

Title: The Unreasonable Effectiveness Of Quantum Physics in Modern Mathematics

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Abstract: Mathematics has proven to be "unreasonably effective" in understanding nature. The fundamental laws of physics can be captured in beautiful formulae. In this lecture I want to argue for the reverse effect: Nature is an important source of inspiration for mathematics, even of the purest kind. In recent years ideas from quantum field theory, elementary particles physics and string theory have completely transformed mathematics, leading to solutions of deep problems, suggesting new invariants in geometry and topology, and, perhaps most importantly, putting modern mathematical ideas in a "natural" context.

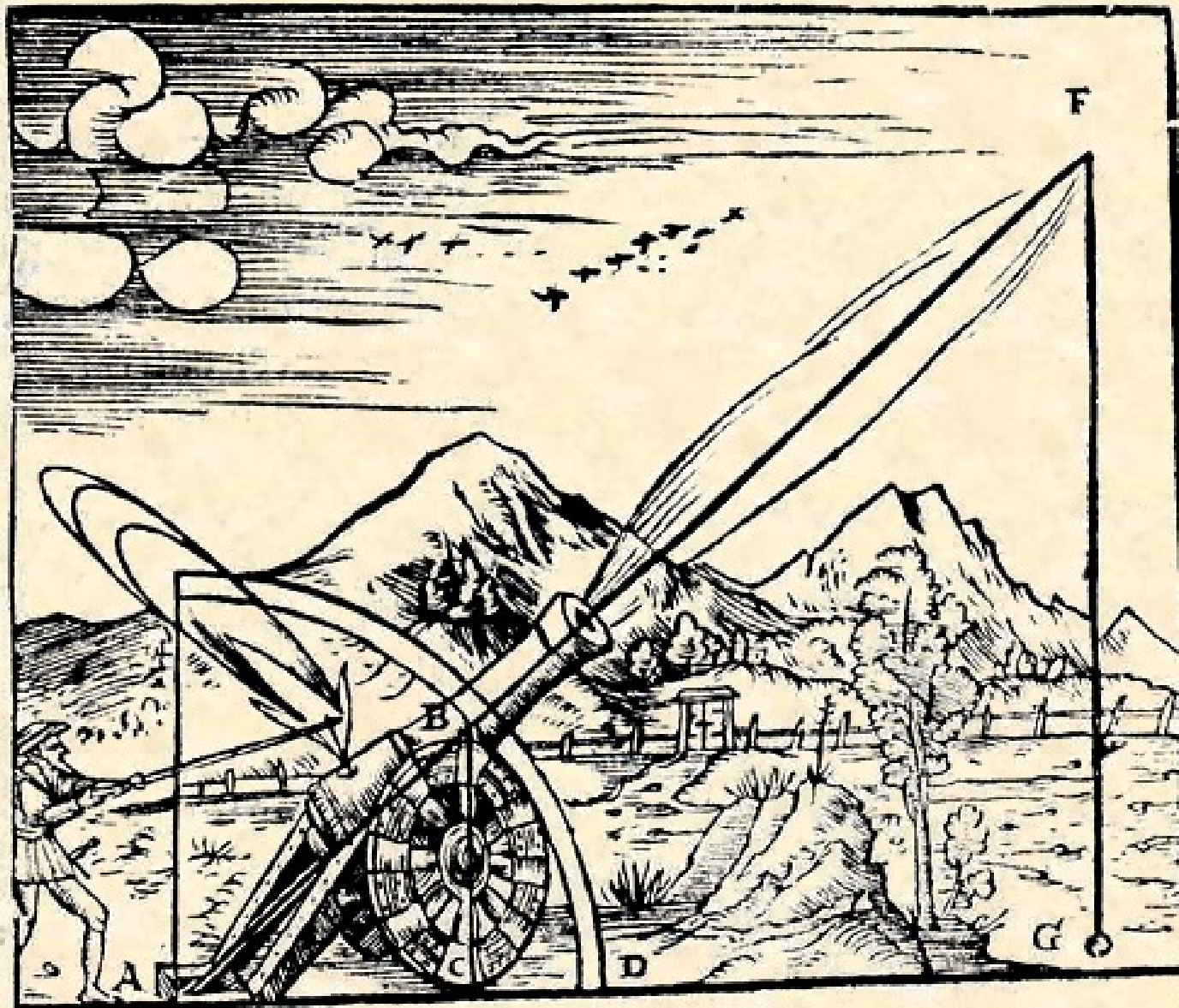
The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Quantum Physics in Modern Mathematics



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Institute for Advanced Study

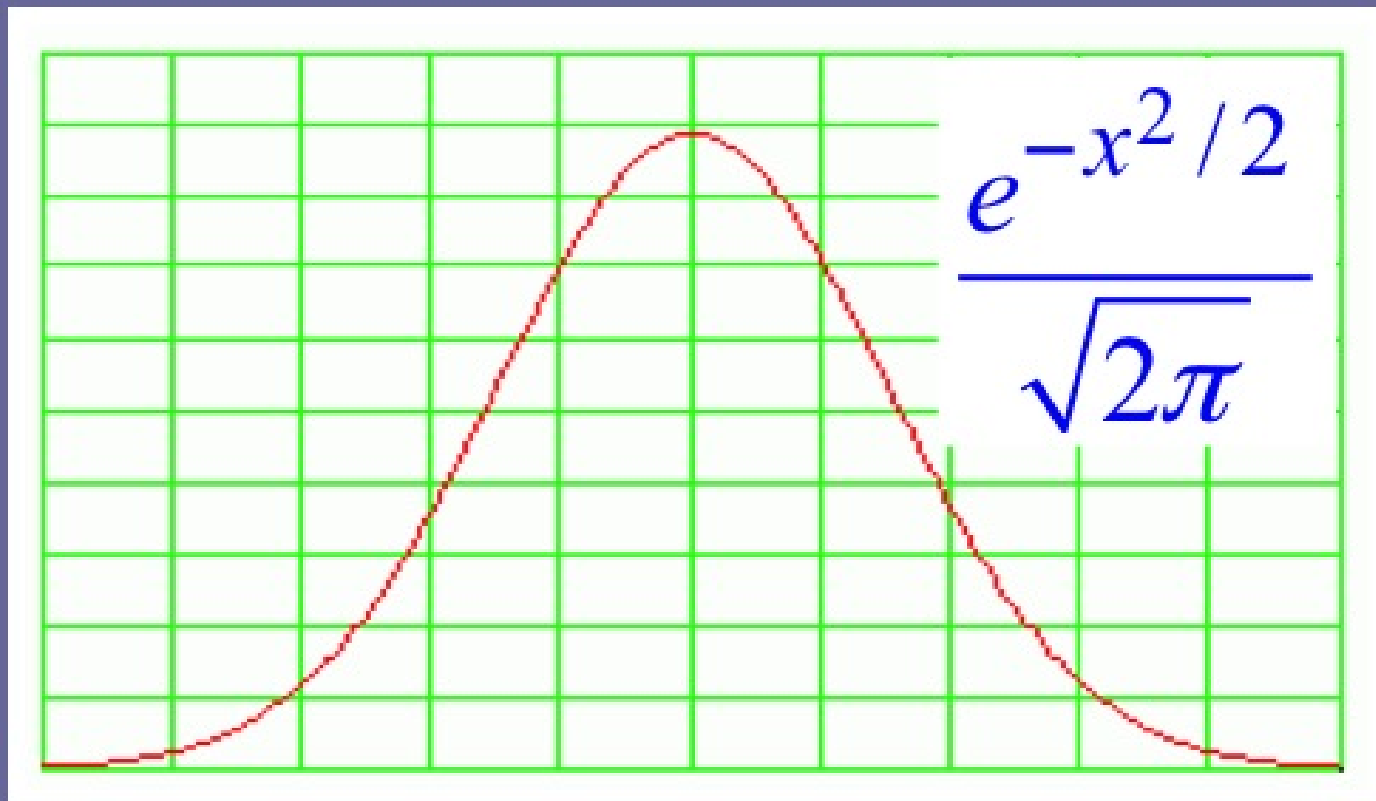
Public Lecture, Perimeter Institute, March 5, 2014

Mathematics & Physics



*“The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Mathematics
in the Natural Sciences.”*

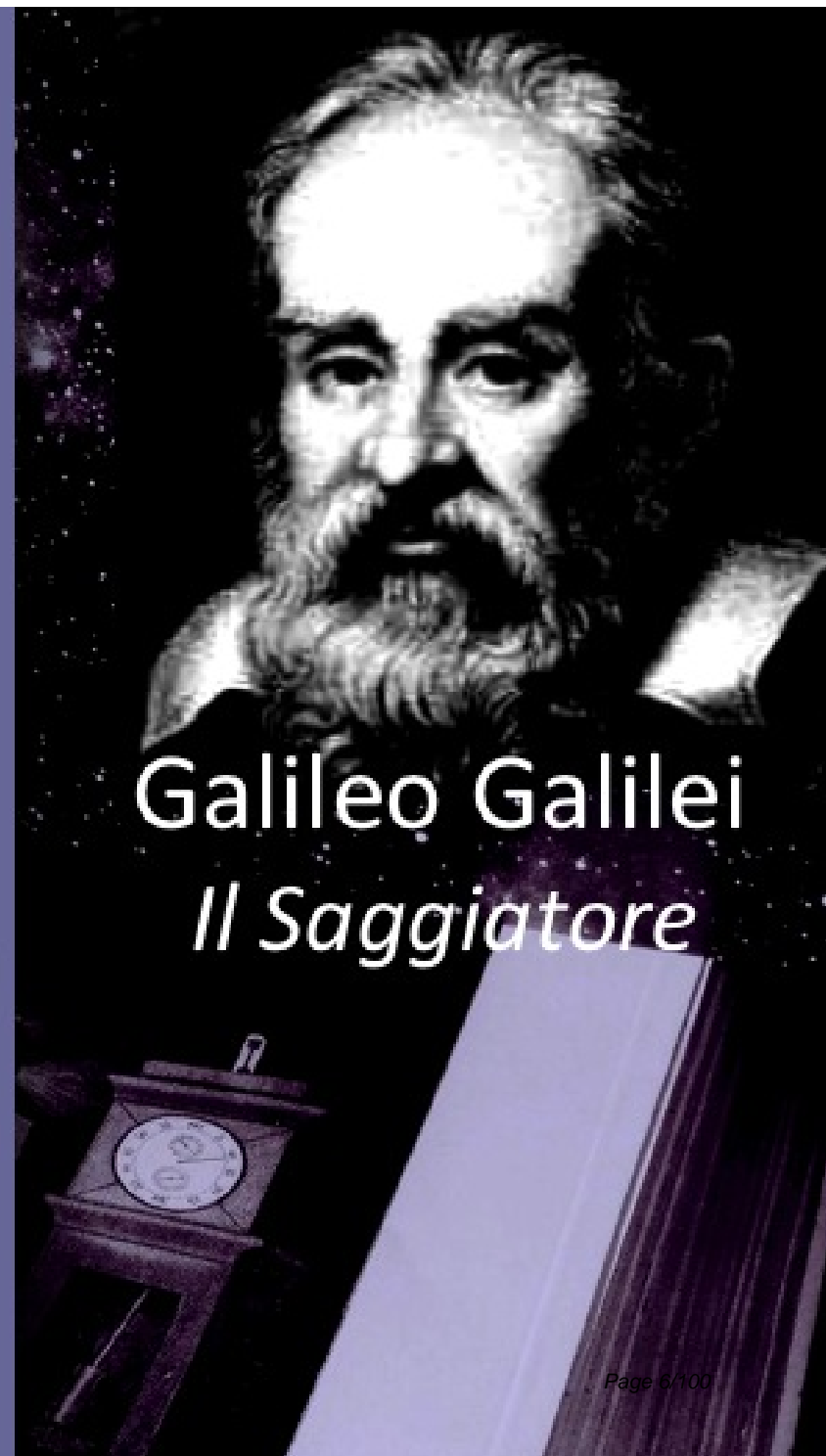
— Eugene Wigner (1960)



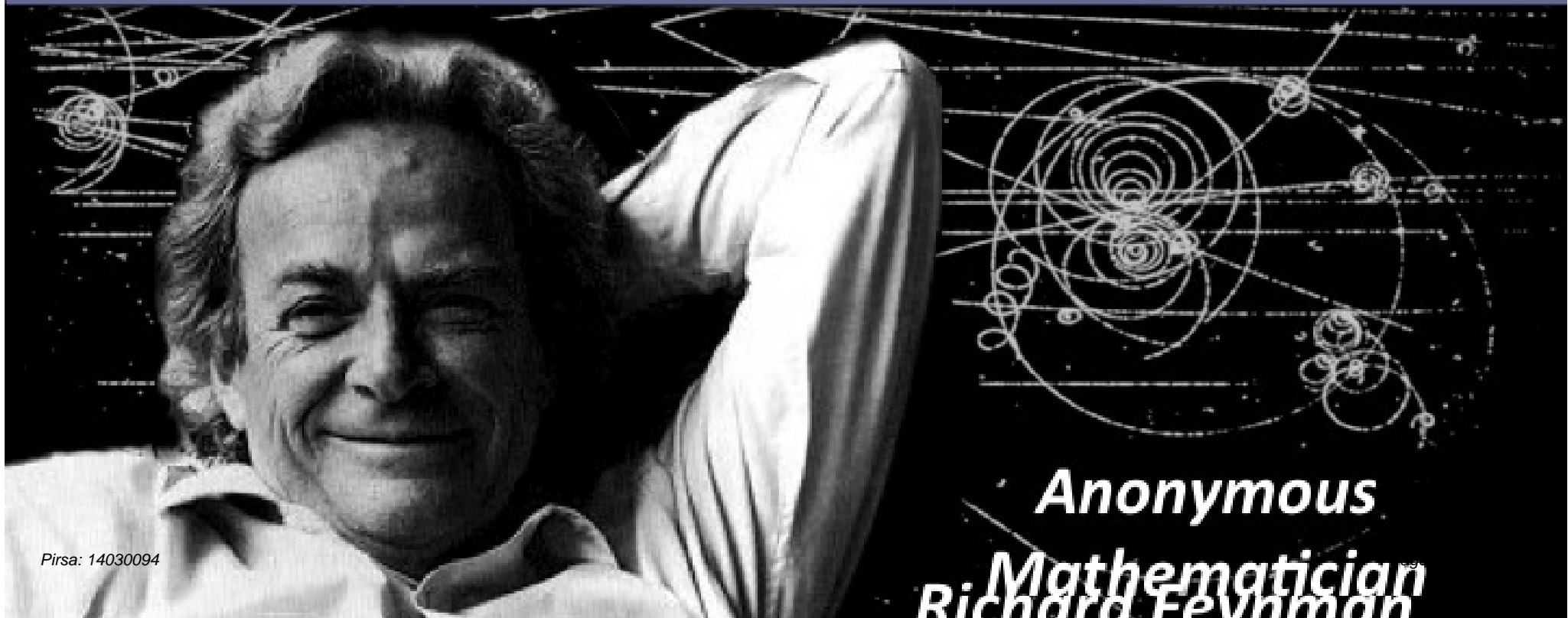
Galileo's 'Book of Nature'



“Philosophy is written in this grand book — I mean the universe — which stands continually open to our gaze, but it cannot be understood unless one first learns to comprehend the language and interpret the characters in which it is written. **It is written in the language of mathematics**, and its characters are triangles, circles, and other geometrical figures, without which it is humanly impossible to understand a single word of it; without these, one is wandering around in a dark labyrinth.”

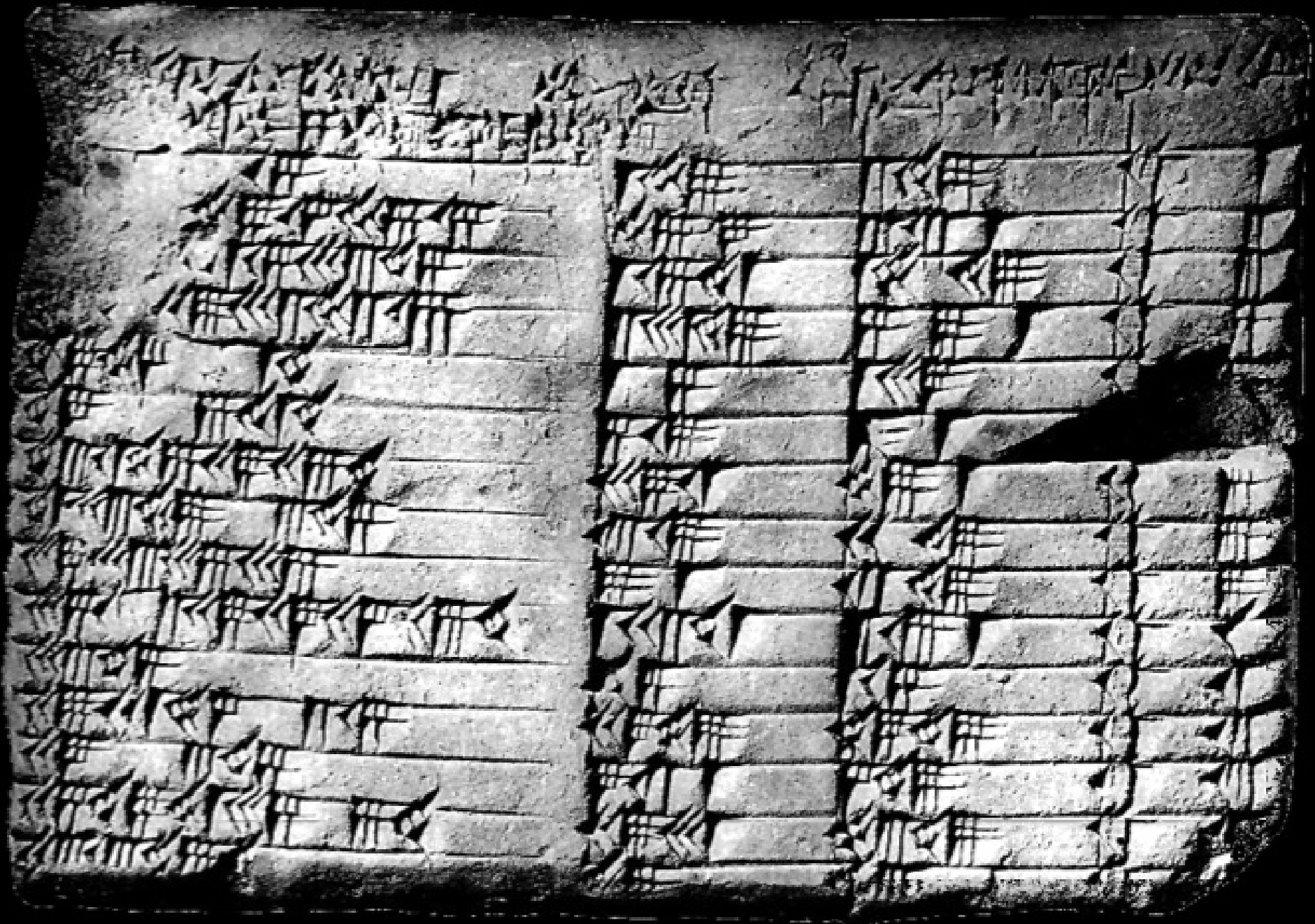


“To those who do not know mathematics it is difficult to get across a real feeling as to the beauty, the deepest beauty, of nature ... If you want to learn about nature, to appreciate nature, it is necessary to understand the language that she speaks in.”



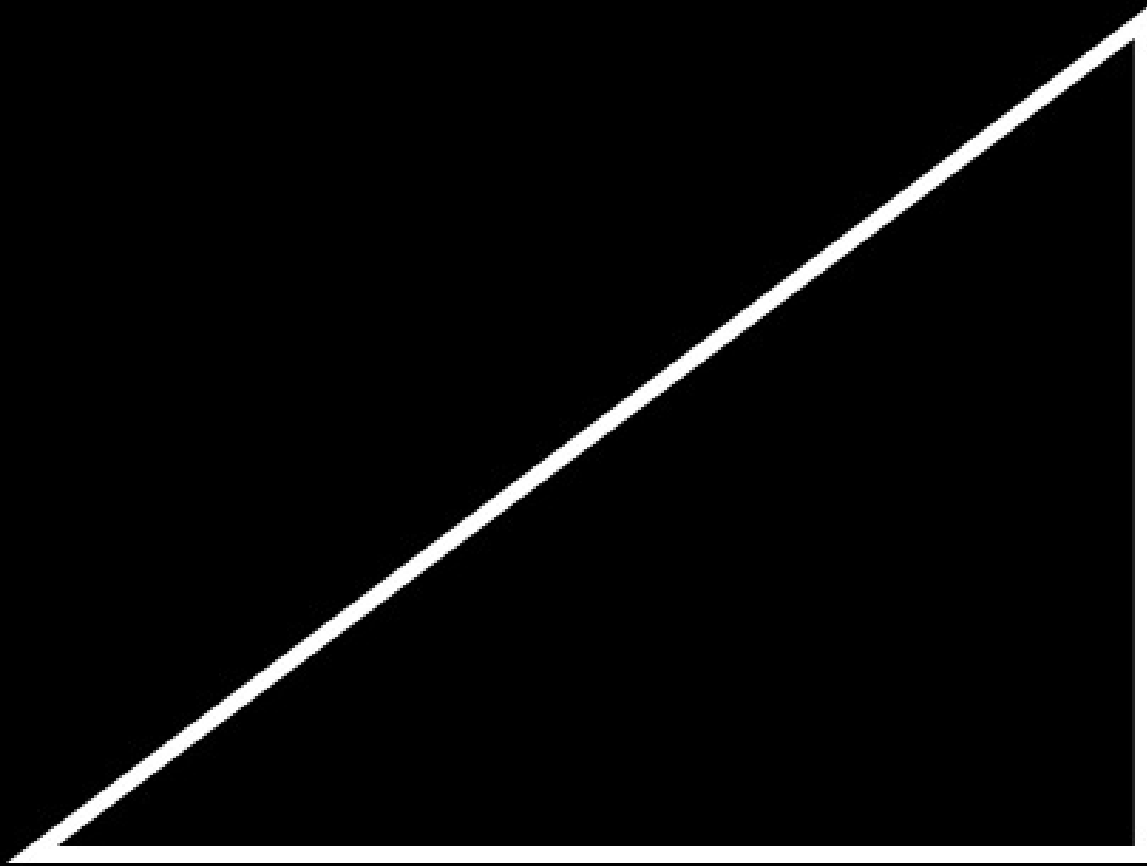
Anonymous

**Mathematician
Richard Feynman**

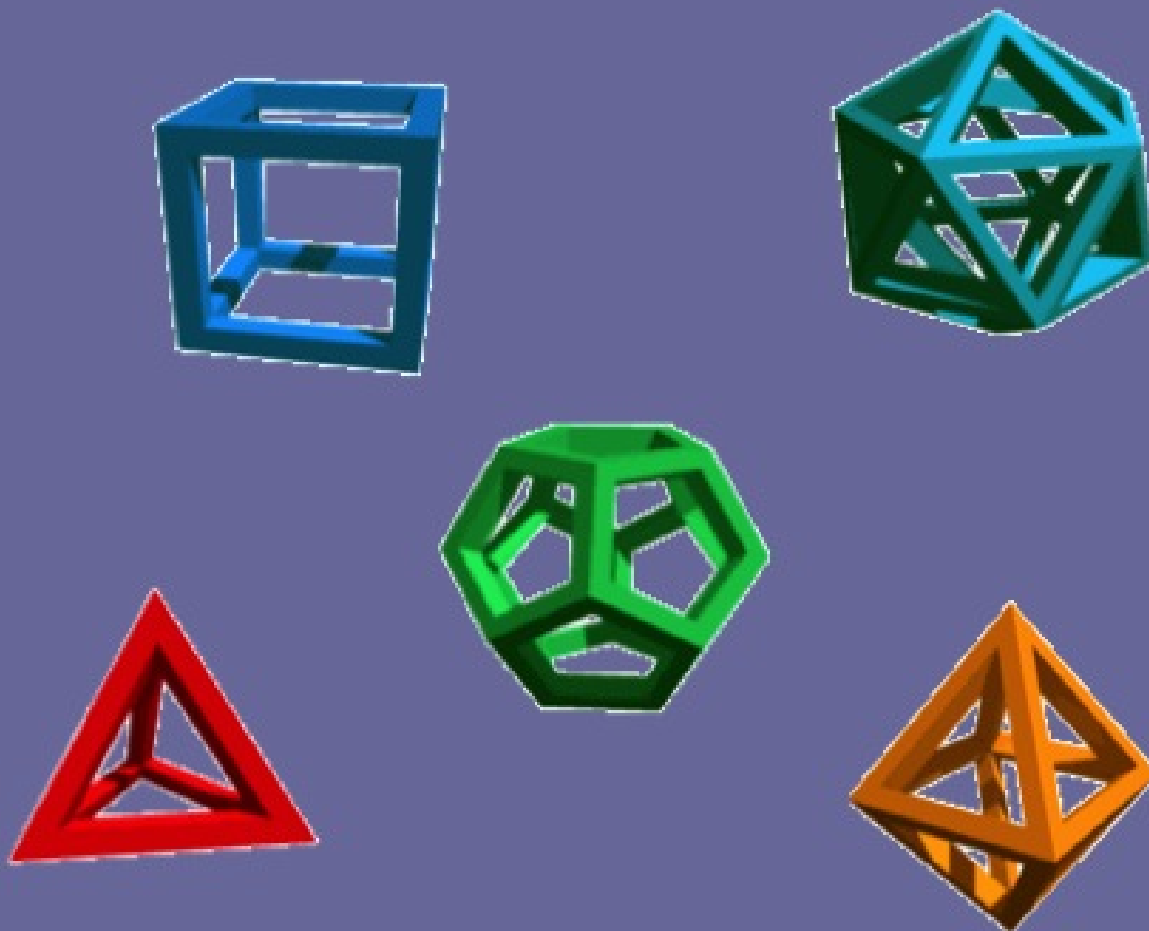


3437686881

$$18541^2 = 13500^2 + 12709^2$$

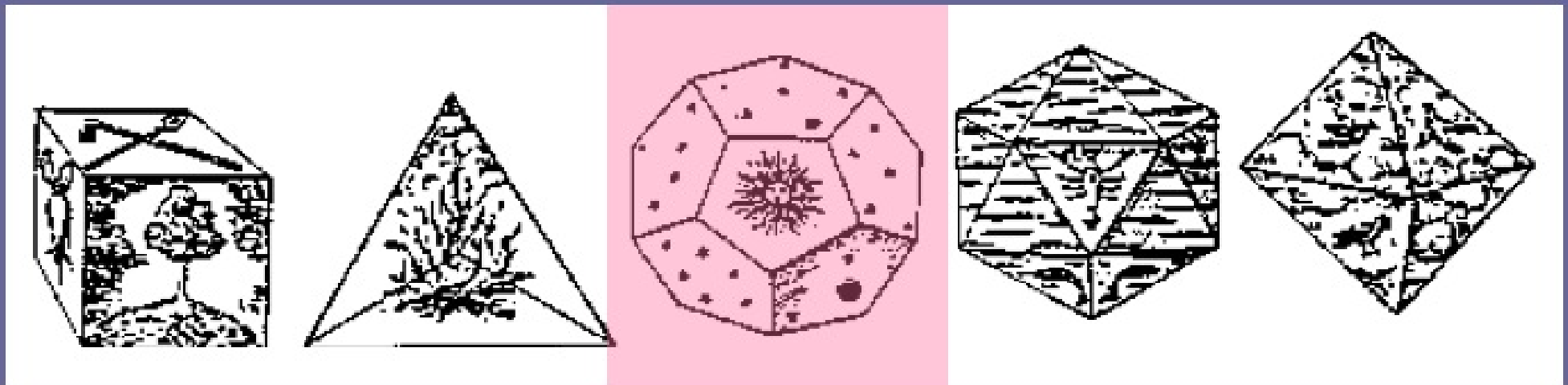


Platonic Solids





The Four Elements



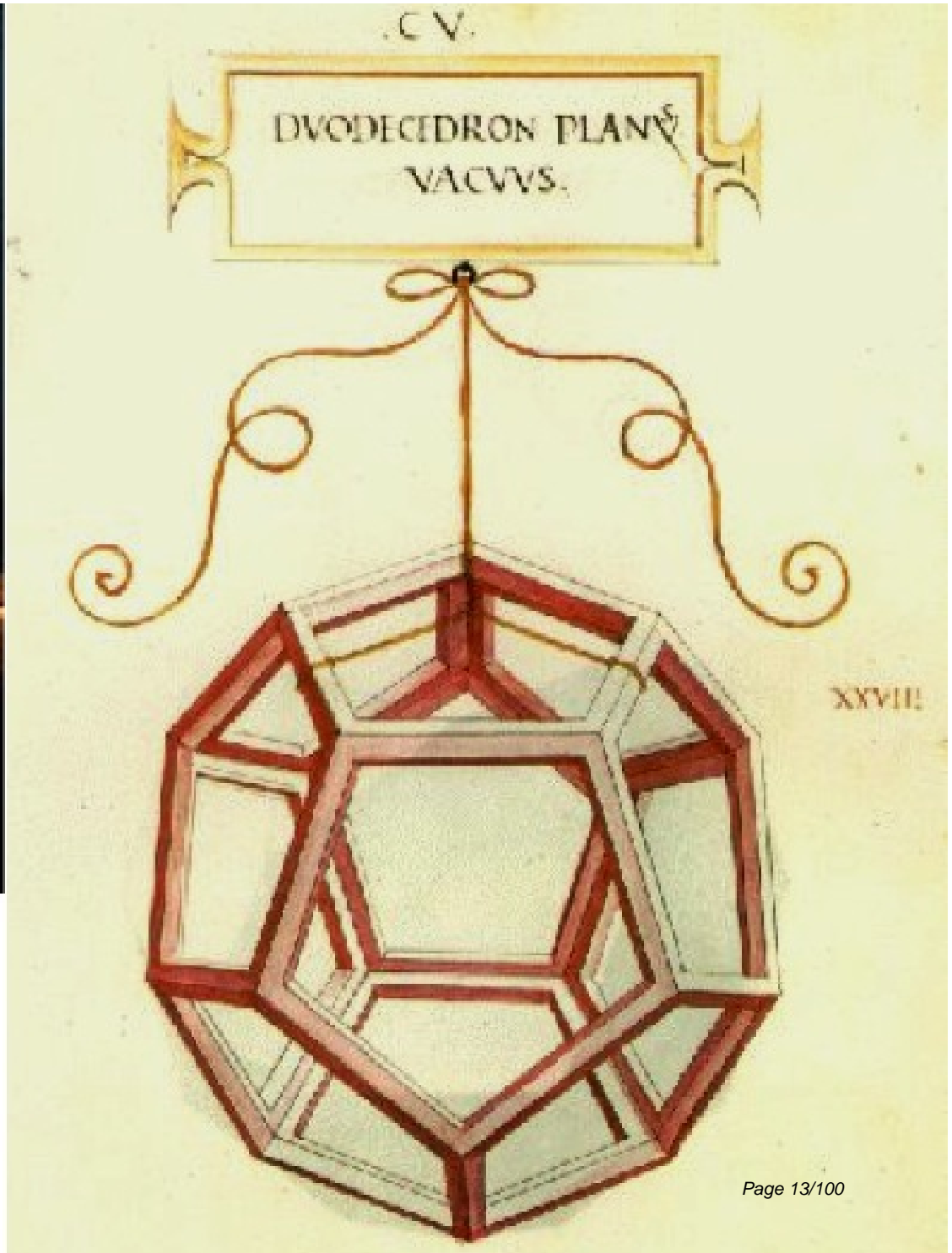
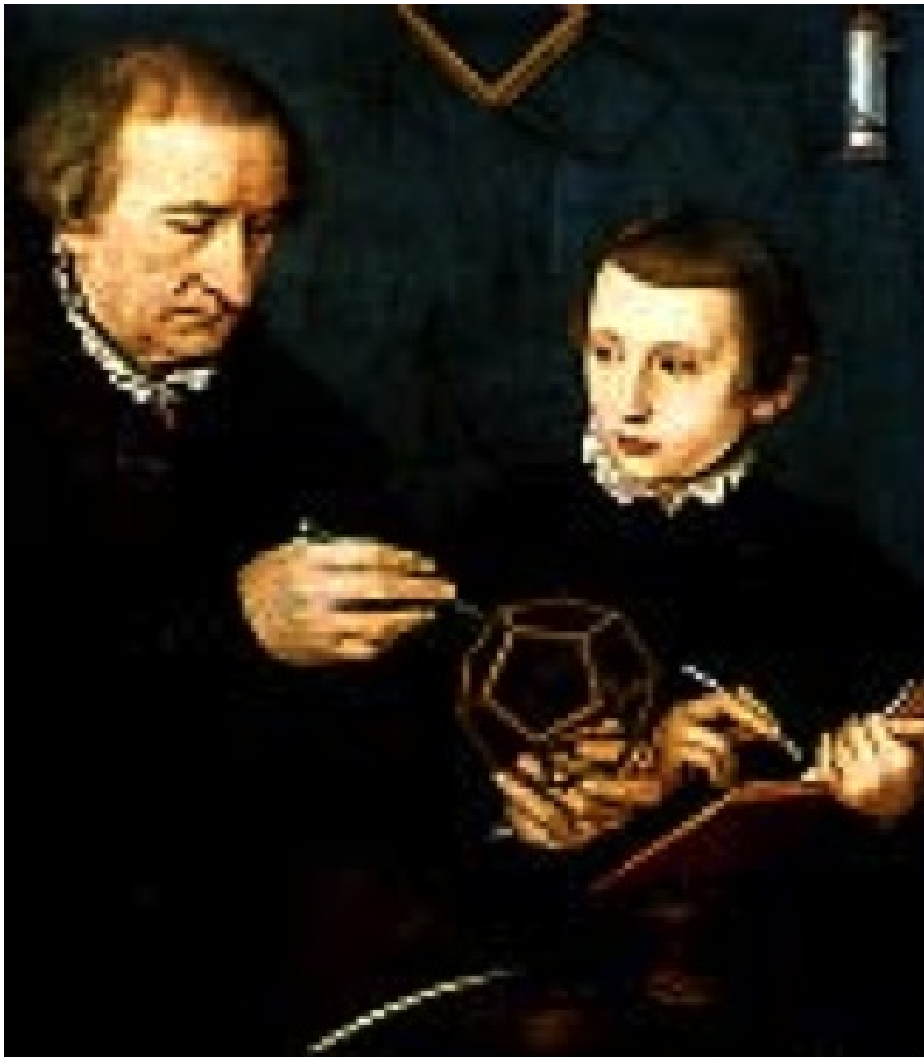
Earth

