

Machine-Learning Mathematical Structures

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M-Theory and Mathematics: classical and quantum aspects

NYU Abu Dhabi, Jan 2023

Enriching the Maths/Physics Dialogue

- Alg./diff. Geometry/topology - Rep. Theo : the right language for physics
 - ▶ Gravity \sim Ricci 2-form of Tangent bundles;
 - ▶ Elementary Particles \sim irred reps of the Lorentz group and sections of bundles with Lie structure group; Interactions \sim Tensor products of sections ...
 - ▶ **String theory: brain-child of gauge-gravity geometrization tradition**
- A new exciting era for synergy with (pure & computational) geometry, group theory, combinatorics, number theory: *Sage*, *M2*, *GAP*, *LMFDB*, *GrDB* are becoming indispensable tools for physicists
- **Interdisciplinary enterprise**: cross-fertilisation of particle/string theory, phenomenology, pure mathematics, computer algorithms, data-bases, ...

Vacuum Degeneracy

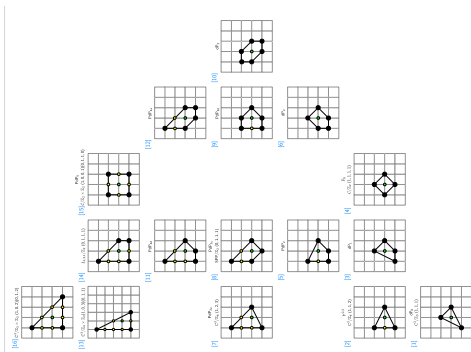
Perhaps the biggest theoretical challenge to string theory:

selection criterion??? metric on the landscape???

- Douglas (2003): Statistics of String vacua
- Kachru-Kalosh-Linde-Trivedi (2003): type II/CY estimates of 10^{500}
- Taylor-YN Wang (2015-7): F-theory estimates 10^{3000} to 10^{10^5}
- Basic Reason:

Algebraic Geometry \rightsquigarrow Combinatorial Geometry \rightsquigarrow Exponential Growth in dim

e.g., Borisov-Batyrev & Kreuzer-Skarke



- Reflexive Polyhedra \leadsto CY: anticanonical hypersurface in toric variety from Δ
- Dim 2: **16** up to $SL(2; \mathbb{Z})$ (Italian School 1890s)
- Dim 3: **4139** up to $SL(3; \mathbb{Z})$ (KS, 1999)
- Dim 4: **473800776** up to $SL(4; \mathbb{Z})$ (KS, 2000)
- Dim > 4 : **Open ??**

GrDB: Brown, Kasprzyk, Nil, Kahle, ... <http://www.grdb.co.uk/>

Altman-Gray-YHH-Jejjala-Nelson (2014): brute-force: $\sim 10^6$ up to $h^{1,1} = 6$

Altman-Carifio-Halverson-Nelson (2018): estimated 10^{10^4} triangulations

Demirtas-Long-McAllister-Stillman (2019): all triang $240 \leq h^{1,1} \leq 491$

2017: String Theory enters the Machine-Learning Era

YHH (1706.02714); Krefl-Seong
(1706.03346); Ruehle (1706.07024);
Carifio-Halverson-Krioukov-Nelson
(1707.00655)



Sophia: Hanson Robotics, HongKong

- Beginning of **String_Data** Annual conference series
- How can ML and modern data-science help with the vacuum degeneracy problem??

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Sophia: Hanson Robotics, HongKong

- Beginning of **String_Data** Annual conference series
- How can ML and modern data-science help with the vacuum degeneracy problem??
- Meanwhile ... Sophia becomes a “human” citizen (in Saudi Arabia)

Progress in String Theory: Start Dates of Annual Series

1986- “Strings” Conference

2002- “StringPheno” Conference

2006 - 2010 String Vacuum Project (NSF)

2008 - ISGT Integrability in String/Gauge

2011- “String-Math” Conference (2020 - , M-theory & Maths Workshop)

2012- “Amplitudes”

2014- String/Theoretical Physics Session in SIAM Conference

2017- “String-Data” Conference (2022: Cambridge (Organizers Berman, YHH, Heyes, Hirst, Mishra)

