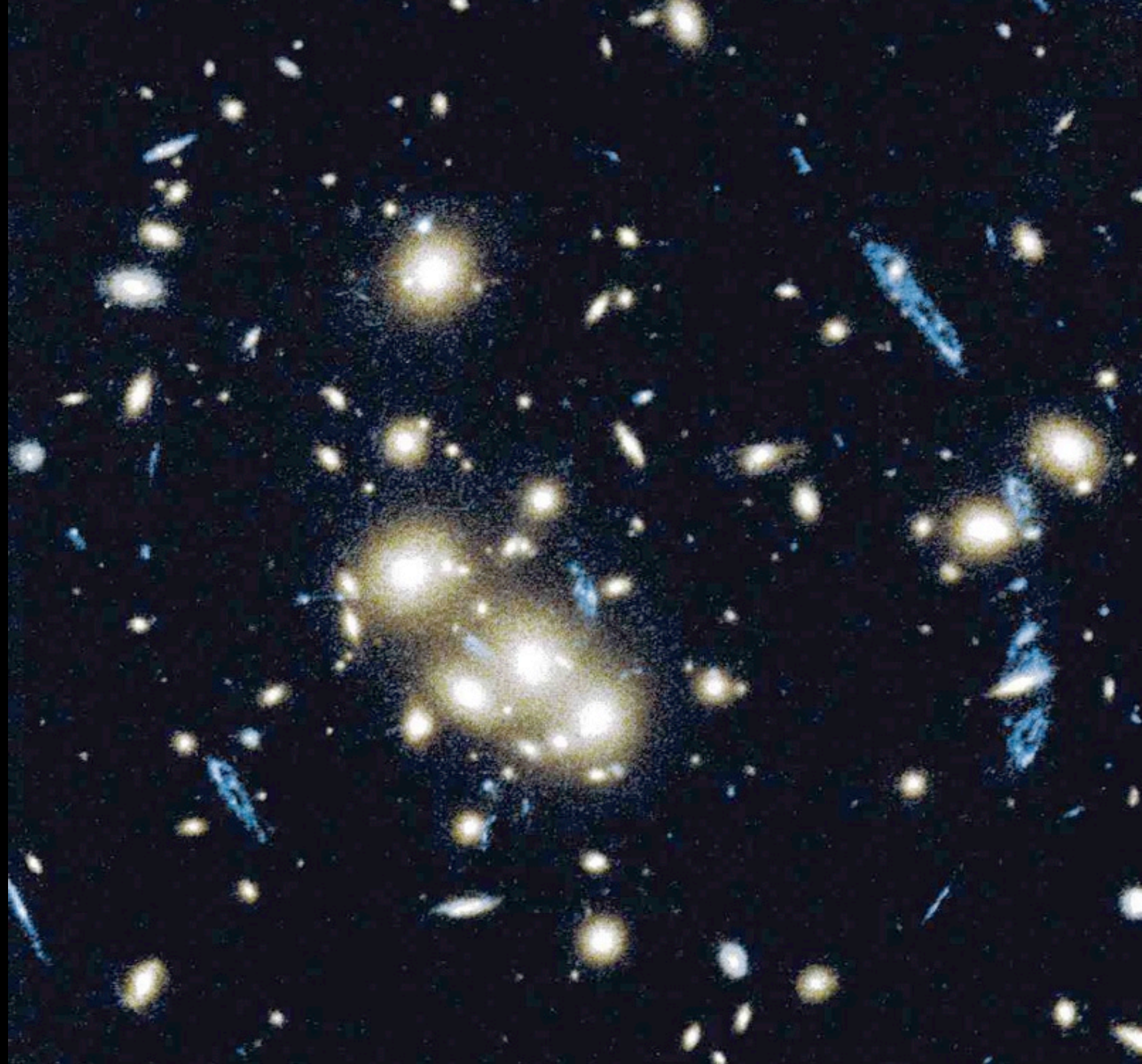
EL ESPACIO TIEMPO

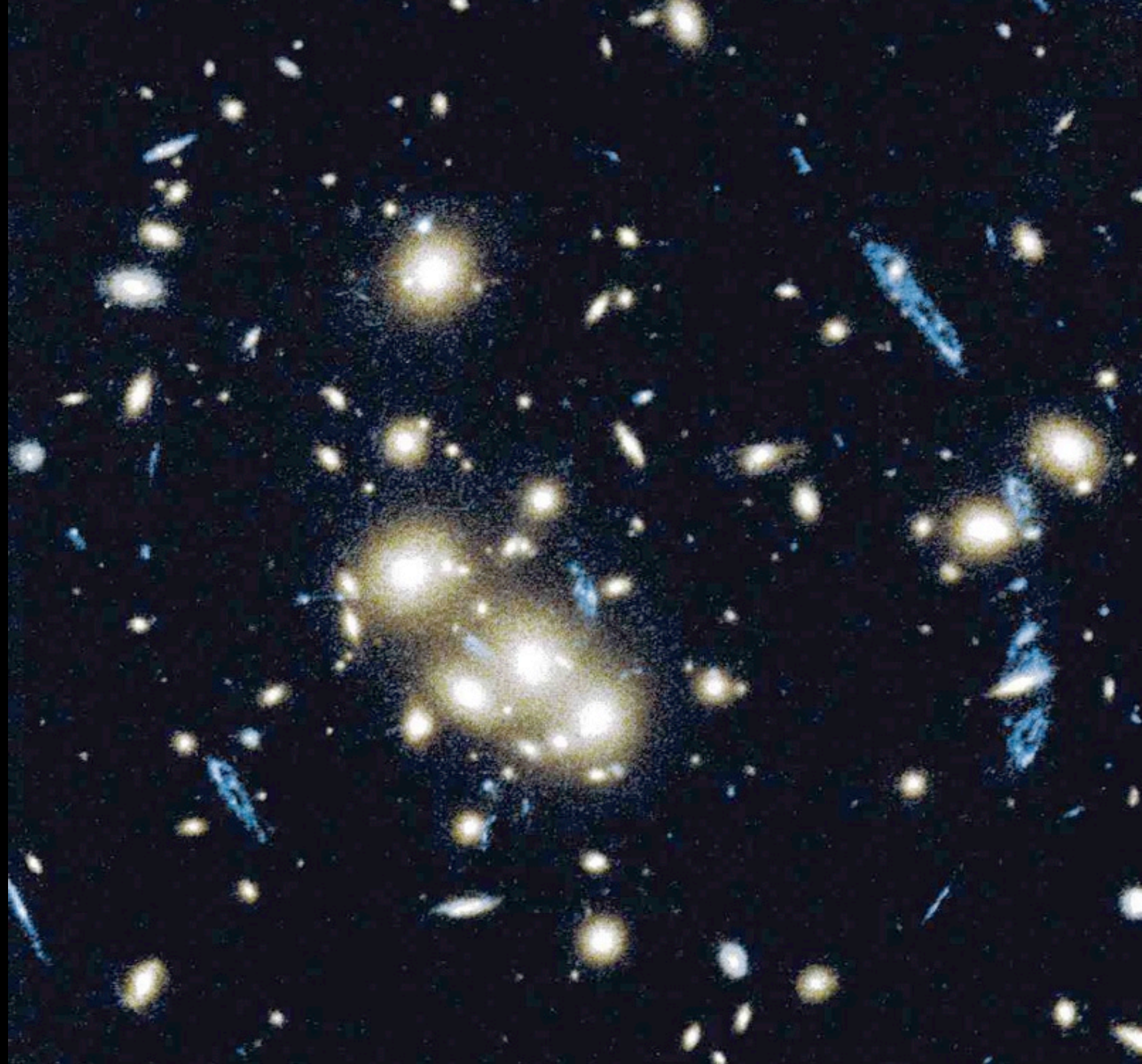


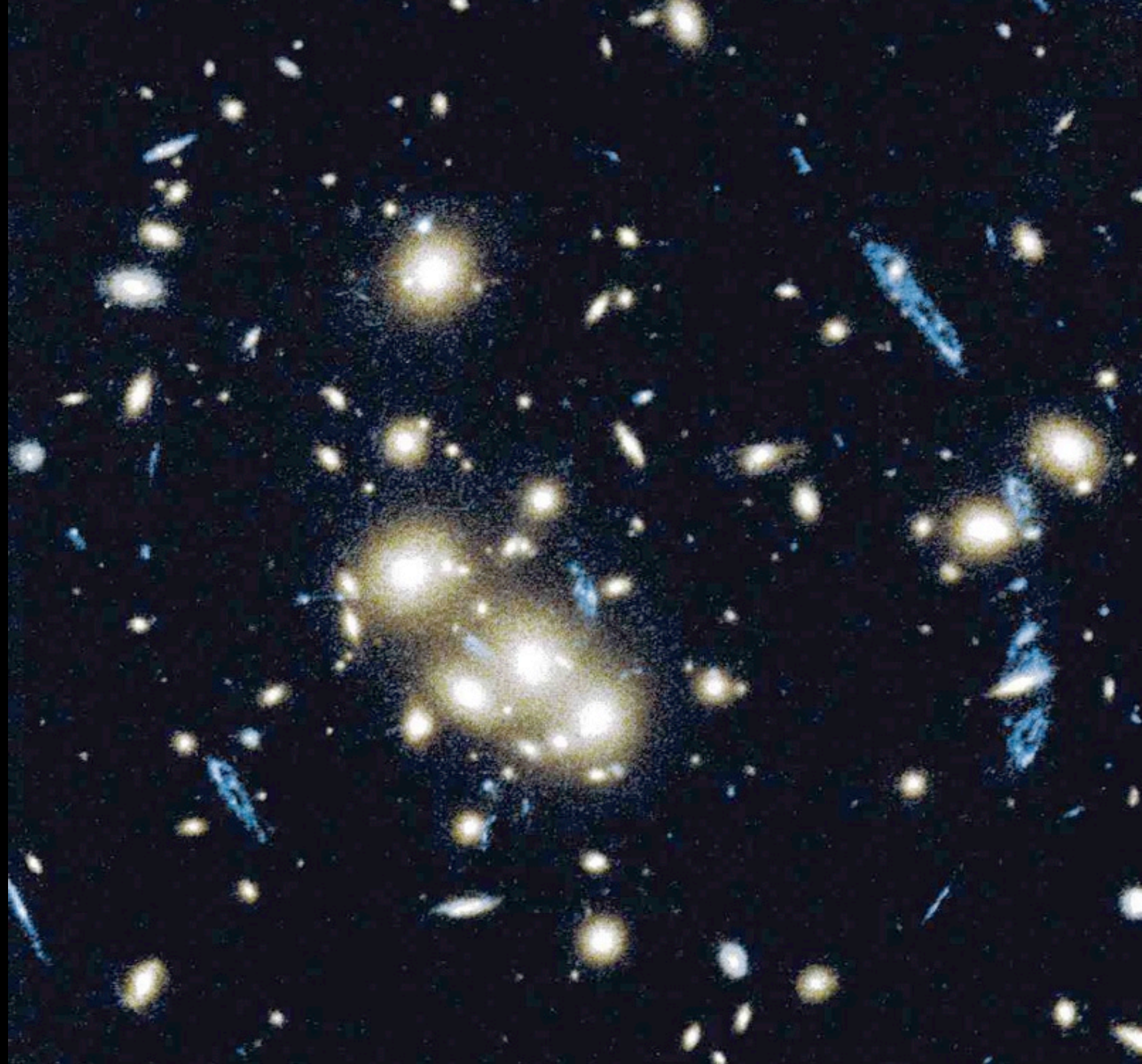


