



LambdaConf, 7 May 2024

# Generic Glyphs Different Domains

*Josh David*

*Dyalog*

# Glyphs

+ - × ÷ \* ⊕ ☒ ○ ! ? | [ [ ⊥ ⊤ ⊖ ⊕ = ≠ ≤ < > ≥ ≡ ≠ ∨ ∧ ã ã ↑ ↓ ⊂ ⊃ ⊆ □ Δ Ψ ι ζ ε ε ∪ ∩  
~ / \ / \ , ; ρ φ θ φ " " \* . ° ö ö @ □ □ : □ □ □ □ I ⊕ ⊗ ⊙ ⊙ → ω α ∇ & ← ⁻ θ



# Glyphs

Arithmetic	$+$	$-$	$\times$	$\div$	$ $	
Comparisons	$<$	$\leq$	$=$	$\neq$	$\geq$	$>$
Set Operations	$\cap$	$\cup$	$\sim$	$\in$		
Logic	$\wedge$	$\vee$	$\tilde{\wedge}$	$\tilde{\vee}$	$\sim$	

$\phi$   $\emptyset$   $\ominus$   $\equiv$   $\neq$   $\Psi$   $\Delta$   $\perp$   $\Gamma$   $\lfloor$

$\subset$   $\supset$   $\uparrow$   $\downarrow$   $\Psi$   $\Delta$   $\perp$   $\top$   $\Gamma$   $\lfloor$

# Symbols

Play three notes with frequencies of 130.81, 155.56, and 196 Hertz



# TwoSum

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
class Solution {
    public int[] twoSum(int[] nums, int target) {
        Map<Integer, Integer> numToIndex = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
            if (numToIndex.containsKey(target - nums[i])) {
                return new int[] {numToIndex.get(target - nums[i]), i};
            }
            numToIndex.put(nums[i], i);
        }
        return new int[] {};
    }
}
```



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    }
}
```

Generic Glyphs, Different Domains



# Notation: Math vs APL

$$a \ b$$

$$a \times b$$

$$\frac{x}{y}$$

$$x \div y$$

$$e^x$$

$$*x$$

$$\sqrt[2]{x}$$

$$x * \div 2$$

$$\log_b a$$

$$b \oplus a$$

$$f \ g \ x$$

$$f \ g \ x$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} 2n$$

$$+ / 2 \times \iota 100$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{100} 2n$$

$$\times / 2 \times \iota 100$$



1 2 3  
1 2 3



$\phi$  1 2 3

3 2 1

0  $\phi$  1 2 3

3 2 1

1  $\phi$  1 2 3

2 3 1

$^{-1} \phi 1 2 3$

3 1 2



φ 1 2 3

3 2 1

φ 'colorado estes park'

krap setse odaroloc



$\phi$  13

3 2 1



2 3 ρ ι 6

1 2 3

4 5 6

m

1 2 3

4 5 6

m ← 2 3 ρ ι 6



$\phi$  m

3 2 1

6 5 4

m ← 2 3 ρ ι 6

⊖ m

m ← 2 3 ρ ι 6

4 5 6

1 2 3

# Polymorphism

- ◆ Rank
- ◆ Type
- ◆ Domain



# Evolution via Industrial use

We believe that the design of APL was also affected in important respects by a number of procedures and circumstances. Firstly, from its inception APL has been developed by *using* it in a succession of areas. This emphasis on application clearly favors practicality and simplicity. The treatment of many different areas fostered generalization ...

— Falkoff and Iverson, *The Design of APL*, 1973



# Matrix Product

3 investors at 4 locations over 5 years

	G	B	E	A
Investor 1	.50	.10	.20	.30
Investor 2	.20	.60	.40	.30
Investor 3	.30	.30	.40	.40

% Invested

+ . ×

90	113	104	125	176
164	182	186	249	396
116	155	170	226	348

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Greece	120	100	40	20	0
Brazil	200	150	100	120	200
Egypt	50	120	220	350	600
Argentina	0	80	100	110	120

\$ MM





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$$.50 \times 120$$

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# Quantum Computing

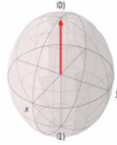
## Creating and manipulating qubits

a ← q0

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Squared root of the probability of qubit being in ground state

X



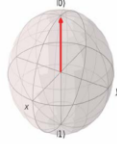
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b ← q1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Squared root of the probability of qubit being in excited state

H



$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Creating and manipulating qubits

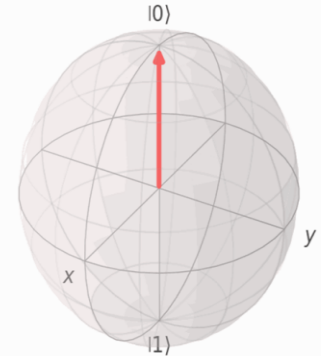
H + . x a

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071067812 \\ 0.7071067812 \end{bmatrix}$$

H + . x b

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7071067812 \\ -0.7071067812 \end{bmatrix}$$

Notice the difference in sign. This indicates a difference in phase of the qubit not in the magnitude