Algebraic Geometry as Image Processing

- A typical calculation:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \text{What Bourbaki teaches us} \longrightarrow h^{2,1}(X) = 22$$

- Key to computational Algebraic Geometry: [Gröbner basis](#), double-exponential complexity (unlike Gaussian elimination which is generalizes)
- [\[YHH 1706.02714\]](#) Deep-Learning the Landscape, *PLB* 774, 2017; (cf. Feature in *Science*, Aug, vol 365 issue 6452, 2019): think of it as an image processing problem



$$\longrightarrow \text{What Machine-Learning teaches us} \longrightarrow 22$$

Machine Learning Mathematical Structures

Why stop at string/geometry?

q.v. Review Paper: [YHH 2101.06317](#)

Pattern Recognition: Human Eye

- $[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, \dots]$

Pattern Recognition: Human Eye

- $[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, \dots]$
multiple of 3 or not.
- $[1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots]$

Pattern Recognition: Human Eye

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- $[1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots]$
Prime or Not for odd integers.
- $[1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots]$

Pattern Recognition: Human Eye

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Prime or Not for odd integers.
- $[1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots]$
Even/Odd of number of prime factors (Liouville Lambda)

Pattern Recognition: Machine-Learning

- Binary Classification of a Binary Vector (sliding window of, say, length 100); supervised learning: predict next one, e.g., Prime/Not becomes:

$\{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, \dots, 0\}$	\longrightarrow	1
$\{1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 1\}$	\longrightarrow	0
$\{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0\}$	\longrightarrow	1
\dots	\dots	\dots

Pattern Recognition: Machine-Learning

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$$\begin{array}{lcl} \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, \dots, 0\} & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ \{1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 1\} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0\} & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ & \dots & \dots \end{array}$$

- pass to standard classifiers: SVW, Bayes, Nearest Neighbour; NN of the form $\mathbb{R}^{100} \xrightarrow{\text{linear}} \mathbb{R}^{20} \xrightarrow{\tanh} \mathbb{R}^{20} \xrightarrow{\text{Round}} \sum \mathbb{Z}$, your kitchen sink, ...
- take 50,000 samples, 20-80 cross-validation, record (precision, MCC)
- similar performance for most: Mod3: (1.0, 1.0); PrimeQ, after balancing: (0.8, 0.6); Liouville Λ : (0.5, 0.001)

Thank you! Since 2017-

my fantastic students

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Combinatorics: Johannes Hofscheier, Alexander Kasprzyk, Shiing-Tung Yau

How does one *DO* mathematics, I ?

Russell-Whitehead *Principia Mathematica* [1910s] (Leibniz, Frege, ...) axiomatize maths, but ... Gödel [1931] Incompleteness ; Church-Turing [1930s] Undecidability

Automated Theorem Proving (ATP) “The practicing mathematician hardly ever worries about Gödel”

- Newell-Simon-Shaw [1956] Logical Theory Machine: subset of *Principia*
- Type Theory [1970s] Martin-Löf, Coquand, ... Coq: 4-color (2005); Feit-Thompson Thm (2012); Lean (2013); Univalent Foundation / Homotopy Type Theory [2006-] Voevodsky

Buzzard: “Future of Maths” 2019, ICM 2022 Davenport: ICM 2018

“Computer Assisted Proofs” Szegedy: more extreme view, computers > humans @ chess (1990s); @ Go (2018); @ Proving theorems (2030)

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We can call this **Bottom-up Mathematics**

How does one *DO* mathematics, II ?

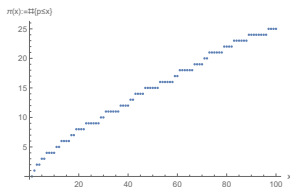
- Historically,

How does one *DO* mathematics, II ?

- Historically, Maths perhaps more **Top-Down**: practice before foundation
 - ▶ Countless examples: calculus before analysis; algebraic geometry before Bourbaki, permutation groups / Galois theory before abstract algebra ...
 - ▶ A lot of mathematics starts with **intuition**, **experience**, and **experimentation**
- The best neural network of C18-19th?

How does one *DO* mathematics, II ?