Fire

Universe
Quintessence

Water

Air



Luca Pacioli









Old Hall of the House of Representatives, The Hague



Dodecahedral space topology as an explanation for weak wide-angle temperature correlations in the cosmic microwave background

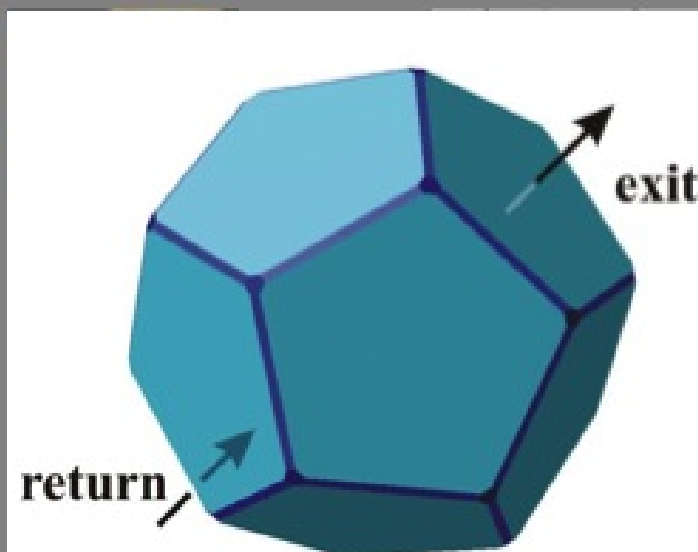
Jean-Pierre Luminet¹, Jeffrey R. Weeks², Alain Riazuelo³, Roland Lehoucq^{1,3} & Jean-Philippe Uzan⁴

¹Observatoire de Paris, 92195 Meudon Cedex, France

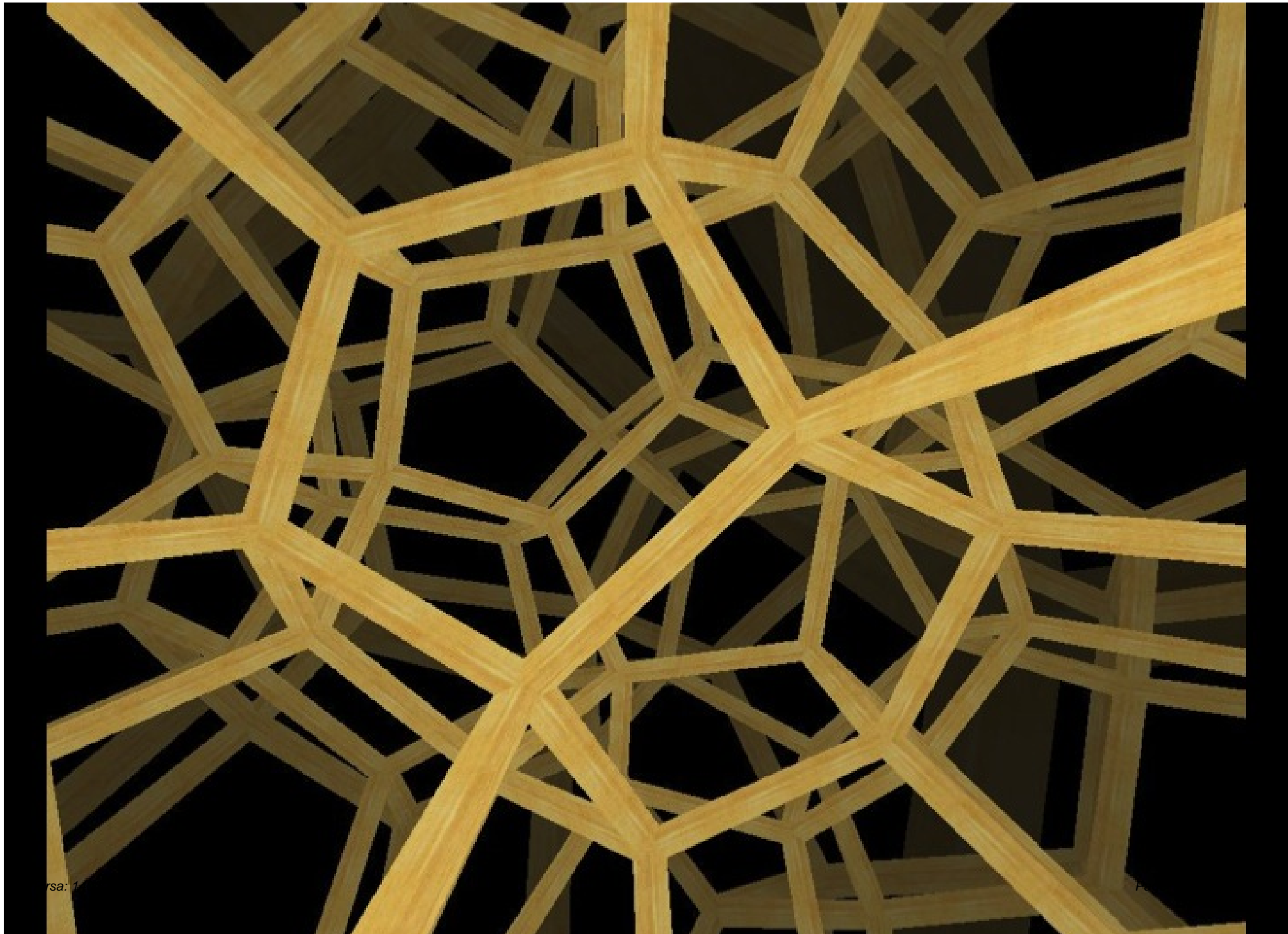
²15 Farmer Street, Canton, New York 13617-1120, USA

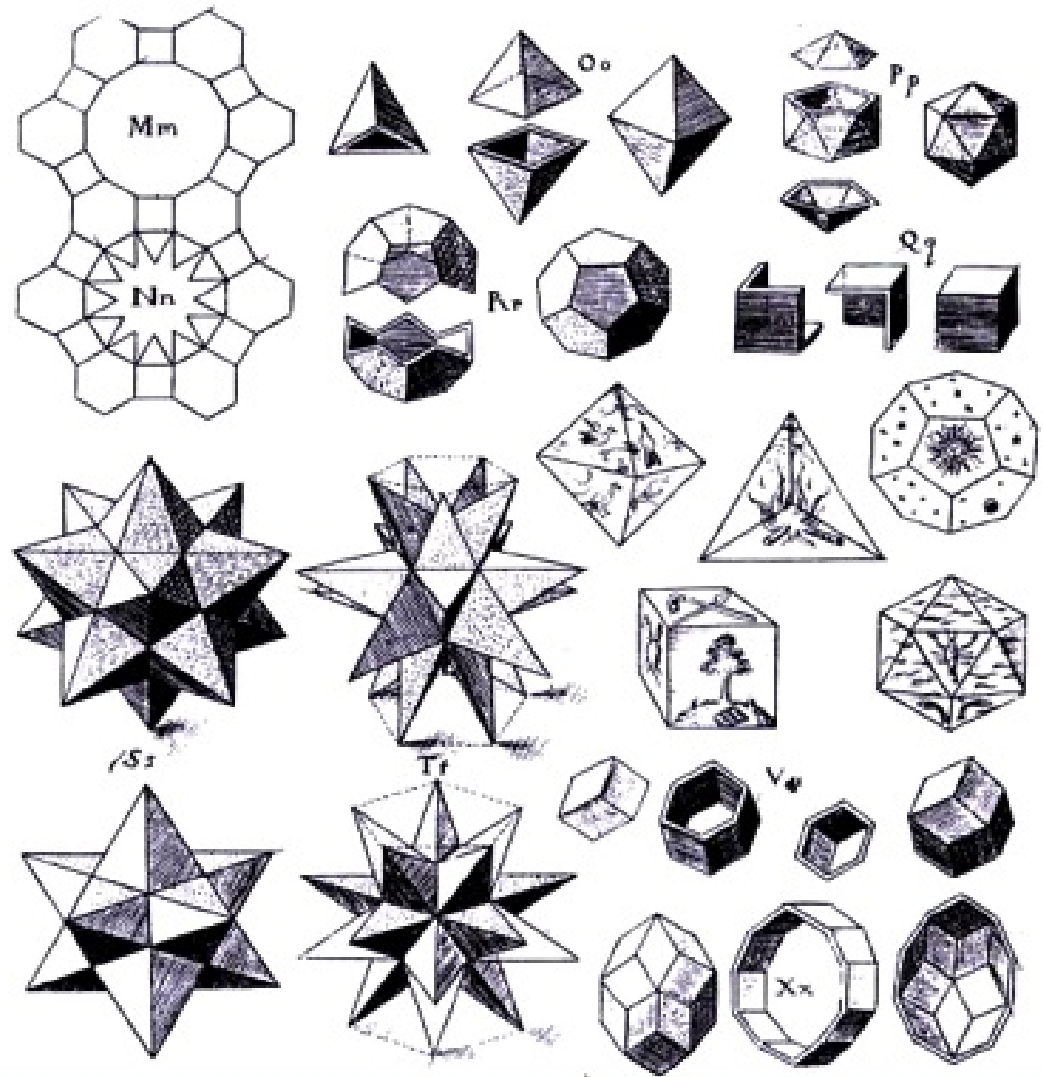
³CEA/Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France

⁴Laboratoire de Physique Théorique, Université Paris XI, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France

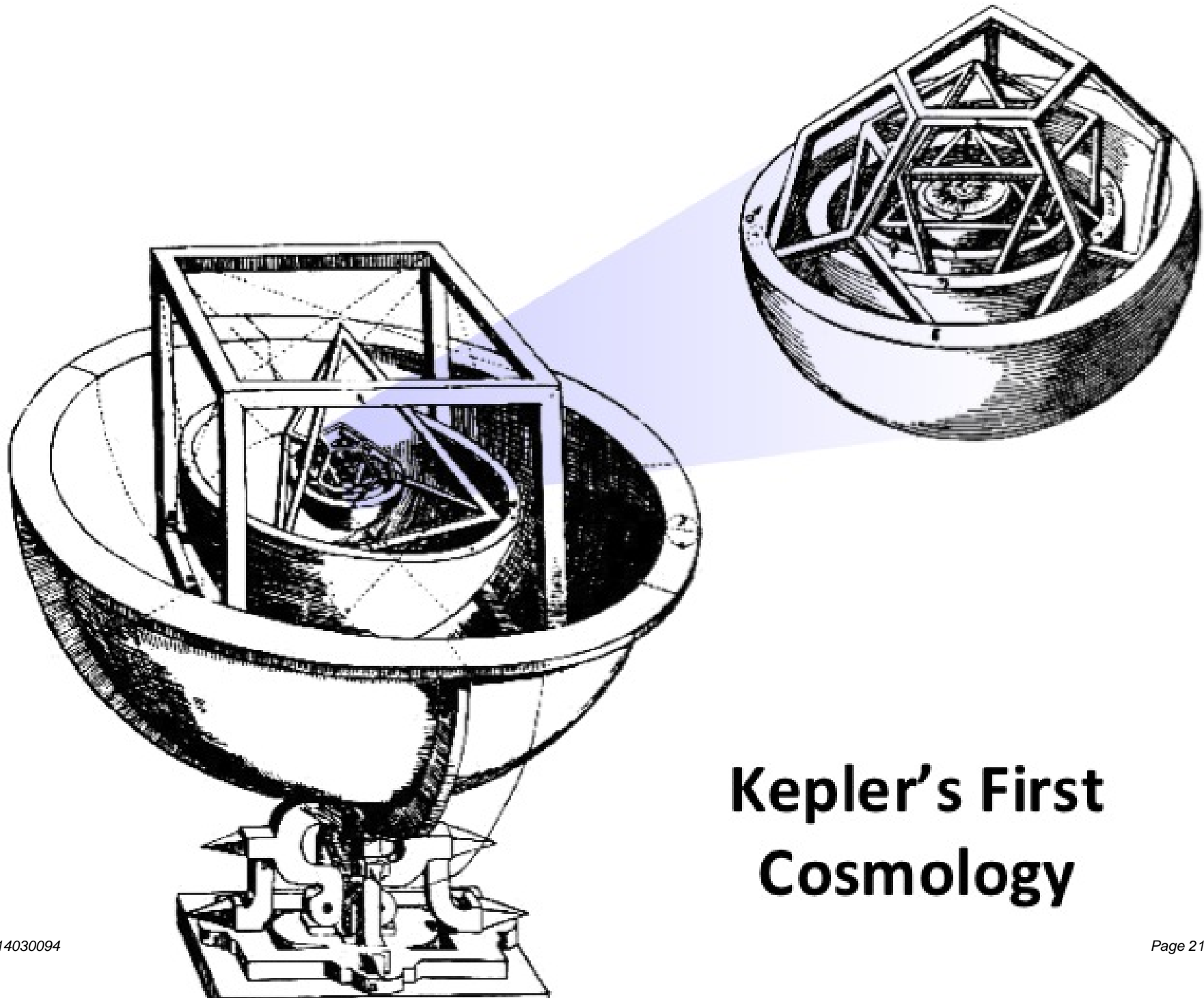


The current 'standard model' of cosmology posits an infinite flat expanding under the pressure of dark energy. In the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe this model to spectacular precision on all but . Temperature correlations across the micro- predictions, vanish on scales wider than 60° . ons have been proposed^{3,4}. One natural s the underlying geometry of space—namely, topology⁶. In an infinite flat space, waves from ld fill the universe on all length scales. The mperature correlations on scales beyond 60° roadest waves are missing, perhaps because ie enough to support them. Here we present a



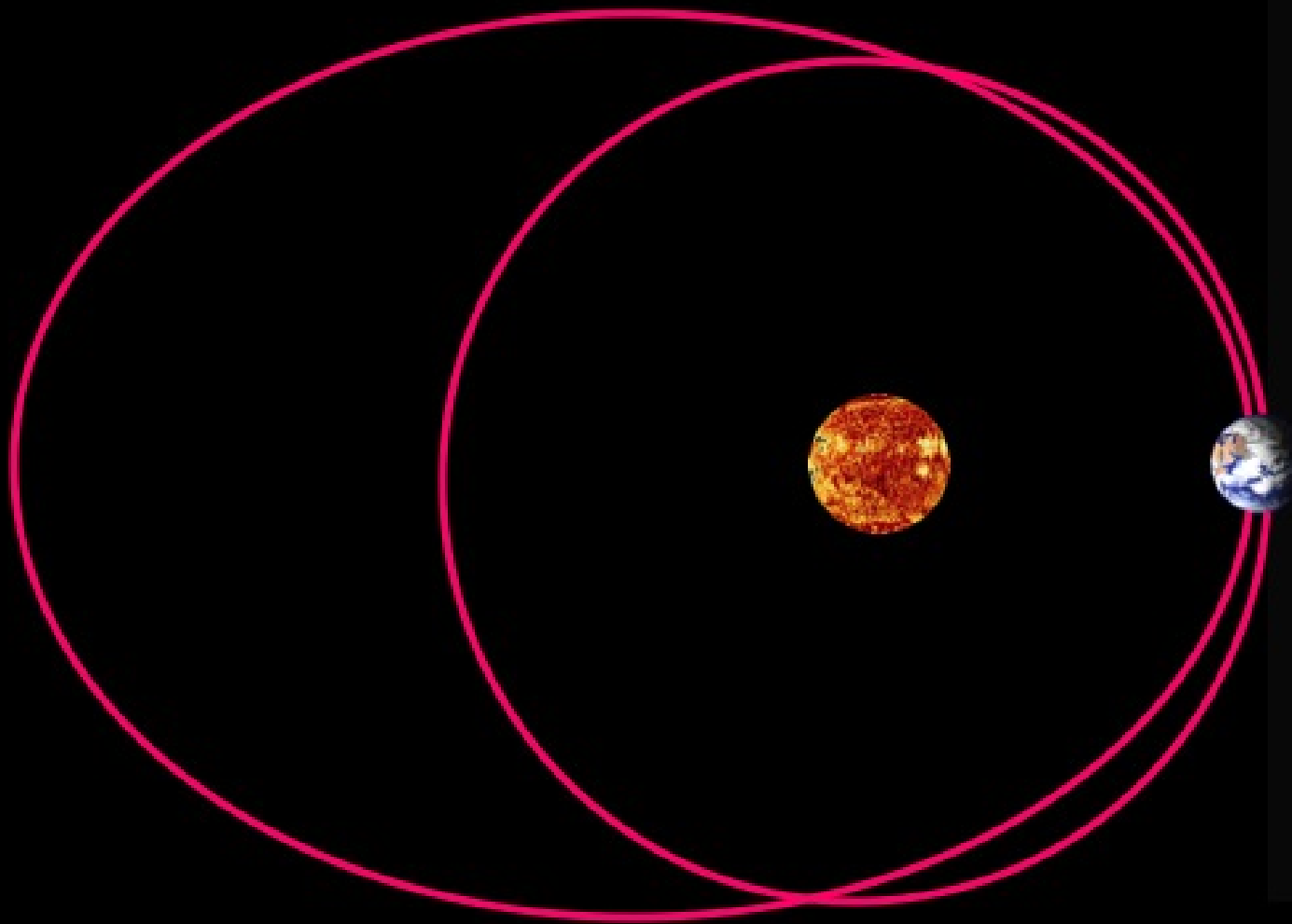


Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)
Mysterium Cosmographicum (1596)



Kepler's First Cosmology

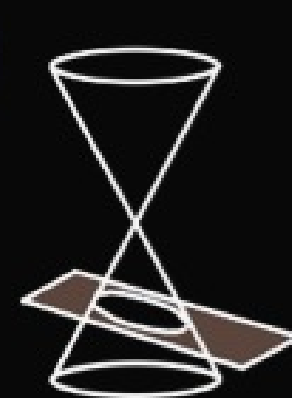
Kepler's First Law



Parabola



Circle



Ellipse



Hyperbola

$$A = B$$

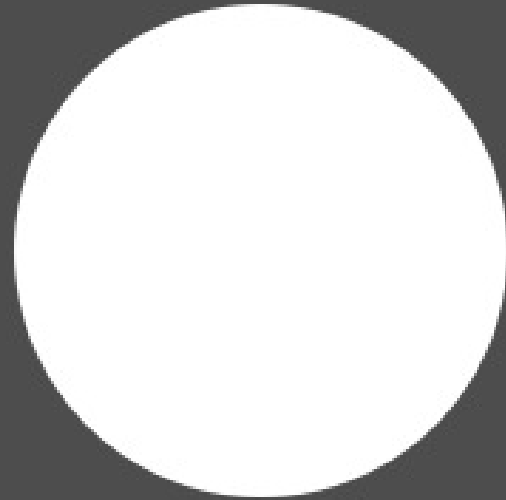
Clinton's Principle

A = B

It depends
on what the
meaning of `is' is.