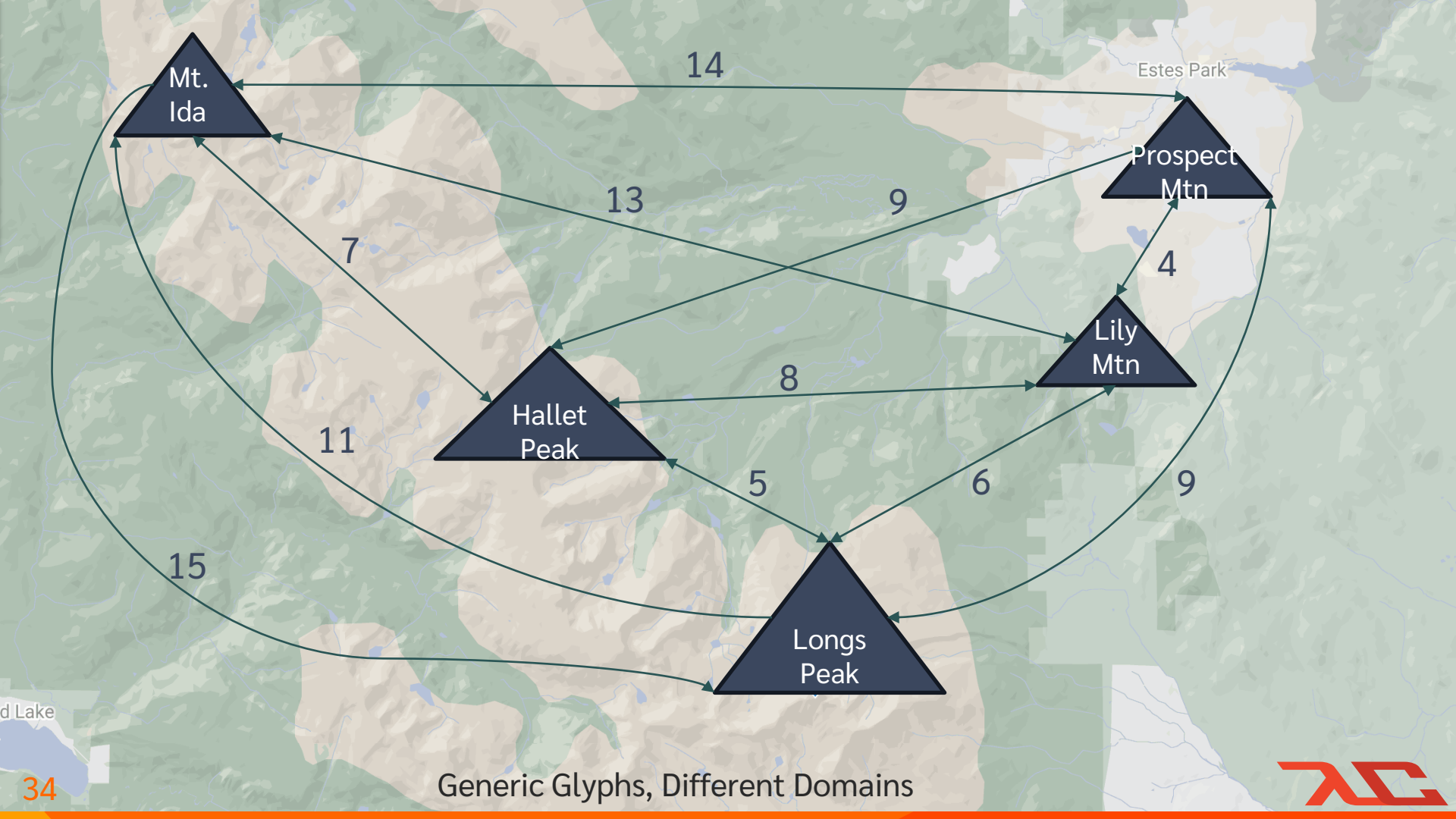


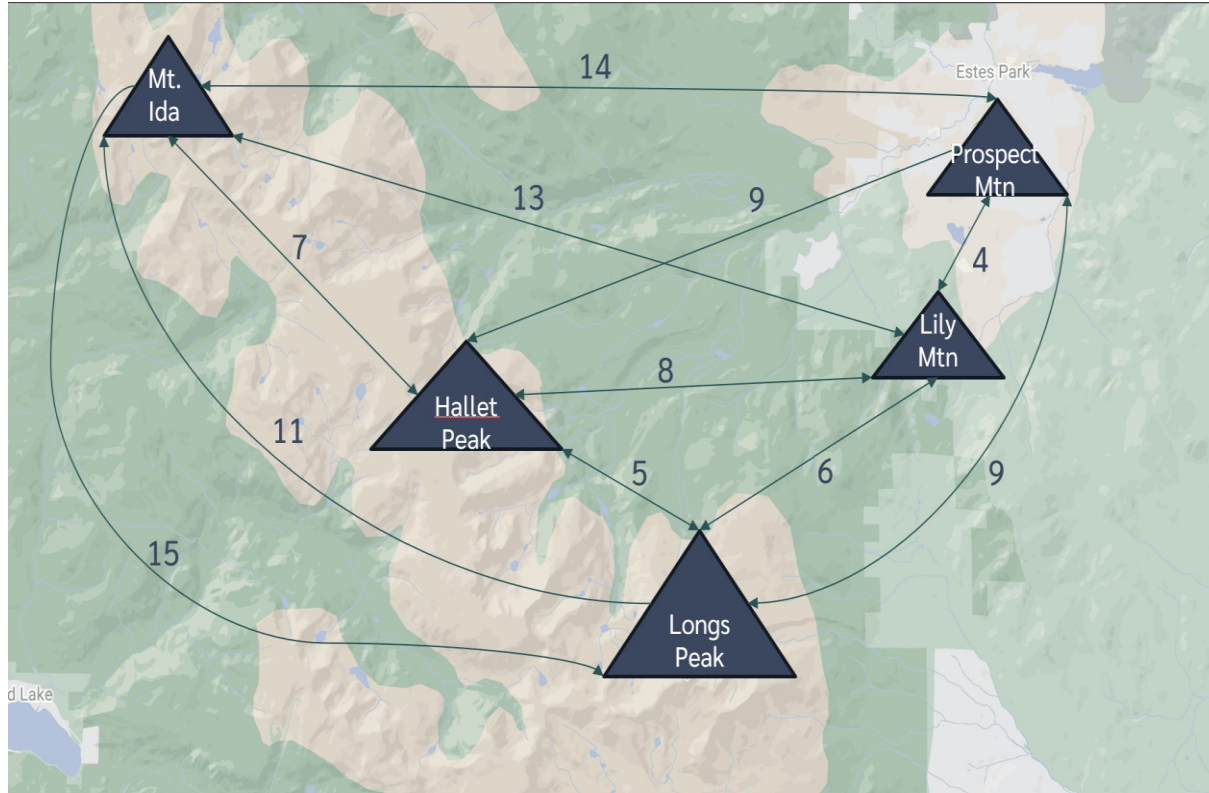
# quAPL

“...we demonstrate how features provided by APL, such as native support of complex numbers and matrix operations, naturally capture quantum operations while bringing a less cluttered syntax that encodes and encapsulates the linear character of quantum circuit execution...”

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10313845>



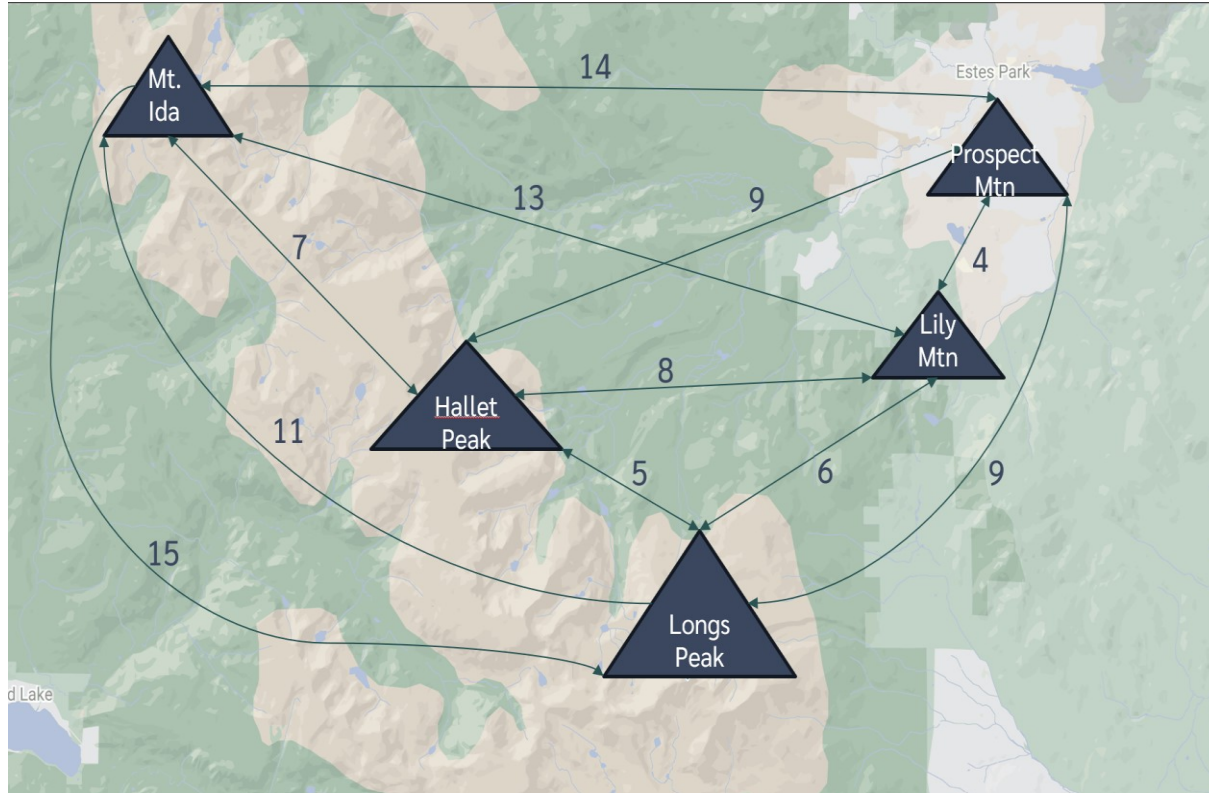




	Ida	Prospect	Hallet	Lily	Longs
Ida	0	14	7	13	15
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Hallet	7	9	0	8	5
Lily	13	3	8	0	6
Longs	11	9	5	6	0

	m   . +m				
0	14	7	13	12	
14	0	9	3	9	
7	9	0	8	5	
13	3	8	0	6	
11	9	5	6	0	

Shortest distance through one stop?