- Historically, Maths perhaps more **Top-Down**: practice before foundation
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- The best neural network of C18-19th? **brain of Gauß** ; e.g., age 16



(w/o computer and before complex analysis [50 years before **Hadamard-de la Vallée-Poussin's** proof]): **PNT** $\pi(x) \sim x / \log(x)$

- **BSD** computer experiment of **Birch & Swinnerton-Dyer** [1960's] on plots of rank r & N_p on elliptic curves

Example I: Representation/Group Theory

ML Algebraic Structures ([GAP DB](#)) [[YHH-MH. Kim 1905.02263](#),]

- When is a Latin Square (Sudoku) the Cayley (multiplication) table of a finite group? Bypass quadrangle thm ([0.95](#), [0.9](#))
- Can one look at the Cayley table and recognize a **finite simple group**?
 - ▶ bypass Sylow and Noether Thm; ([0.97](#), [0.95](#)) rmk: can do it via character-table T , but getting T not trivial
 - ▶ **SVM**: space of finite-groups (point-cloud of Cayley tables) **seems to exist a hypersurface separating simple/non-simple**

Example II: Combinatorics

[YHH-ST. Yau 2006.16619] Wolfram Finite simple graphs DB

- ML standard graph properties:
 - ?acyclic (0.95, 0.96); ?planar (0.8, 0.6); ?genus $>, =, < 0$ (0.8, 0.7); ? \exists Hamilton cycles (0.8, 0.6); ? \exists Euler cycles (0.8, 0.6)
 - (Rmk: NB. Only “solving” the likes of traveling salesman *stochastically*)
- spectral bounds ($R^2 \sim 0.9$) ...
- Recognition of Ricci-Flatness (0.9, 0.9) (todo: find new Ricci-flat graphs);

Example III: Quivers, Clusters, Brane setups, ...

- [Bao-Franco-Hirst-Musiker, 2006.10783, Dechant-YHH-Heyes-Hirst 2203.13847] Recognition of mutation types (> 0.9)
- [Hirst-YHH-Peterken 2004.05218]: adjacency+permutation triple of dessin d'enfants; predicting transcendental degree > 0.9
- [Arias-Tamargo, YHH, Heyes, Hirst, Rodriguez-Gomez 2202.05845] Recognition of equivalence ($SL(2; \mathbb{Z})$, Seiberg, Hanany-Witten) of brane-webs
- [Cheung-Dechant-YHH-Heyes-Hirst-Li 2212.09771] learning Young tableaux representation of variables in Grassmannian cluster algebras (> 0.99)

Example IV: Number Theory

Arithmetic, A Classical Reprobate?

- [YHH 1706.02714, 1812.02893:]

- ▶ Predicting primes $2 \rightarrow 3$, $2, 3 \rightarrow 5$, $2, 3, 5 \rightarrow 7$; no way
- ▶ PrimeQ: (0.7, 0.8); Sarnak's Challenger of Liouville Lambda (0.5, 0.001)

- [Alessandretti-Baronchelli-YHH 1911.02008]

ML/TDA@Birch-Swinnerton-Dyer III and Ω ok with regression & decision trees: RMS < 0.1; Weierstrass \rightarrow rank: random

- Arithmetic Geometry: A Modern Hope? YHH-KH Lee-Oliver

- ▶ 2010.01213: Complex Multiplication, Sato-Tate (0.99 ~ 1.0, 0.99 ~ 1.0)
- ▶ 2011.08958: Number Fields: rank and Galois group (0.97, 0.9)
- ▶ 2012.04084: BSD from Euler coeffs, integer points, torsion (0.99, 0.9); Tate-Shafarevich III (0.6, 0.8) [Hardest quantity of BSD]

Clearly useful for maths and physics

looking for new conjectures e.g.,

- '19 YHH-Kim: separating hyperplane - simple/non-simple groups; open
- '19 Brodie-Constantin-Lukas: exact formulae for cohomology surf.; proved.
- '20 YHH-Lee-Oliver: L-coefficients and integer points/torsion on elliptic curves; Known.
- '20 Craven-Jejjala-Par: Jones polynomial best-fit function; open
- '22 DeepMind-Oxford-Sydney, Nature: Volume bounds for knots; proved

speed up computations and accuracies e.g.,

- computing/estimating (topology invariants, charges, etc) MUCH FASTER
- '19 Ashmore-YHH-Ovrut: speed up Donaldson algorithm@CY metric 10-100
- '20 Douglas et al., Anderson et al. improves Donaldson 10-100 times

An Inherent Hierarchy?