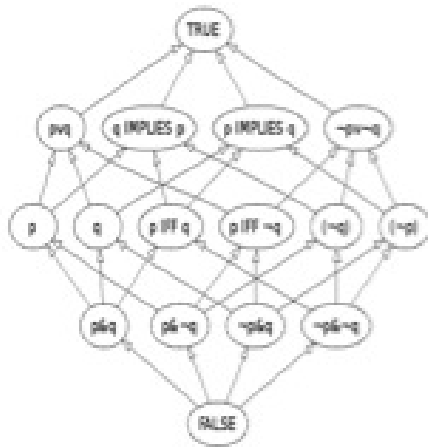
Image vs Text



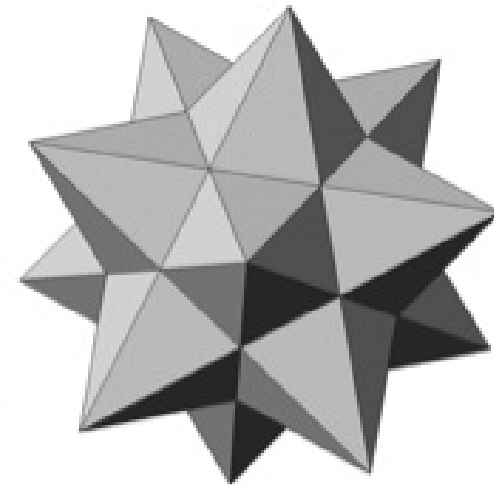
Mathematical Brain

NEUROSCIENCE

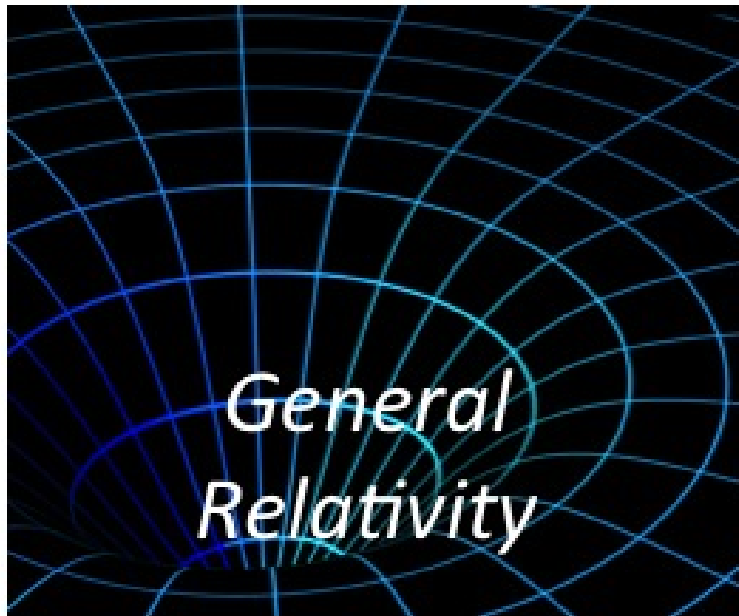
Algebra



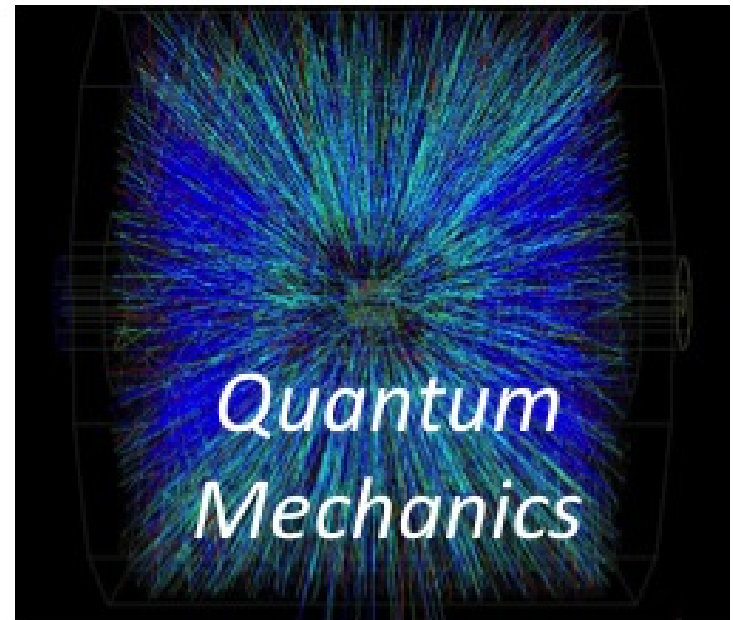
Geometry



Geometry



Algebra

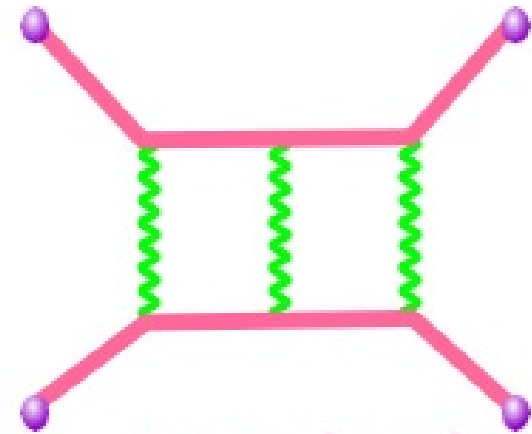


Reduction

Macrophysics



Microphysics



*Standard
Model*

Quantization

Geometry



*geometric
object*

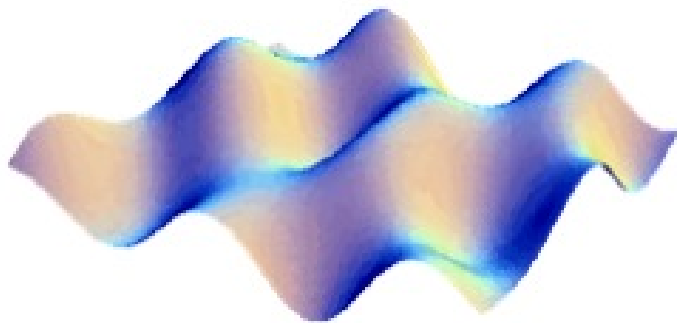
Algebra

$$Z(K) \in \mathbb{C}$$

*quantum
invariant*

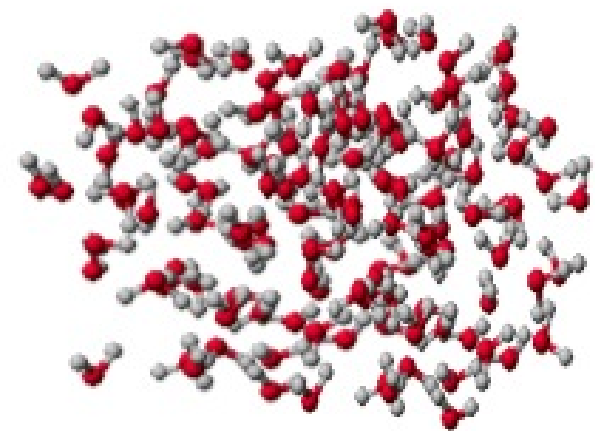
Emergence

Macrophysics



hydrodynamics
thermodynamics

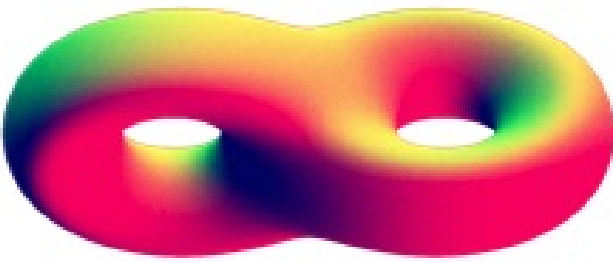
Microphysics



molecules
statistical mechanics

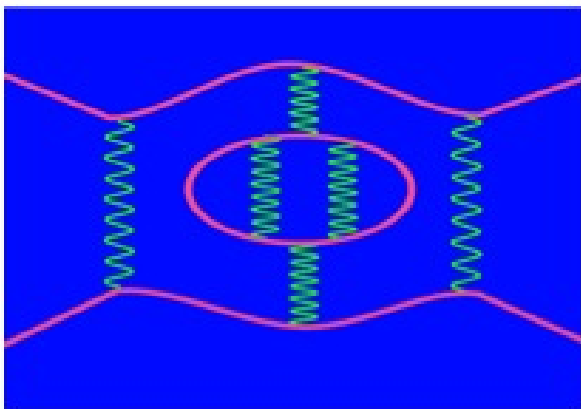
← Emergence

Geometry

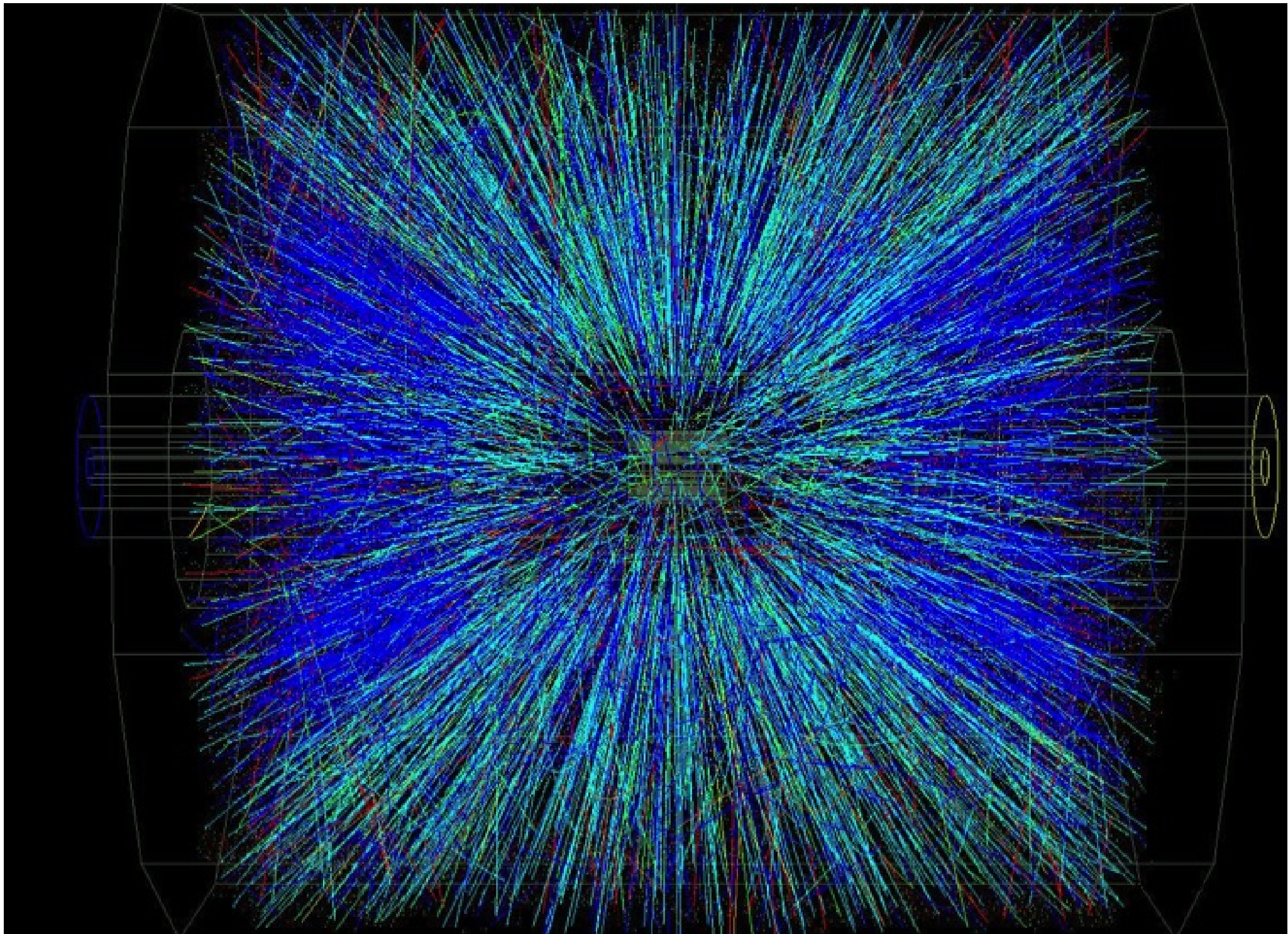


*effective
geometry*

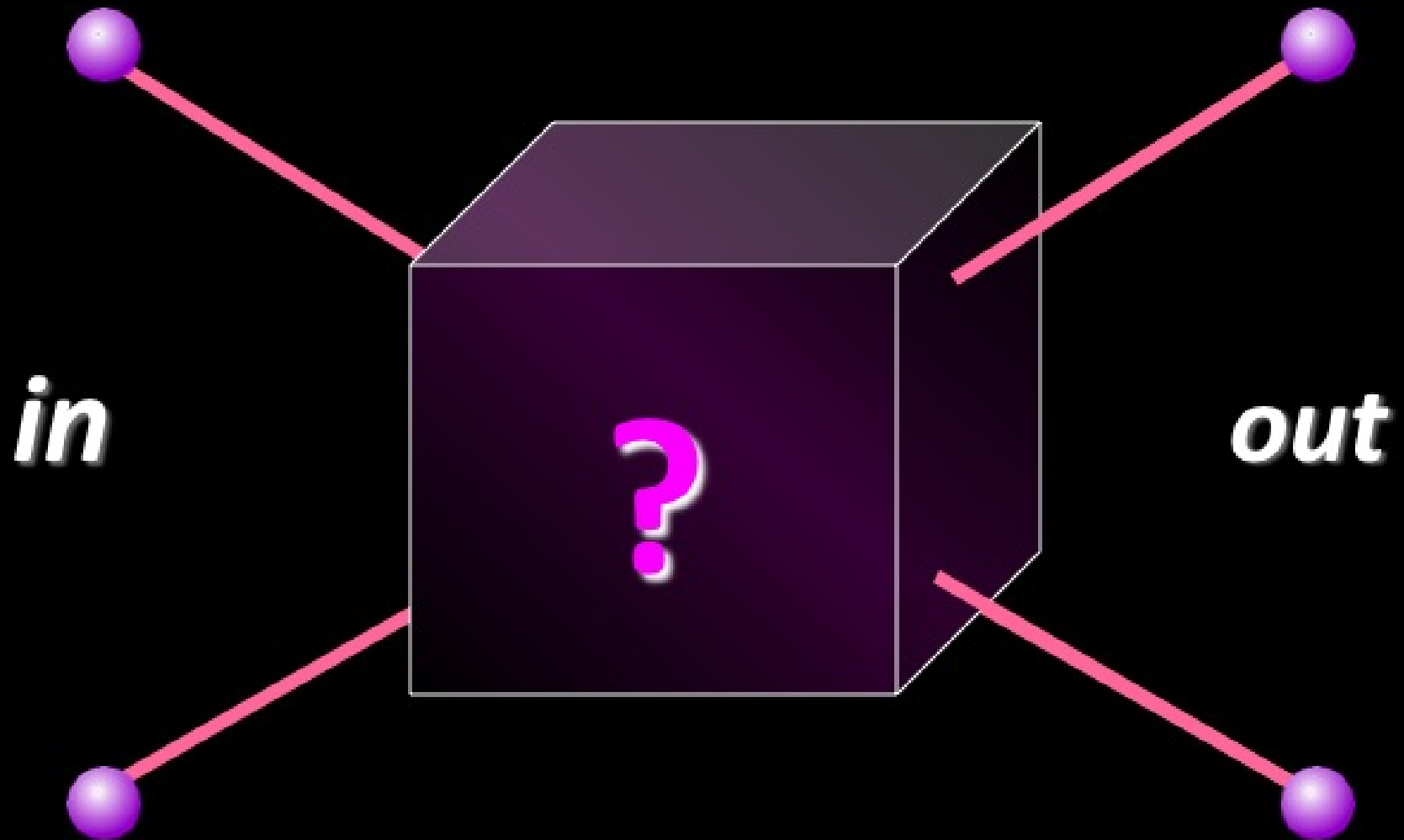
Algebra



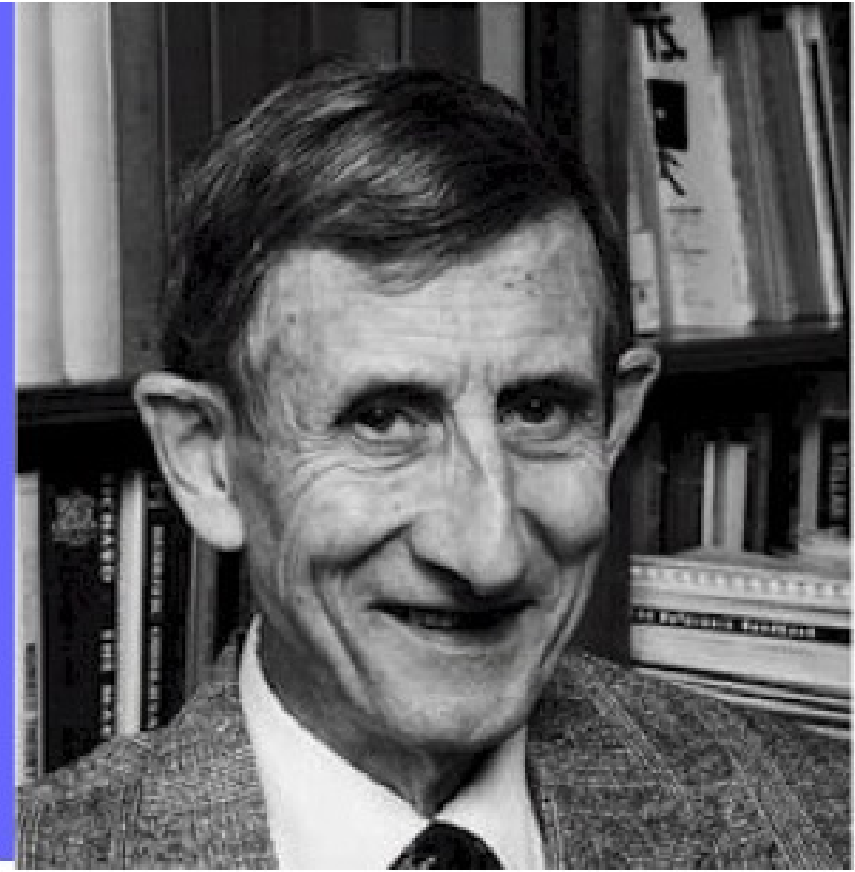
*quantum
system*



Black Box

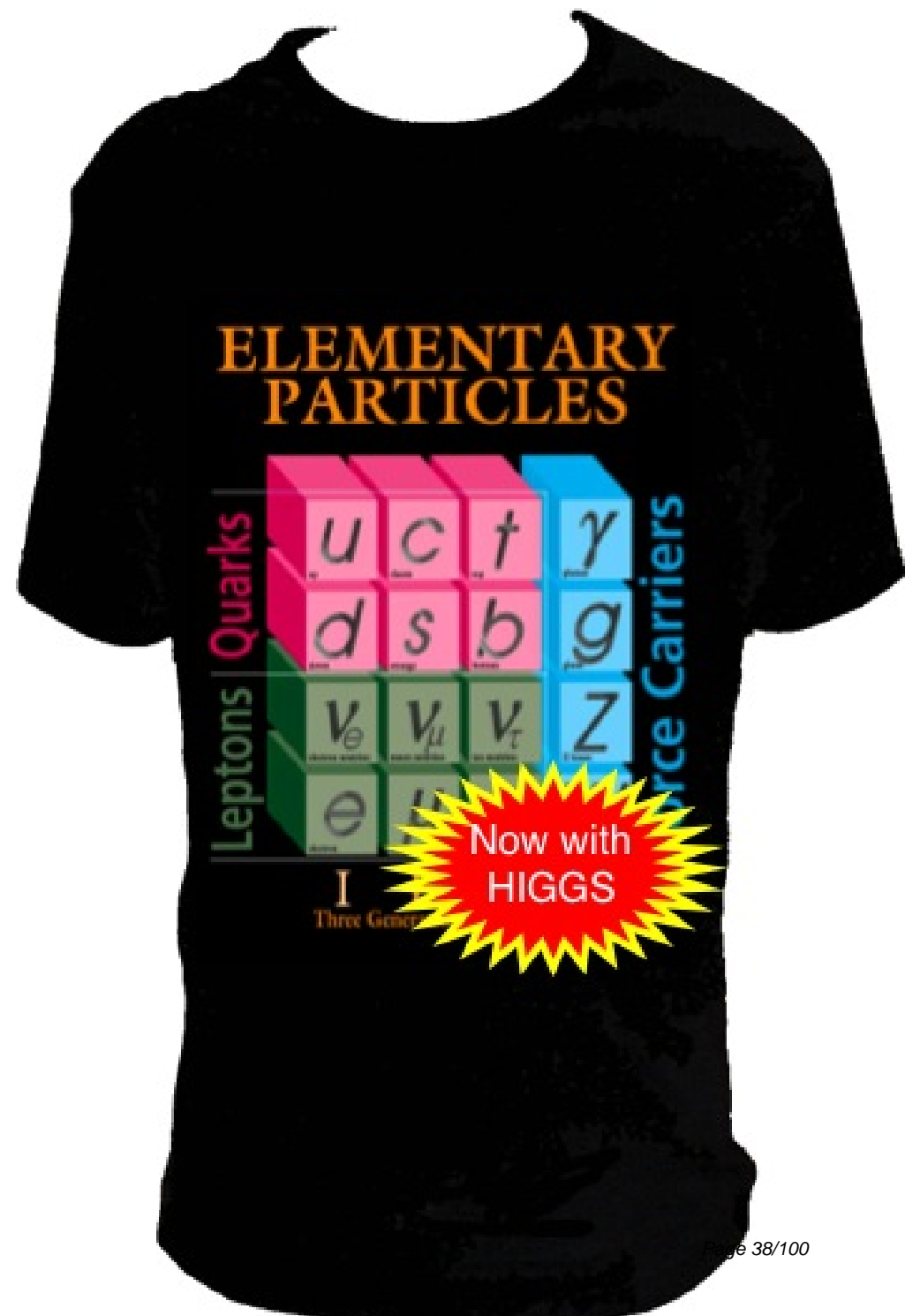


Freeman Dyson
(*Gibbs Lecture, 1972*)

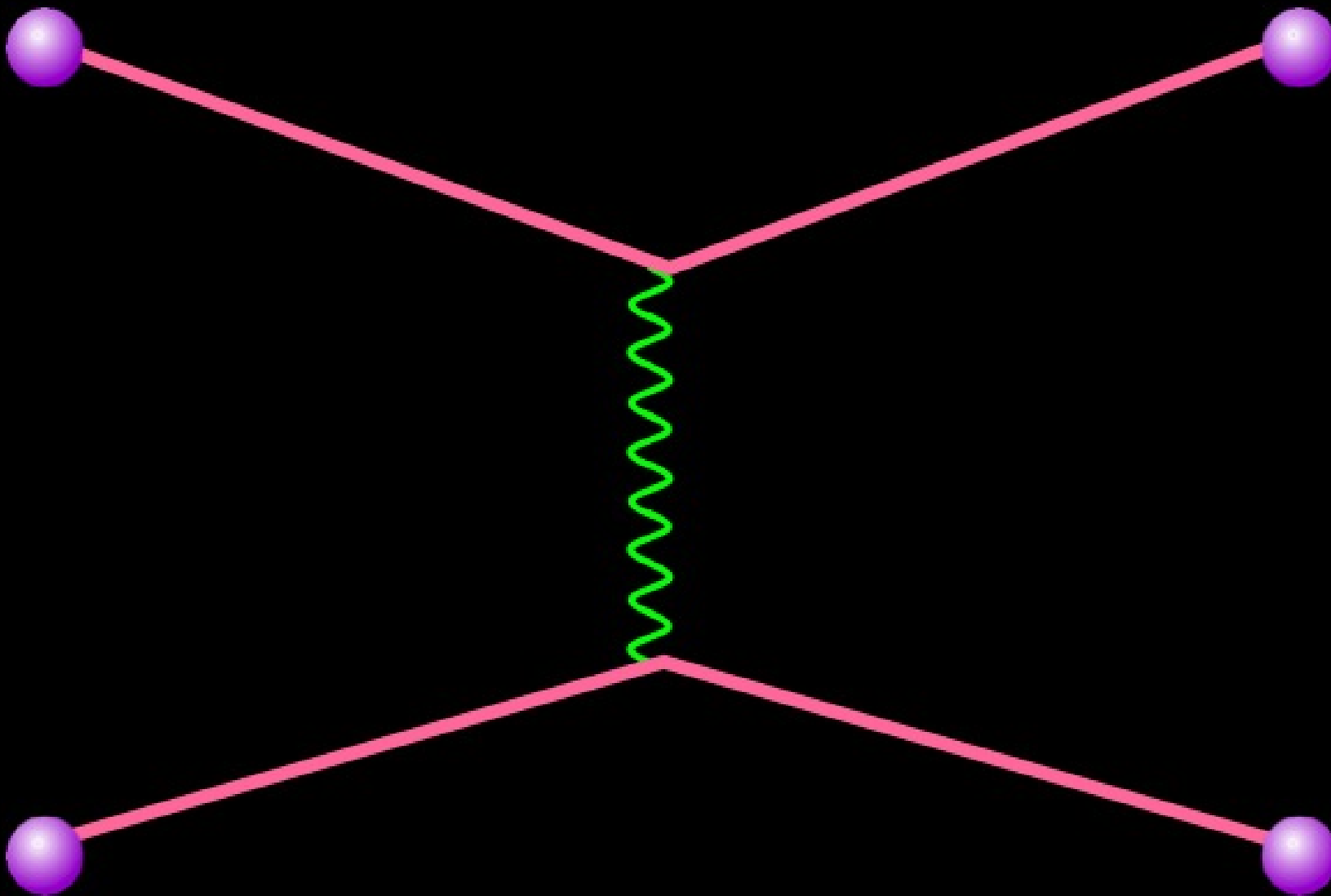


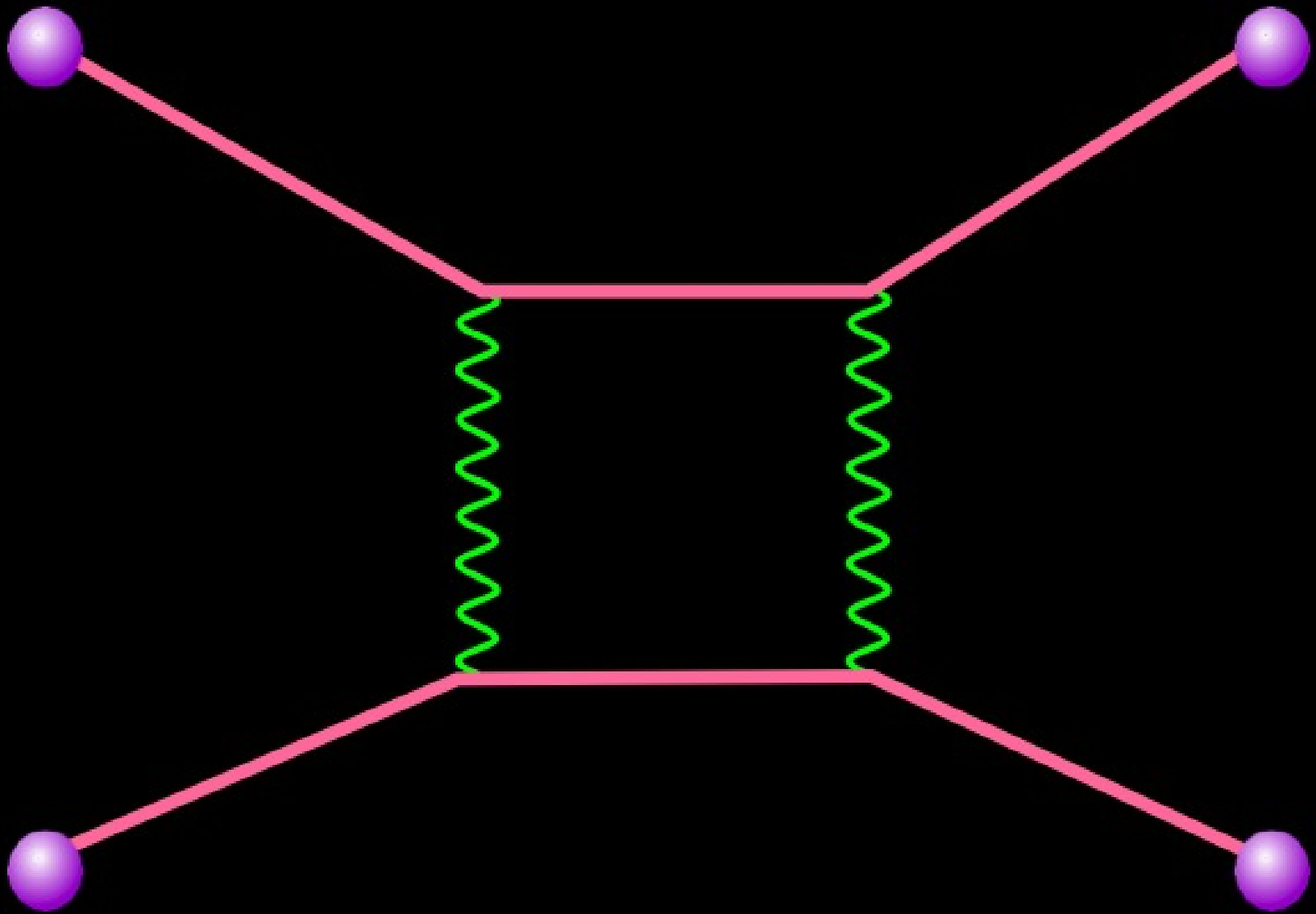
“I am acutely aware of the fact that the marriage between mathematics and physics, which was so enormously fruitful in past centuries, has recently ended in divorce.”

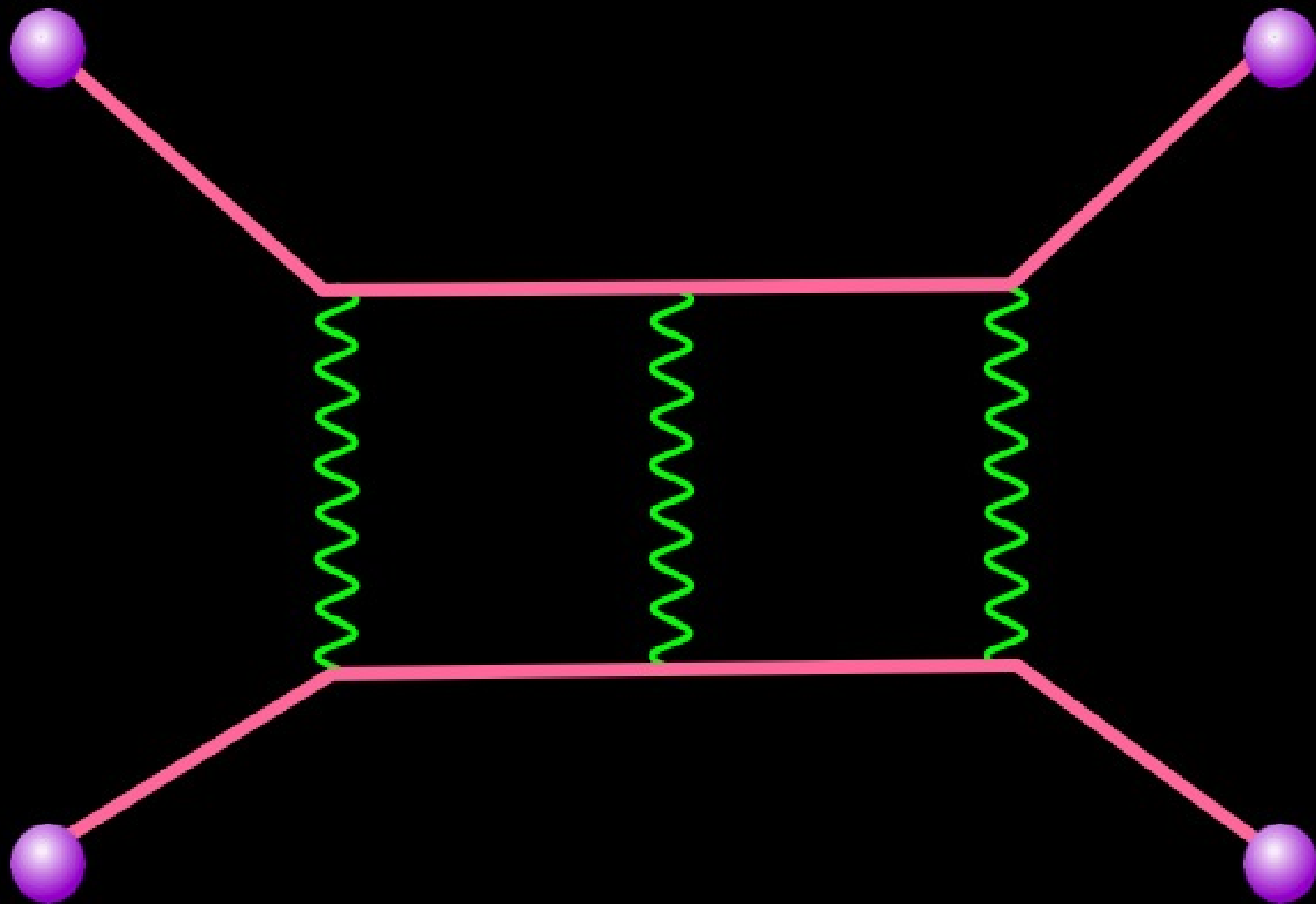
$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu g_\nu^2 \partial_\mu g_\nu^2 - g_\nu f^{abc} \partial_\mu g_\nu^a g_\mu^b g_\nu^c - \frac{1}{4}g_\nu^2 f^{abc} f^{ade} g_\nu^a g_\mu^b g_\nu^c g_\mu^d g_\nu^e + \\
& \frac{1}{2}ig_\nu^2 (\bar{\psi}_1 \gamma^\mu \psi_1) g_\nu^2 + G^\mu \partial^\mu G^\mu + g_\nu f^{abc} \partial_\mu G^a G^b g_\nu^c - \partial_\mu W_\nu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \\
& M^2 W_\nu^+ W_\nu^- - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu Z_\nu^0 \partial_\mu Z_\nu^0 - \frac{1}{2}M^2 Z_\nu^0 Z_\nu^0 - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu A_\nu \partial_\mu A_\nu - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu H \partial_\mu H - \\
& \frac{1}{2}m_\phi^2 H^2 - \partial_\mu \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - M^2 \phi^+ \phi^- - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu \phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \frac{1}{2}M\phi^0 \phi^0 - \beta_k \left(\frac{2M^2}{g} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{2M}{g} H + \frac{1}{g} (H^2 + \phi^0 \phi^0 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-) \right) + \frac{2M^2}{g} \alpha_k - ig_\nu \alpha_\nu (\partial_\mu Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\
& W_\mu^- W_\nu^+) - Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - W_\mu^- \partial_\mu W_\nu^+) + Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \\
& W_\mu^- \partial_\mu W_\nu^+)) - ig_\nu \alpha_\nu (\partial_\mu A_\nu (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - W_\mu^- W_\nu^+) - A_\nu (W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \\
& W_\mu^- \partial_\mu W_\nu^+) + A_\nu (W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - W_\mu^- \partial_\mu W_\nu^+)) - \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- W_\nu^+ W_\nu^- + \\
& \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- W_\nu^+ W_\nu^- + g^2 \alpha_\nu^2 (Z_\nu^0 W_\mu^+ Z_\nu^0 W_\mu^- - Z_\nu^0 Z_\nu^0 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^-) + \\
& g^2 \alpha_\nu^2 (A_\nu W_\mu^+ A_\nu W_\mu^- - A_\nu A_\nu W_\mu^+ W_\mu^-) + g^2 \alpha_\nu \alpha_\mu (A_\nu Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\
& W_\mu^- W_\nu^+) - 2A_\nu Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^-) - g\alpha (H^2 + H\phi^0 \phi^0 + 2H\phi^+ \phi^-) - \\
& \frac{1}{2}g^2 \alpha_k (H^4 + (\phi^0)^4 + 4(\phi^+ \phi^-)^2 + 4(\phi^0)^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 4H^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 2(\phi^0)^2 H^2) - \\
& gMW_\mu^+ W_\mu^- H - \frac{1}{2}g\frac{M}{g} Z_\nu^0 Z_\nu^0 H - \frac{1}{2}ig (W_\mu^+ (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^0) - \\
& W_\mu^- (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^0)) + \frac{1}{2}g (W_\mu^+ (H \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu H) - W_\mu^- (H \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \\
& \phi^+ \partial_\mu H)) + \frac{1}{2}g \frac{1}{g} (Z_\nu^0 (H \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \phi^0 \partial_\mu H) - ig \frac{M}{g} Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \\
& ig \alpha_\nu M A_\nu (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - ig \frac{1-2\alpha_k}{2g} Z_\nu^0 (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) + \\
& ig \alpha_\nu A_\nu (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) - \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- (H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-) - \\
& \frac{1}{4}g^2 \frac{1}{g} Z_\nu^0 Z_\nu^0 (H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2(2\alpha_\nu^2 - 1)\phi^+ \phi^-) - \frac{1}{2}g^2 \alpha_\nu^2 Z_\nu^0 \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + \\
& W_\mu^- \phi^+) - \frac{1}{2}ig \frac{2\alpha_k}{g} Z_\nu^0 H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2}g^2 \alpha_\nu A_\nu \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + \\
& W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2}ig^2 \alpha_\nu A_\nu H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - g^2 \alpha_\nu (2\alpha_\nu^2 - 1) Z_\nu^0 A_\nu \phi^+ \phi^- - \\
& g^2 \alpha_\nu^2 A_\nu A_\nu \phi^+ \phi^- - \epsilon^2 (\gamma^0 + m_\mu^2) \epsilon^2 - \epsilon^2 \gamma^0 \epsilon^2 - \epsilon^2 (\gamma^0 + m_\mu^2) \epsilon^2 - \\
& d_j^2 (\gamma^0 + m_\mu^2) d_j^2 + ig \alpha_\nu A_\nu [-(\epsilon^2 \gamma^0 \epsilon^2) + \frac{2}{3}(\bar{u}_j^2 \gamma^0 u_j^2) - \frac{1}{3}(d_j^2 \gamma^0 d_j^2)] + \\
& \frac{2g}{3} Z_\nu^0 [(\epsilon^2 \gamma^0 (1 + \gamma^5) \epsilon^2) + (\epsilon^2 \gamma^0 (4\alpha_\nu^2 - 1 - \gamma^5) \epsilon^2) + (\bar{u}_j^2 \gamma^0 (\frac{1}{3}\alpha_\nu^2 - \\
& 1 - \gamma^5) u_j^2) + (d_j^2 \gamma^0 (1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha_\nu^2 - \gamma^5) d_j^2)] + \frac{2g}{3\sqrt{3}} W_\mu^+ [(\epsilon^2 \gamma^0 (1 + \gamma^5) \epsilon^2) + \\
& (\bar{u}_j^2 \gamma^0 (1 + \gamma^5) C_{3\mu}^1 d_j^2)] + \frac{2g}{3\sqrt{3}} W_\mu^- [(\epsilon^2 \gamma^0 (1 + \gamma^5) \epsilon^2) + (d_j^2 C_{3\mu}^1 \gamma^0 (1 + \\
& \gamma^5) u_j^2)] + \frac{2g}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{m_\mu^2}{M} [-\phi^+ (\epsilon^2 (1 - \gamma^5) \epsilon^2) + \phi^- (\epsilon^2 (1 + \gamma^5) \epsilon^2)] - \\
& \frac{2m_\mu^2}{3M} [H (\epsilon^2 \epsilon^2) + i\phi^0 (\epsilon^2 \gamma^0 \epsilon^2)] + \frac{2m_\mu^2}{3M\sqrt{3}} \phi^+ [-m_\mu^2 (\bar{u}_j^2 C_{3\mu}^1 (1 - \gamma^5) d_j^2) + \\
& m_\mu^2 (\bar{u}_j^2 C_{3\mu}^1 (1 + \gamma^5) d_j^2)] + \frac{2m_\mu^2}{3M\sqrt{3}} \phi^- [m_\mu^2 (d_j^2 C_{3\mu}^1 (1 + \gamma^5) u_j^2) - m_\mu^2 (d_j^2 C_{3\mu}^1 (1 - \\
& \gamma^5) u_j^2)] - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{3M} H (\bar{u}_j^2 u_j^2) - \frac{2m_\mu^2}{3M} H (d_j^2 d_j^2) + \frac{2m_\mu^2}{3M} \phi^0 (\bar{u}_j^2 \gamma^0 u_j^2) - \\
& \frac{2m_\mu^2}{3M} \phi^0 (d_j^2 \gamma^0 d_j^2) + X^+ (\partial^\mu - M^2) X^+ + X^- (\partial^\mu - M^2) X^- + X^0 (\partial^\mu - \\
& \frac{M^2}{g}) X^0 + \bar{Y} \partial^\mu \bar{Y} + ig_\nu \alpha_\nu W_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^- - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^0) + ig_\nu \alpha_\nu W_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^- - \\
& \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ Y) + ig_\nu \alpha_\nu W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^0 - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^+) + ig_\nu \alpha_\nu W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- Y - \\
& \partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^+) + ig_\nu \alpha_\nu Z_\nu^0 (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^+ - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) + ig_\nu \alpha_\nu A_\nu (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^+ - \\
& \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) - \frac{1}{2}gM (\bar{X}^+ X^+ H + \bar{X}^- X^- H + \frac{1}{2}\bar{X}^0 X^0 H) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}gM (\bar{X}^+ X^0 \phi^+ - \bar{X}^- X^0 \phi^-) + \frac{1}{2}igM (\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^-) + \\
& igM \alpha_\nu (\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^-) + \frac{1}{2}igM (\bar{X}^+ X^+ \phi^0 - \bar{X}^- X^- \phi^0)
\end{aligned}$$

