ÚJ SZÉCHENYI TERV

Doctoral School of Mathematics and Computer Science

Stochastic Days in Szeged

26.07.2012.

My collaboration with András: mathematical and human excerpts

Domokos Szász

(Budapest University of Technology and Economics)

MAGYARORSZÁG MEGÚJUL

A projekt az Európai Unió támogatásával, az Európai Szociális Alap társfinanszírozásával valósul meg.

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Mathematical and human excerpts

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Budapest University of Technology

András is 70

Szeged, 2013, July 26

1969-70, Moscow: Acquaintence with András

The Hungarian gang: András, Mályusz, Szemerédi and other grads and undergrads.

Late night walks in the woods around Lomonosov University.

Exchanging ideas what we had heard, learnt, and also about everything, in general.

Great concerts.

Playing the recorder: Bach, Schubert, Mozart, Bartók, Haydn, etc.

A moment: Mályusz writing the notes of Iván Szenes's "Kislány a zongoránál" (Winner of Dance Song Festival, 1968) onto the door of garderobe of my room, and by Mályusz himself directing our blockflöte duo: alto and soprano.

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HEAT CONDUCTION

- ZW, 1984. RWwIS II: First-hitting probabilities (spectral theory of matrix polynomials) (KSz)
- ZW, 1986, RWwIS III: Stationary probabilities (KSSz!)
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  A semi-phenomenological model à la Eckmann-Young and Lin-Young

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BILLIARDS (Entering into the mystery of the theory)

N. B.: 1987, Chernov-Sinai: Fundamental theorem for semi-dispersing billiards

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Highly intellectual and cultured, absolutely cosmopolitan, most clearly and originally thinking and living, enthusiastic and warm personality.

Strong influence on all he has contact with.

Impressionists (Vienna, Spanische Reiterschule: Renoir)

Schnittke, Janacek

Musil: The Man without Qualities (1930-42).

. . . man erhält eine stationäre Reihe oder eine **Verteilungsfunktion**, man berechnet das Mass der Schwankung, die **mittlere Abweichung**, das Mass der Abweichung von einem beliebigen Wert, **den Zentralwert**, den Normalwert, den Durchschnittswert, **die Dispersion** und so weiter und untersucht mit allen solchen Begriffen das gegebene Vorkommen.

Sie kennen sicher diese Beispiele aus irgendeiner Vorlesung über Gesellschaftslehre. Etwa **die Statistik der Ehescheidungen in Amerika**. Oder **das Verhältnis zwischen Knaben- und Mädchengeburten**, das ja eine der konstantesten Verhältniszahlen ist.

Man nennt das etwas schleierhaft **das Gesetz der großen Zahlen**. Ich mache Ihnen einen Vorschlag, Gerda. Nehmen wir an, dass es im Moralischen genau so zugehe wie **in der kinetischen Gastheorie**: alles fliegt regellos durcheinander, jedes macht, was es will, aber wenn man berechnet, was sozusagen keinen Grund hat, daraus zu entstehen, so ist es gerade das, was wirklich entsteht!

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