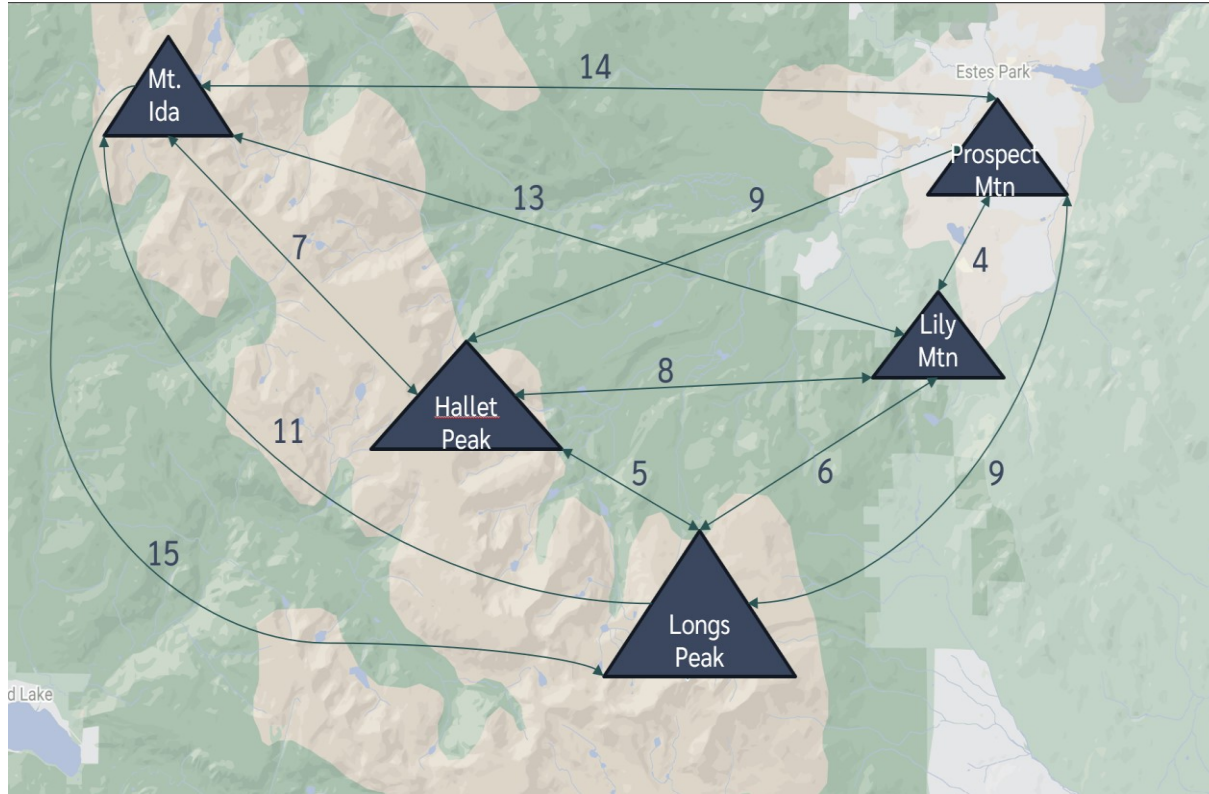


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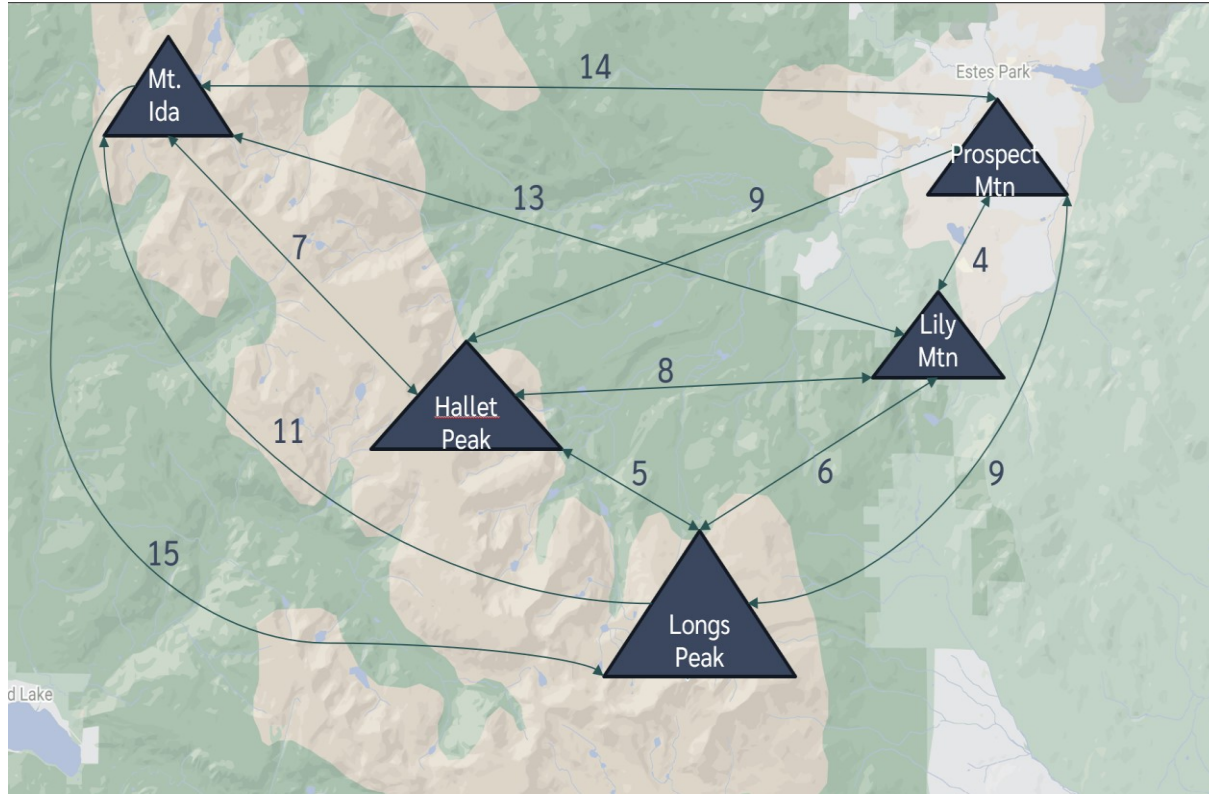
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0  
14  
7  
13  
15

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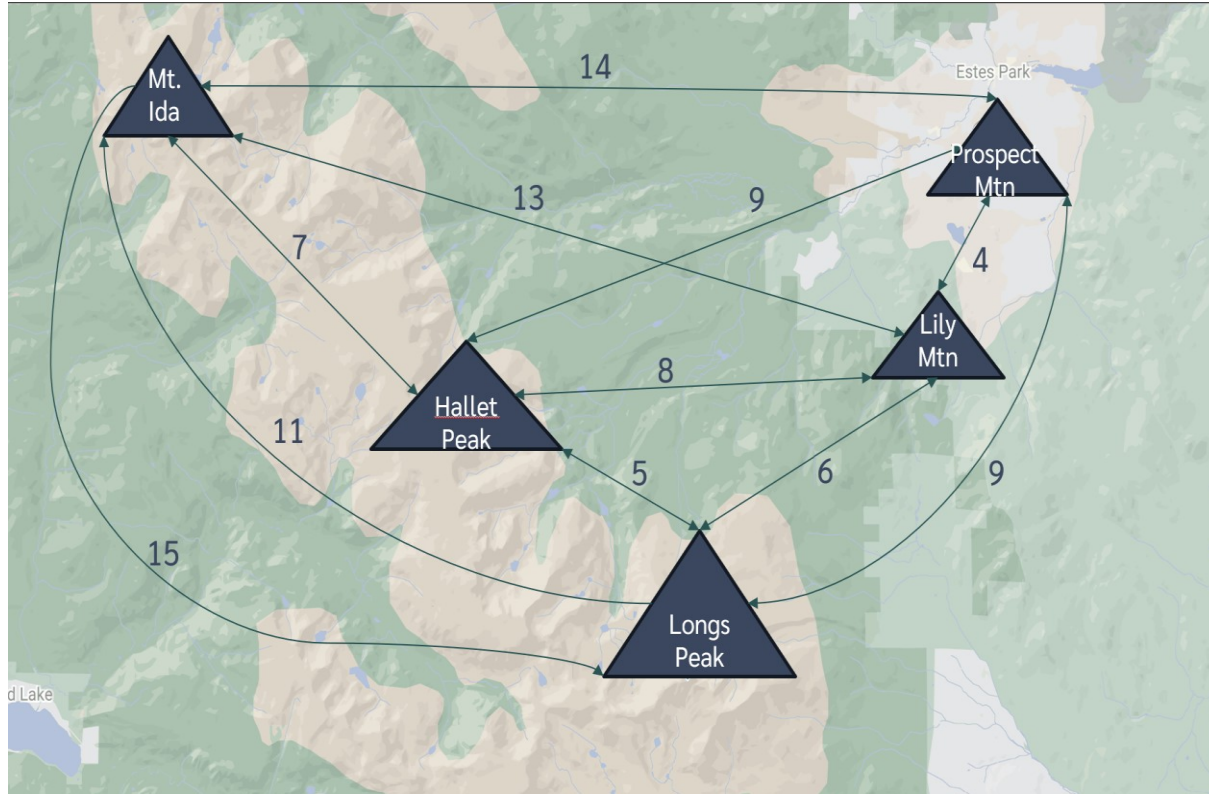
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0	15
14	9
<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
13	6
15	0

Shortest distance through one stop?