- In decreasing precision/increasing difficulty:



string theory \rightarrow algebraic geometry over $\mathbb{C} \sim$ arithmetic geometry
numerical
string theory \rightarrow algebra
combinatorics
analytic number theory

Please submit

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Meta-mathematics/physics?

[YHH-Jejjala-Nelson] “hep-th” 1807.00735

- **Word2Vec**: [Mikolov et al., '13] NN which maps words in sentences to a vector space **by context** (much better than word-frequency, quickly adopted by Google); maximize (partition function) over all words with sliding window ($W_{1,2}$ weights of 2 layers, C_α window size, D # windows)

$$Z(W_1, W_2) := \frac{1}{|D|} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{|D|} \log \prod_{c=1}^{C_\alpha} \frac{\exp([\vec{x}_c]^T \cdot W_1 \cdot W_2)}{\sum_{j=1}^V \exp([\vec{x}_c]^T \cdot W_1 \cdot W_2)}$$

- We downloaded **all $\sim 10^6$ titles of hep-th, hep-ph, gr-qc, math-ph, hep-lat from ArXiv** since the beginning (1989) till end of 2017 
(rmk: Ginzparg has been doing a version of linguistic ML on ArXiv)
(rmk: abs and full texts in future)

Subfields on ArXiv has own linguistic particulars

- Linear Syntactical Identities

bosonic + string-theory = open-string

holography + quantum + string + ads = extremal-black-hole

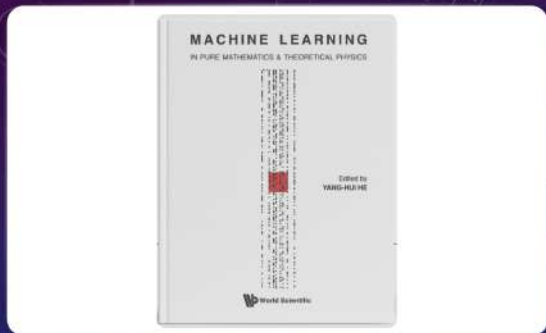
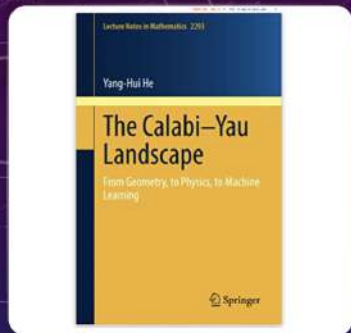
string-theory + calabi-yau = m-theory + g2

space + black-hole = geometry + gravity ...

- binary **classification** (Word2Vec + SVM) of formal (hep-th, math-ph, gr-qc) vs phenomenological (hep-ph, hep-lat) : 87.1% accuracy (5-fold classification 65.1% accuracy). [ArXiv classifications](#)

- Cf. **Tshitoyan et al.**, “Unsupervised word embeddings capture latent knowledge from materials science literature”, **Nature** July, 2019: 3.3. million materials-science abstracts; uncovers structure of periodic table, predicts discoveries of new thermoelectric materials years in advance, and suggests as-yet unknown materials

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- UK's only independent research institute for maths; modelled after IAS, Princeton
- Founded in 2011 by Dr. Thomas Fink
- Housed in the Faraday Suites of the Royal Institution of Great Britain
- **1 of 23 themes: AI for Maths Discovery**
- Just established:

<https://lims.ac.uk/event/ai-assisted-maths-discovery/>

Arnold Fellowships

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THANK YOU!

