

Drawing is much nicer than algebra

May 24, 2019
(Tea Talk)

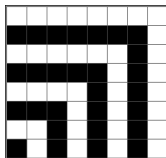
Proof without words - Definition

Wikipedia:

In mathematics, a proof without words is a proof of an identity or mathematical statement which can be demonstrated as self-evident by a diagram without any accompanying explanatory text. Such proofs can be considered more elegant than formal or mathematically rigorous due to their self-evident nature. When the diagram demonstrates a particular case of a general statement, to be a proof, it must be generalisable.

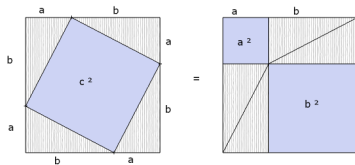
Proof without words - Simple Examples

- ▶ Sum of odd numbers is a perfect square



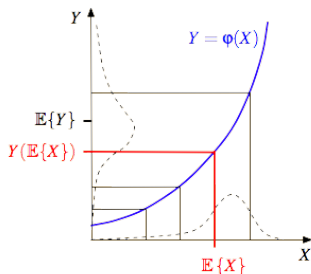
Proof without words - Simple Examples

- ▶ Sum of odd numbers is a perfect square
- ▶ Pythagorean theorem



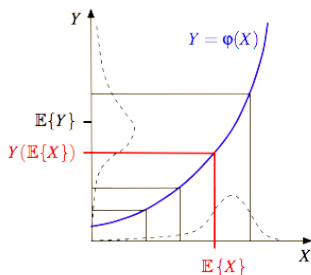
Proof without words - Simple Examples

- ▶ Sum of odd numbers is a perfect square
- ▶ Pythagorean theorem
- ▶ Jensen's inequality



Proof without words - Simple Examples

- ▶ Sum of odd numbers is a perfect square
- ▶ Pythagorean theorem
- ▶ Jensen's inequality



Wikipedia: When the diagram demonstrates a particular case of a general statement, to be a proof, it must be generalisable.

Proof without words - Several others

On Wikipedia, Category:Proof without words has a few more:

- ▶ Archimedes' infinite geometric series
- ▶ Triangular number

Proof without words - Several others

On Wikipedia, Category:Proof without words has a few more:

- ▶ Archimedes' infinite geometric series
- ▶ Triangular number



Proof without words - Several others

On Wikipedia, Category:Proof without words has a few more:

- ▶ Archimedes' infinite geometric series
- ▶ Triangular number
- ▶ ...



Feynman Diagrams

A diagram represent particular transitions between states and codes for probability amplitudes (C)

Feynman Diagrams

A diagram represent particular transitions between states and codes for probability amplitudes (C) Easier than calculate integrals

Feynman Diagrams

A diagram represent particular transitions between states and codes for probability amplitudes (C) Easier than calculate integrals

The rules for associating analytic expressions with pieces of diagrams are called the *Feynman rules*. In ϕ^4 theory the rules are:

1. For each propagator, $x \bullet \text{---} \bullet y = D_F(x - y);$

2. For each vertex,  $= (-i\lambda) \int d^4z;$

3. For each external point, $x \bullet \text{---} = 1;$

4. Divide by the symmetry factor.

Feynman Diagrams

A diagram represent particular transitions between states and codes for probability amplitudes (C) Easier than calculate integrals

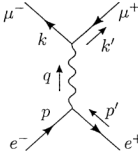
The rules for associating analytic expressions with pieces of diagrams are called the *Feynman rules*. In ϕ^4 theory the rules are:

1. For each propagator, $x \bullet \text{---} \bullet y = D_F(x - y);$

2. For each vertex,  $= (-i\lambda) \int d^4z;$

3. For each external point, $x \bullet \text{---} = 1;$

4. Divide by the symmetry factor.



$$= \bar{v}^{s'}(p')(-ie\gamma^\mu)u^s(p)\left(\frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{q^2}\right)\bar{u}^r(k)(-ie\gamma^\nu)v^{r'}(k').$$