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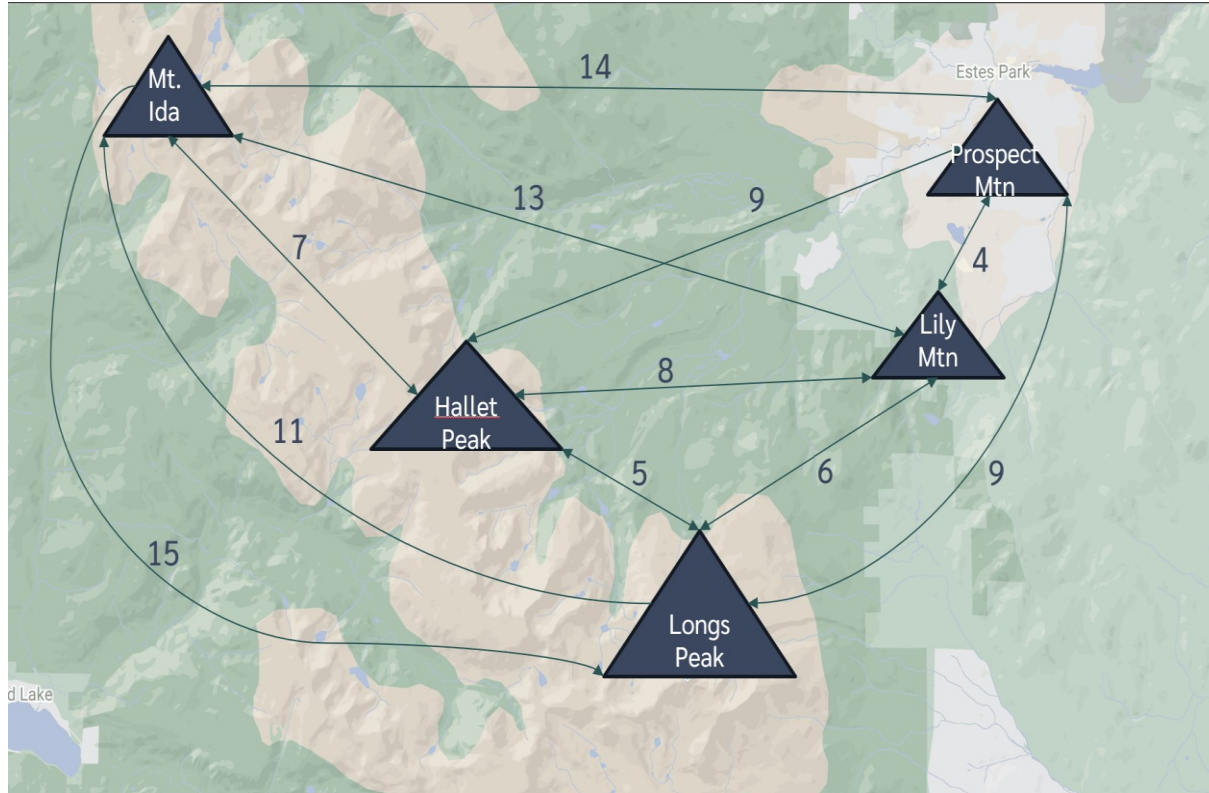
	m   . +m				
0	14	7	13	<b>12</b>	
14	0	9	3	9	
7	9	0	8	5	
13	3	8	0	6	
11	9	5	6	0	

15  
23  
**12**  
19  
15

Shortest distance through one stop?