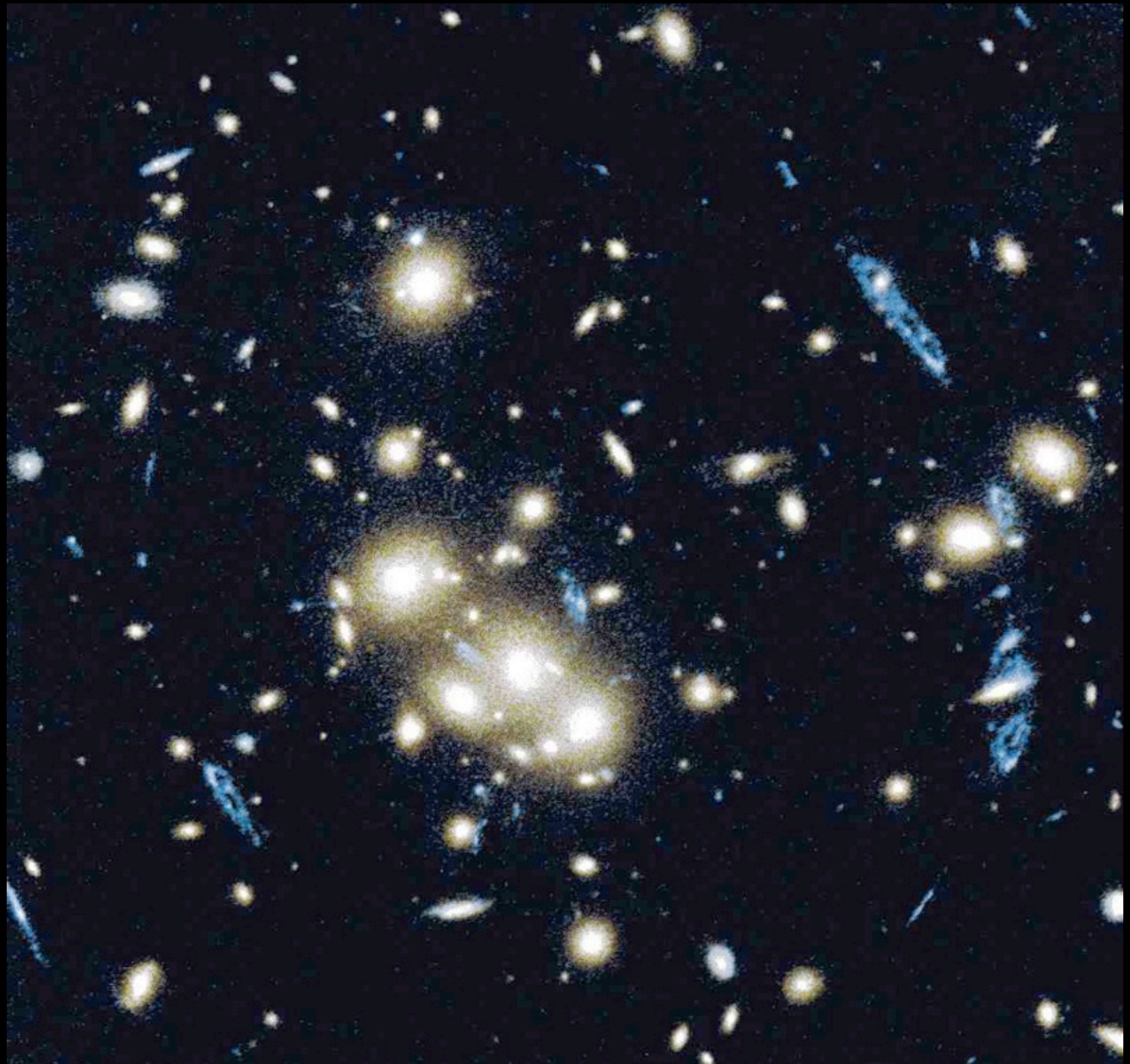














A photograph of the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) over a dark landscape with a body of water. The sky is filled with vibrant green and yellow light streaks, creating a dramatic and ethereal scene. The foreground shows a dark, silhouetted shoreline and a calm body of water reflecting the light from the sky.