Tensor Network Diagrams



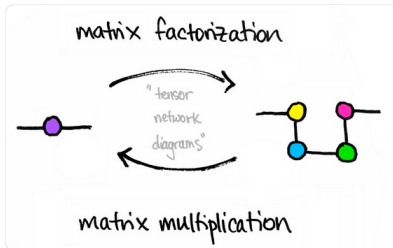
Tai-Danae Bradley

@math3ma

Following



A while ago, I blogged about a simple way to think about matrices, namely as bipartite graphs. Now I'd like to share yet another way to think about matrices: tensor network diagrams! Here, familiar things have nice pictures. New blog post! [math3ma.com/blog/matrices- ...](https://math3ma.com/blog/matrices-...)



10:14 PM - 15 May 2019

Tensor Network Diagrams

A matrix $M : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ can be represented by

the matrix M_{ij} is 


Tensor Network Diagrams


$$Mv \text{ is } \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---}$$


The diagram shows the contraction of a matrix and a vector. On the left, a horizontal line enters a blue circle, which is connected to a red circle. On the right, a horizontal line enters a purple circle. An equals sign is placed between the two diagrams.

<https://www.math3ma.com/blog/matrices-as-tensor-network-diagrams>

Tensor Network Diagrams

Mv is 


a 3-tensor 

a 4-tensor 

⋮


⋮

Tensor Network Diagrams

Mv is 


symmetric


not symmetric



a 3-tensor 

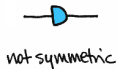
a 4-tensor 

⋮

⋮

Tensor Network Diagrams

Mv is  = 



⋮

⋮

$$\text{tr}(MNP) = \text{tr}(PMN) = \text{tr}(NPM)$$



Tensor Network Diagrams

▶ Matrix Product States (quantum mechanics)

A Practical Introduction to Tensor Networks: Matrix Product States and Projected Entangled Pair States

[Roman Orus](#)

(Submitted on 10 Jun 2013 (v1), last revised 10 Jun 2014 (this version, v3))

Tensor Network Diagrams

- ▶ Matrix Product States (quantum mechanics)
- ▶ TensorFlow library

 [google / TensorNetwork](#)

 Watch

11

 Star

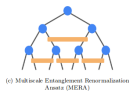
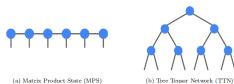
106

 Fork

18

Tensor Network Diagrams

- ▶ Matrix Product States (quantum mechanics)
- ▶ TensorFlow library



Tensor Network Diagrams

- ▶ Matrix Product States (quantum mechanics)
- ▶ TensorFlow library
- ▶ Penrose graphical notation or tensor diagram notation
 - ▶ Kronecker delta
 - ▶ Levi-Civita antisymmetric tensor
 - ▶ Determinant, inverses, ...

String/Wiring Diagrams

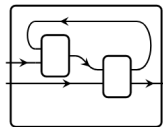
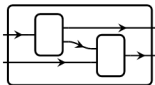
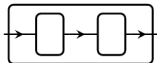
- ▶ Not just mapping between vector spaces, but any *monoidal category*

Examples of categories:

<u>category's name:</u>	<u>its objects:</u>	<u>its morphisms:</u>
Set	sets	functions
Group	groups	group homomorphisms
Top	topological spaces	continuous functions
Vect_k	vector spaces over a field, k	linear transformations
Meas	measurable spaces	measurable functions
Poset	partially ordered sets	order-preserving functions
Man	smooth manifolds	smooth maps
\mathbb{R}	the real numbers	the (total) order, \leq

String/Wiring Diagrams

- ▶ Not just mapping between vector spaces, but any *monoidal category*
- ▶ Seems to be quite useful in Category Theory



String/Wiring Diagrams

- ▶ Not just mapping between vector spaces, but any *monoidal category*
- ▶ Seems to be quite useful in Category Theory
- ▶ Actually, the whole idea of Algebra \leftrightarrow Geometry comes from Category Theory