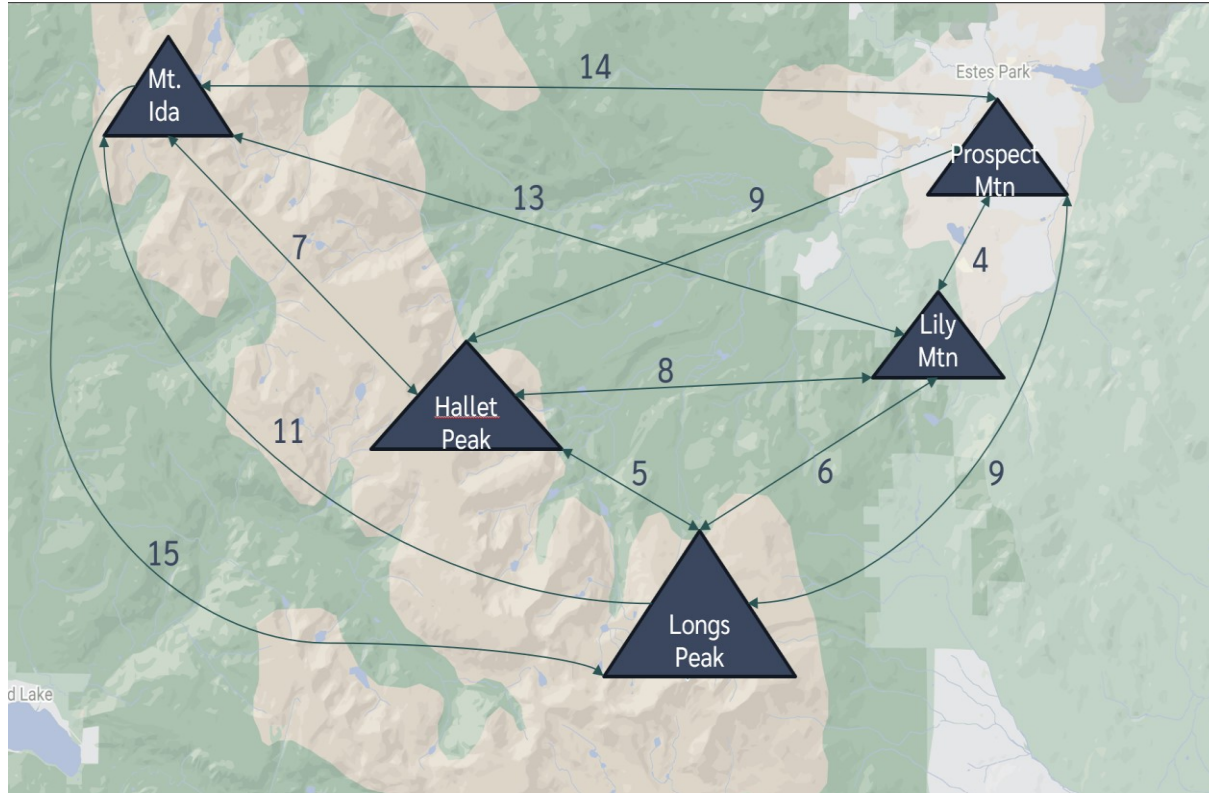




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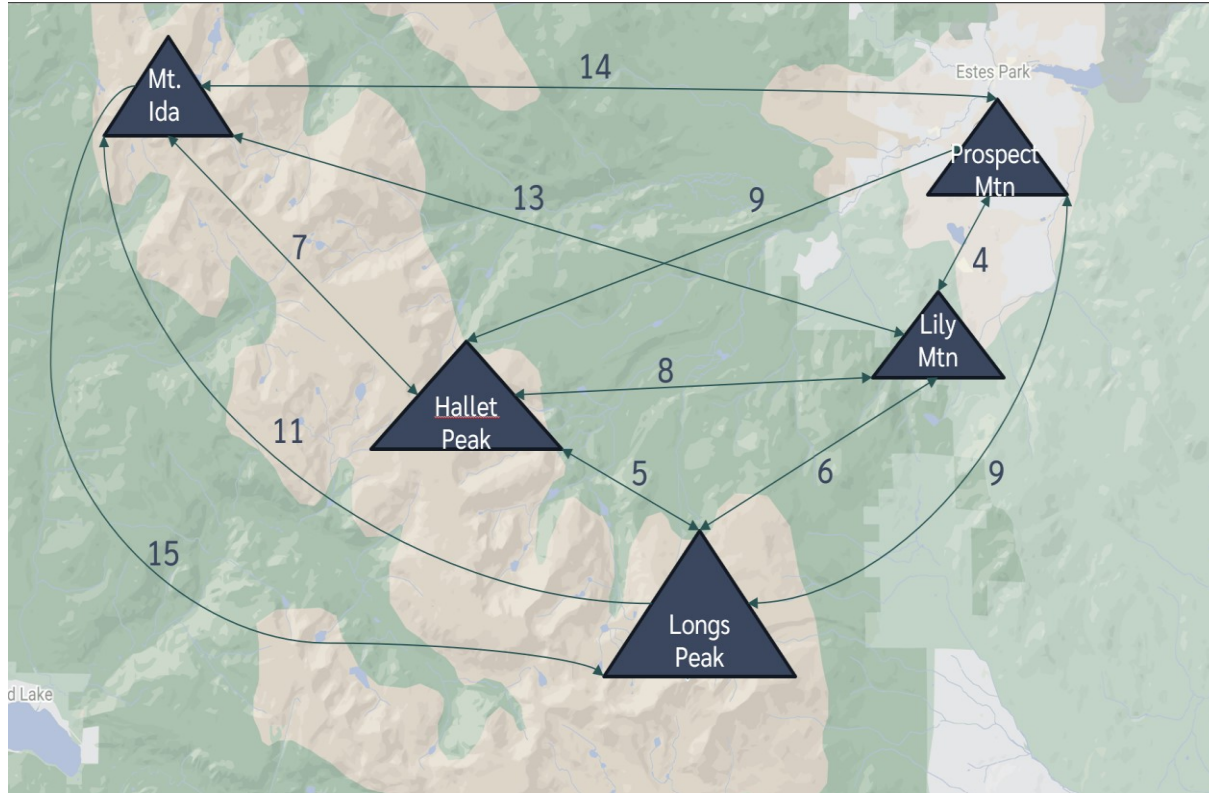
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	m   . + m				
28	24	23	21	23	
20	28	21	27	29	
23	21	18	20	22	
17	27	20	26	28	
23	25	18	24	26	

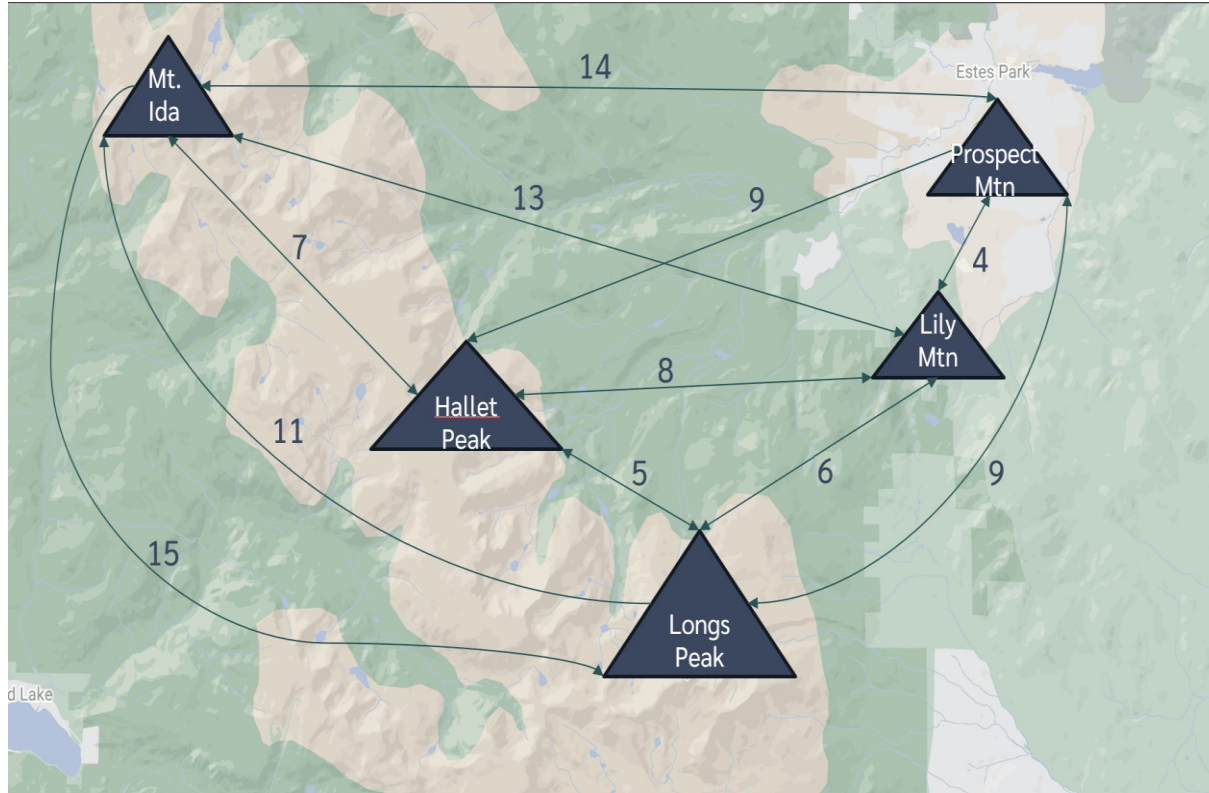
Longest distance through one stop?



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Longs	11	9	5	6	0

	m	+	m	+	m
38	42	35	41	43	
42	38	37	35	37	
35	37	30	36	38	
41	37	36	34	36	
39	37	34	36	38	

Longest distance through two stops?