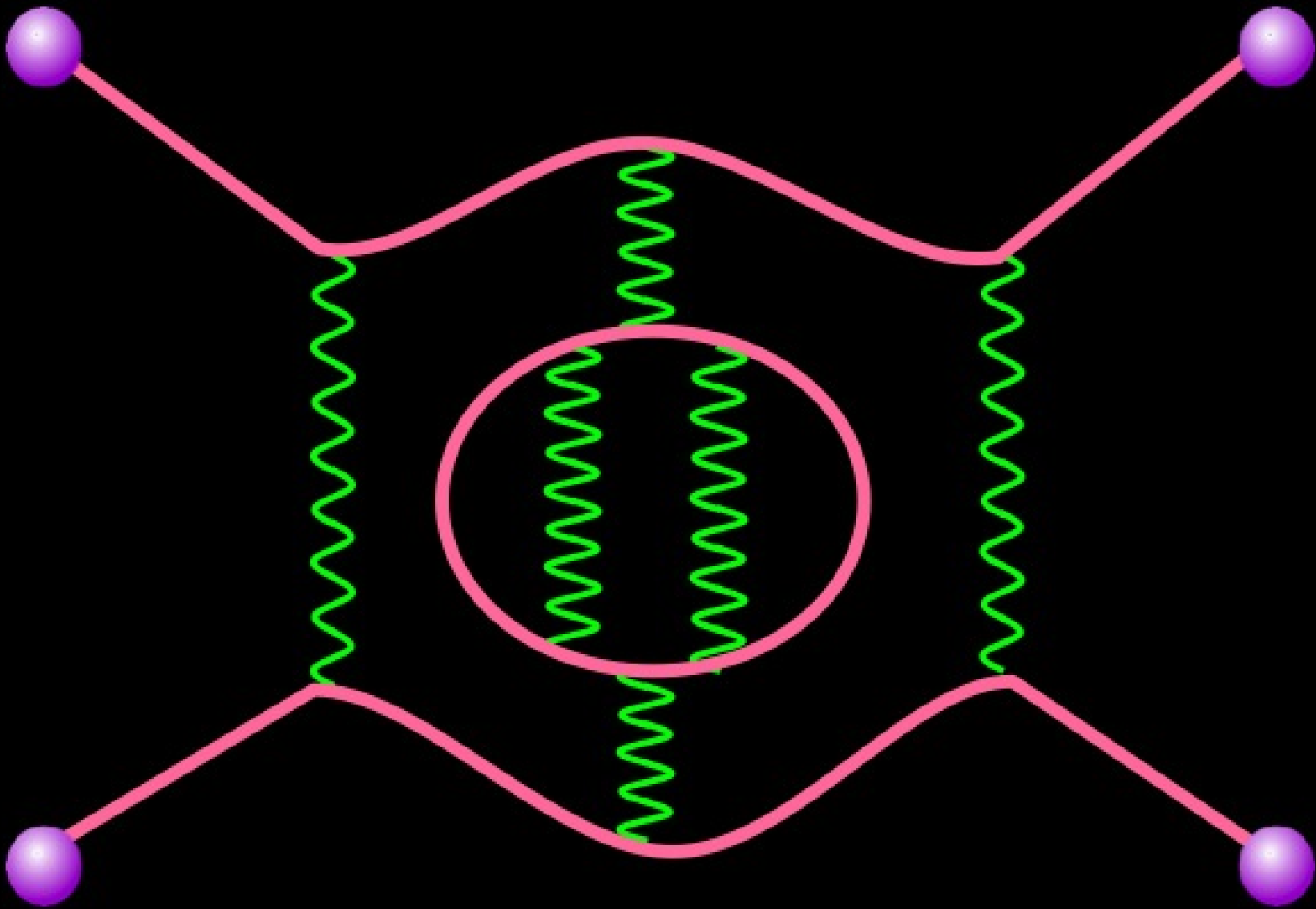




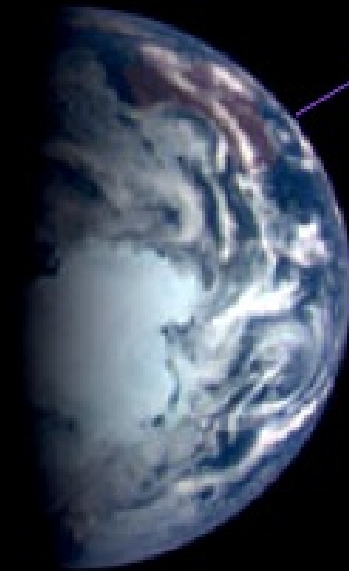








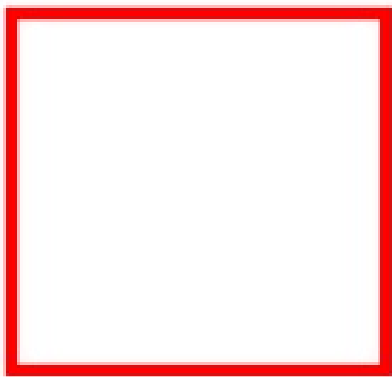
Anomalous magnetic moment e^-
 $1,0011596521859 \pm 0,000000000000038$



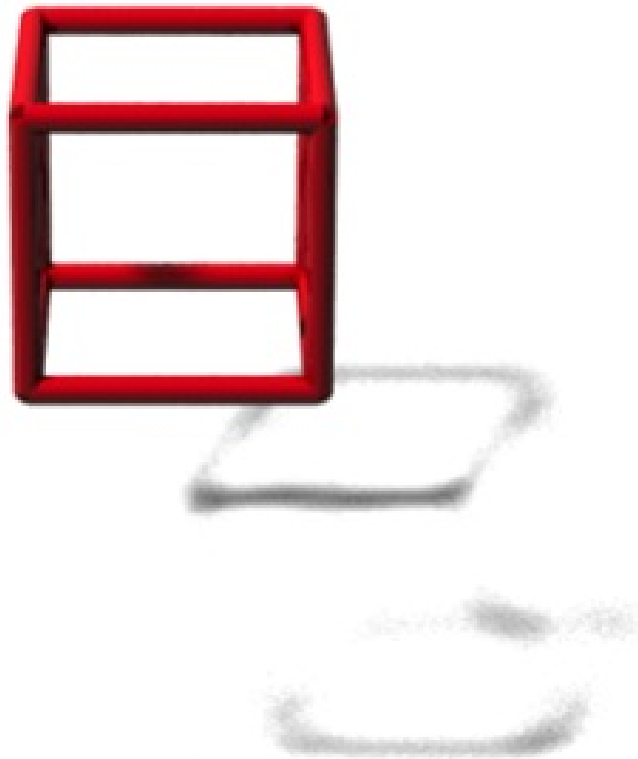


“Time is the fourth dimension”

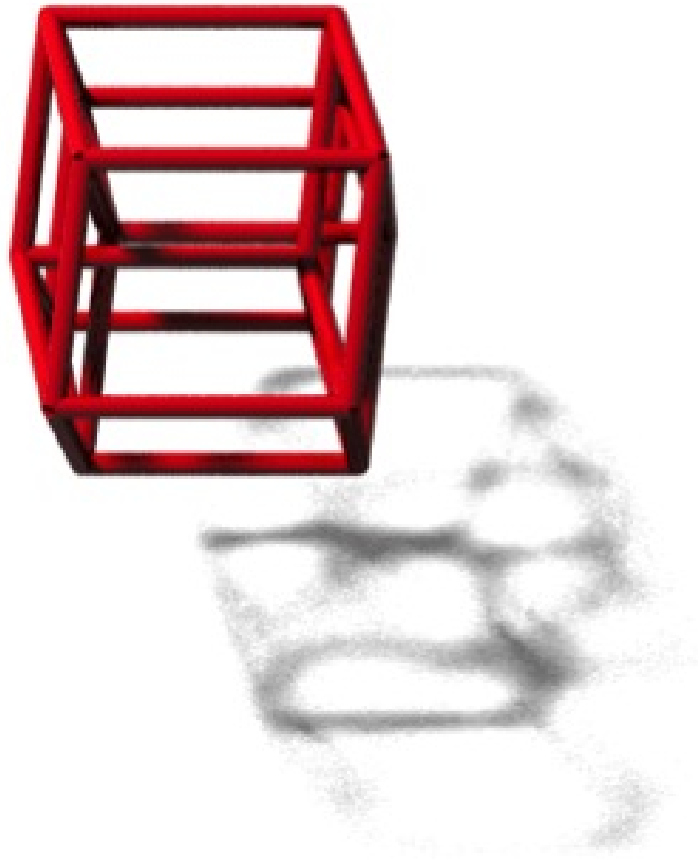
Who's Afraid Of Extra Dimensions?



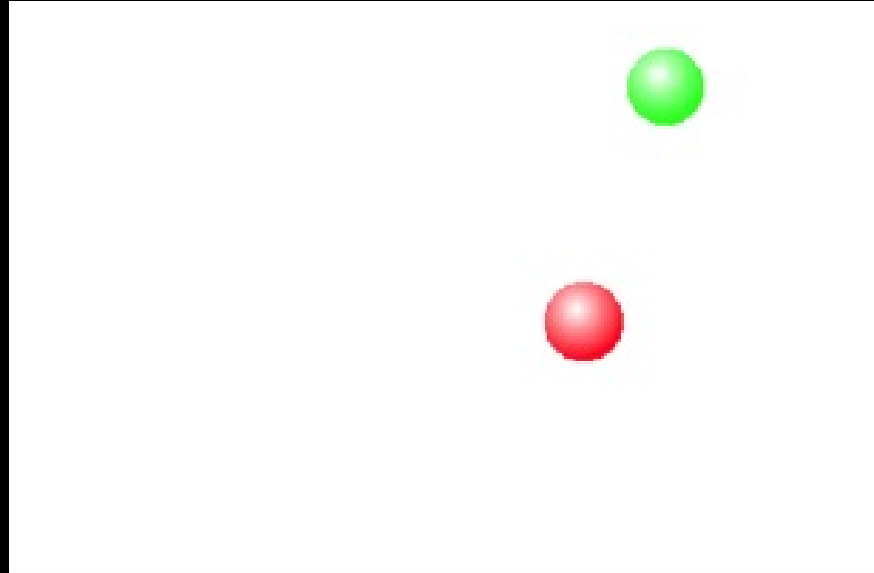
Two Dimensions



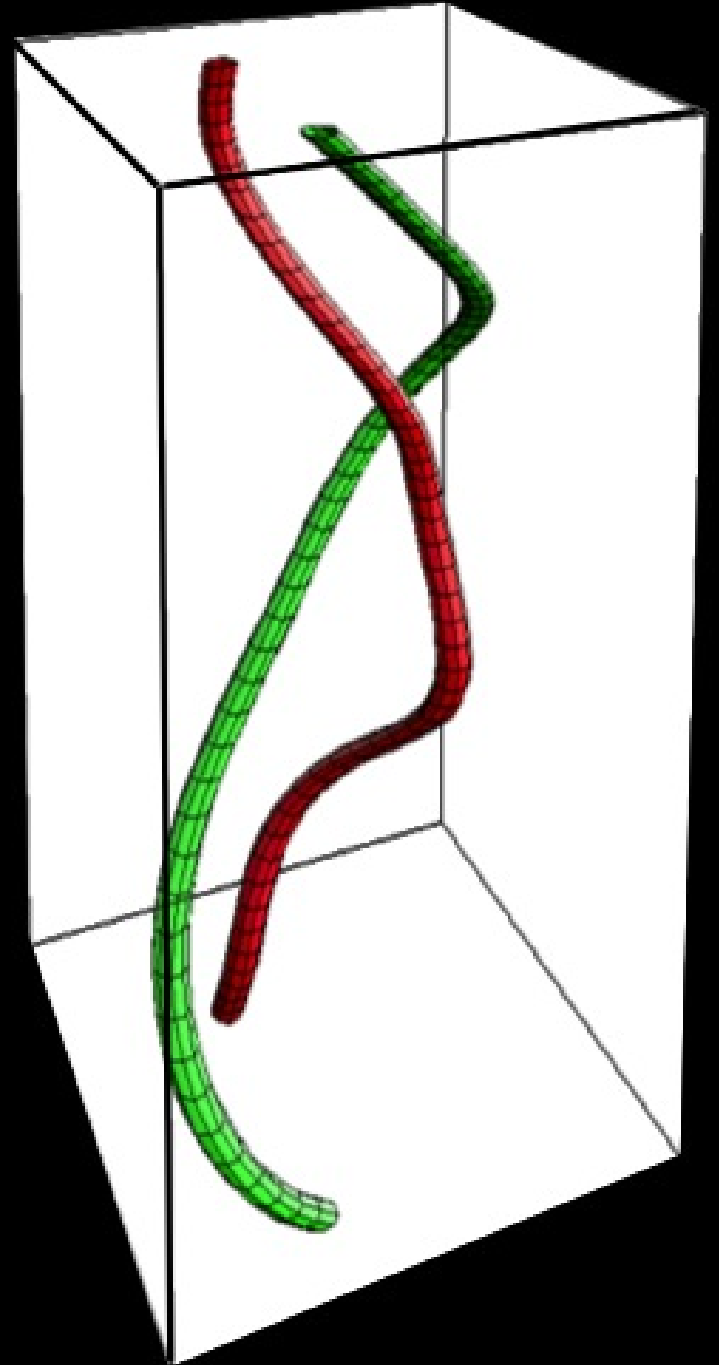
Three Dimensions



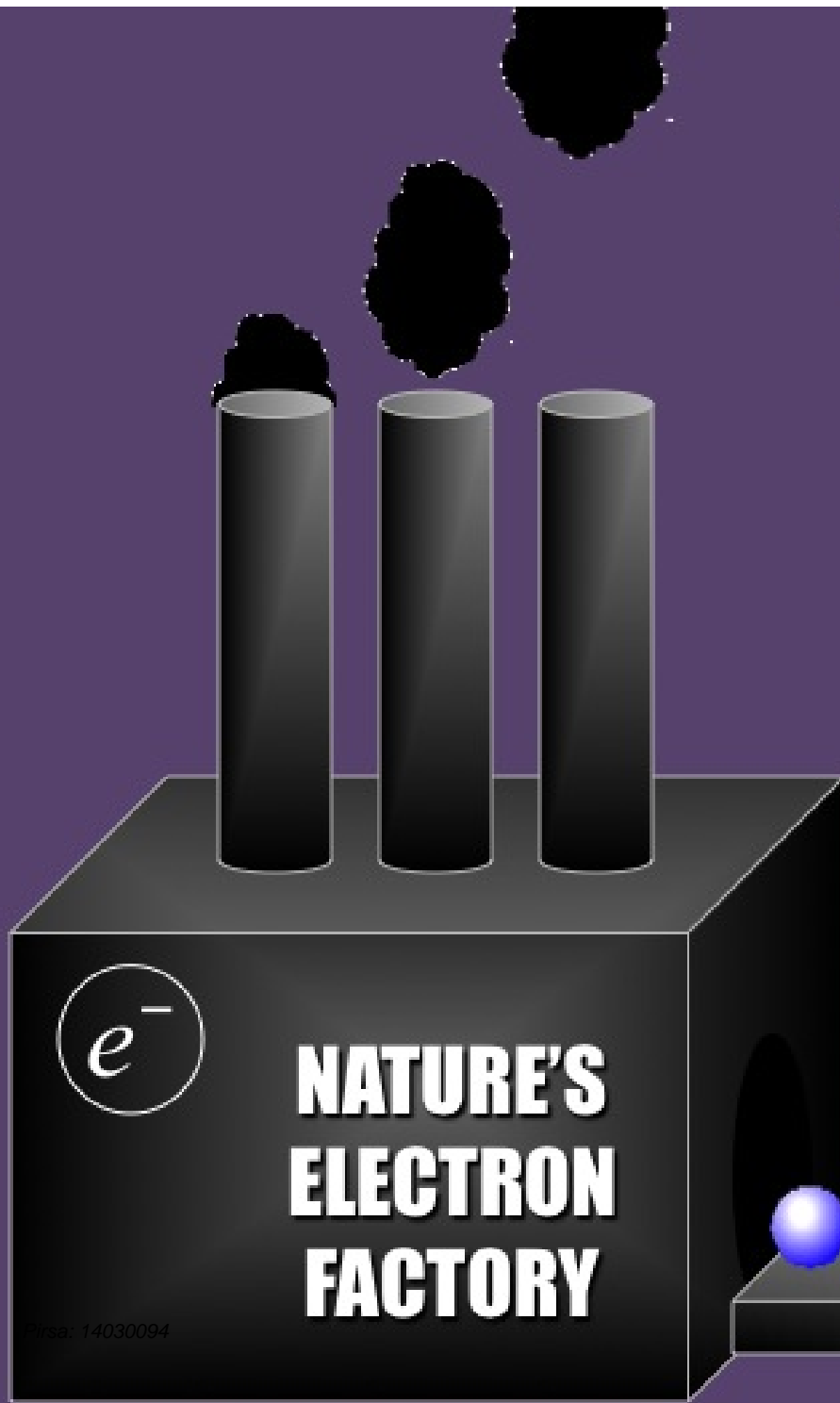
Four Dimensions



time



Why is every electron
exactly the same?





John Wheeler

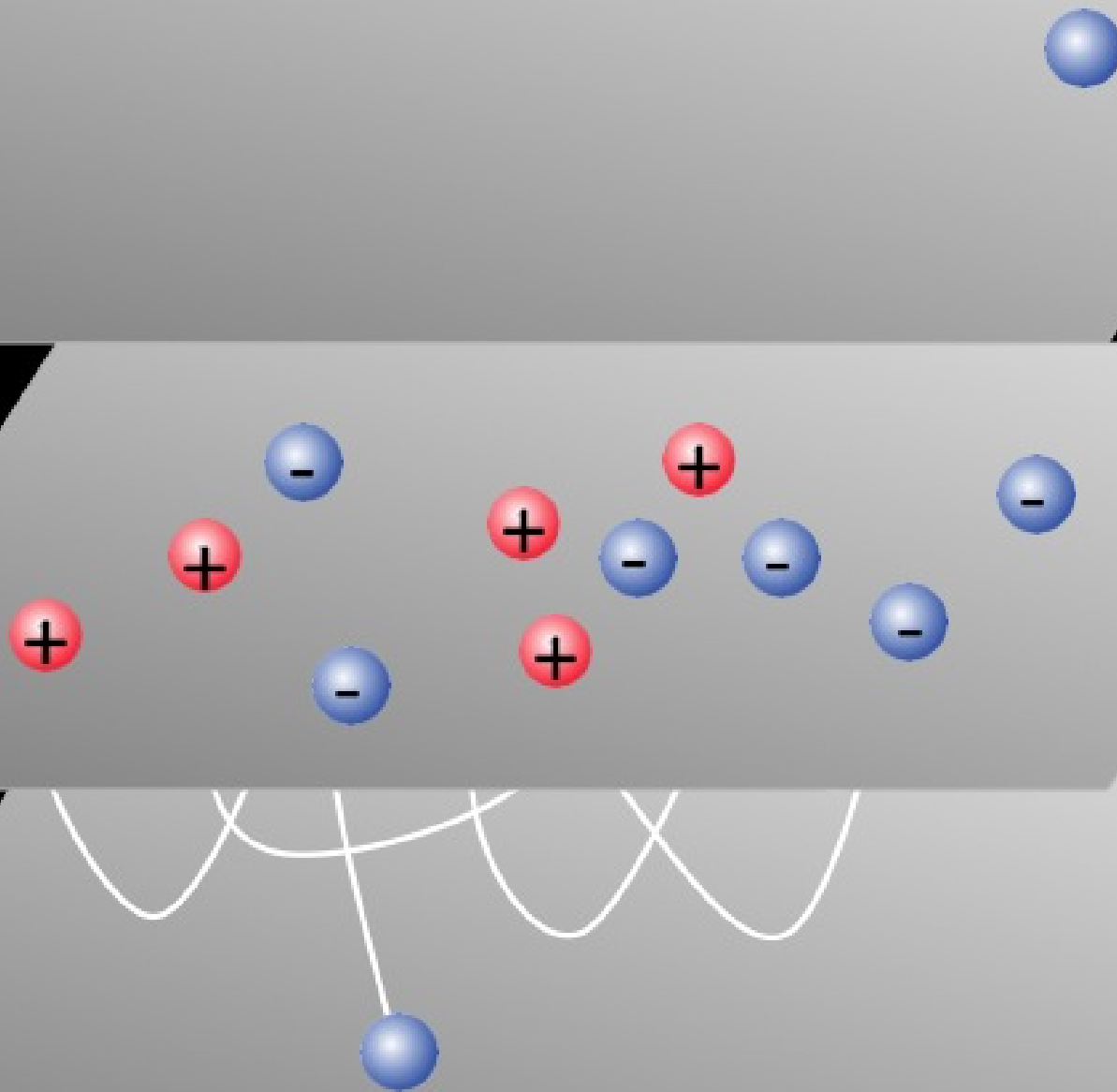
**There is only
one electron in
the universe!**



Richard Feynman

Space-Time

time



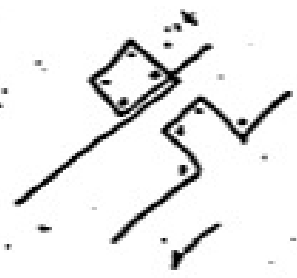
62

Each turn $+i$ + turn $-i$ + i
 $\dots \dots \dots -i$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{new LEFT } &+i(-i)(-i)+i \\ \text{new } &+i(-i)(-i)+i \\ \hline &\text{cancels} \end{aligned}$$

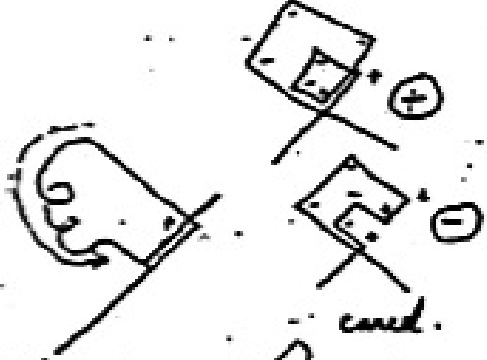
any closed loop cancels



CANCEL

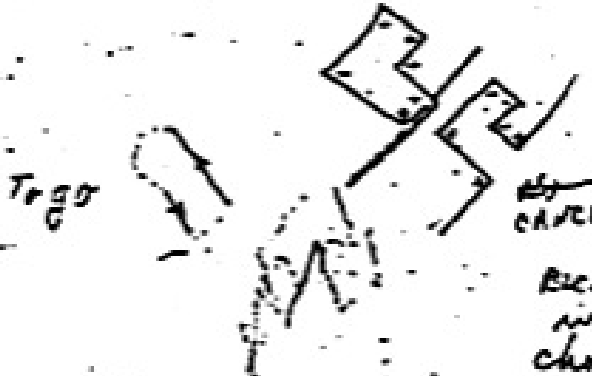


NO CANCEL



cancel

Rule: \int_C
 if a path from A to B
 is traversed in one direction A \rightarrow
 the amp is X_{AB} . If traversed
 in other direction B \rightarrow A it
 is $X_{BA} = -X_{AB}$



CANCEL

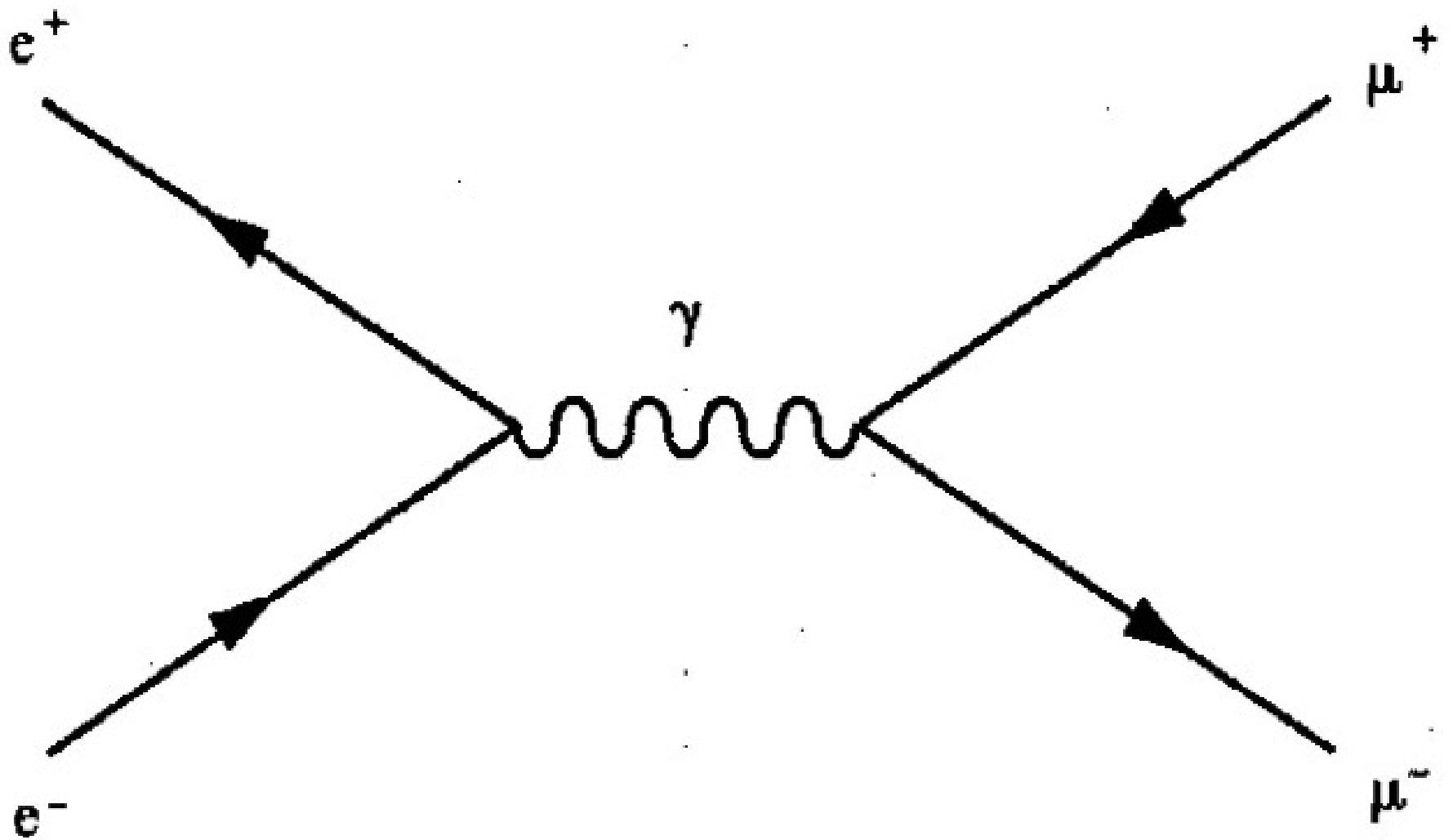
Reverse each turn $(+i$ is a turn for
 minus in reverse $(-i$ \neq) except when it
 changes, at a max or min of path.
 But the Π , MAX + MIN is odd, hence
 the sign changes.

