Re: Calculus XOR Probability

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- *From*: Tony Orlow <aeo6@xxxxxxxxxxx>
- *Date*: Tue, 23 May 2006 14:03:10 −0400

Matt Gutting said:

> Tony Orlow wrote:
>
> > Matt Gutting said:
> >
> > > *My* question is, since you haven't actually defined oo, how
> > > can you tell
> > > whether oo or 2/oo exist?
> >
> > Because that's the LIMIT. You want to take the limit as n−>oo?
>
> Yes, or writing it out without shorthand, I want to take the limit as
> n increases without bound.
>
> > Well, oo has to
> > exist, doesn't it?
>
> Not necessarily.

Oh. Then the symbol doesn't necessarily mean anything. Can you take a limit as
n approaches soemthing that doesn't exist?

> > You have a "taxicab" distance of 2? It doesn't matter WHAT
> > rectilinear approaching path you take, it'll always be 2. So, if you think the
> > limit of the staircase DOESN'T have a length of 2, it's not a taxicab distance,
> > and the object is no longer a staircase.

That's exactly it. There's no requirement that the limit object be the same sort of thing as the members of the sequence.

You don't require it, perhaps, but then again, if you think they are the same, then what happened to your arclength measure?

If it's still a staircase, with an infinite number of infinitesimal stairs, the length IS 2, because that's the nature of the staircase. In any case, you're talking about the limit as n−>oo, so what makes YOU think oo exists?

I'm not talking about the limit as n approaches anything, as you seem to imply from the way you write "the limit as n−>oo". I'm talking about the limit as n increases without bound. I don't believe oo exists as a number.

Then you have no business talking about the identity between the staircase "in the limit" and the diagonal. If oo doesn't exist, then they never are the same, and the whole discussion goes out the window.

Of course, you asked a different question from last time, so I am not sure you know WHAT you're asking. The limit of the staircase is a staircase in the limit.

Can you prove that assertion?

I have demonstrated a concept of limit that shows it. while the treads and risers become infinitesimal, their direction never changes, and never approaches the direction of the diagonal.

The difference between the diagonal and the staircase cannot be distinguished by location alone. By defining the curve as a sequence of segments, rather than a set of locations, the difference is quite detectable, because the segment definition preserves the notion of direction IN THE LIMIT.

See?

> > For example, presumably
> > there is some point p = (a,b)
> > in R^2 that is in
> > the limit of the staircases.
> > Does that point satisfy b = 1
> > − a, or does
> > it not?
>
> The tread of one step meets the riser of the
> next at a point on the diagonal.
> Where the riser meets its tread, that corner is
> NOT on the diagonal, even if it
> may be only an infinitesimal difference
> away, and consider coincident with the
> line according to stard finitist limits.
>
> > Given that point p, what is
> > the "vector direction, at the
> > infinitesimal
> > scale" associated with it?
> > Can we deduce it from the
> > values of a and b?
> > For example, how do I
> > determine the "vector
> > direction, at the
> > infinitesimal scale" at the
> > point (1/2,1/2) (which I
> > presume is in the
> > "limit of the staircases")?
>
> The point (1/2,1/2) is in every staircase for
> n>1, for sure. The direction of
> the tread before it is horizontal, and the
> diretcion of the riser after that
> point is vertical. Remember, directions are
> not defined for points, but for
> segments. That point has not direction of its
> own, hence the need to look at
> the limit, not of the points, but of the
> segments.

How do you know that the limit of the segments exists, and
that it is a
segment?

Because that's the way it's defined, whether as a starting point and a vector, or two endpoints. When the points or offsets are infinitesimal, the locations may be indistinguishable, but the direction is not.

If the locations are truly indistinguishable, then the endpoints are identical, and the result is a point, not a segment.

Incorrect. Even an infinitesimal is larger than absolute 0, so n/n is not 0/0, but 1, and n/0 is still infinite, even when n is infinitesimal. So, the risers are still vertical, not diagonal. Infinitesimal differences are not equalities.

Given two points p and q in
R^2 which are in the limit,
how do I
determine whether p and q
have the same or different
"vector
directions, at the
infinitesimal scale"?

Points do not have directions, ultimately.
The segment {1/2,0} is horizontal,
and {0,1/2} is vertical.

Okay, so how about the infinitesimal scale?

