Some Words for \& from Math

## \#91 of Gottschalk’s Gestalts

# A Series Illustrating Innovative Forms of the Organization \& Exposition of Mathematics <br> by Walter Gottschalk 

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## GG91-2

$\square$ some good words \& phrases
with a math flavor

- numeration $=$ the naming of numbers
- template problems
$=$ problems with a fixed pattern of statement and that can be solved with a method that is pre-assigned rote \& routine
- short shots mathwise
= brief perhaps random comments
of a mathematical relevance
(self-reference? reference here?)
- the raiment of mathematics
$=$ its special words $\&$ symbols $\&$ diagrams
- 'the miraculous multiplex'
$=$ ? the notion of set
is a phrase from the poem
' A Primitive Like an Orb'
by Wallace Stevens

GG91-3

- a short succession:
square
cube
biquadrate
- standards of literary merit:
* grace of style
* vigor of prose
* originality of expresssion
- what graphs can do/exhibit: go up/go down rise/fall upside/downside upswing/downswing upturn/downturn overshoot/undershoot
- movers \& shakers
(include mathematicians?)
- do's \& dont's
= do's \& taboo's

G91-4

- the general case $=$ the generic case (from 'genus'singular \& 'genera' plural)
- a particular case $=$ a specific case (from 'species' both singular \& plural)
- the three famous
geometric construction problems
of antiquity
* cube duplication $=$ the duplication of the cube
* angle trisection $=$ the trisection of the angle
* circle quadrature $=$ the quadrature/squaring of the circle ( suggesting 2, 3, 4 in order)
- The Math Maven
$=$ any one of us
- flaw/fluke are other words suggesting 'error'
- flim-flam
is a word suggesting deliberate misdirection
- copy $=$ isomorph

GG91-5

- precepts may mystify, examples can clarify
- here, there, and everywhere past, present, and future then, now, and forever up, down, and sideways yesterday, today, and tomorrow
- good, bad, or indifferent positive, negative, or zero provable, disprovable, or undecidable
- genes vs culture heredity vs environment innate vs learned
nature vs nurture ¿which is the primary origin of individual mathematical ability?
- adequate/intended/preferred interpretation
- provisional hypothesis
- heuristic guideline
- useful description
- better approximation
- a duality:
science/scientist
=
experiment/experimentalist \& theory/theorist
- make/take your choice:
gloom \& doom
vs
bloom \& boom

GG91-7

- go-no-go
$=$ stop \& start
- flourish or falter
- publish or perish
- a black box
$=\mathrm{df}$ a device
of known external function
but
of unknown internal structure
- the operator/operation operates on the operands
- a trap-door function
$=\mathrm{df}$ a function that is easy to compute but
its inverse function is hard to compute

GG91-8

- BEST


## I I X

## BETS

- of obscure origin
$=a_{a b} \mathrm{o}^{3}$
- some small samples should suffice
$={ }_{a b} \mathrm{~s}^{5}$
- gestalt (English noun )
= df a configuration
with the added sense of
'unified whole with properties not derivable from the sum of the individual parts such as relationships among individual parts' $\uparrow$
die Gestalt (German noun)
$=$ figure, form, shape

GG91-9
$\square$ how language can shorten words
consider the history of
'my lady'
\& count the letters as it changes
mea domina
(Latin)
$\downarrow$
madonna
(Italian)
$\downarrow$
madame
(French)
$\downarrow$
madam
(English)
$\downarrow$
ma'am
(English colloquial)
$\downarrow$
yes'm \& no'm (English vocalic consonant of one letter)

G91-10
$\square$ names of \#

- crisscross
- crosshatch
- double cross
- number sign as prefix (as in \#2 = number two)
- octothorpe (so named because of eight points and in honor of the Native American football player Jim Thorpe)
- pigpen
- pound sign as suffix (as in $2 \#=$ two pounds)
- tic-tac-toe sign
$\square$ the eight periodic phases of the moon
- new moon
- waxing crescent moon (interval)
- first quarter moon
- waxing gibbous moon (interval)
- full moon
- waning gibbous moon (interval)
- last quarter moon
- waning crescent moon (interval)
- new moon
etc
$\square$ the human brain
is the most complex piece of machinery in the universe
- the adult human brain
is about the size of two clenched fists held together \& weights about 3 pounds
- the human brain contains
ca 100 billion neuron=nerve cells
\&
ca 100 trillion connections between them
- the functions of the two sides $=$ hemispheres of the human brain are in strong contrast to one another viz
* the left side of the human brain is one-dimentional
linear
analytic
verbal
numerical
algebraic
* the right side of the human brain is
many-dimensional
nonlinear
synthetic
pictorial
geometric
topological