If we start + stop going in same
 direction, then $X_{AB} = X_{BA}$ because the
 no. of turns is even.

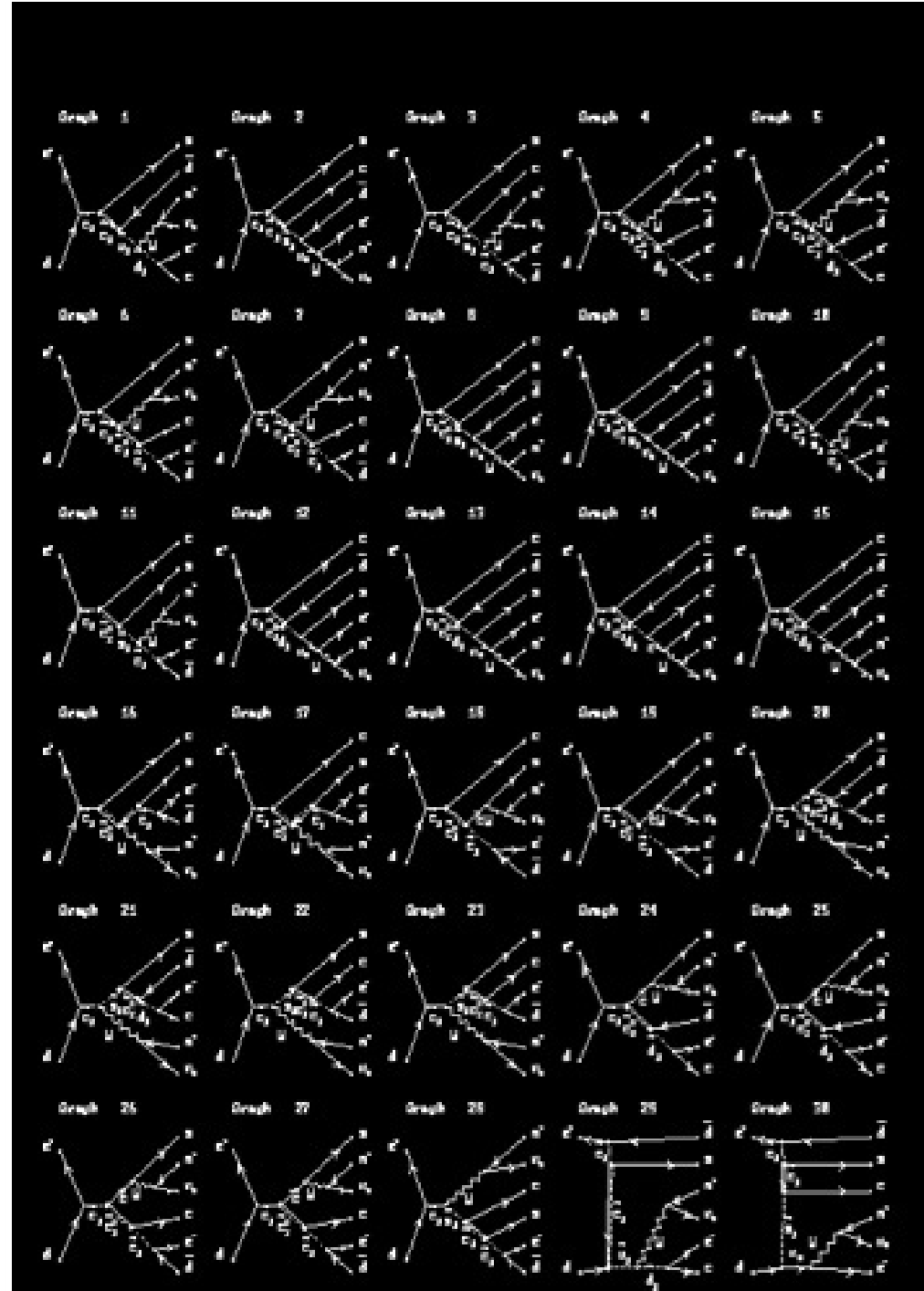
If there is an over lapping section



CANCEL



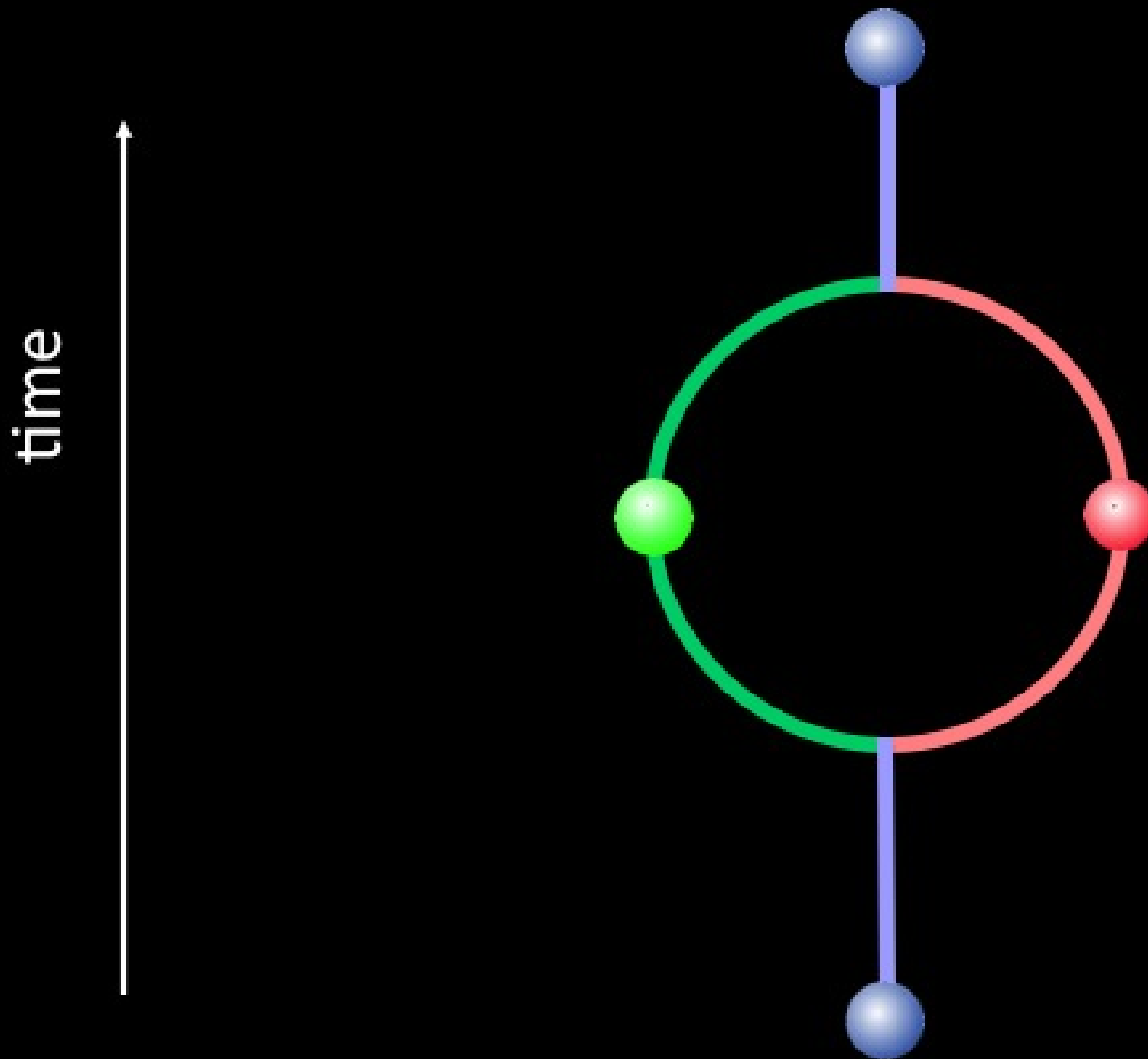
$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu g_\nu^2 \partial_\rho g_\sigma^2 - g_\mu f^{abc} \partial_\nu g_\rho^a g_\sigma^b g_\tau^c - \frac{1}{2}g_\mu^2 f^{abc} f^{ade} g_\nu^b g_\rho^c g_\sigma^d g_\tau^e + \\
& \frac{1}{2}ig_\mu^2 (\partial_\nu^\rho \gamma^\mu \partial_\rho^\nu) g_\sigma^2 + G^\mu \partial^\rho G^\mu + g_\mu f^{abc} \partial_\nu G^a G^b g_\rho^c - \partial_\mu W_\nu^+ \partial_\rho W_\nu^- - \\
& M^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu Z_\nu^0 \partial_\rho Z_\nu^0 - \frac{1}{2}M^2 Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu A_\nu \partial_\rho A_\nu - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu H \partial_\rho H - \\
& \frac{1}{2}m_\mu^2 H^2 - \partial_\mu \phi^+ \partial_\nu \phi^- - M^2 \phi^+ \phi^- - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu \phi^0 \partial_\nu \phi^0 - \frac{1}{2}M\phi^0 \phi^0 - \beta_0 \left(\frac{2M^2}{g} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{2M}{f} H + \frac{1}{2}(H^2 + \phi^0 \phi^0 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-) \right) + \frac{2M^2}{f} \alpha_0 - igc_w (\partial_\mu Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\
& W_\mu^- W_\nu^+) - Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - W_\mu^- \partial_\mu W_\nu^+) + Z_\nu^0 (W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \\
& W_\mu^- \partial_\mu W_\nu^+) | - ig s_w (\partial_\mu A_\nu (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - W_\mu^- W_\nu^+) - A_\nu (W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \\
& W_\mu^- \partial_\mu W_\nu^+) + A_\nu (W_\mu^+ \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - W_\mu^- \partial_\mu W_\nu^+) | - \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- W_\nu^+ W_\nu^- + \\
& \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- W_\mu^- W_\nu^+ + g^2 s_w^2 (Z_\nu^0 W_\mu^+ Z_\nu^0 W_\mu^- - Z_\nu^0 Z_\mu^0 W_\nu^+ W_\nu^-) + \\
& g^2 s_w^2 (A_\nu W_\mu^+ A_\nu W_\mu^- - A_\nu A_\mu W_\nu^+ W_\nu^-) + g^2 s_w c_w (A_\nu Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - \\
& W_\mu^- W_\nu^+) - 2A_\nu Z_\mu^0 W_\nu^+ W_\nu^-) - g\alpha (H^2 + H\phi^0 \phi^0 + 2H\phi^+ \phi^-) - \\
& \frac{1}{2}g^2 \alpha_0 (H^4 + (\phi^0)^4 + 4(\phi^+ \phi^-)^2 + 4(\phi^0)^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 4H^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + 2(\phi^0)^2 H^2) - \\
& gM W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- H - \frac{1}{2}g \frac{M}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 H - \frac{1}{2}ig (W_\mu^+ (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^0) - \\
& W_\mu^- (\phi^0 \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^0)) + \frac{1}{2}g (W_\mu^+ (H \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu H) - W_\mu^- (H \partial_\mu \phi^+ - \\
& \phi^+ \partial_\mu H)) + \frac{1}{2}g \frac{1}{c_w} (Z_\mu^0 (H \partial_\mu \phi^0 - \phi^0 \partial_\mu H) - ig \frac{c_w}{s_w} M Z_\mu^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \\
& ig s_w M A_\mu (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - ig \frac{1-2c_w^2}{2s_w} Z_\mu^0 (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) + \\
& ig s_w A_\mu (\phi^+ \partial_\mu \phi^- - \phi^- \partial_\mu \phi^+) - \frac{1}{2}g^2 W_\mu^+ W_\mu^- (H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2\phi^+ \phi^-) - \\
& \frac{1}{4}g^2 \frac{1}{s_w} Z_\mu^0 Z_\mu^0 (H^2 + (\phi^0)^2 + 2(2s_w^2 - 1)\phi^+ \phi^-) - \frac{1}{2}g^2 \frac{s_w^2}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + \\
& W_\mu^- \phi^+) - \frac{1}{2}ig^2 \frac{s_w}{c_w} Z_\mu^0 H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2}g^2 s_w A_\mu \phi^0 (W_\mu^+ \phi^- + \\
& W_\mu^- \phi^+) + \frac{1}{2}ig^2 s_w A_\mu H (W_\mu^+ \phi^- - W_\mu^- \phi^+) - g^2 \frac{s_w}{c_w} (2c_w^2 - 1) Z_\mu^0 A_\mu \phi^+ \phi^- - \\
& g^4 s_w^2 A_\mu A_\mu \phi^+ \phi^- - e^2 (\gamma \partial + m_\nu^2) \epsilon^{\lambda\mu\nu} - i^2 \gamma \partial \epsilon^{\lambda\mu\nu} - \omega_\nu^2 (\gamma \partial + m_\nu^2) \omega_\nu^2 - \\
& d_\nu^2 (\gamma \partial + m_\nu^2) d_\nu^2 + ig s_w A_\mu [-(e^2 \gamma^\mu \epsilon^\lambda) + \frac{2}{3}(\omega_\nu^2 \gamma^\mu \omega_\nu^2) - \frac{1}{3}(d_\nu^2 \gamma^\mu d_\nu^2)] + \\
& \frac{2e}{3s_w} Z_\mu^0 [(\partial^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda) + (\partial^\lambda \gamma^\mu (4s_w^2 - 1 - \gamma^5) \epsilon^\lambda) + (\omega_\nu^2 \gamma^\mu (\frac{2}{3} s_w^2 - \\
& 1 - \gamma^5) \omega_\nu^2) + (d_\nu^2 \gamma^\mu (1 - \frac{2}{3} s_w^2 - \gamma^5) d_\nu^2)] + \frac{2e}{3s_w} W_\mu^+ [(\partial^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) \epsilon^\lambda) + \\
& (d_\nu^2 \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) C_{3\nu} d_\nu^2)] + \frac{2e}{3s_w} W_\mu^- [(\partial^\lambda \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda) + (d_\nu^2 C_{3\nu}^1 \gamma^\mu (1 + \\
& \gamma^5) \omega_\nu^2)] + \frac{2e}{3s_w} \frac{m_\nu^2}{M} [-\phi^+ (\partial^\lambda (1 - \gamma^5) \epsilon^\lambda) + \phi^- (\partial^\lambda (1 + \gamma^5) \nu^\lambda)] - \\
& \frac{2e}{3M} H (\partial^\lambda \epsilon^\lambda) + i\phi^0 (\partial^\lambda \gamma^5 \epsilon^\lambda) + \frac{2e}{2Mf\gamma^2} \phi^+ [-m_\nu^2 (d_\nu^2 C_{3\nu}^1 (1 - \gamma^5) d_\nu^2) + \\
& m_\nu^2 (\omega_\nu^2 C_{3\nu} (1 + \gamma^5) \omega_\nu^2) + \frac{2e}{2Mf\gamma^2} \phi^- [m_\nu^2 (d_\nu^2 C_{3\nu}^1 (1 + \gamma^5) \omega_\nu^2) - m_\nu^2 (d_\nu^2 C_{3\nu}^1 (1 - \\
& \gamma^5) \omega_\nu^2) - \frac{2e}{3M} H (\omega_\nu^2 \omega_\nu^2) - \frac{2e}{3M} H (d_\nu^2 d_\nu^2) + \frac{2e}{3M} \phi^0 (\omega_\nu^2 \gamma^5 \omega_\nu^2) - \\
& \frac{2e}{3M} \frac{m_\nu^2}{M} \phi^0 (d_\nu^2 \gamma^5 d_\nu^2) + \bar{X}^+ (\partial^\mu - M^2) X^+ + \bar{X}^- (\partial^\mu - M^2) X^- + \bar{X}^0 (\partial^\mu - \\
& \frac{M^2}{c_w}) X^0 + \bar{Y} \partial^\mu Y + igc_w W_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^- - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^0) + igc_w W_\mu^+ (\partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^- - \\
& \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ Y) + igc_w W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^0 - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^+) + igc_w W_\mu^- (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- Y - \\
& \partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^+) + igc_w Z_\mu^0 (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^+ - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) + ig s_w A_\mu (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^+ - \\
& \partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^-) - \frac{1}{2}gM (\bar{X}^+ X^+ H + \bar{X}^- X^- H + \frac{1}{2} \bar{X}^0 X^0 H) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}gM (\bar{X}^+ X^0 \phi^+ - \bar{X}^- X^0 \phi^-) + \frac{1}{2}igM (\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^-) + \\
& igM s_w (\bar{X}^0 X^- \phi^+ - \bar{X}^0 X^+ \phi^-) + \frac{1}{2}igM (\bar{X}^+ X^+ \phi^0 - \bar{X}^- X^- \phi^0)
\end{aligned}$$



