Department of Mathematics

April 3, 2023

UNDERGRADUATE MATH SEMINAR

The next math seminar will be

DATE: **THURSDAY, April 6**

Time & 12:30 - Refreshments in Bailey 204

Location: 12:50 – 1:45 Seminar in Bailey 207

Title: Egyptian Fractions

Abstract: A large part of the famous Rhind Papyrus (pictured) from ancient Egypt contains a table that decomposes each of the fractions, 2/5, 2/7, ..., 2/101 as a sum of distinct unit fractions, that is, as a sum of distinct fractions

each having 1 as its numerator. For example,

$$\frac{2}{85} = \frac{1}{51} + \frac{1}{255}$$

Consequently, unit fractions are now often called Egyptian fractions. In this talk, we will explore the decomposition of positive rational numbers m/n < 1 as a sum of Egyptian fractions, touching on questions such as: is such a decomposition always possible? If so,

how might we do so? Are there any preferred decompositions? How might we find these? Time permitting, we will mention some open questions concerning Egyptian fraction decompositions.

HRUMC – a Fantastic Day of Math

A contingent of 11 students and four math faculty spent this past Saturday, April 1, at the Hudson River Undergraduate Mathematics Conference, hosted by Mount Holyoke College. There were over 80 math session talks at the conference for the over 300 conference registrants to choose to attend, including four talks by Union students:

- Jordan An, "Some Different Ways to Prove the • Irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$ "
- Shizhe Li, "Bipartite Intrinsically Knotted Graphs with 21 • Edges"
- Aidan McAuliffe, "Isoperimetric Inequality"
- Mayah Teplitskiy, "Polynomials in F_p[X] Which Commute Under Composition".

In addition to the individual session talks, there was a fascinating keynote address by **Professor Rosa Orellana** from Dartmouth College about some of the work she and her undergraduate students have been doing in graph theory to study the chromatic symmetric function and coloring trees.

> Calculus Help Center: Spring Term Hours Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday: 7:30-10:00pm Sorum House Seminar Room





The chromatic symmetric function

Example: The proper colorings of $G = \longrightarrow$ with 3 colors an 200 200 200 200

If $x_1 = \text{red}$, $x_2 = \text{blue}$ and $x_3 = \text{green}$, then

100 100 100 100 $4x_1x_2^2x_3$

200 200 200 200 4x1x2x3

 $\mathbf{X}_G(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 4x_1^2 x_2 x_3 + 4x_1 x_2^2 x_3 + 4x_1 x_2 x_3^2$

X_G(x) is a symmetric polynomial in x = (x₁, x₂,...) of degree the number of vertices of G.

(2) For any positive integer k. We have X_G(1,...,1,0,...) = χ_G(k) (here we had k 1's and all other variables 0).

 $4x_1^2x_2x_3$



Professor Paul Friedman