GG91-14

- the two sides of the human brain also process information differently viz
* the left side processes information
in succession
sequentially
locally
temporally
* the right side processes informaton simultaneously globally spatially
$\square$ templates of language
- the structure of a definition


## definiendum definer definiens

wh
definiendum (Latin)
$=$ that which is to be defined
definiens (Latin)
$=$ that which does the defining
definer
= that which connects definiendum \& definiens
and means
is defined to be (for an object)
or
is defined to mean (for a word or phrase or clause); the definer may be symbolized by $=\mathrm{df}$

- to summarize definitively: in a definition the definiendum is defined to be/mean the definiens
- the structure of an
implication theorem
hypothesis implier conclusion
wh
hypothesis
$=$ that which is to be assumed
conclusion
$=$ that which is to be deduced
implier
$=$ that which connects
hypothesis \& conclusion
and means
implies
in the sense that
the conclusion is provable from the hypothesis;
the implier may be symbolized by $\Rightarrow$
and read 'implies'
- to summarize conclusively:
in an implication theorem the hypothesis implies the conclusion

GG91-17

- the structure of a conplication theorem
conclusion conplier hypothesis
wh
conclusion
$=$ that which is to be deduced
hypothesis
$=$ that which is to be assumed
conplier
= that which connects
conclusion \& hypothesis
and means
conplies
in the sense that
the conclusion is provable from the hypothesis;
the conplier may be symbolized by $\Leftarrow$
and read 'conplies'
- to summarize hypothetically:
in a conplication theorem
the conclusion conplies the hypothesis
GG91-18
- the structure of an equivalence theorem
antecedent equivalenter subsequent
wh
equivalenter
= that which connects
antecedent \& subsequent
and means
is equivalent to
in the sense that antecedent and subsequent are provable from each other; the equivalenter may be symbolized by $\Leftrightarrow$ and read 'is equivalent to'
- to summarize equivalently:
in an equivalence theorem the antecedent is equivalent to the subsequent

GG91-19

- various templates for theorems are suggested by the following

IT. $\mathrm{H} \Rightarrow \mathrm{C}$
IT. if H then C
IT. let H then C

CT. $\mathrm{C} \Leftarrow \mathrm{H}$
CT. C if H

ET. $\mathrm{A} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{B}$
ET. A is equivalent to $B$
ET. A if and only if B
ET. A iff B
ET. tfsae: A, B
ET. tfsape: A, B, C etc
$\square$ opposed notions
$\Delta$ proof vs disproof
let
$\varphi \in$ closed formula / sentence then

- a proof of $\varphi$
$=$ a disproof of $\neg \varphi$
- a disproof of $\varphi$
$=$ a proof of $\neg \varphi$
$\Delta$ example vs counterexample let
$\mathrm{P} \in$ predicate / property then
- an example of P
$=$ a counterexample for $\neg \mathrm{P}$
- a counterexample for P
$=$ an example of $\neg \mathrm{P}$
GG91-21
$\square i$ what is the difference between the meanings of explanation
\&
explication?
- in general the two words are synonyms but there is a difference of some significance viz
explication is expected to be more elaborate
fuller
in more detail
than relatively simpler explanation
$\square$ the four kinds of child prodigies
child prodigies
= die Wunderkinder (German)
(sing: das Wunderkind)
$=$ lit: miracle children
appear in only four fields
viz
- chess
- languages
- mathematics
- music
¿is there an explanation?
yes, because in these four fields
talent is far more important than experience

GG91-23
$\square$ names of powers of twelve
pattern

- unit $=$ abbrevation
value
- dozen = doz

12

- gross = gr dozen dozen $=12^{2}=144$
- great gross $=$ ggr dozen gross $=12^{3}=1728$
also
baker's dozen $=12+1=13$
for good measure \& for good will