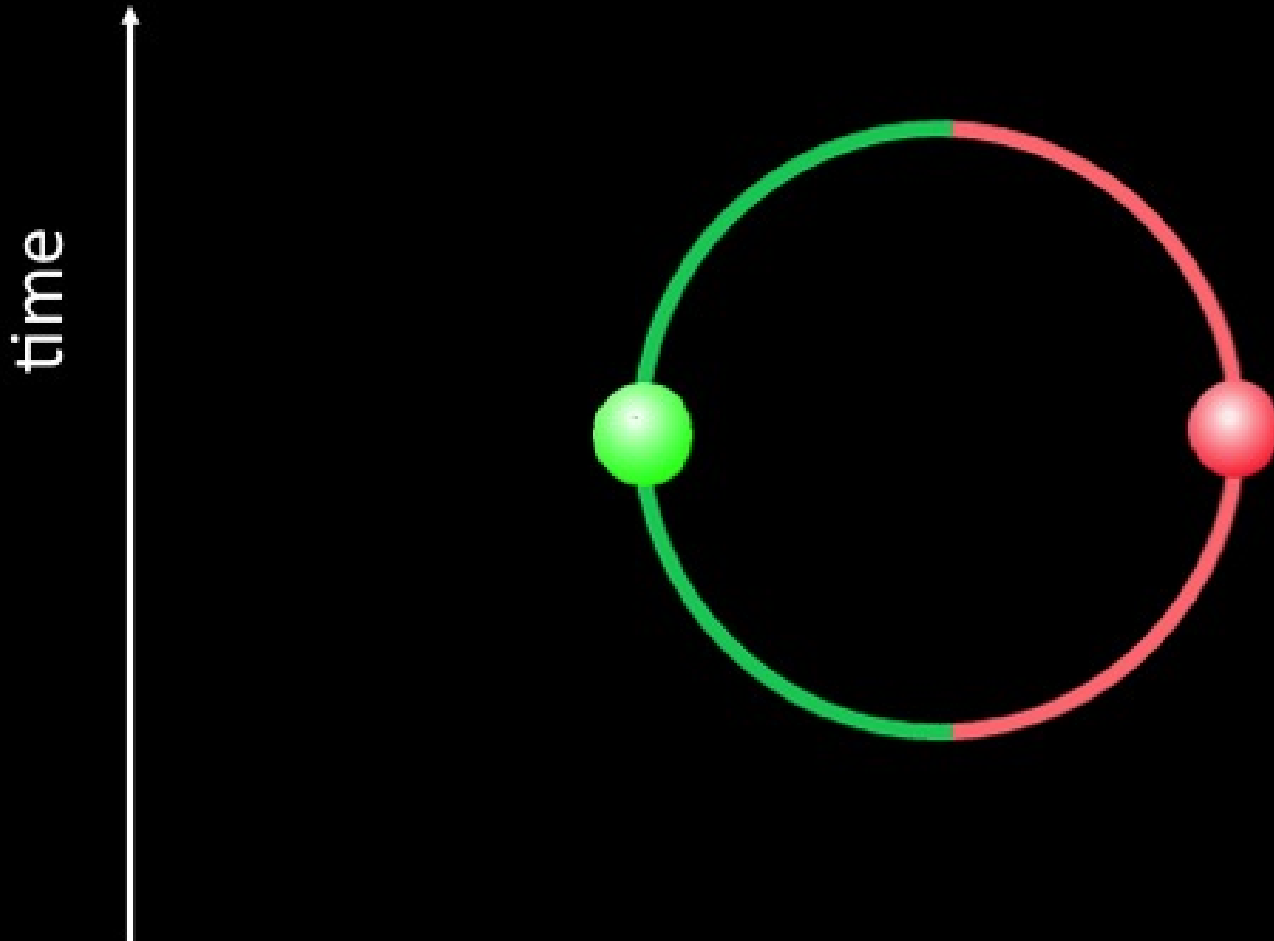




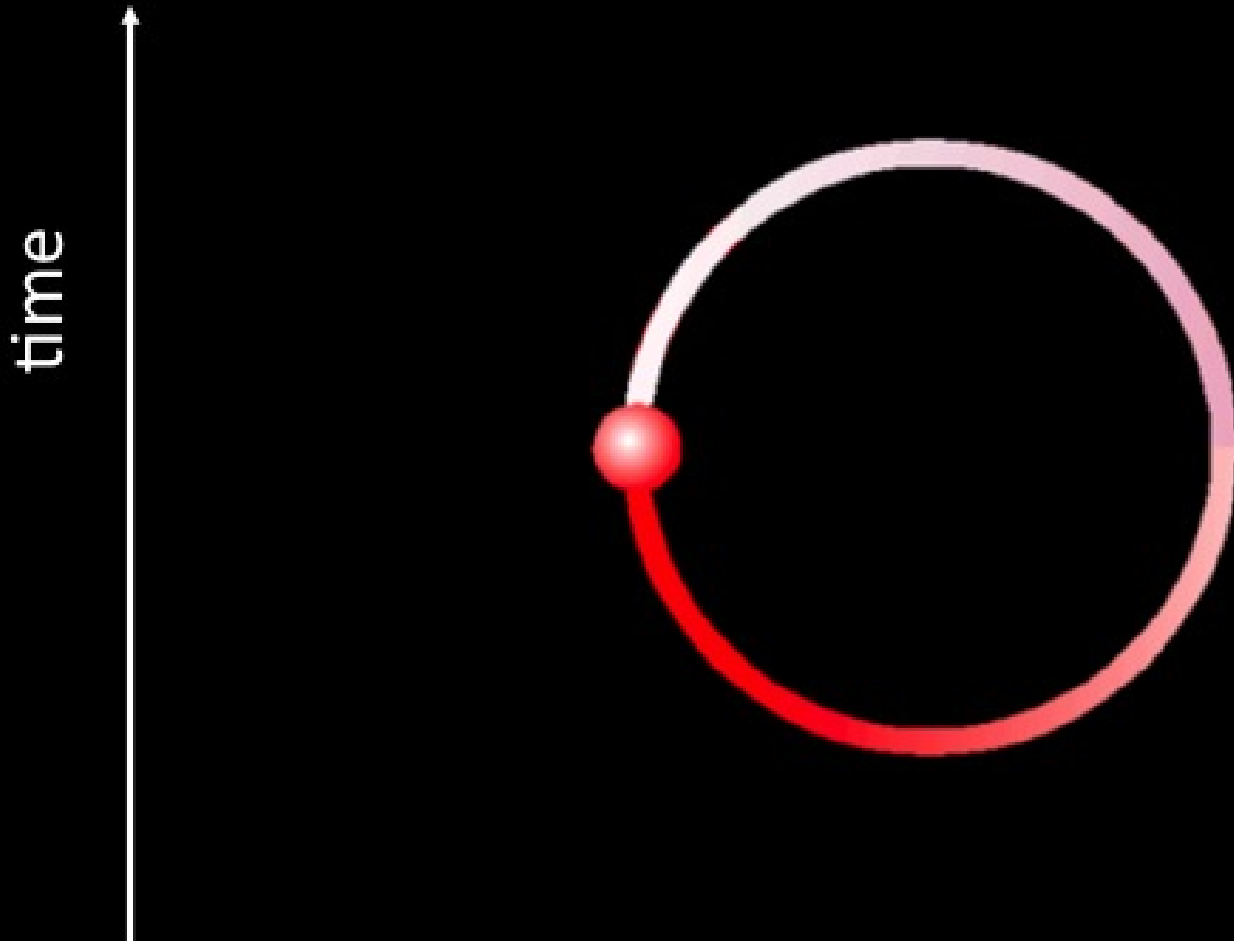
Virtual Particles

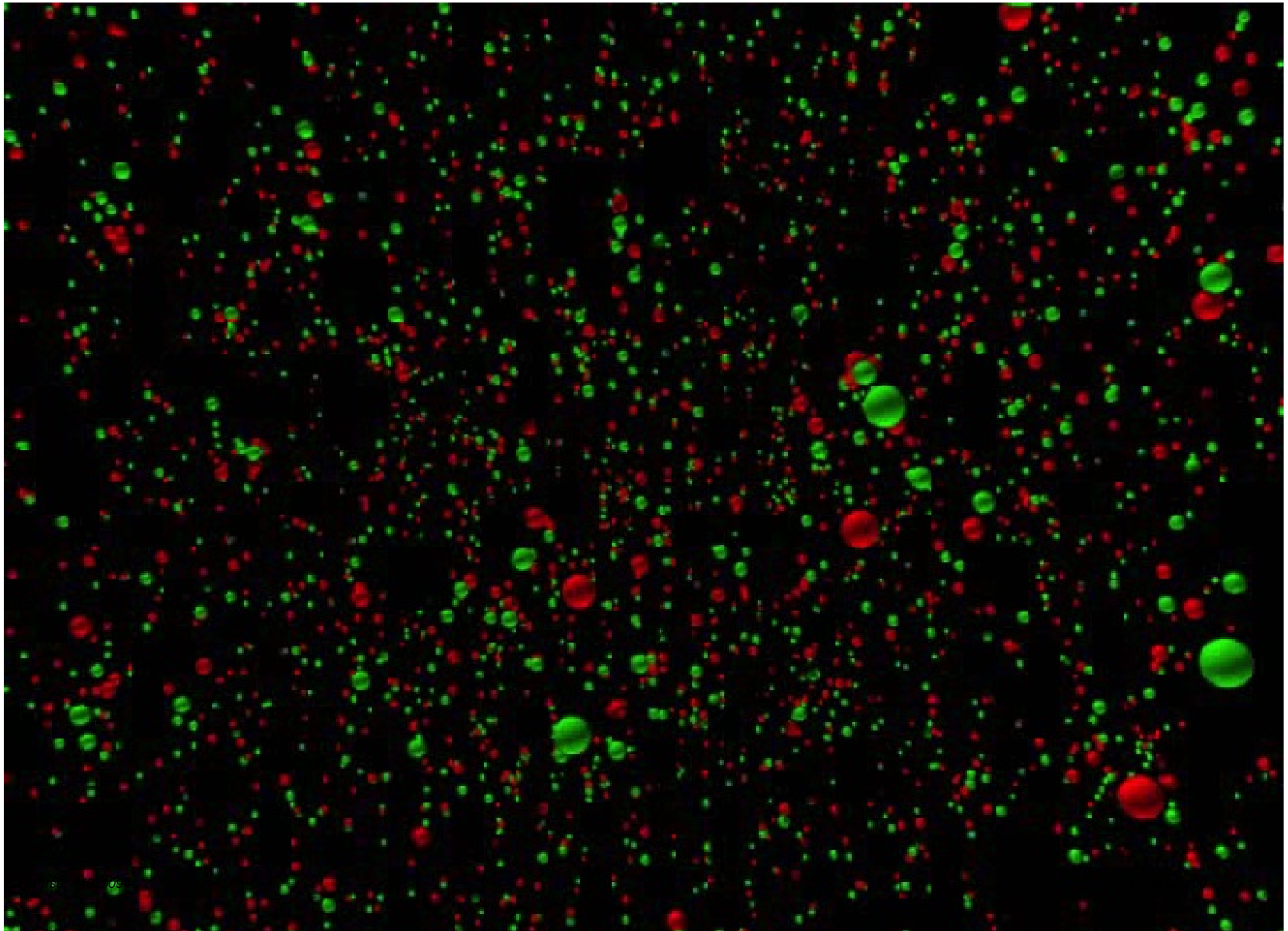


Vacuum Fluctuations

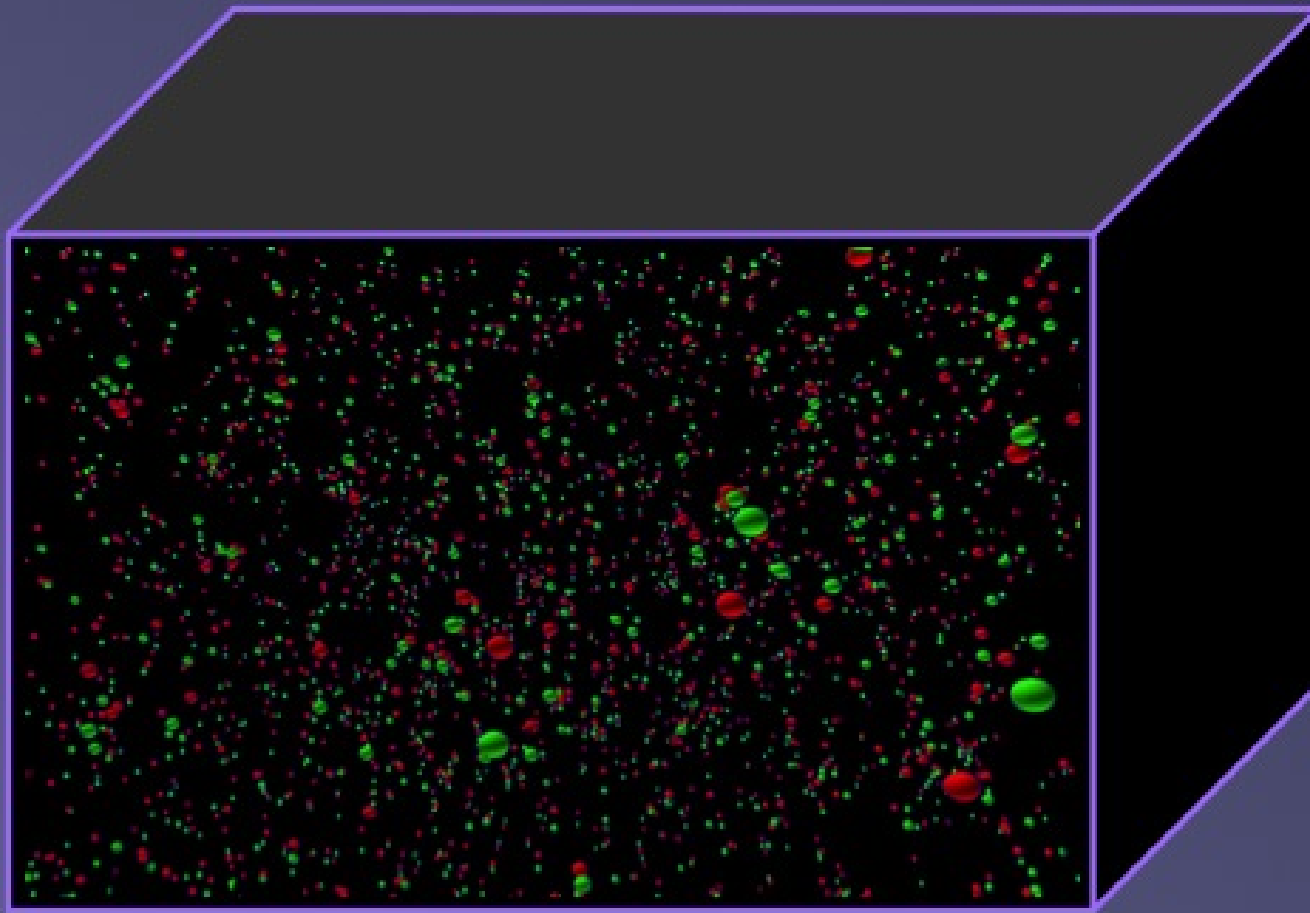


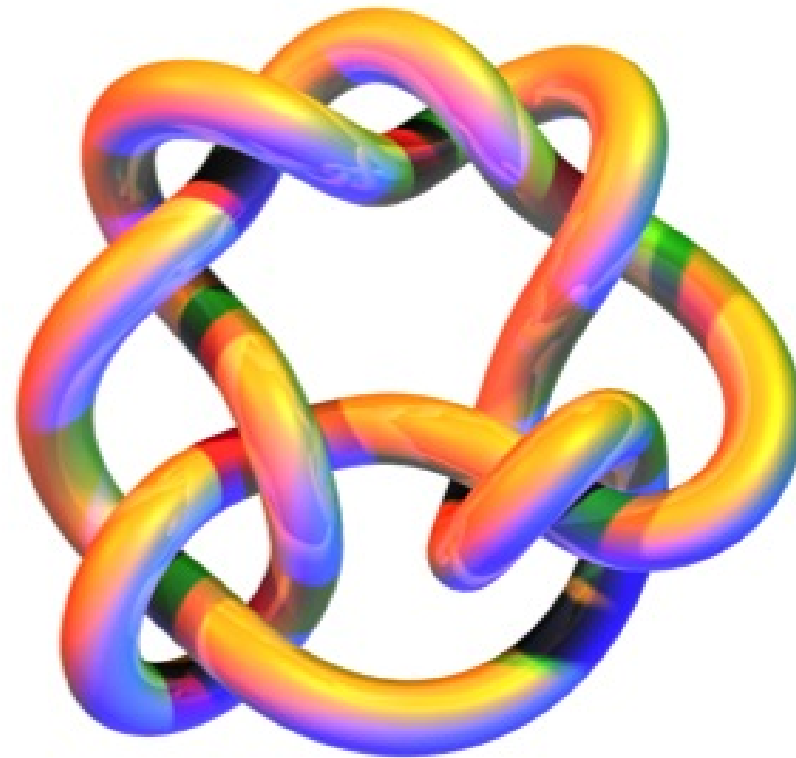
Vacuum Fluctuations





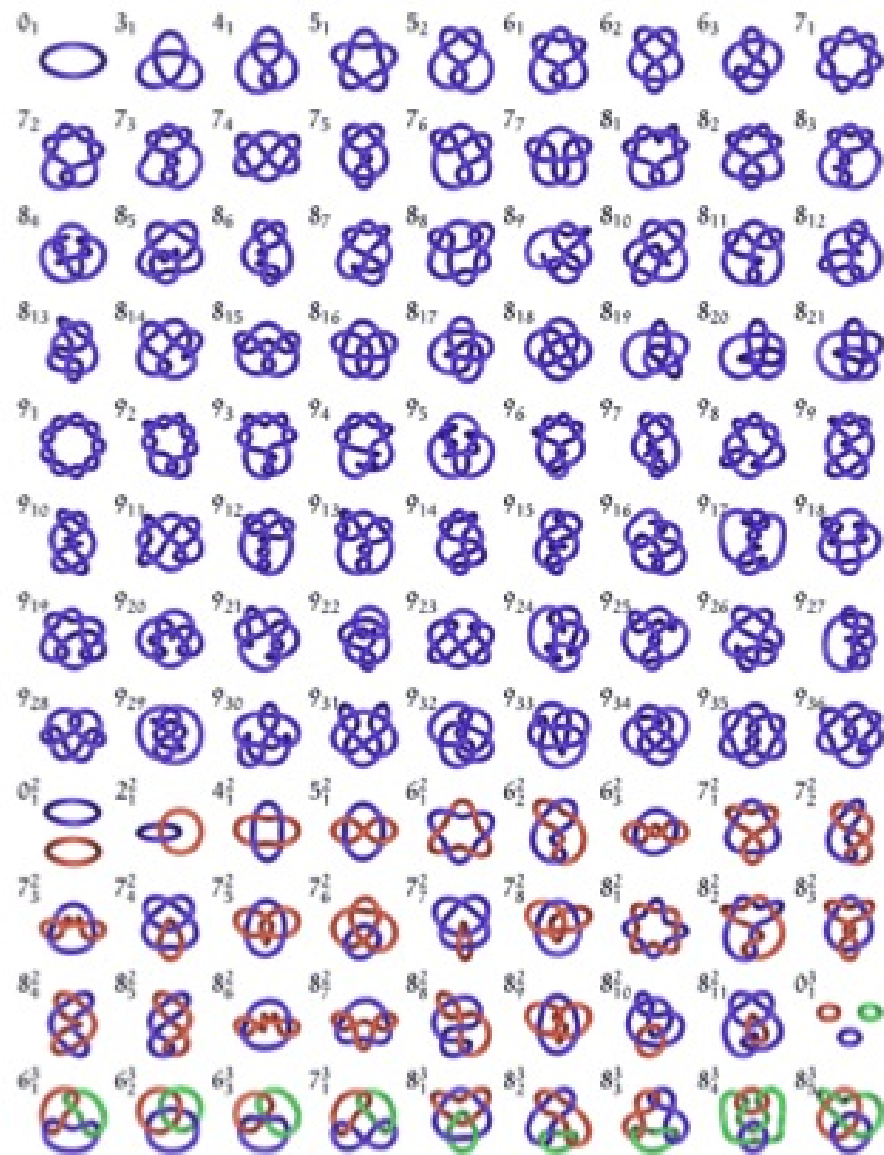
Dark Energy



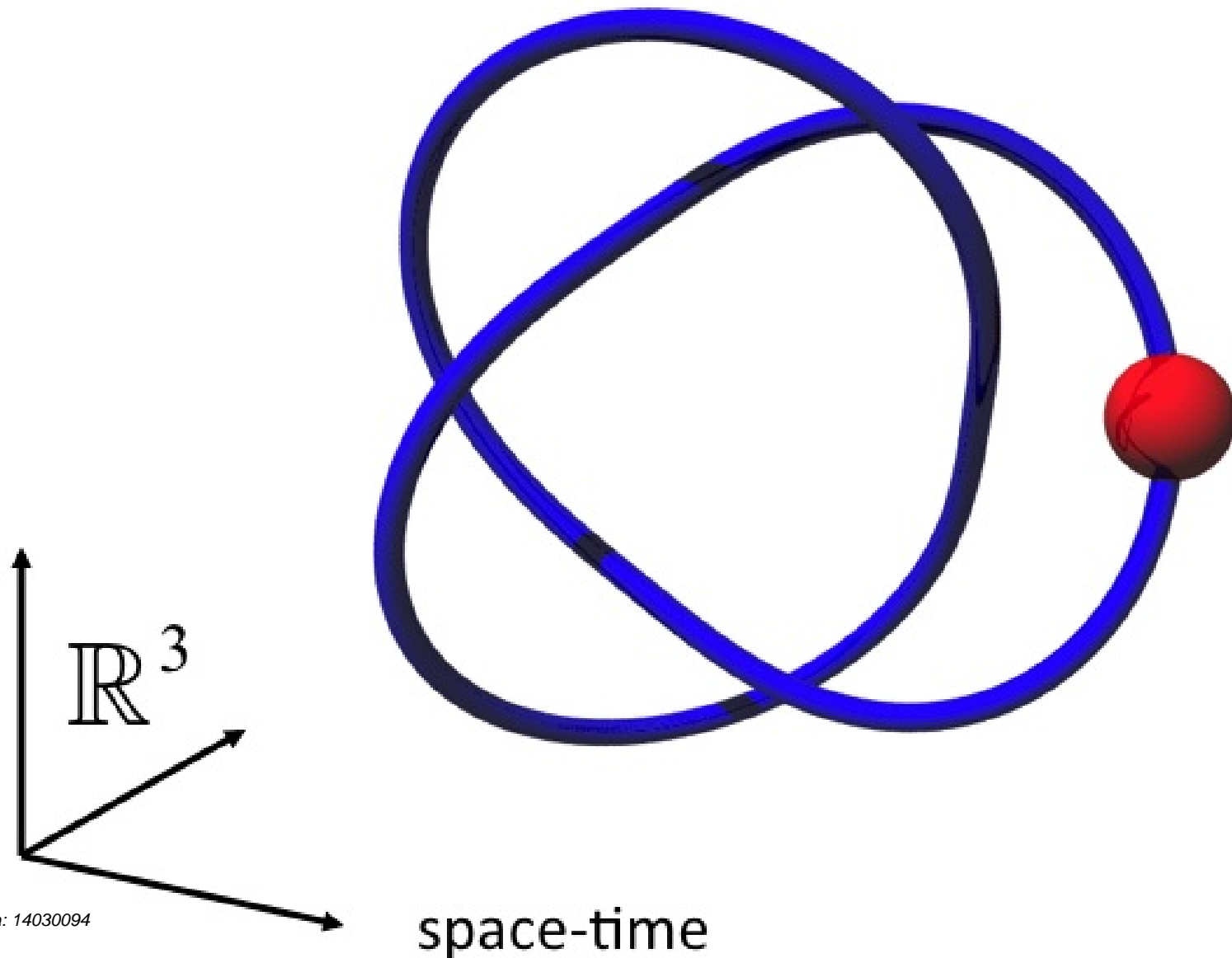


Knot Theory

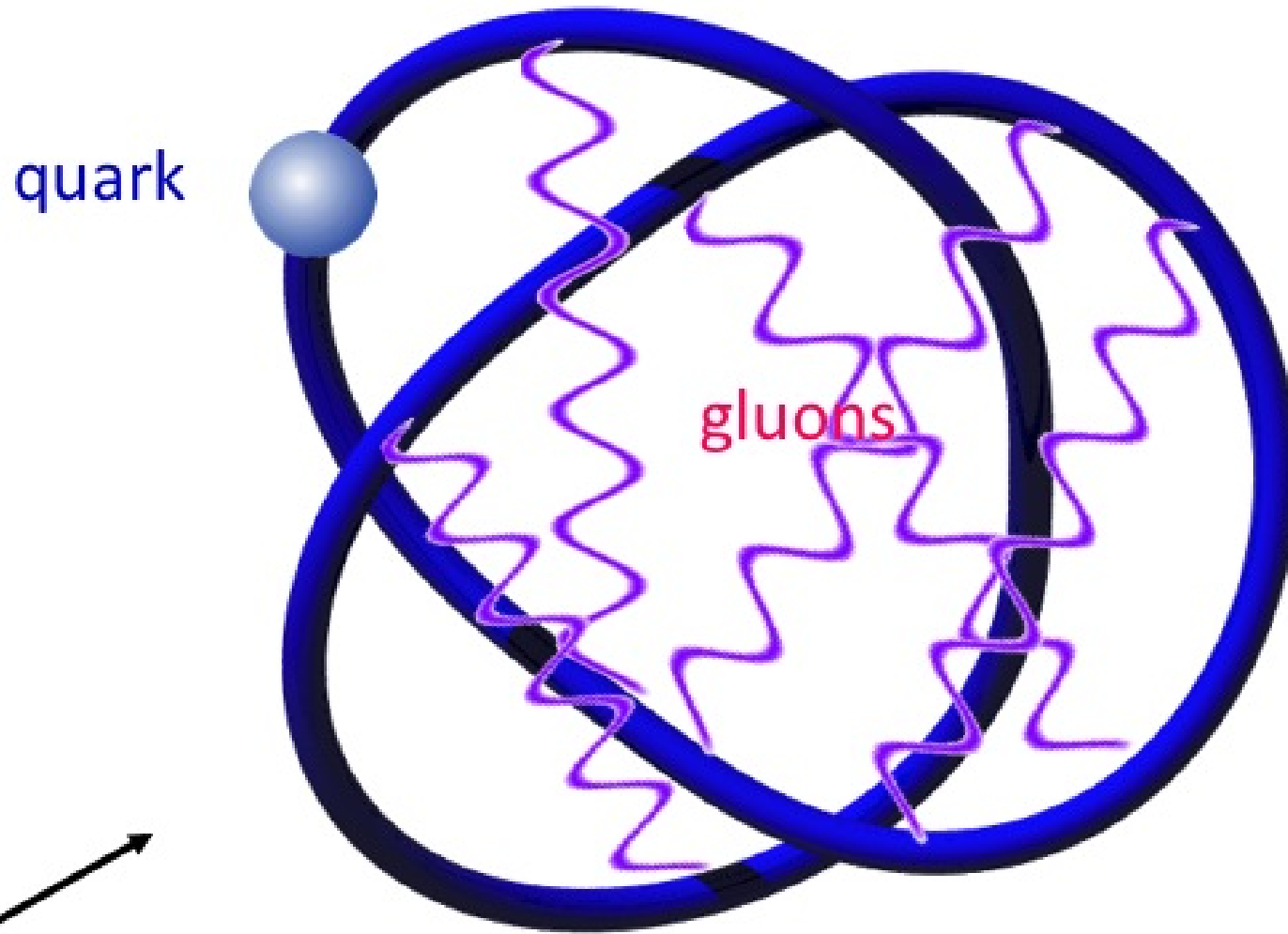
The Book Of Knots



Chern-Simons Gauge Theory



Quantum Amplitude

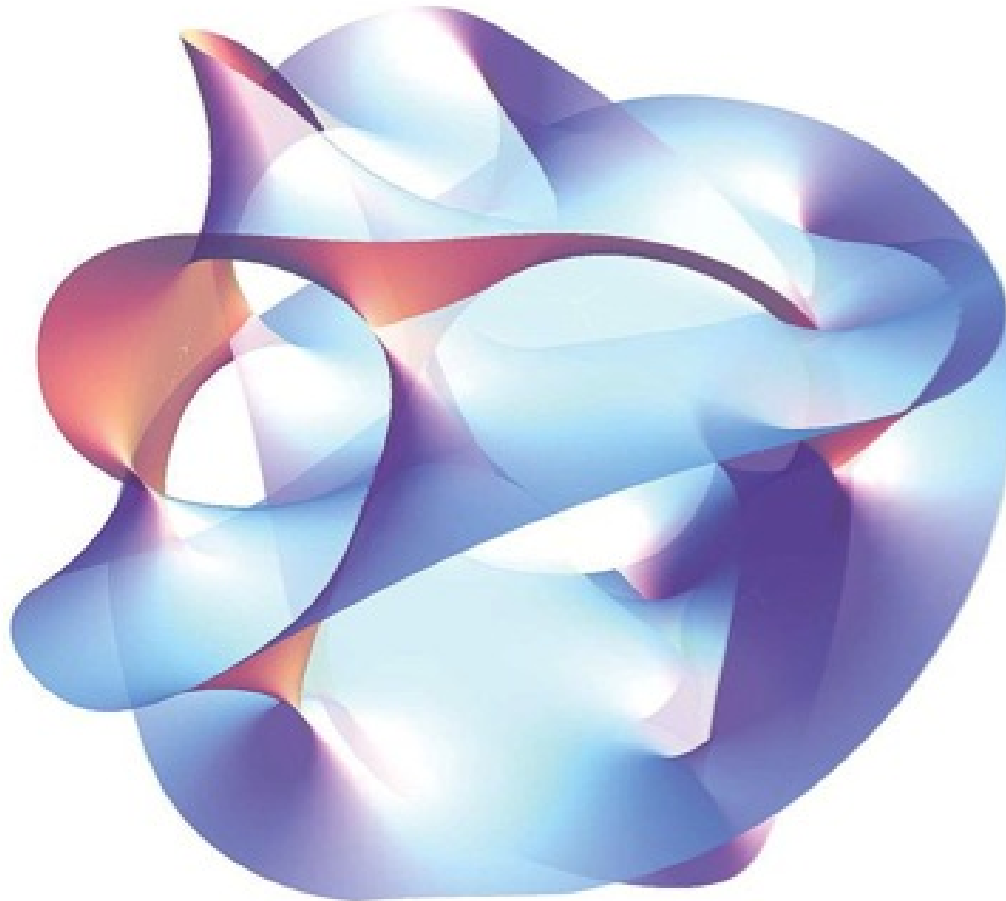


Counting

Enumerative Geometry



The Quintic



$$x_1^5 + x_2^5 + x_3^5 + x_4^5 + x_5^5 = 0$$

Gromov-Witten theory

$N_d = \# \text{ curves of degree } d$

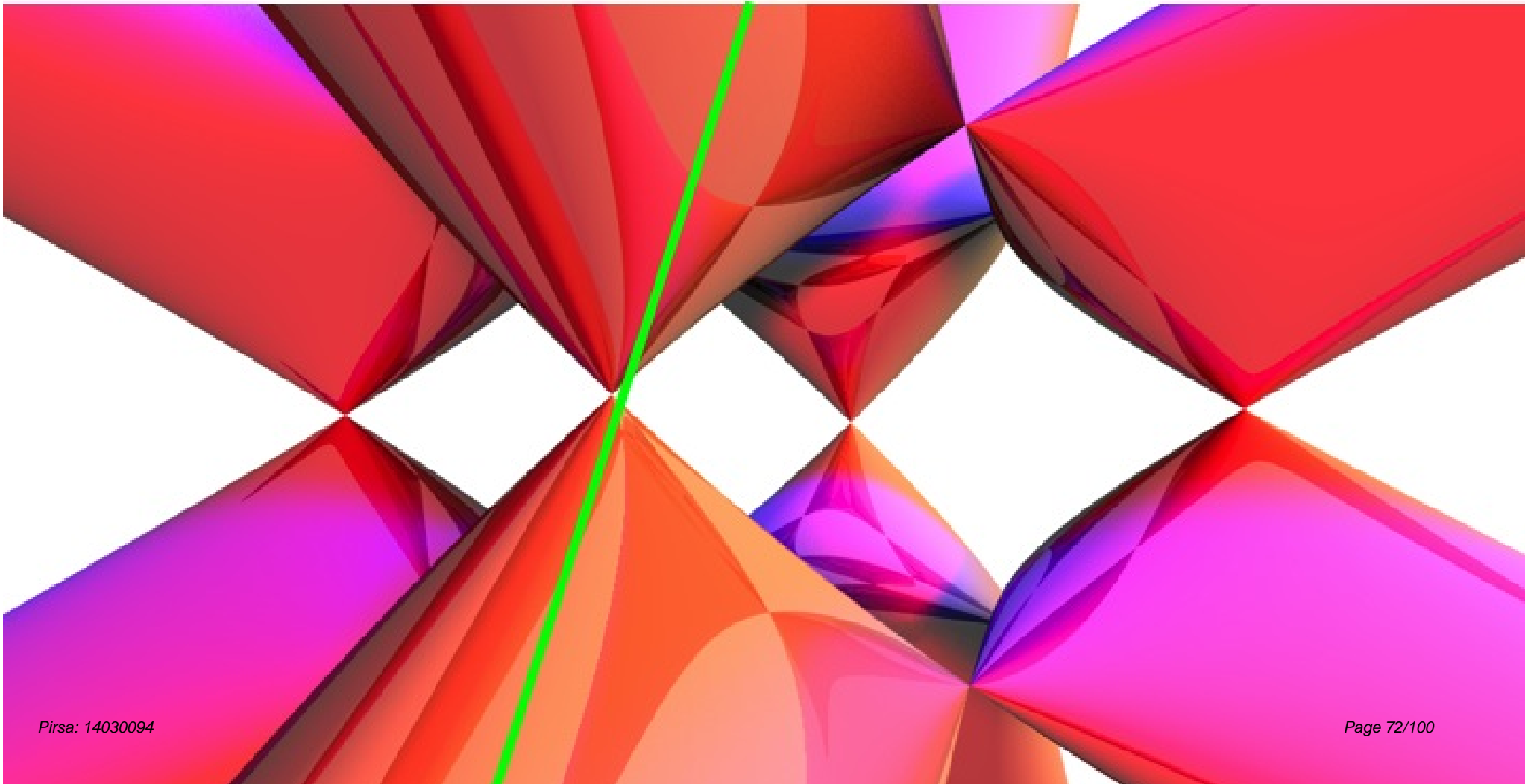
$$x_1 = a_{1,d}z^d + a_{1,d-1}z^{d-1} + \dots + a_{1,1}z + a_{1,0}$$

...