{0,1/n} is still vertical, and {1/n,0} horizontal, even if n is infinite. Those 0's are absolute 0's. There is no horizontal change in any riser, or vertical change in any tread. the 1/n's have a limit of 0 as n−>oo, but what that essentially means is that, for any given actual infinite n, 1/n is infinitesimal, and larger than absolute 0. Direction is maintained.

Once you have addressed
these questions, we can
suppose that your
definition of "the limit of
the staircases" is a
mathematical object
called "L". /Then/ I can
evaluate a statement you
might make of the

form "the length of L is
{whatever you propose}".

Are you sure you won't ask the alreayd
answered questions, again?

I still have questions about your answers to the questions.

Just as long as they're not the same questions that I already answered, or
we're just going around in circles, which I suppose serves some purpose
anyway,
but seems rather like a waste. Anyway, carry on....

Until then, you haven't
defined what you mean by
"the length of (the
limit of the staircases)"; all
you have defined is "the
limit of (the
length of the staircases)";
and at least in its result, we
are all in
agreement: the limit of the
length of the staircases is 2,
and the
length of the diagonal is
sqrt(2).

But you disagree that the limit of the
staircases is anything other than the
diagonal, whereas I have demonstrated a
form of limit which shows clearly that
there's a difference, and which accounts
precisely for the error.

I don't see a clear definition of limit. Can you fill in the
blanks here:

DEFINITION: The limit of a ____(insert name of
mathematical object)
is a ___ (insert name of a mathematical object) satisfying the
following
criteria: ______.

The limit of a curve is curve satisfying the following criteria:

A curve is defined as a series of pairs {x,y}, the first denoting the x and y
offset of the first point from the origin in R^2, and each subsequent pair

being the offset of the next point from the last.

The offsets are defined with a formulaic relation to the number n of points defined, such that knowing n and the relation, one can specify each offset which defines the curve.

The limit as n−>oo is defined to be the infinite sequence of xy offset pairs which are each the limit of the xy pairs as defined by the relation for any n.

I think this last part is missing a little something, but you'll probably point that out.

Both blanks have to be filled with terms which either are agreed upon
generally, or are defined in turn according to the template provided.

Once you can fill in those blanks, then we have something we can talk
about. Until then, your definition is not sufficiently well−formed to
be able to discuss anything related to it.

Your serve.

By your definition of "curve", the set of points {(0,0),(1,1)} is a curve. Is that intentional?

By my definition, the segment between them is a curve. When defining a curve simply as a sequence of points, a two point sequence is allowed, as two points determine a line. For a continuous curve, one can apply Archimedean principle to the sequence, but sparse curves are not unheard of. Look at a graph of the stock market. It's a sparse curve, down to the minute, or hour, not the moment.

It looks as if by your sentence about "formulaic relation" you mean something like "the offsets (x_n,y_n) are determined by a function whose domain includes n, and which doesn't change for any n". Is that a correct interpretation? Does the function need to be specifiable by a formula, or can it be a list of input−output values? If it can't, why not?

If you want to find the limit of the curve as n−>oo, then you need to be able to specify the segments using a formula of some sort, because you can't list all of an infinite set of pairs. It must be parameterized with n, in order to find a limit as n->oo. Do you see any other way?

When you say, "the offsets (x_n,y_n) are determined by a function whose domain includes n, and which doesn't change for any n", that seems a little off. Let's say A n e N A m e N m<=n -> E {x_mn, y_mn} such that x_mn=f_x(m,n) and y_mn=f_y (m,n). In other words, where the curve includes n points there are n segments (including initial offset form the origin) each defined as offsets {x_mn, y_mn} which are calculated using f_x and f_y based on the position in the sequence, m, and the length of the sequence, n. Does that clear things up a little?

> By "the limit as n->oo", I assume that you mean "the limit *of a sequence of curves C_n* as n->oo". I'm trying to figure out what you mean by the sentence though. The n *could* refer to an indexed curve in the sequence of curves, or to an indexed point on a specified curve. Or, I suppose, it's possible it might refer to something else. Clarification?

My pleasure. The variable n here denotes the number of segments in the curve. Each of those segments has a position in the sequence, m, from 1 through n (including the initial offet). Each n, or number of segments, denotes a different curve, and as n->oo and the number of segments increases without bound, we have the "curve in the limit". What groups all these curves together as one family is the pair of formulas that give the offsets in each segment of the curve, f_x and f_y. Did that help clarify things? :)

> Matt

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Smiles,

Tony
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