GG91-24
$\square$ the abreviation
'no' for 'number'
comes from the first \& last letters of the ablative case
numero
of the Latin noun
numerus
which means 'number';
but 'no' is already an English word;
I suggest a better abbreviation would be 'nr' for 'number'
which consists of the first \& last letters of the English word itself

GG91-25
$\square$ the most important notion/word in mathematics
$\Delta$ etymology

```
set
\uparrow
sette (Middle English)
= set
\uparrow
sette (Old French)
= sequence
\uparrow
secte (Old French)
= sect
\uparrow
secta (Latin)
= sect, following
\uparrow
sequi (Latin)
= to follow
```

GG91-26
$\Delta$ in various languages

English $\rightarrow$ set
French $\rightarrow$ ensemble
German $\rightarrow$ die Menge
Italian $\rightarrow$ ceto
Russian $\rightarrow$ mnozhestvo (in Cyrilic alphabet)
Spanish $\rightarrow$ conjunto
$\Delta$ a hierarchy in ascending order downward

- set
- class
- collection
- cluster
- aggregate
- assemblage
- totality
subitem $\subset$ item $\subset$ superitem
superitem $\supset$ item $\supset$ subitem

GG91-27
$\Delta$ the seven major biological taxons = taxonomic categories
in descending order downward

- kingdom
- phylum
- class
- order
- family
- genus
- species
mnemonic for middle: $\mathrm{PCOF}=$ pe-koff ends are easy to remember

GG91-28
$\Delta$ nine words constituting ZF
the usual nine axioms
(not independent however)
for
the Zermelo-Fraenkel theory of sets $=a b$ ZF are called the axioms of:

- extensionality
- pairing
- union
- infinity
- foundation
- powerset
- choice
- comprehension
- replacement

GG91-29
$\Delta$ here are four quotations that are descriptive of the nature of sets

- Un pour tous, tous pour un. (French)
= One for all, all for one.
$=$ the motto of Switzerland
- One for all or all for one we gage. by
William Shakespeare
1564-1616
English
dramatist, poet
from his poem
Lucrece (1594), line 144
- Tous pour un, un pour tous, c'est nos devise. (French)
= All for one, one for all, that's our motto. by
Alexandre Dumas père (= father)
1802-1870
French
novelist. dramatist
from his novel
Les Trois Mousquetaires (1844), ch 9
= The Three Musketeers
GG91-30
- E pluribus unum. (Latin)
= lit: From many one.
$=$ One from many.
by
Virgil
70-19 BCE
Roman
poet
adapted from his poem
Moretum
= a rustic salad made of
garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc

E pluribus unum.
is a motto appearing on the Great Seal of the United States; meaning that many states/people unite to form one nation
$\Delta$ in the second edition (1989) of OED
$=$ The Oxford English Dictionary
$=$ the granddaddy of them all the word 'set' has
22 large pages of 3 columns each in explanation
$\Delta$ inverse processes
the elements $=$ many $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\rightarrow \text { unification } \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \text { individuation } \leftarrow\end{array}\right\}$ one $=$ the set
$\Delta$ from words to symbols

- E pluribus unum.
.......... $\rightarrow$.
- All for one and one for all. $\forall \rightarrow 1 \& 1 \rightarrow \forall$

GG91-32
$\square$ variations in word \& notion on the most basic theme in mathematics

- set \& element
- class \& member
- collection \& individual
- band \& performer
- body \& organ organ \& cell
- clan \& family
family \& member
- crowd \& person
- expression \& term
- figure \& point
- library \& book book \& chapter chapter \& paragraph paragraph \& sentence sentence \& word word \& letter
- list \& item
- matrix \& entry
- orchestra \& musician
- ordered tuple \& coordinate
- range \& value
- sequence \& term
- series \& term
- table \& entry
- team \& player
- type \& token
- vector \& component
$\square$ variations in word \& notion on a basic theme in mathematics
- set \& subset
- class \& subclass
- collection \& subcollection
- curve \& arc
- genus \& species
- space \& region
- total \& partial
- whole \& part
- x \& subx
wh $x=$ group, ring, field, manifold, matrix, module, space, structure, system, etc
$\square$ some common words/phrases containing or related to math terms
$\Delta$ center
- art/cultural/garment/manufacturing/medical
/railroad/shipping/shopping/tourist/trade/urban/etc center
- center of attention
- center of attraction
- center of consciousness
- center of interest
- centermost
- centerpiece
- central
- centralized