$$x_5 = a_{5,d}z^d + a_{5,d-1}z^{d-1} + \dots + a_{5,1}z + a_{5,0}$$

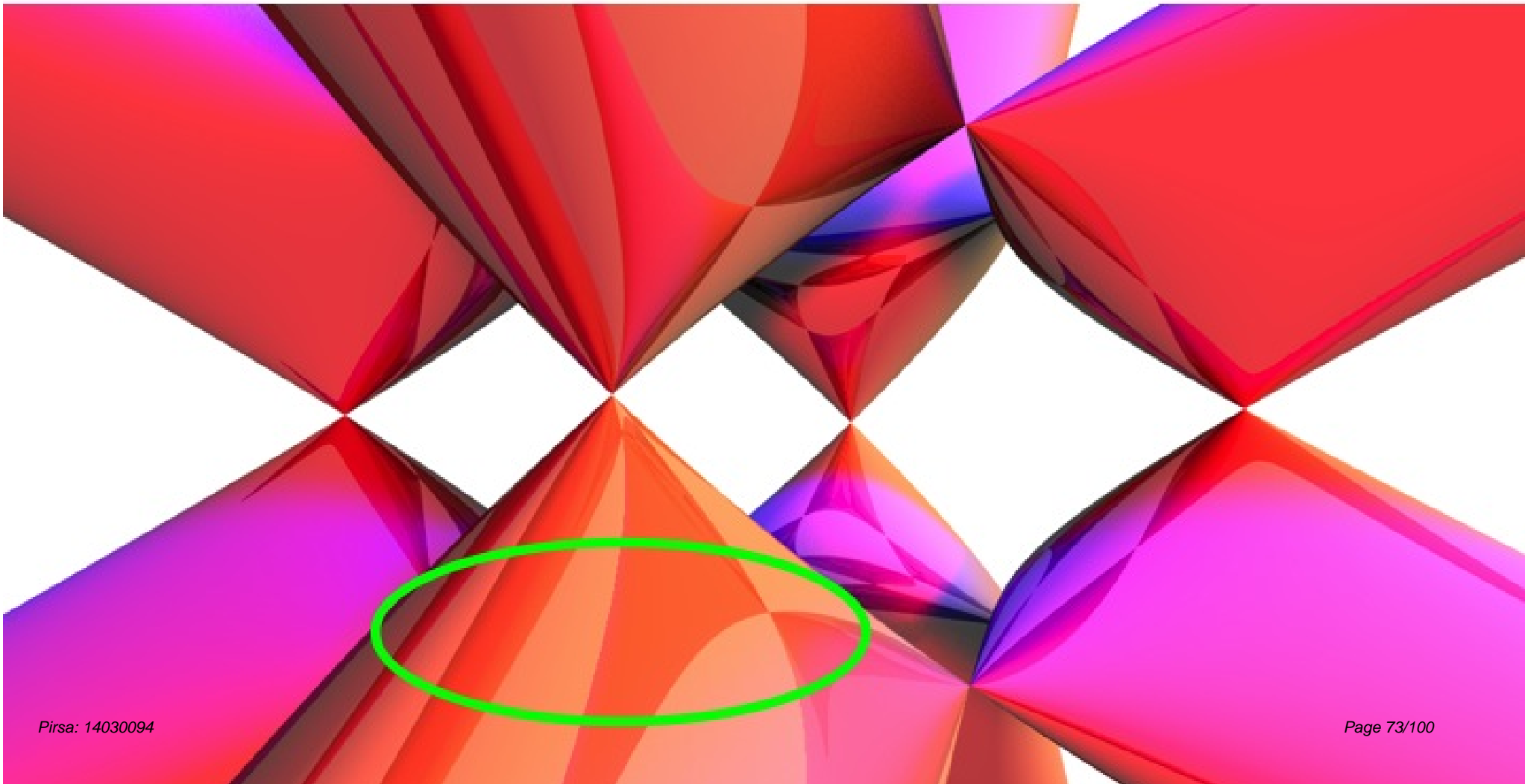
d=1 Lines

$$N_I = 2,875$$



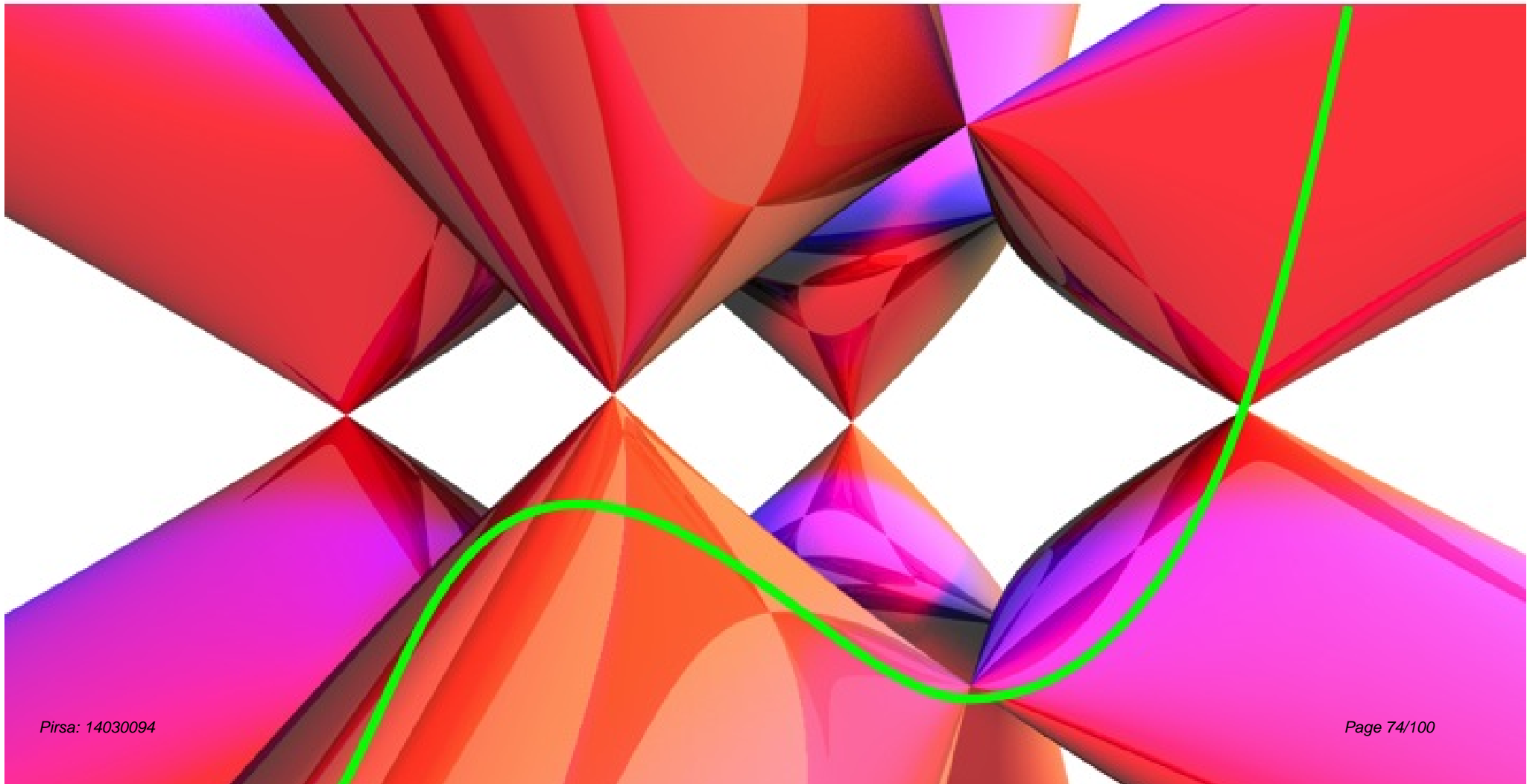
d=2 Conics

$$N_2 = 609,250$$



d=3 Cubics

$$N_3 = 317,206,375$$



$$N_1 = 2875$$

$$N_2 = 609250$$

$$N_3 = 317206375$$

$$N_4 = 242467530000$$

$$N_5 = 229305888887625$$

$$N_6 = 248249742118022000$$

$$N_7 = 295091050570845659250$$

$$N_8 = 375632160937476603550000$$

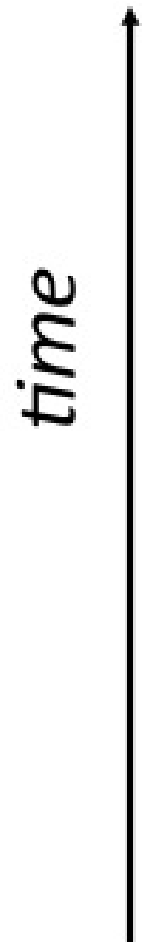
$$N_9 = 503840510416985243645106250$$

$$N_{10} = 704288164978454686113488249750$$

Strings

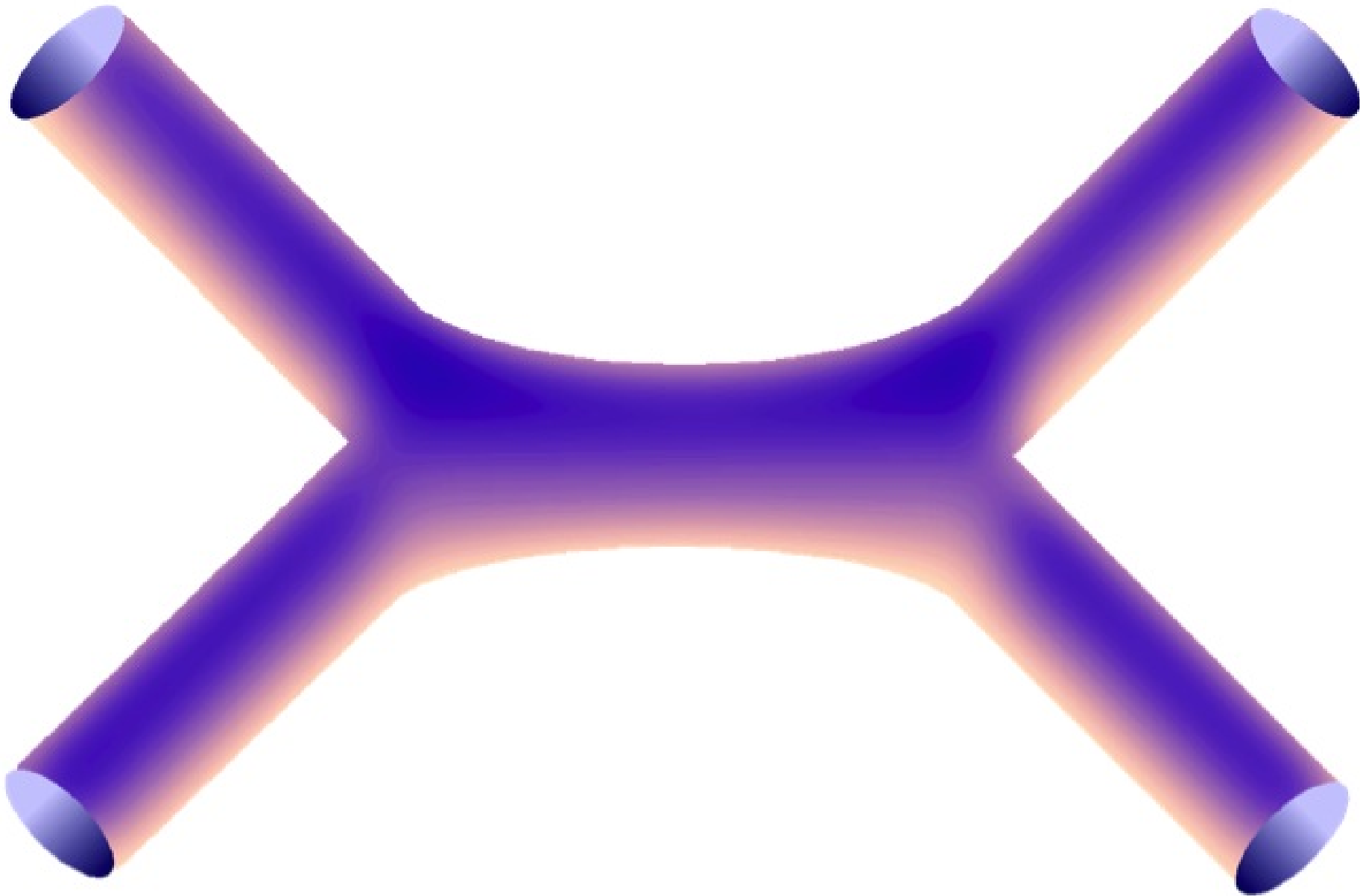


Worksheet

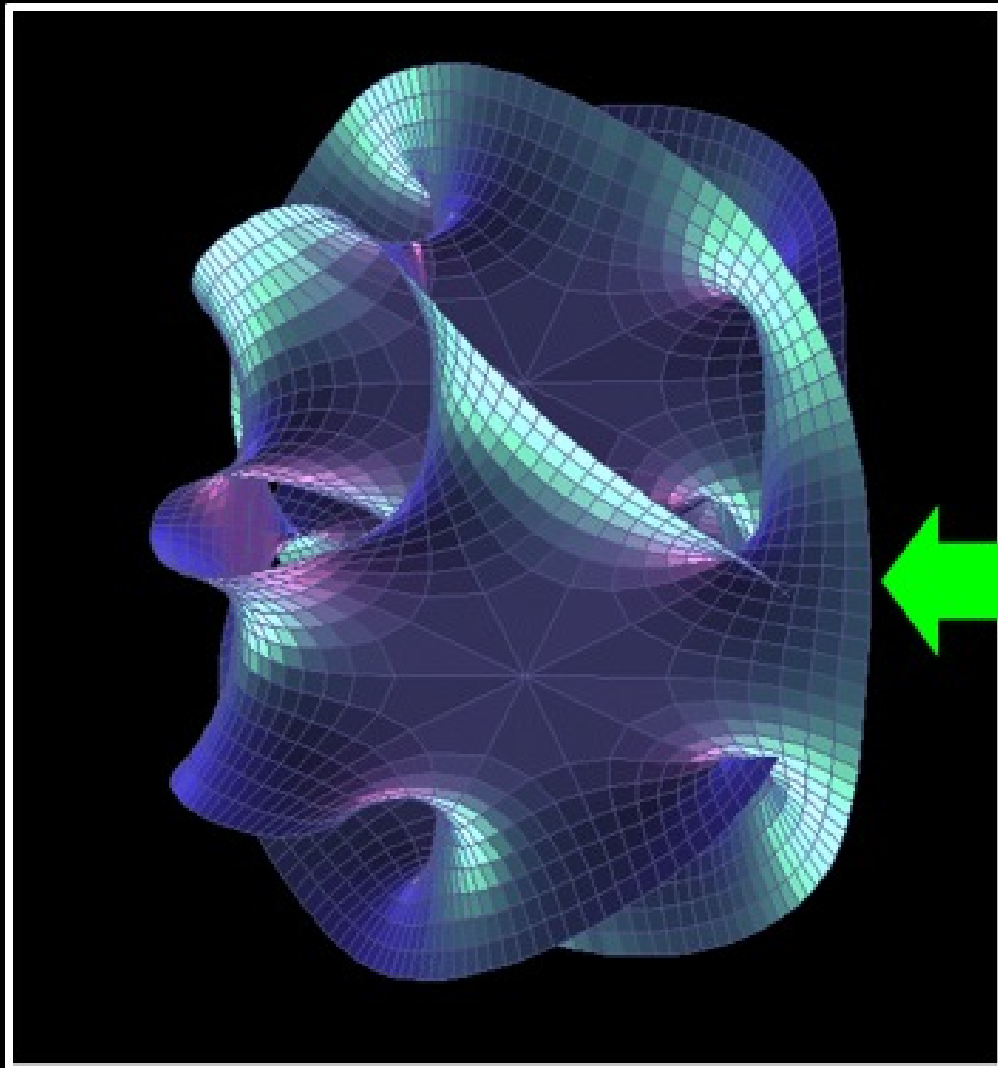


*Riemann surface
algebraic curve*

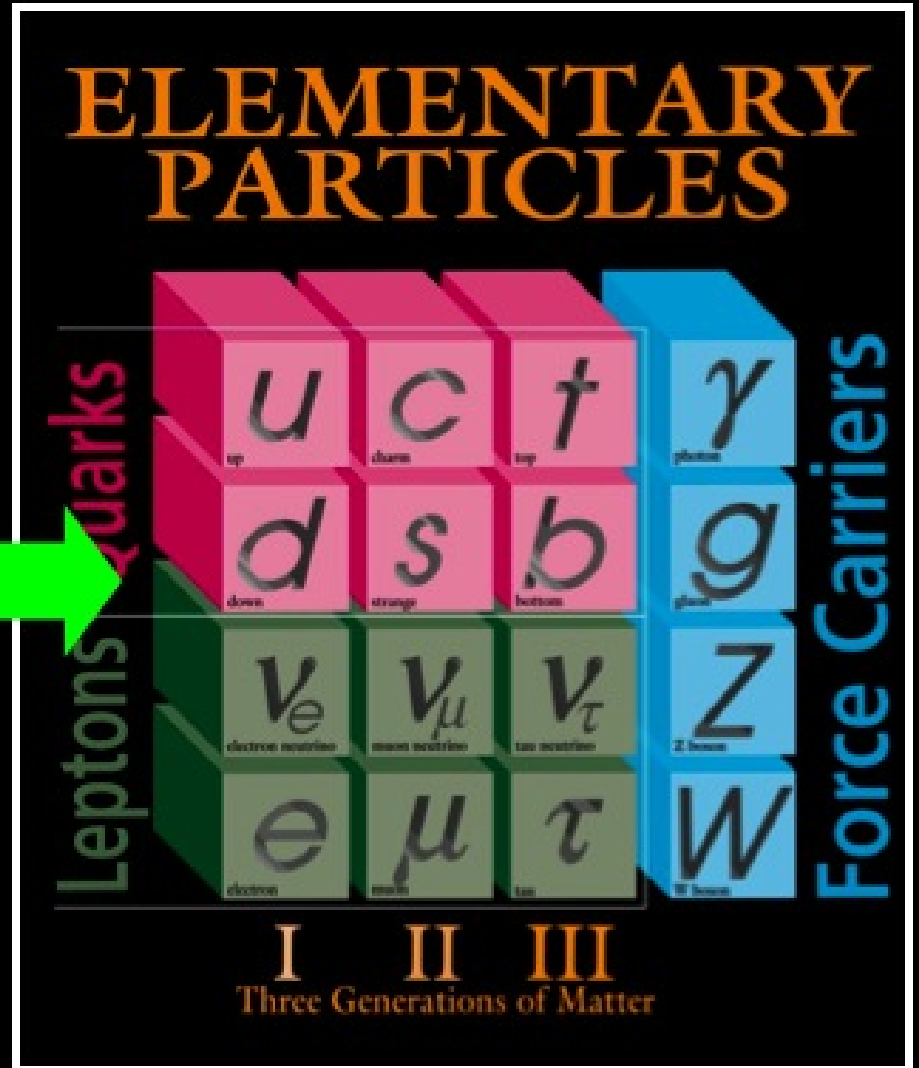
string



Hidden Dimensions



**Hidden
Dimensions**



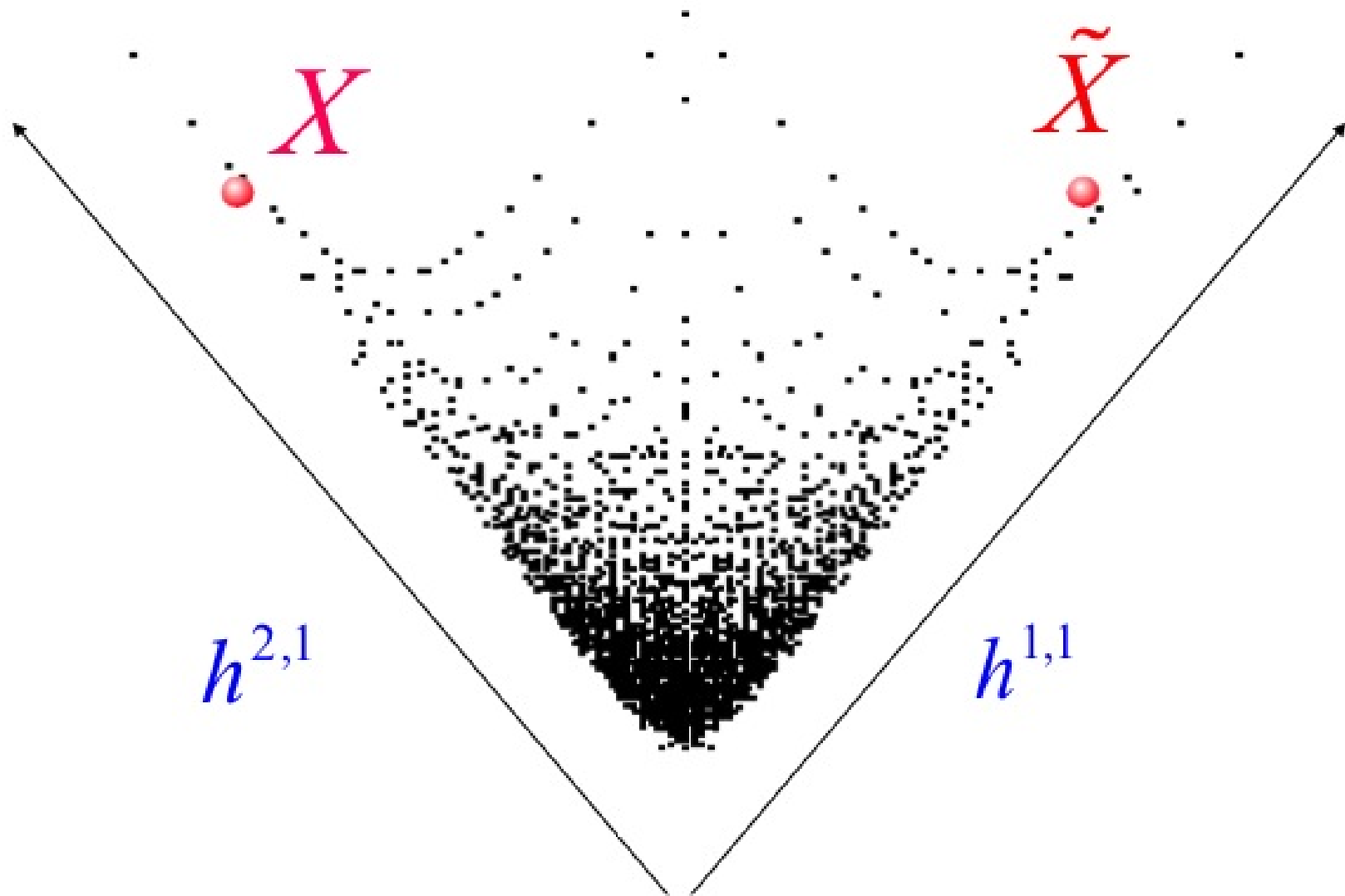
**Particles
Forces**

String Theory

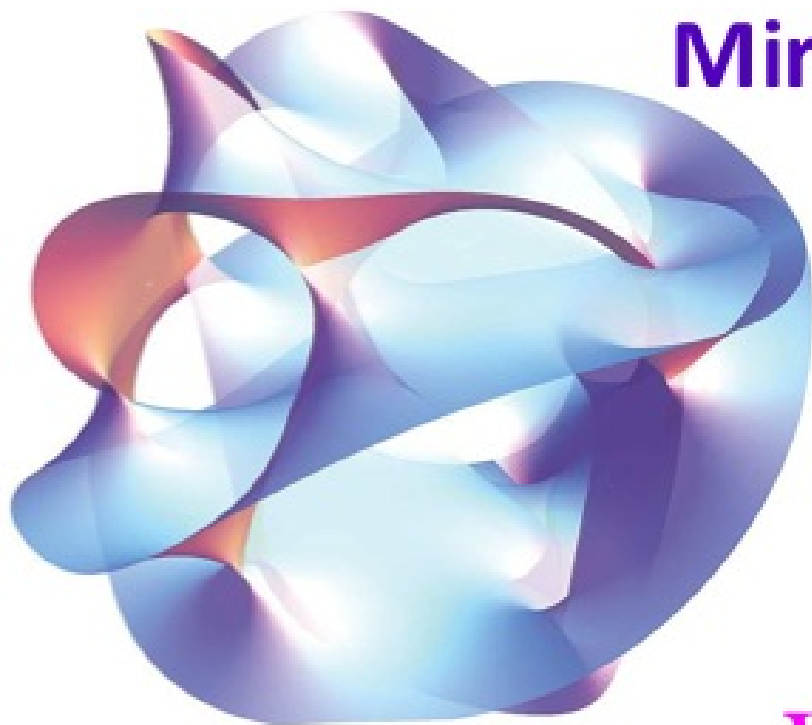


$$F(t) = \sum_{d \geq 0} N_d e^{-dt}$$

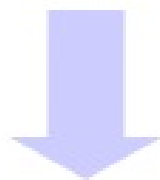
Calabi-Yau Spaces



Mirror Symmetry



X

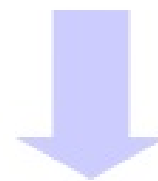


$$F(t) = \sum_{d \geq 0} N_d e^{-td}$$

quantum



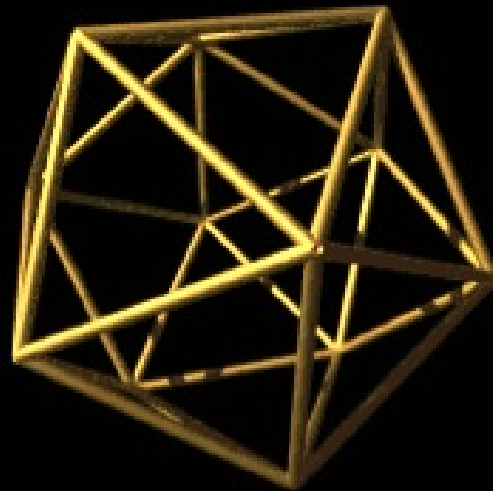
\tilde{X}



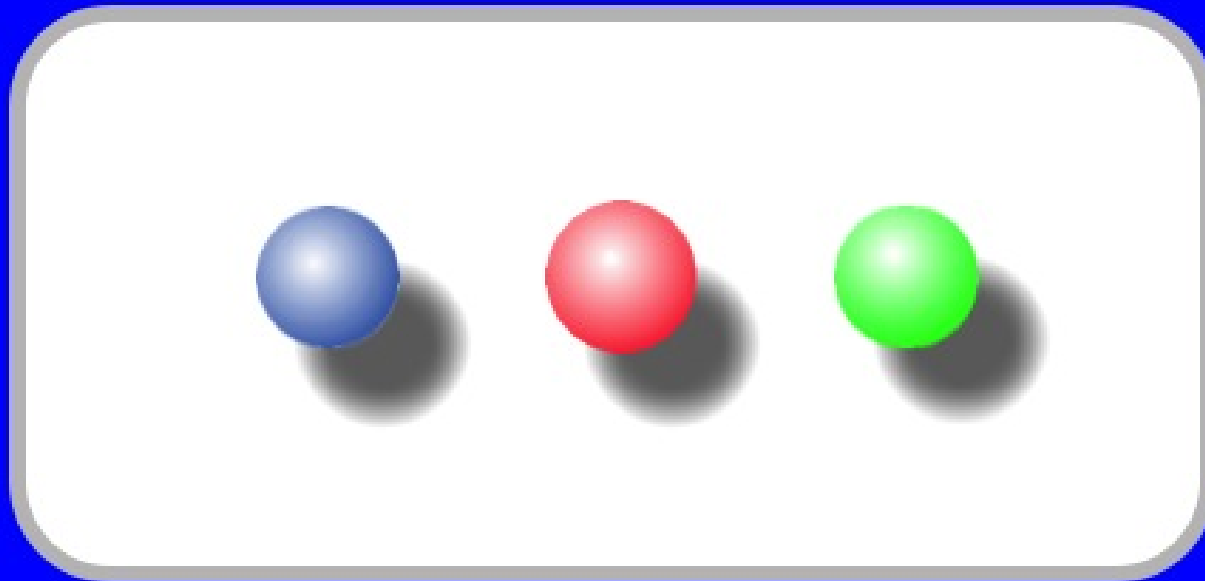
$$F(t) = \oint \Omega$$

classical

Symmetry

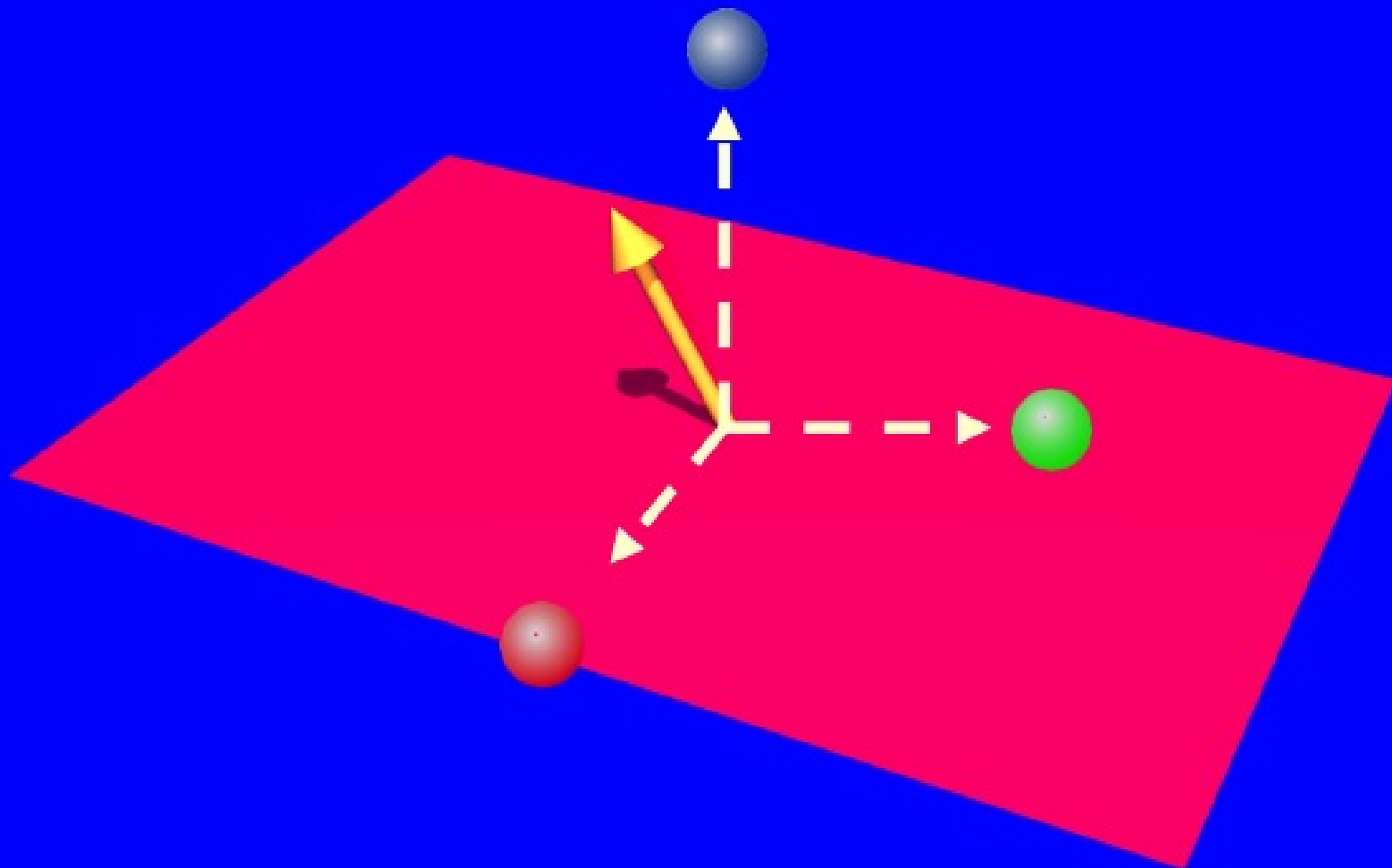


Strong Force (QCD)