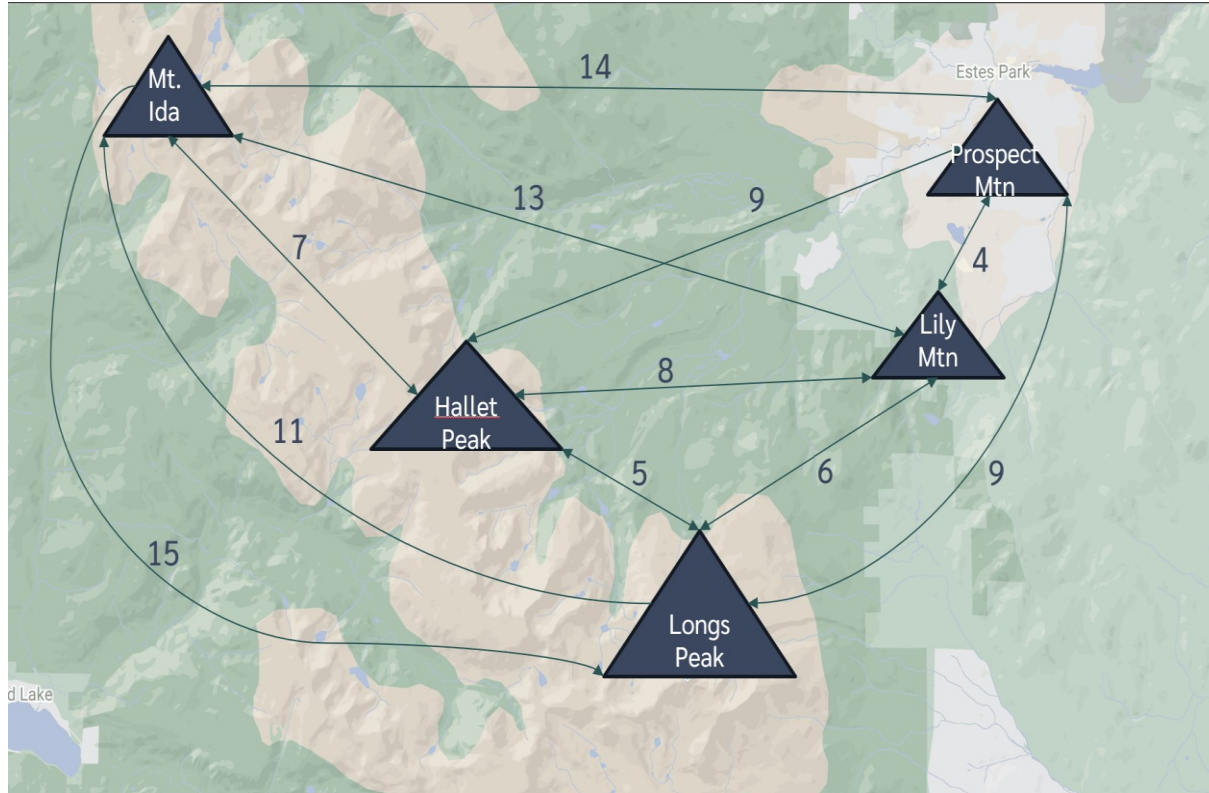


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Longs	11	9	5	6	0

	m[ . + (*2)m				
38	42	35	41	43	
42	38	37	35	37	
35	37	30	36	38	
41	37	36	34	36	
39	37	34	36	38	

Longest distance through two stops?



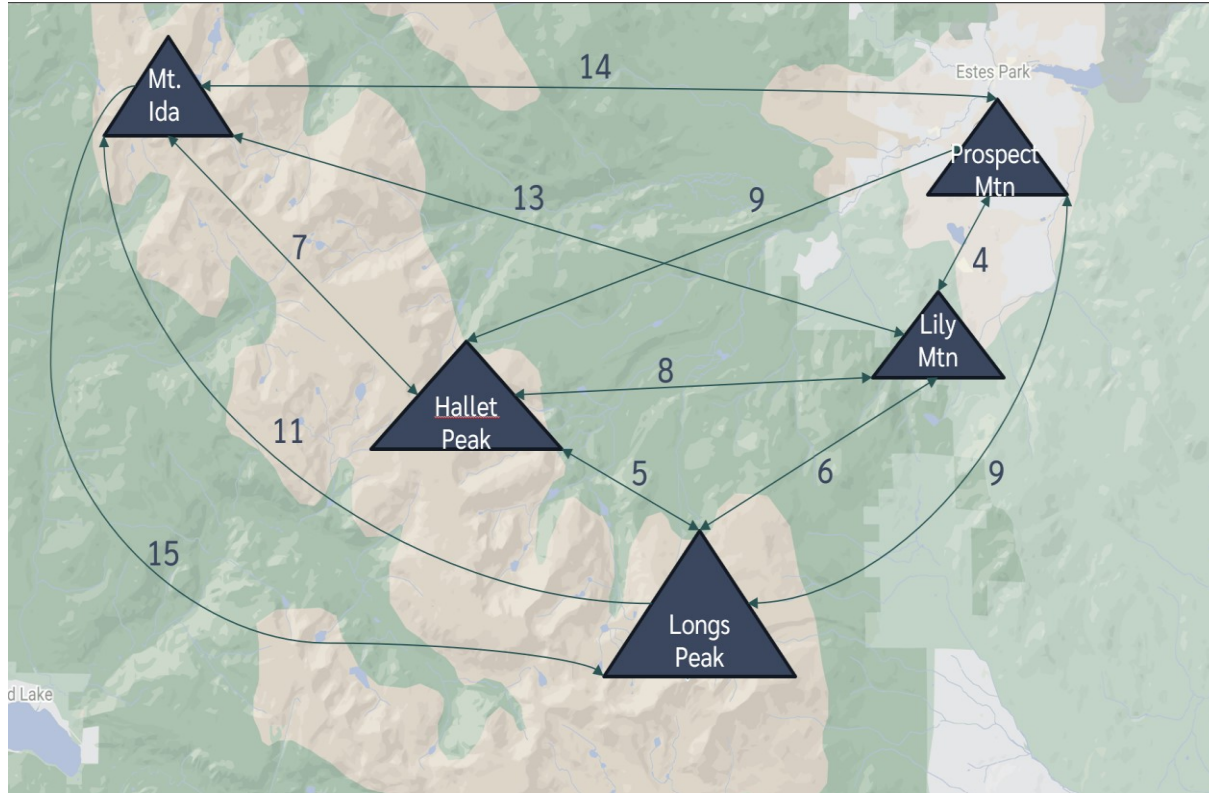


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Longs	11	9	5	6	0

m[ . + (\*3)m

56	52	51	51	53
52	56	49	55	57
51	49	46	48	50
51	55	48	54	56
51	53	46	52	54

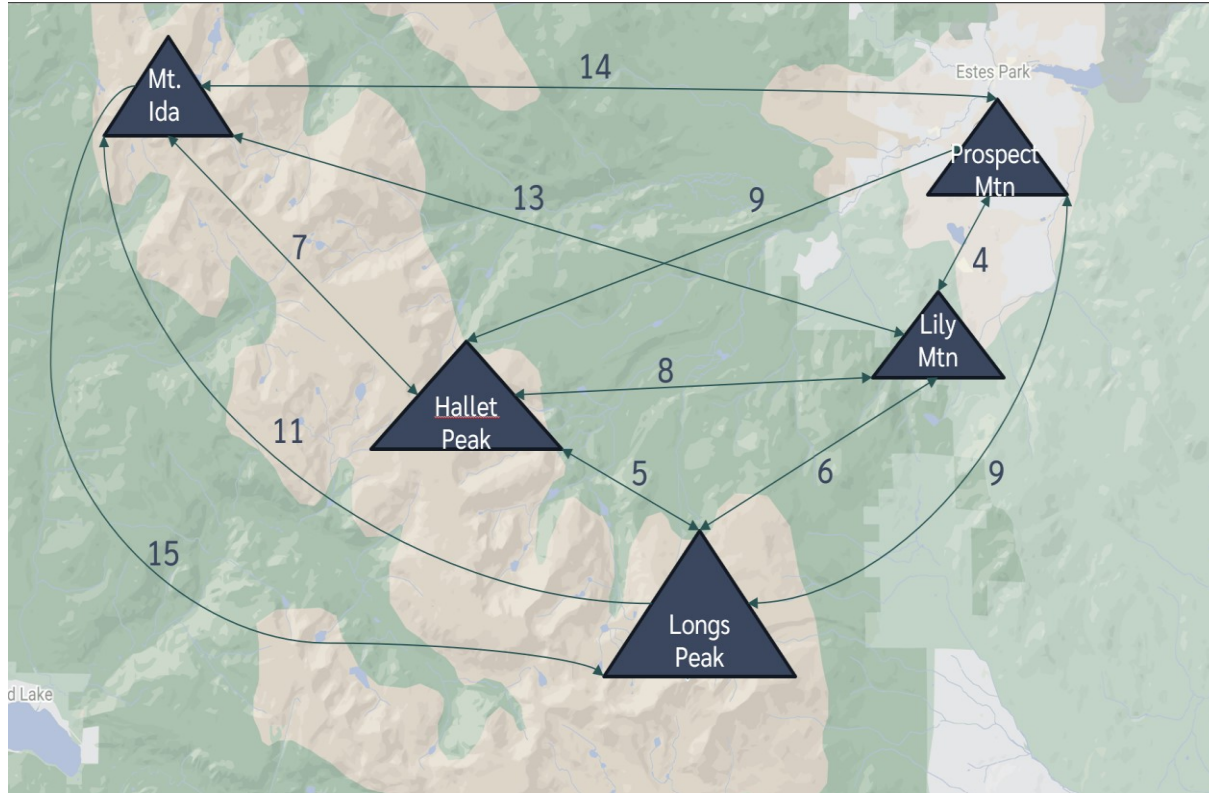
Longest distance through three stops?



	Ida	Prospect	Hallet	Lily	Longs
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Hallet	7	9	0	8	5
Lily	13	3	8	0	6
Longs	11	9	5	6	0

	m [ . + (*1) m				
Ida	28	24	23	21	23
Prospect	20	28	21	27	29
Hallet	23	21	18	20	22
Lily	17	27	20	26	28
Longs	23	25	18	24	26

Longest distance through one stop?