Epílogo











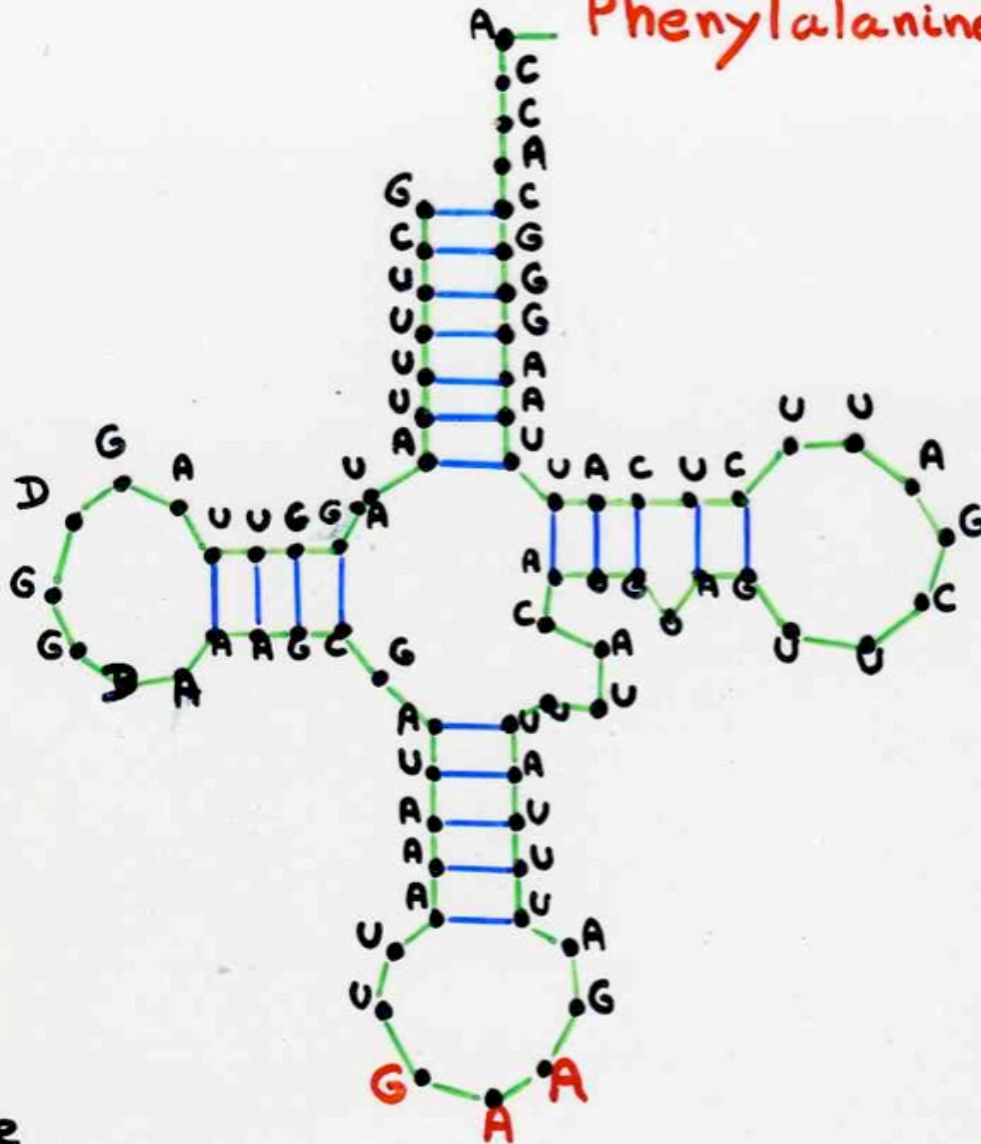
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC





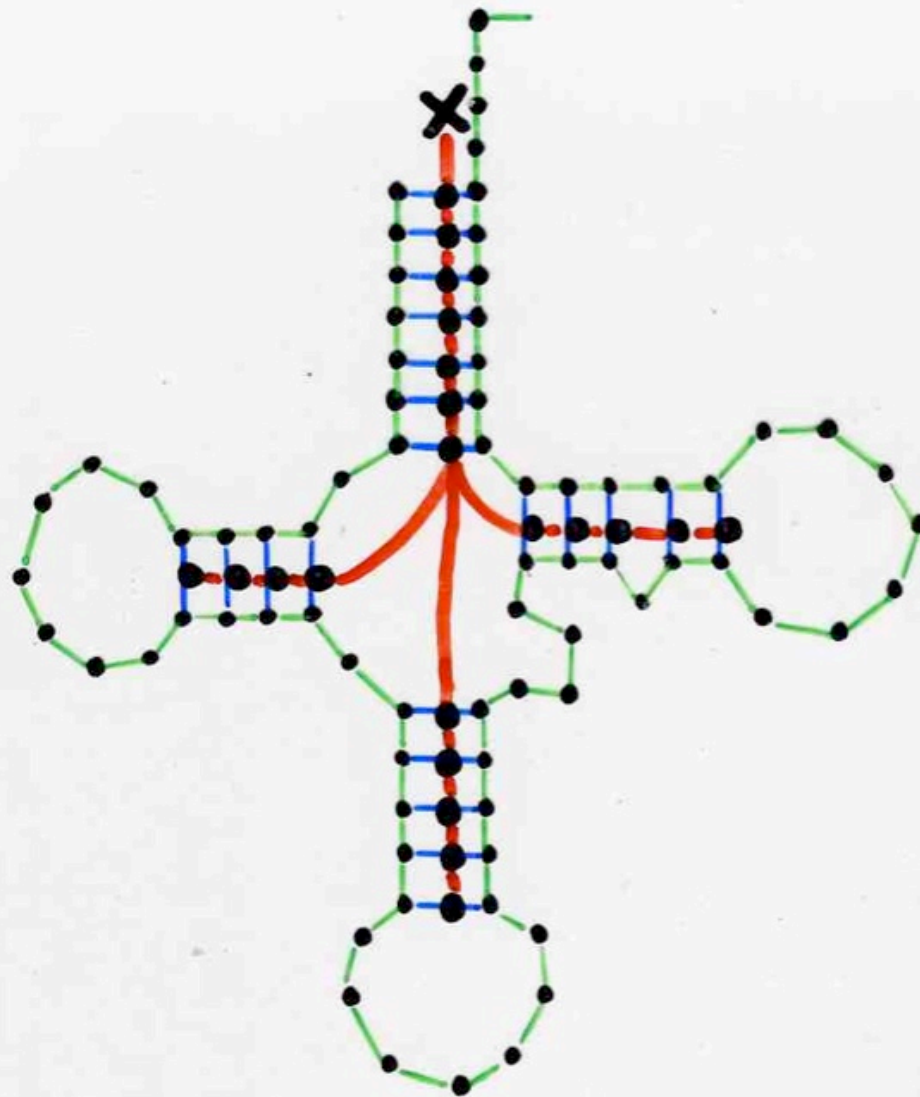
Trees everywhere

Phenylalanine

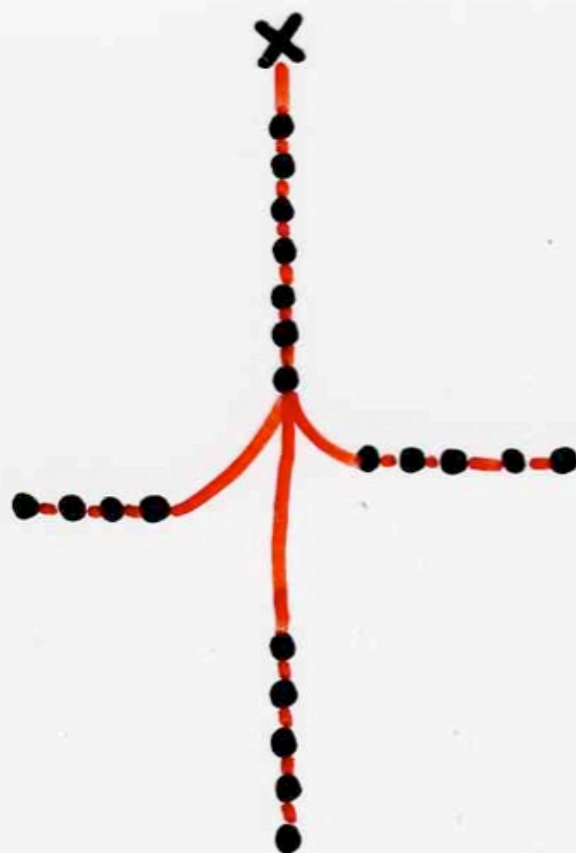


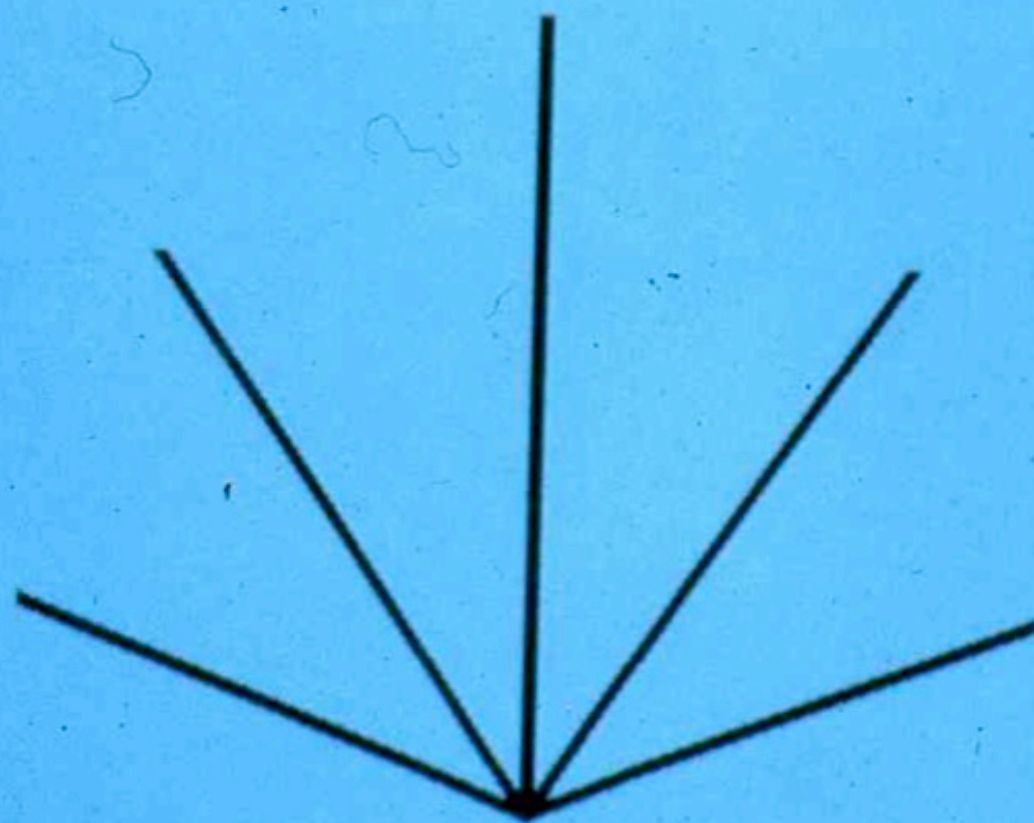
A denine
U racyle
G uanine
C ytosine

tARN^{Phe}



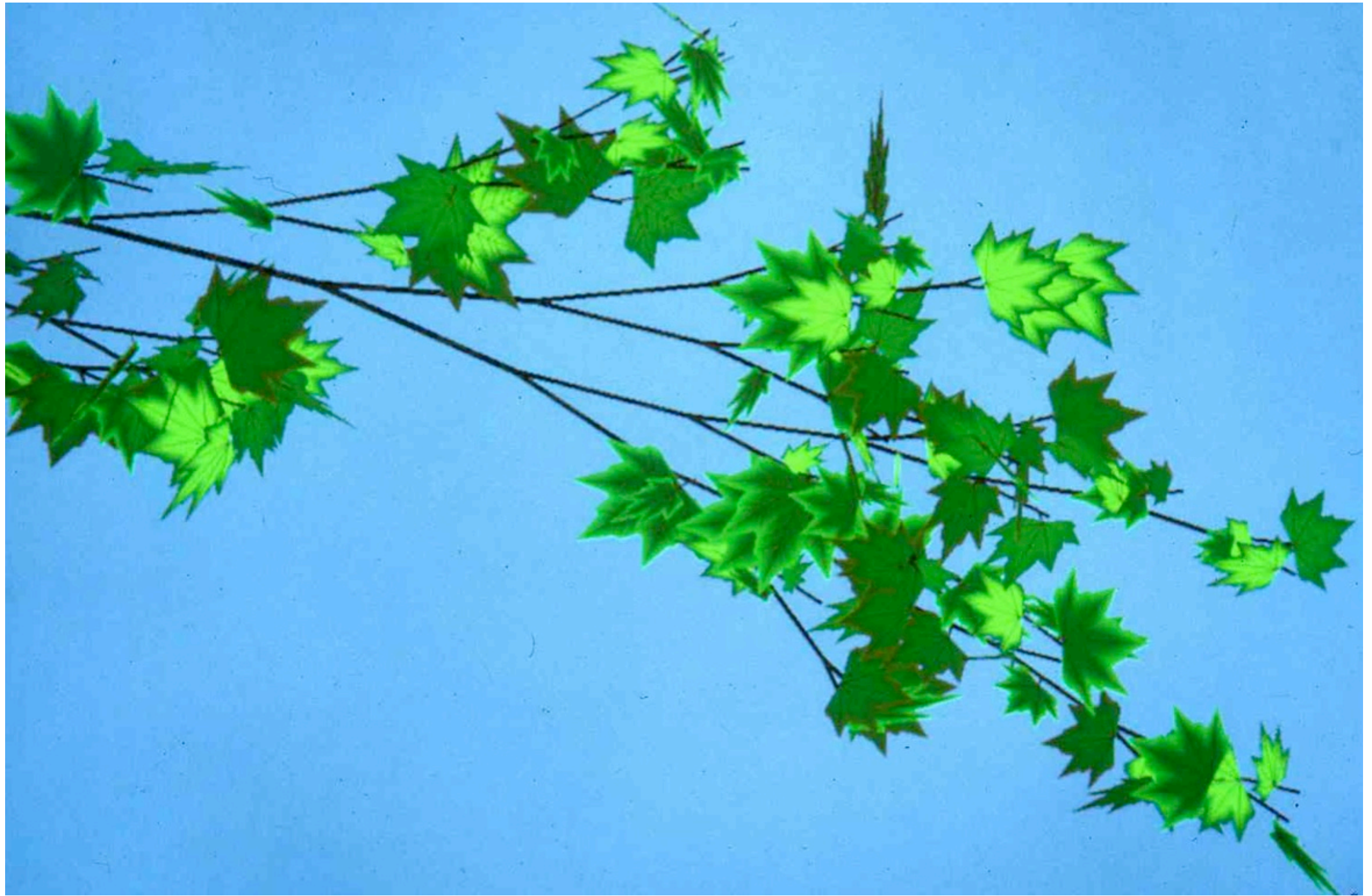
tARN^{Phe}

















Il y a des arbres dans les étoiles,
des arbres dans les grains de lumière.

Hay árboles en las estrellas,
árboles en los granitos de luz.

Les théories mathématiques s'interpellent,
s'entrecroisent, renaissent, se fondent entre elles.

Las teorías matemáticas se interpelan,
se entrelazan, renacen, se funden entre ellas.

Les grands Maîtres se parlent à travers les siècles
dans le jardin merveilleux des Mathématiques.

Los grandes Maestros se hablan a través de los siglos,
en el maravilloso jardín de las matemáticas.

A low-angle shot of a gnarled tree against a dark blue night sky filled with falling white and blue particles, with a rocky ledge at the bottom.

¡Muchas gracias
a todos ustedes!

Autora textos:

El mejestuoso nogal

El espacio - tiempo

Marcia Pig Lagos

Violines

en vidéo: Gérard Duchamp
et Mariette Freudentheil

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Association
Cont'Science

contscience.xavierviennot.org

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- Fouquet - Dolin
Mozart Duo para violoncelo
- Violeta Parra
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