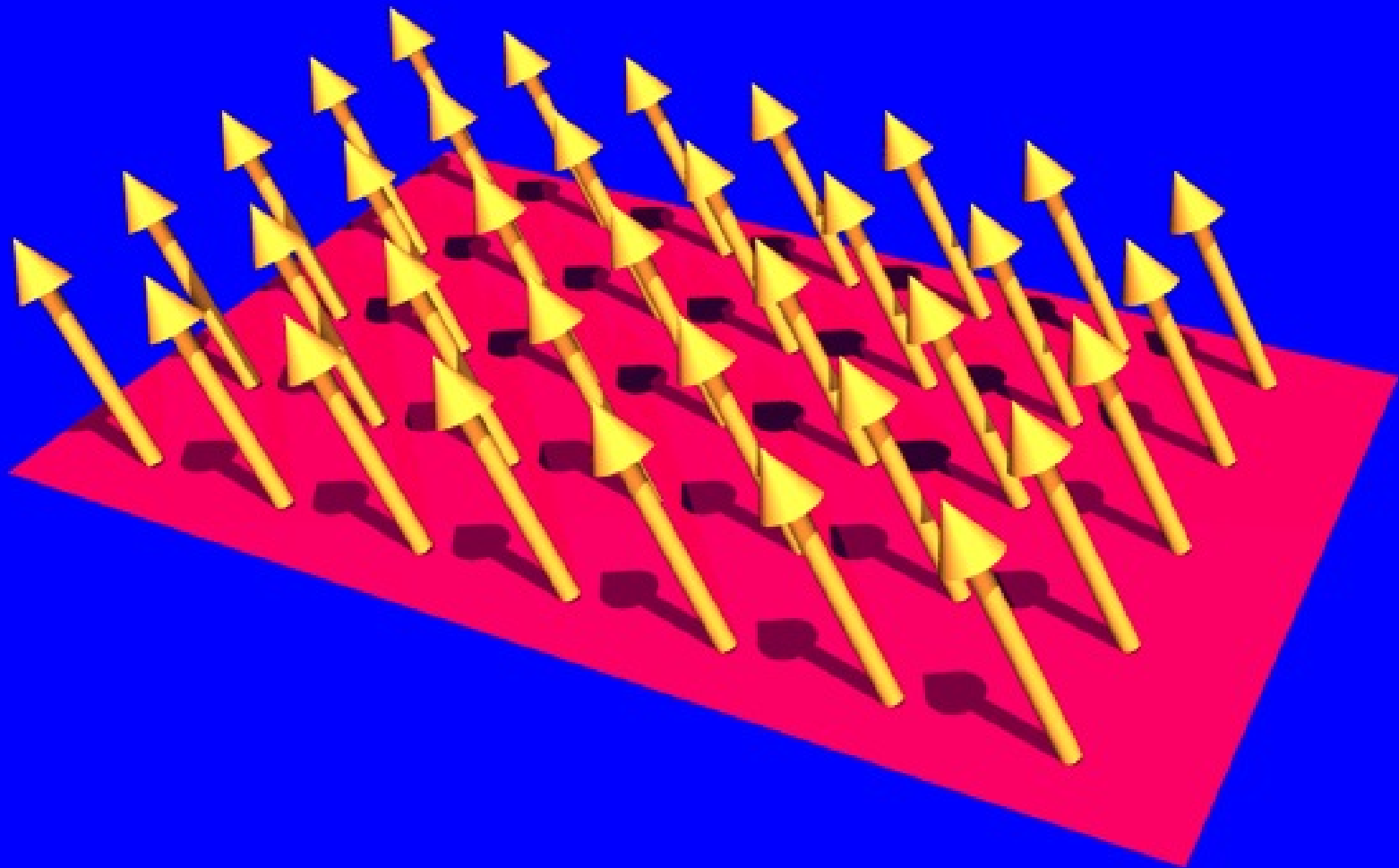


3 colors of quarks

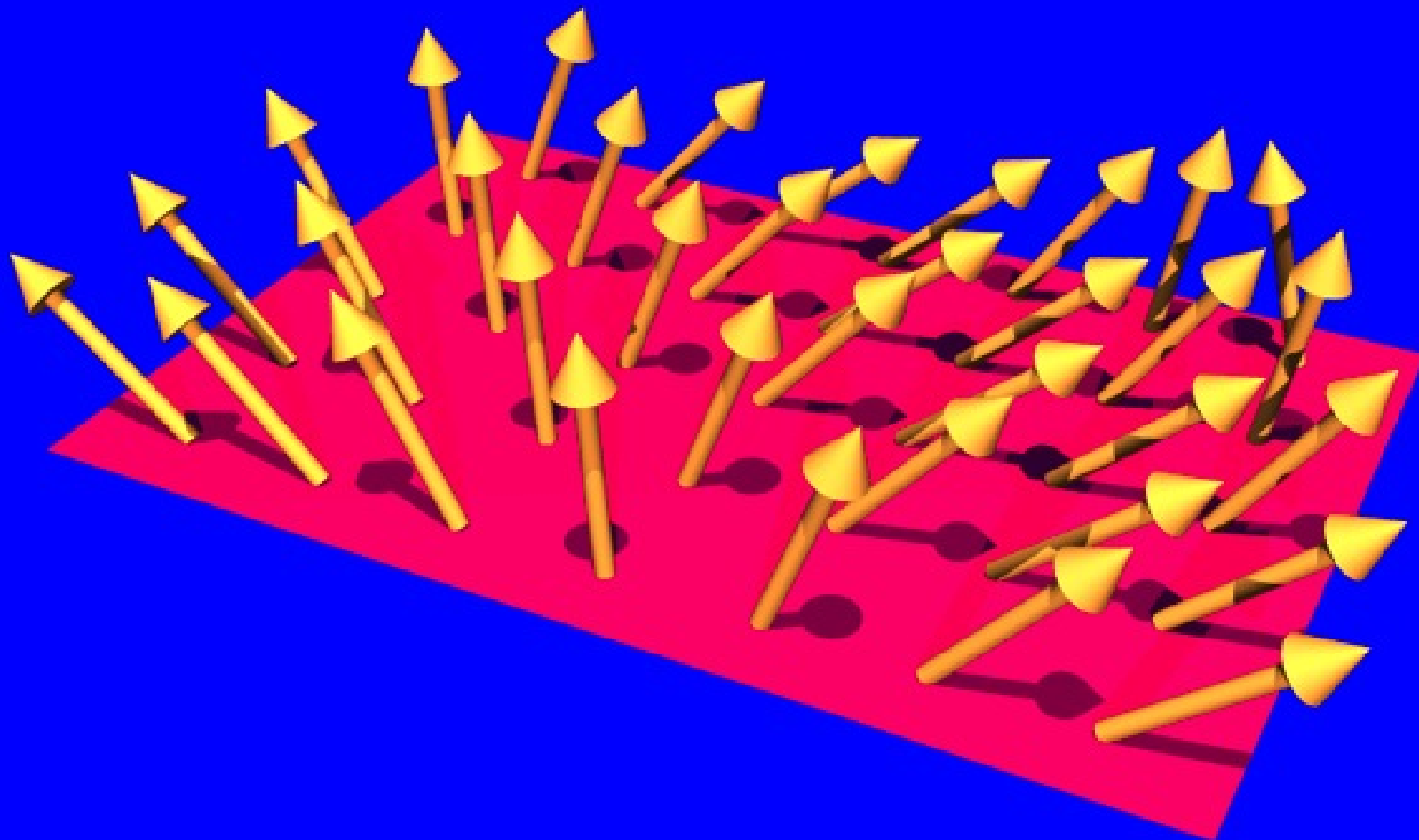
Symmetry



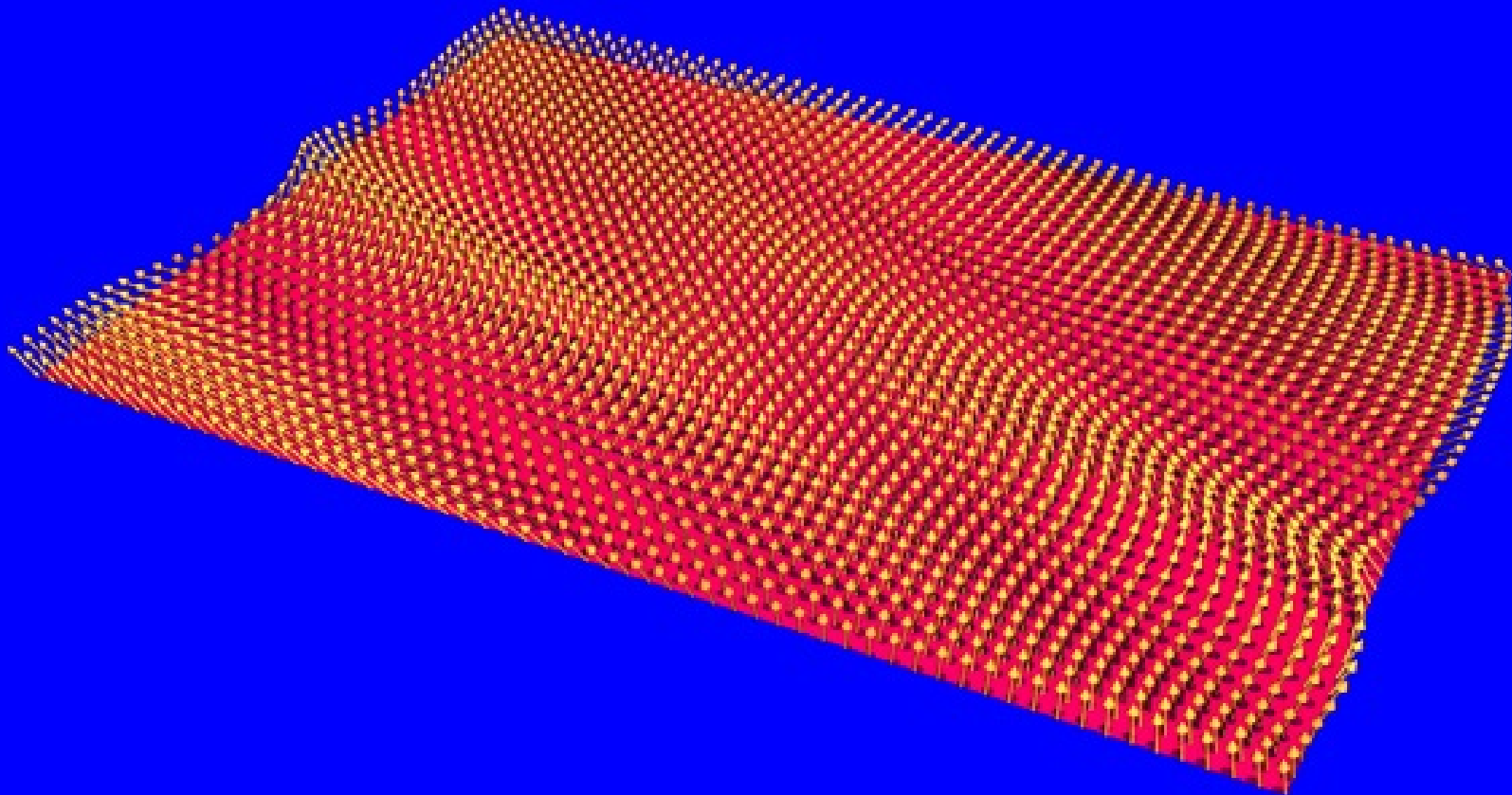
Global Symmetry



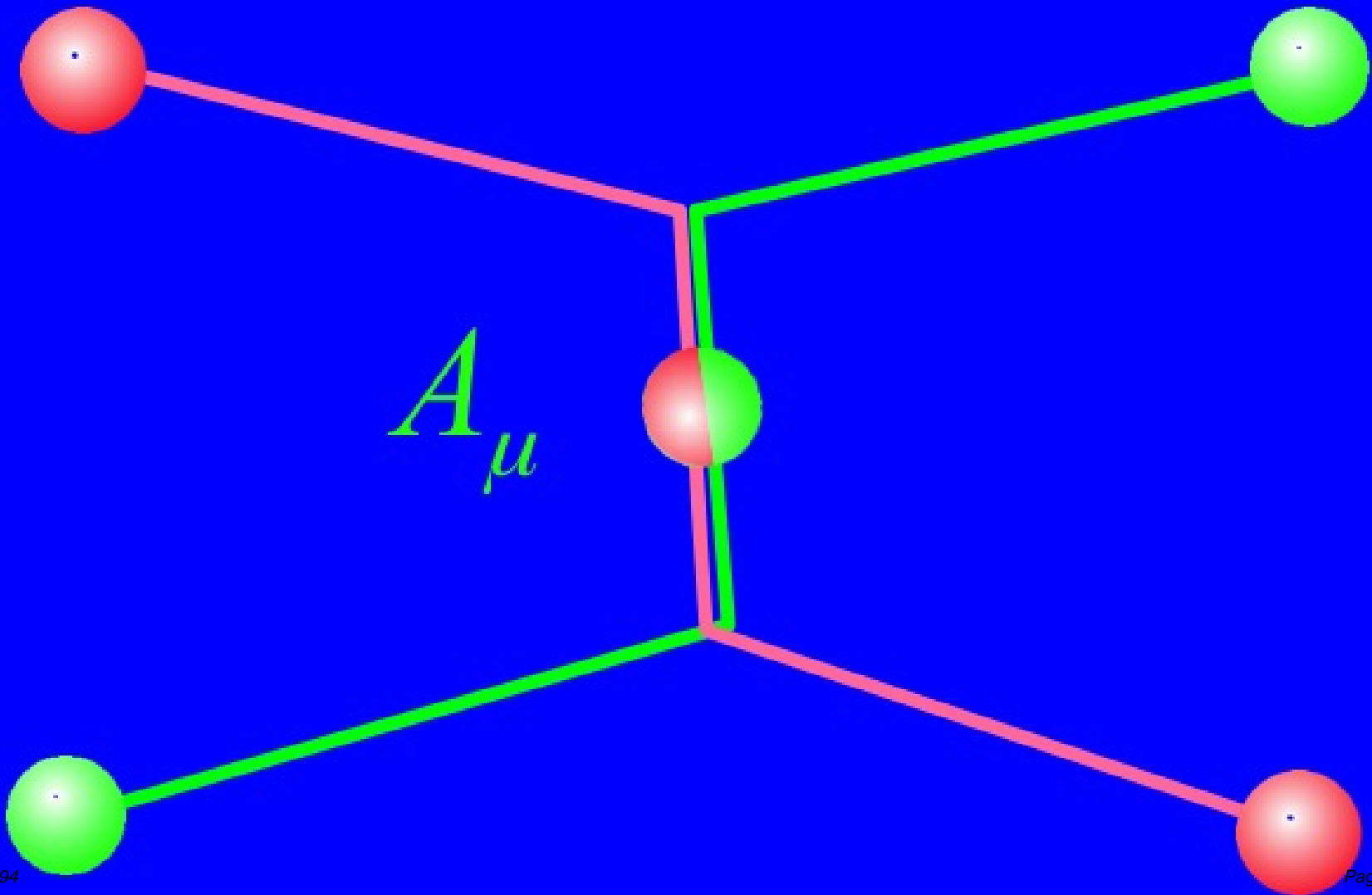
Local Gauge Symmetry



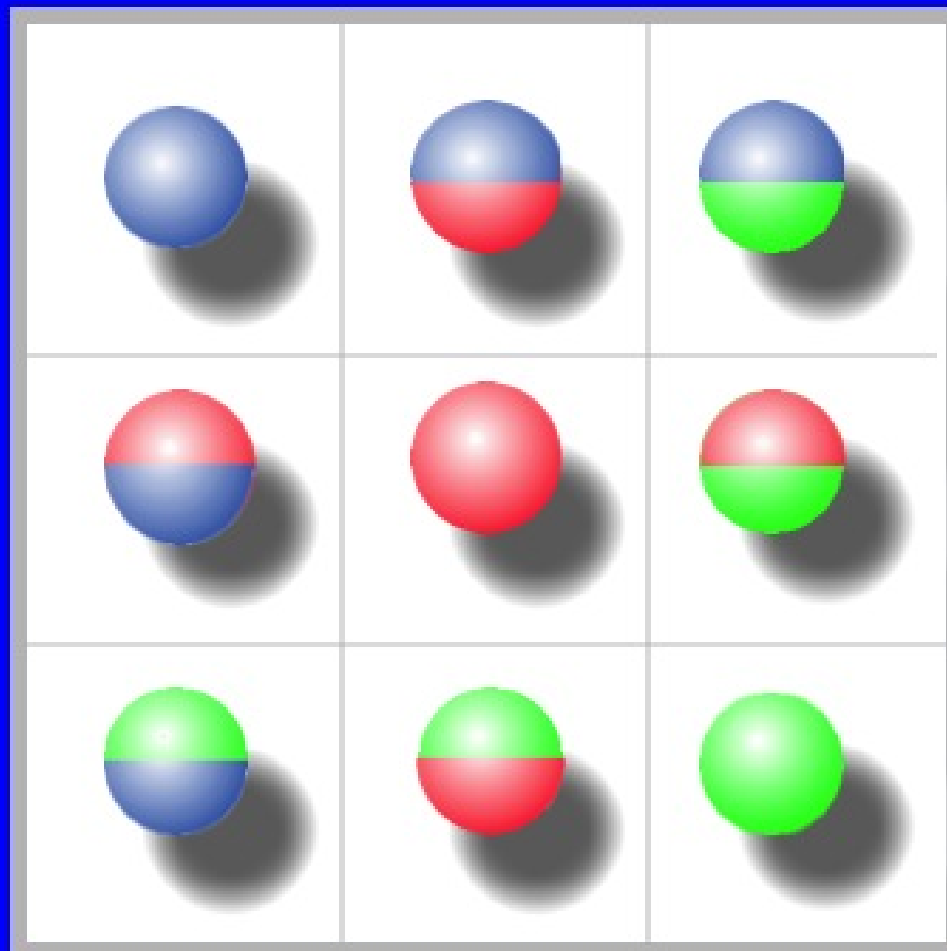
Gauge Fields



Intermediate Gauge Bosons



Gluons

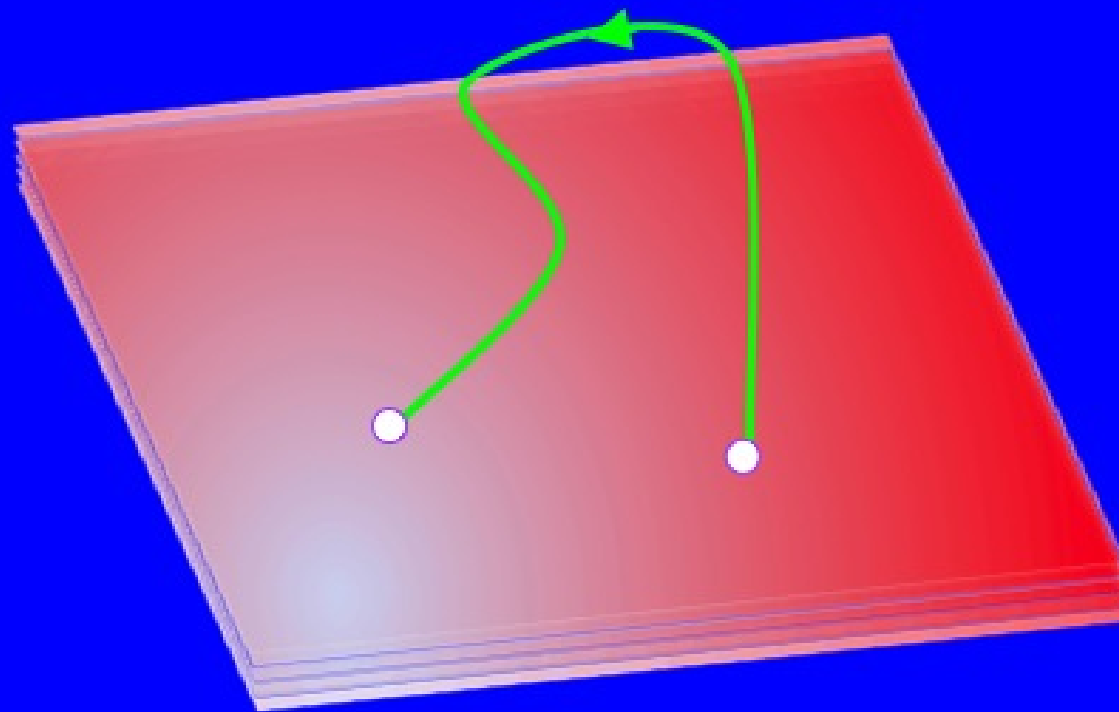


$N \times N$ matrix

D-branes

multiplicity N

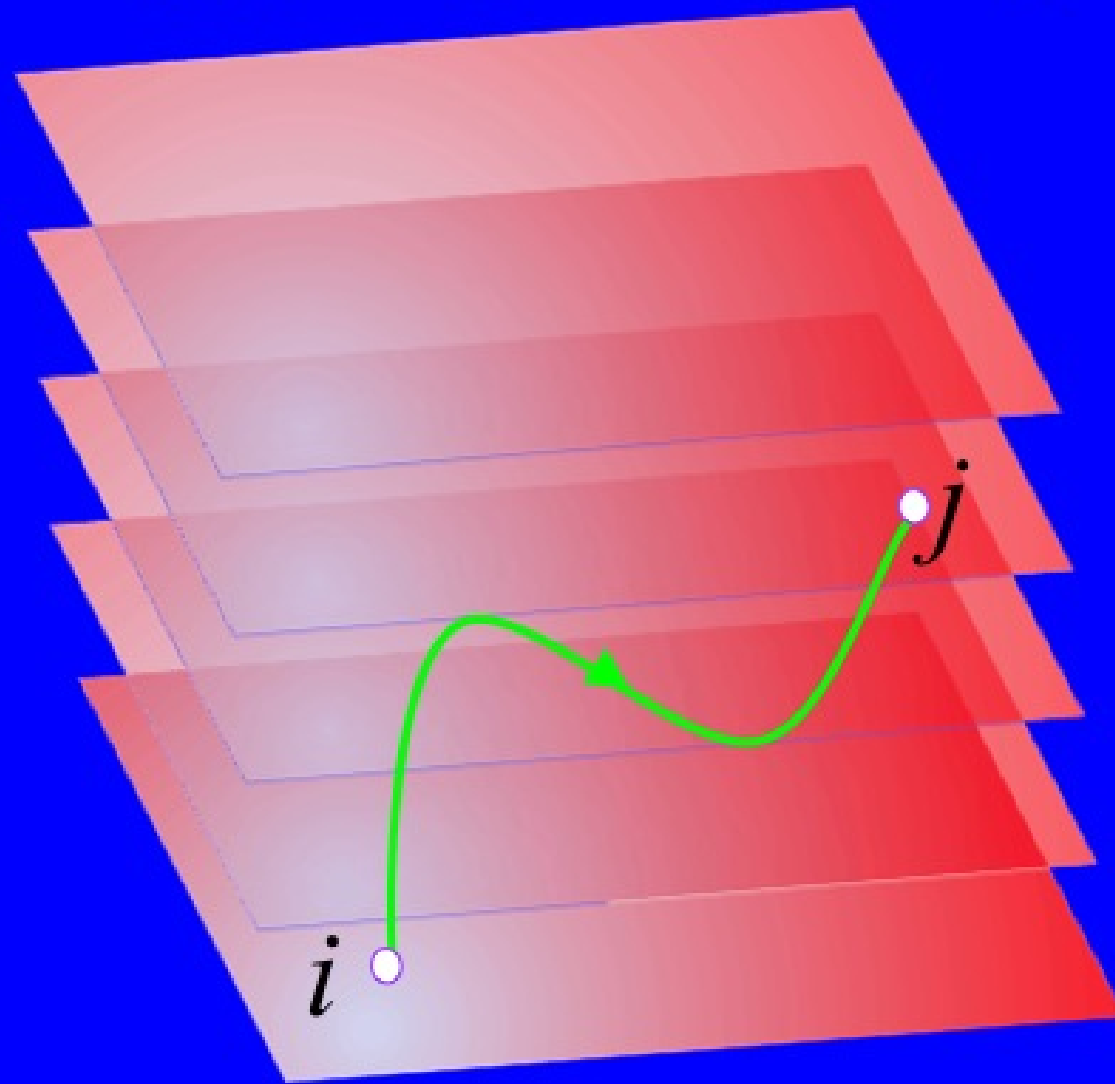
Internal space



space-time

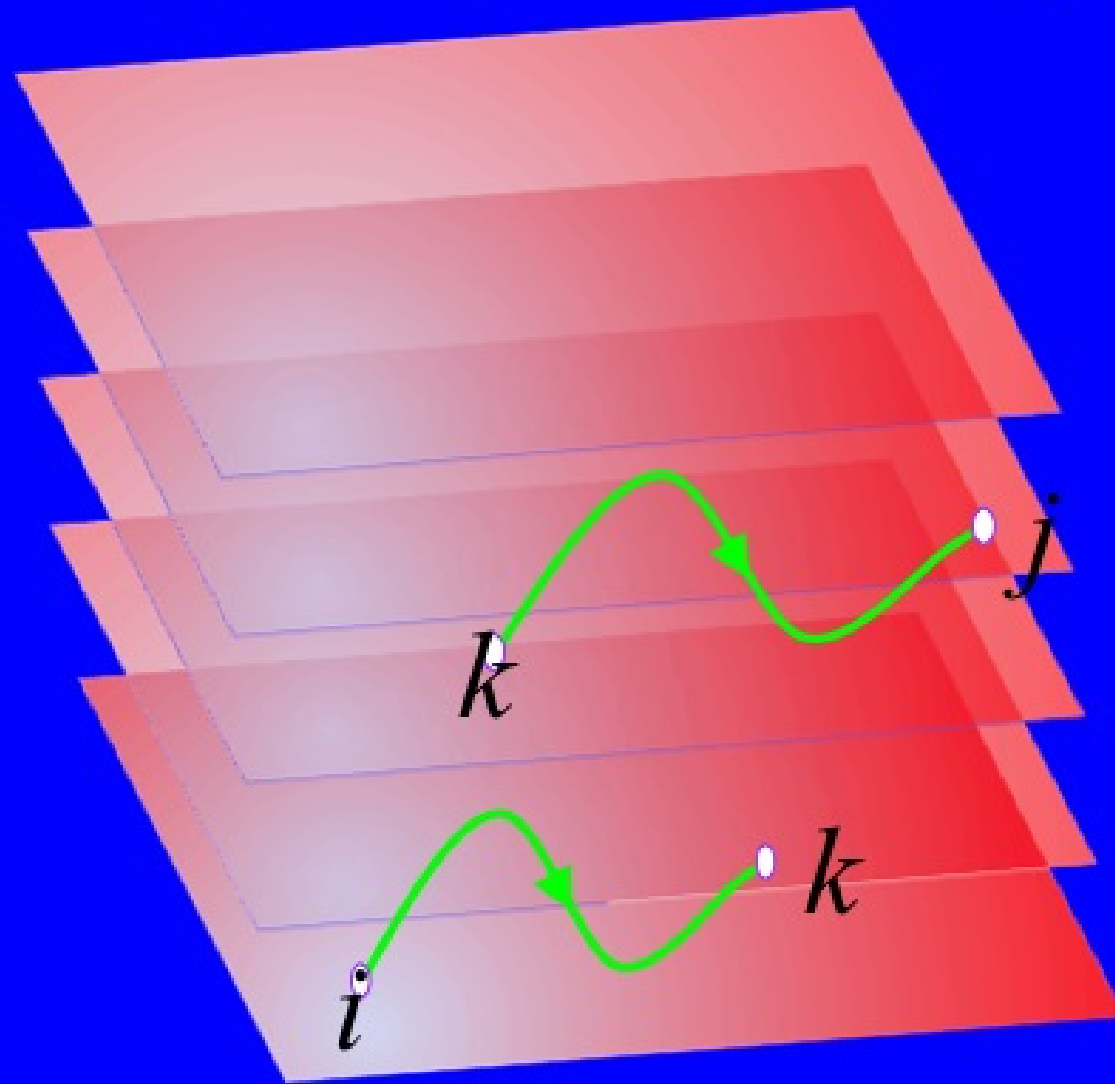


U(N) Yang-Mills Theory



$N \times N$ matrix of open strings A_{ij}

U(N) Yang-Mills Theory



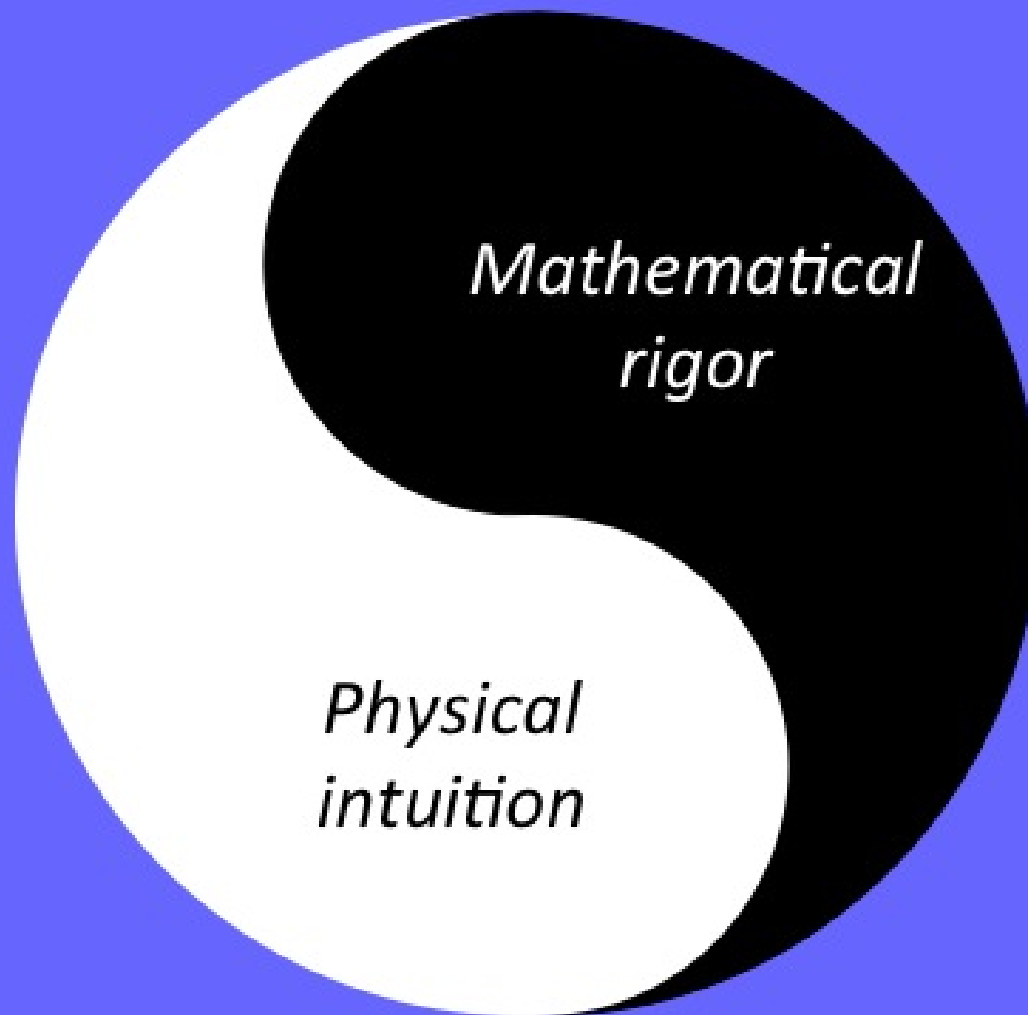
matrix multiplication $\sum_k A_{ik} A_{kj}$

Black Holes

Open strings

Horizon
Black Hole

Mathematics/Physics Complementarity

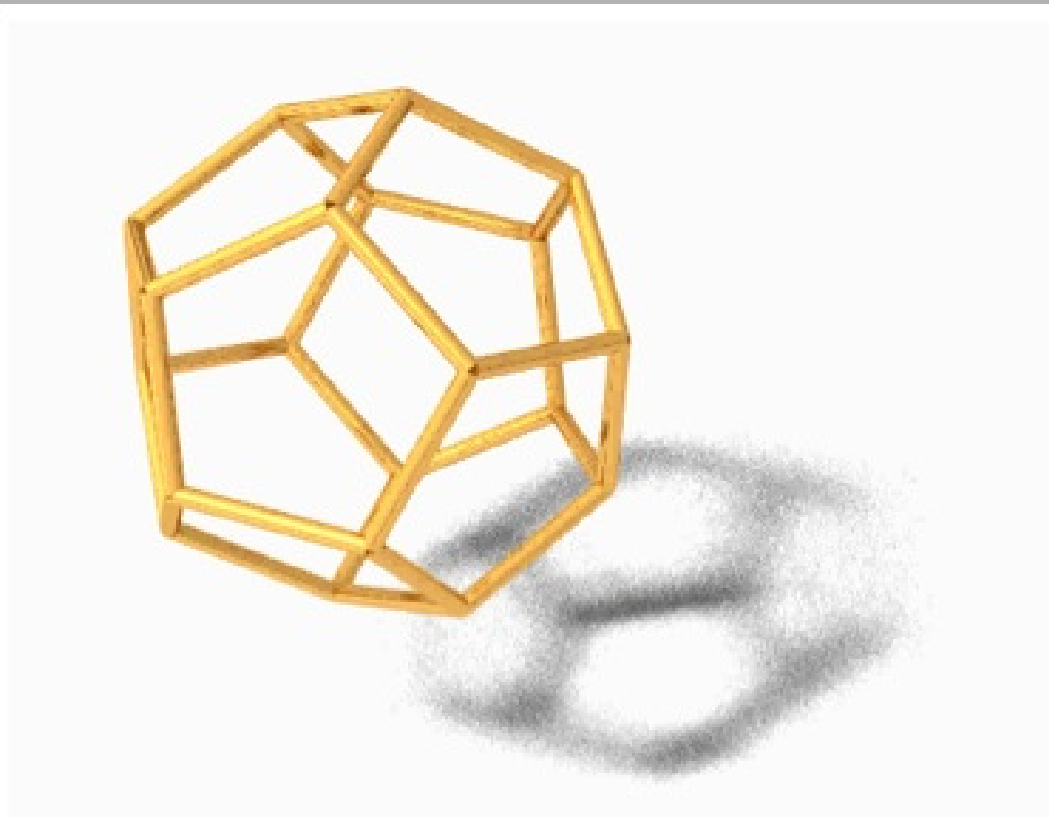




The Temptations of Mathematics

Plato's Cave

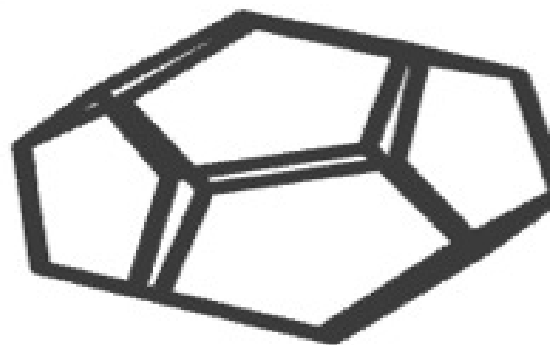
Mathematical Dream



Physical Reality

Quantum Cave

Physical Dream



Mathematical Reality