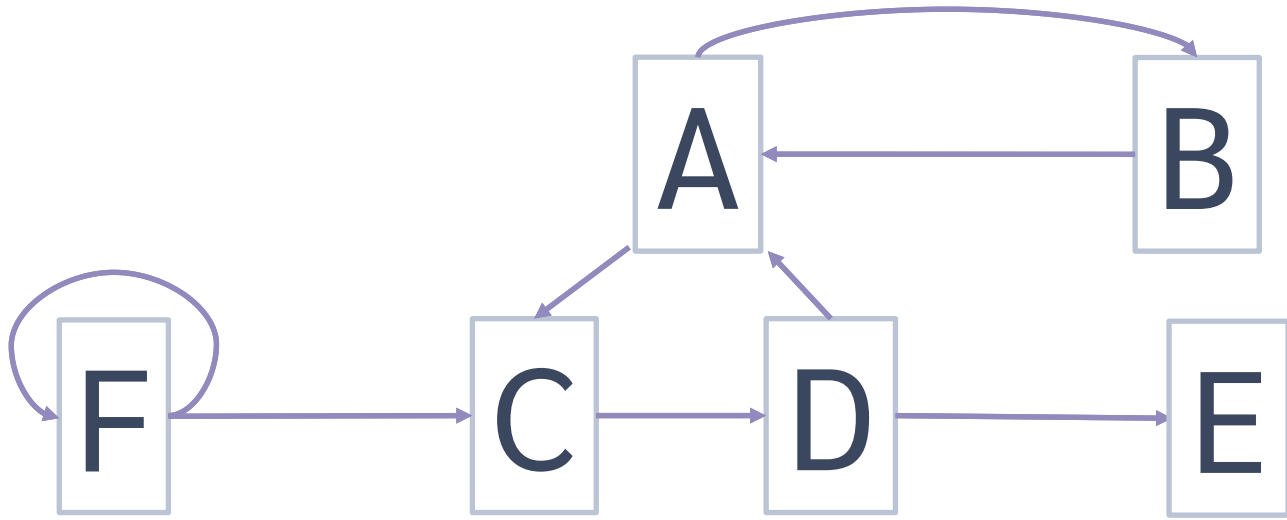
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m[ . + (\*0)m

0	14	7	13	15
14	0	9	3	9
7	9	0	8	5
13	3	8	0	6
11	9	5	6	0

Longest distance through no stops?

# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]

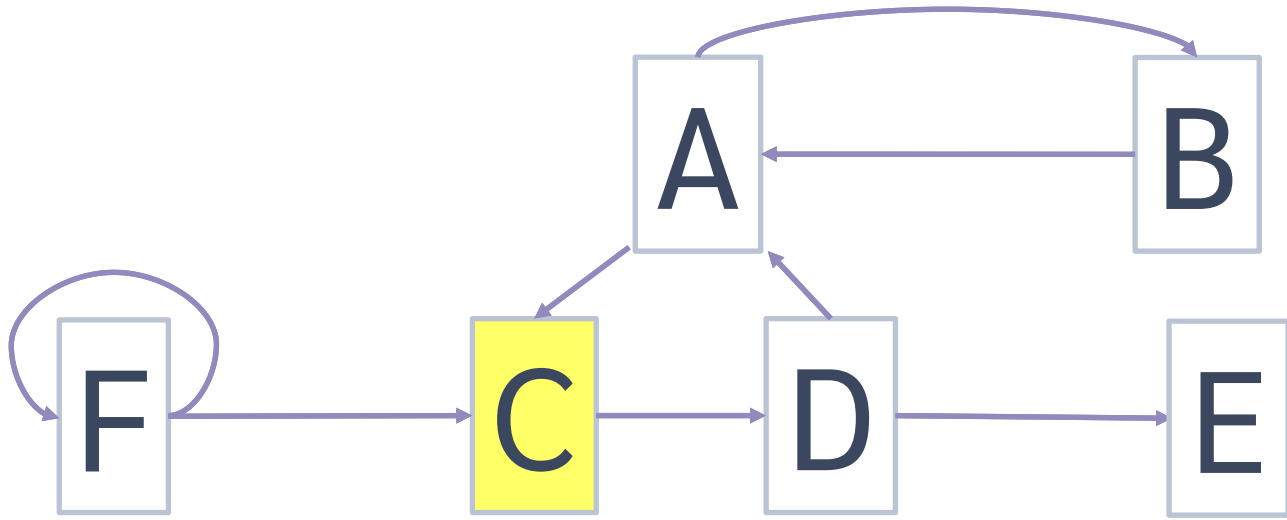


	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1





# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



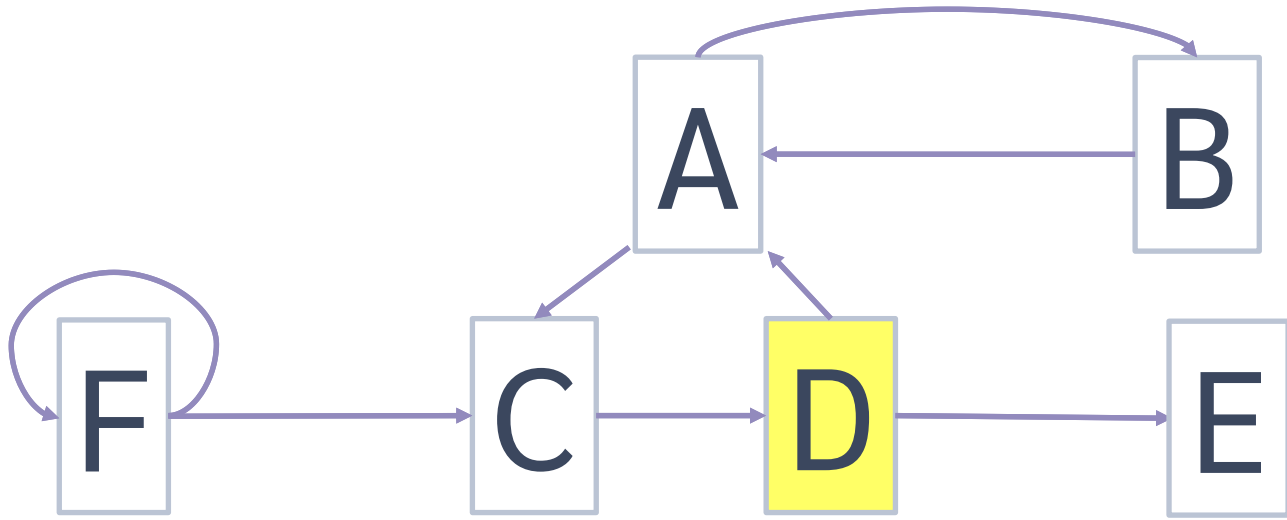
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

$$s \leftarrow -2\phi 6 \uparrow 1$$

$$0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0$$



# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



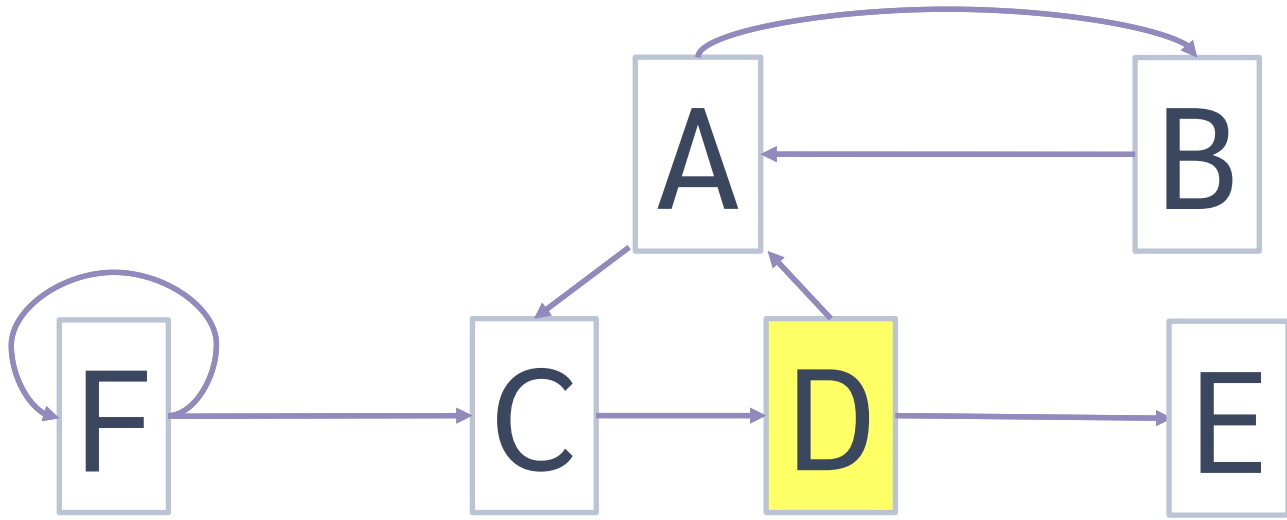
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