GG91-36

- centrifugal force
- centripetal force
- concentric
- eccentric
- egocentric
- geocentric
- homocentric
- in the center of
- stormcenter
- to center around/round
- to center in/on

GG91-37

## $\Delta$ circle

- circle of friends
- circle of influence
- ¡Circle the wagons!
- square circle
- the circles in which one moves
- to circle back
- to encircle
- to go around in circles

GG91-38
$\Delta$ figure

- figurative
- figurehead
- figure of speech
- Figures don't lie but liars figure. (saying)
- figure skating
- figurine
- in n figures
- slim/trim figure
- to cut a fine figure
- to figure in
- to figure it out

GG91-39

## $\Delta$ focus

## - confocal

- focal point
- focus of attention
- focus of infection
- primary/prime focus
- to bring into focus
- to bring/come to a focus
- to focus on

GG91-40
$\Delta$ line

- between the lines
- clothes line
- Don't give me that line!
- down the line
- electric line
- in a straight line
- in line for
- line drawing
- line drive
- line engraving
- line item
- line judge

GG91-41

- line of credit
- line of duty
- line of print
- line of type
- line of scrimmage
- line of sight
- line of work
- line printer
- line score
- line squall
- line storm
- line-haul
- lineage
- lineal
- lineaments
- linear
- Linear A
- Linear B
- linear accelerator
- lineation
- linebacker
- linecaster
- linecut
- lineman

GG91-43

- liner
- liner notes
- linesman
- lineup
- midline
- oceanliner
- online
- on the line
- outline
- sideline
- telegraph line
- telephone line

GG91-44

- to arrange in a line
- to be the first/second/etc/last in line
- to lay it on the line
- to line up
- to make a bee line for
- power line
- What's My Line?
$\Delta$ point
- all-points broadcast $=\mathrm{APB}$
- all-points bulletin $=$ APB
- breaking point
- brownie points
- focal point
- in point of fact
- mortgage points
- point guard
- point in question
- point man

GG91-46

## - point of convergence

- point of departure
- point of interest
- point of no return
- point of reference
- point of view
- point-blank
- pointer
- pointillism
- pointless
- straight to the point
- ¡That’s my point!
- The point is ...
- the vanishing point
- to come to a point
- to get the point
- to get/go straight to the point
- to get/go/travel from point A to point B
- to make a/the point
- to point out
- to point (out) the direction/way
- to point the finger at
- to shave points
- turning point
- up to a point
- What's the point?
- without point
$\Delta$ square
- a square peg in a round hole
- foursquare
- square bracket
- square circle/ring
- square dance
- square deal
- square knot
- square meal
- square one
- square-rigger
- to square off

GG91-49
$\Delta$ straight

- in a straight line
- straight as an arrow
- straight chain
- straight face
- straight flush
- straight man
- straight off
- straight out
- straight poker
- straight razor

GG91-50

- straight-ahead
- straight-arm
- straight-arrow
- straight-laced
- straight-line
- straight-a-way
- straightaway
- straightbred
- straightforward(s)
- straightway
- the straight and narrow
- to straighten (out)
$\Delta$ a few others
- common denominator
- curveball
- curvilinear
- geometrid
- liminal \& subliminal
- lowest common denominator
- sphere of influence
- the eternal triangle
- the line/path of least resistance
- the Pentagon
- to grade on the curve

GG91-52
$\Delta$ a short sample of number references

- A stitch in time saves nine. (adage)
- baker's dozen $=13$
- Big One = a one-hundred dollar bill
- boxcars $=$ a throw on two dice of double-six
- century $=$ one hundred years
- decade $=$ ten years
- dozen $=12$
- for seven days a week
- fortnight $=$ a period of 14 days
- for twenty-four hours a day
- love $($ sports score $)=0$

GG91-53

- millenium = one thousand years
- my one and only
- on a scale from one to ten
- One for the money,

Two for the show,
Three to make ready,
And here we go!

- sawbuck $=$ a ten-dollar bill
- school larnin'
$=$ the 3 R's
= readin' \& 'ritin'\&'rithmetic
- score $=20$
- The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse
- the third degree
- three little words

