

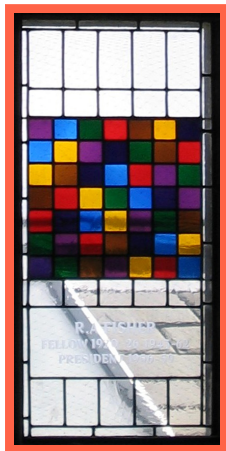
**What is...machine learning in mathematics - part 10?**

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Or: Pattern detection

## Latin squares

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- ▶ Latin square = an  $n$ -by- $n$  array filled with  $n$  different symbols
  - ▶ Rule Each symbols occurs exactly once in each row and column
  - ▶ Symbols = colors, to make it more colorful

## Cayley tables = multiplication tables of groups

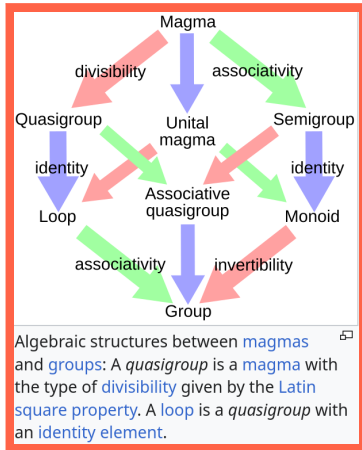
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$\cdot$	1	$x$	$y$	$z$
1	1	$x$	$y$	$z$
$x$	$x$	$y$	$z$	1
$y$	$y$	$z$	1	$x$
$z$	$z$	1	$x$	$y$

$\cdot$	1	$x$	$y$	$z$
1	1	$x$	$y$	$z$
$x$	$x$	1	$z$	$y$
$y$	$y$	$z$	1	$x$
$z$	$z$	$y$	$x$	1

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- ▶ Cayley table = an  $n$ -by- $n$  array filled with  $n$  different colors
  - ▶ Rule Each color occurs exactly once in each row and column
  - ▶ Additional rule = the composition needs to be associative

# Groups $\neq$ Latin squares



- ▶ Latin squares correspond to quasigroups
- ▶ Forgetting the unit, the additional rule encodes associativity
- ▶ Groups are thus a subset of Latin squares

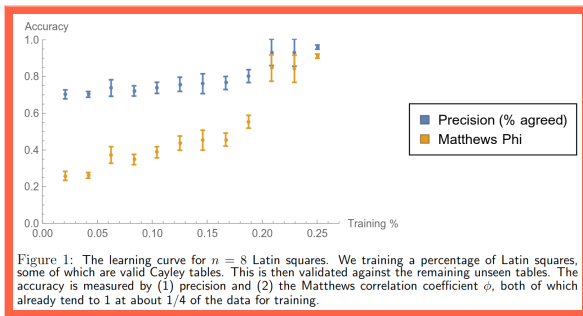
# Enter, the theorem

A (plain) neural network (NN) detected

groups among Latin squares with probability  $\approx 90\%$

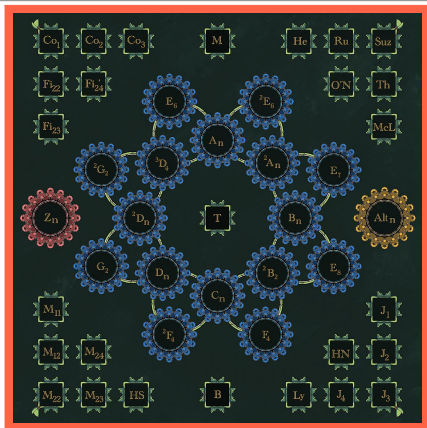
They run this for  $n = 8$  and  $n = 12$

- The NN thus “eyeballed associativity” – remarkable



- **Crucial** The data set is biased (there are way more quasigroups than groups) and they needed to adjust for that

## Here is another example ☺



- ▶ Above The classification of finite simple groups (“elements of group theory”)
- ▶ This classification is one of the most remarkable theorems of the 20th century
- ▶ Fun Another (similar) NN was able to detect simple groups from Cayley tables with probability  $\approx 90\%$

**Thank you for your attention!**

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I hope that was of some help.