The Proper Way $\mathcal{O}(e^{e^d})$

- Recall Hodge decomposition $H^{p,q}(X) \simeq H^q(X, \wedge^p T^*X) \rightsquigarrow$

$$H^{1,1}(X) = H^1(X, T_X^*), \quad H^{2,1}(X) \simeq H^{1,2} = H^2(X, T_X^*) \simeq H^1(X, T_X)$$

- Euler Sequence** for subvariety $X \subset A$ is short exact:

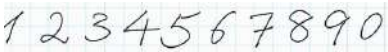
$$0 \rightarrow T_X \rightarrow T_M|_X \rightarrow N_X \rightarrow 0$$

- Induces **long exact sequence in cohomology**:

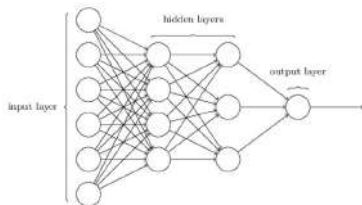
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \cancel{H^0(X, T_X)}^0 & \rightarrow & H^0(X, T_A|_X) & \rightarrow & H^0(X, N_X) \rightarrow \\ & & \boxed{H^1(X, T_X)} & \xrightarrow{d} & H^1(X, T_A|_X) & \rightarrow & H^1(X, N_X) \rightarrow \\ & & H^2(X, T_X) & \rightarrow & \dots & & \end{array}$$

- Need to compute $\text{Rk}(d)$, cohomology and $H^i(X, T_A|_X)$ (Cf. Hübsch)

The Neural Network Approach

- Bijection from  to $\{1, 2, \dots, 9, 0\}$?
- Take large sample, take a few hundred thousand (e.g. NIST database)

6 → 6, 8 → 8, 2 → 2, 4 → 4, 8 → 8, 7 → 7, 8 → 8,
0 → 0, 4 → 4, 2 → 2, 5 → 5, 6 → 6, 3 → 3, 2 → 2,
9 → 9, 0 → 0, 3 → 3, 8 → 8, 8 → 8, 1 → 1, 0 → 0.



- Data = Training Data \sqcup Validation Data

Test trained NN on validations data to see accuracy performance

Universal Approximation Theorems

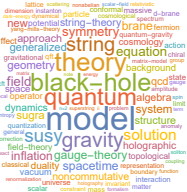
Large Depth Thm: (Cybenko-Hornik) For every continuous function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^D$, every compact subset $K \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, and every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a continuous function $f_\epsilon : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^D$ such that $f_\epsilon = W_2(\sigma(W_1))$, where σ is a fixed continuous function, $W_{1,2}$ affine transformations and composition appropriately defined, so that $\sup_{x \in K} |f(x) - f_\epsilon(x)| < \epsilon$.

Large Width Thm: (Kidger-Lyons) Consider a feed-forward NN with n input neurons, m output neuron and an arbitrary number of hidden layers each with $n + m + 2$ neurons, such that every hidden neuron has activation function φ and every output neuron has activation function the identity. Then, given any vector-valued function f from a compact subset $K \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, and any $\epsilon > 0$, one can find an F , a NN of the above type, so that $|F(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$ for all $x \in K$.

ReLU Thm: (Hanin) For any Lebesgue-integral function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a fully connected ReLU NN F with width of all layers less than $n + 4$ such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x) - F(x)| dx < \epsilon$.

[Back to NN@Alg Geo](#)

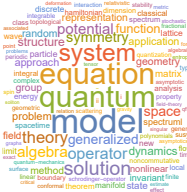
ArXiv Word-Clouds



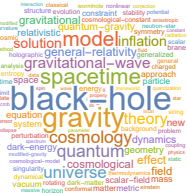
hep-th



hep-ph



math-ph



gr-qc



hep-lat

[Back to Word2Vec](#)

Classifying Titles

Compare, + non-physics sections, non-science (Times), pseudo-science (viXra)

Word2Vec + SVM		Actual				
		1	2	3	4	5
Actual	1	40.2	6.5	8.7	24.0	20.6
	2	7.8	65.8	12.9	9.1	4.4
	3	7.5	11.3	72.4	1.5	7.4
	4	12.4	4.4	1.0	72.1	10.2
	5	10.9	2.2	4.0	7.8	75.1

}	1	:	hep-th
	2	:	hep-ph
	3	:	hep-lat
	4	:	gr-qc
	5	:	math-ph

NN		Actual									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
viXra-hep		11.5	47.4	6.8	13.	11.	4.5	0.2	0.3	2.2	3.1
viXra-qgst		13.3	14.5	1.5	54.	8.4	1.8	0.1	1.1	2.8	3.

6: cond-mat, 7: q-fin, 8: stat, 9: q-bio, 10: Times of India

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