	m	v	^	s
	0	0	1	0
A B C D E F				

	$s \leftarrow -2\phi 6 \uparrow 1$
	0 0 1 0 0 0



# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



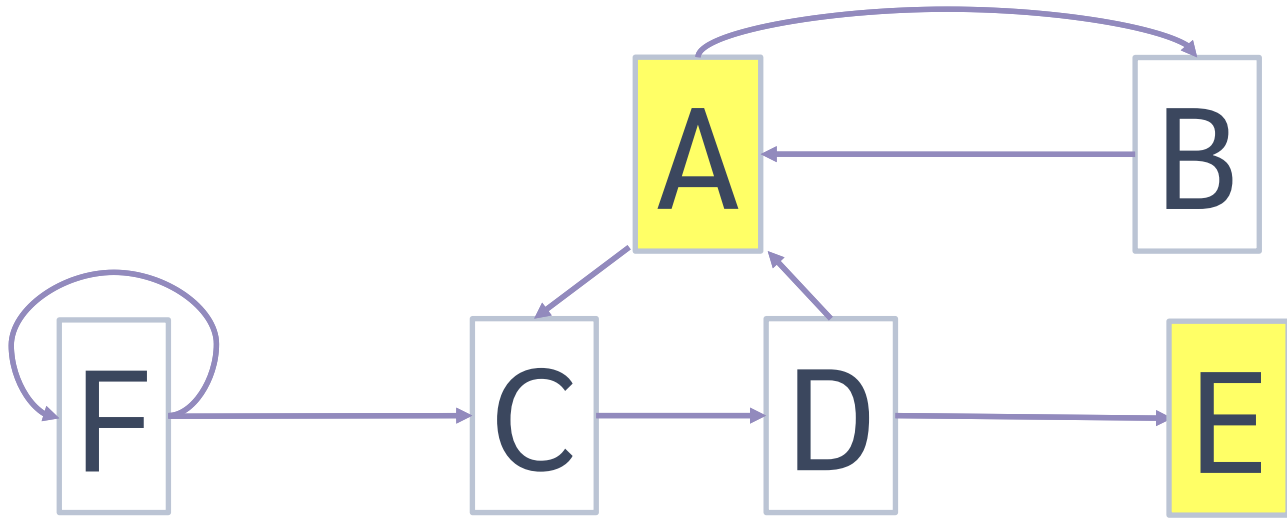
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

$m \ v \cdot \wedge (*1) \ s$   
 0 0 0 1 0 0  
 A B C D E F

$s \leftarrow -2\phi 6 \uparrow 1$   
 0 0 1 0 0 0



# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



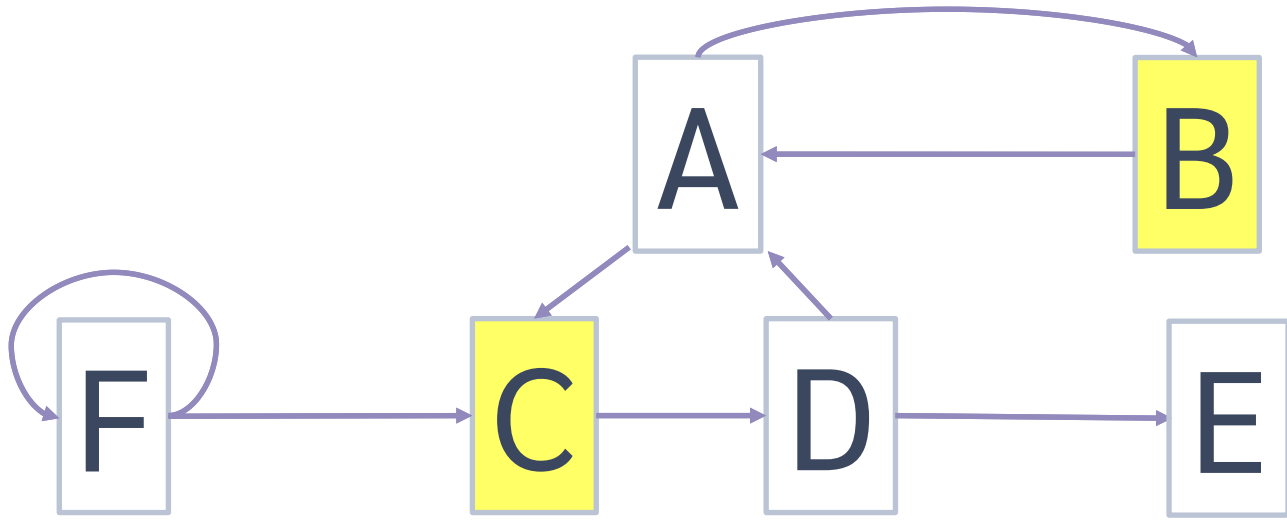
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

$m \vee \wedge (*2) s$   
 1 0 0 0 1 0  
 A B C D E F

$s \leftarrow -2\phi 6 \uparrow 1$   
 0 0 1 0 0 0



# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

m v.^(\*)3) s

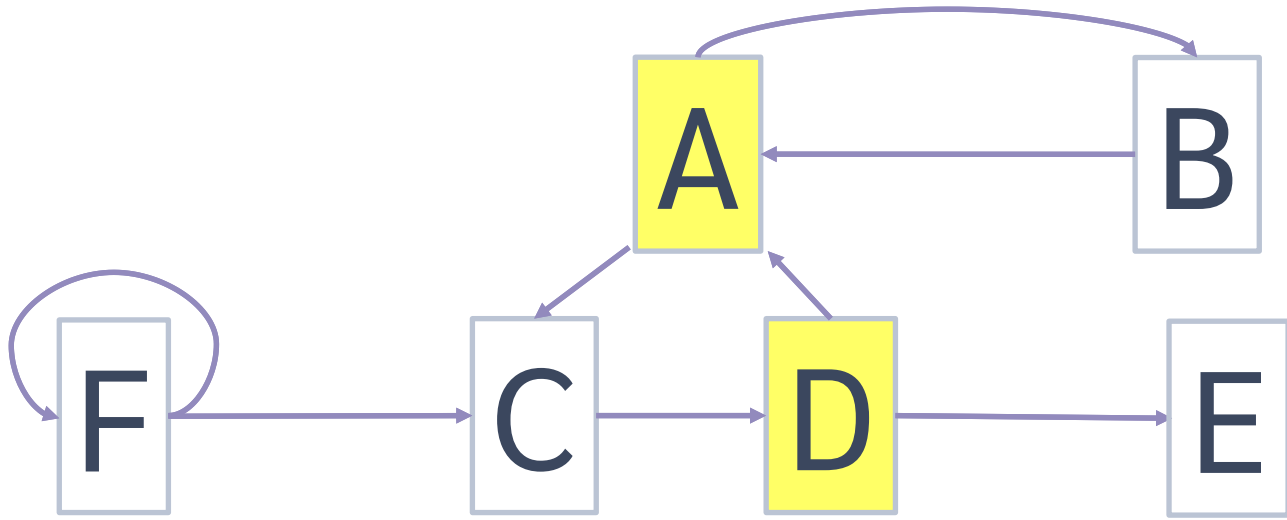
0	1	1	0	0	0
A	B	C	D	E	F

s ← -2φ6↑1

0 0 1 0 0 0



# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



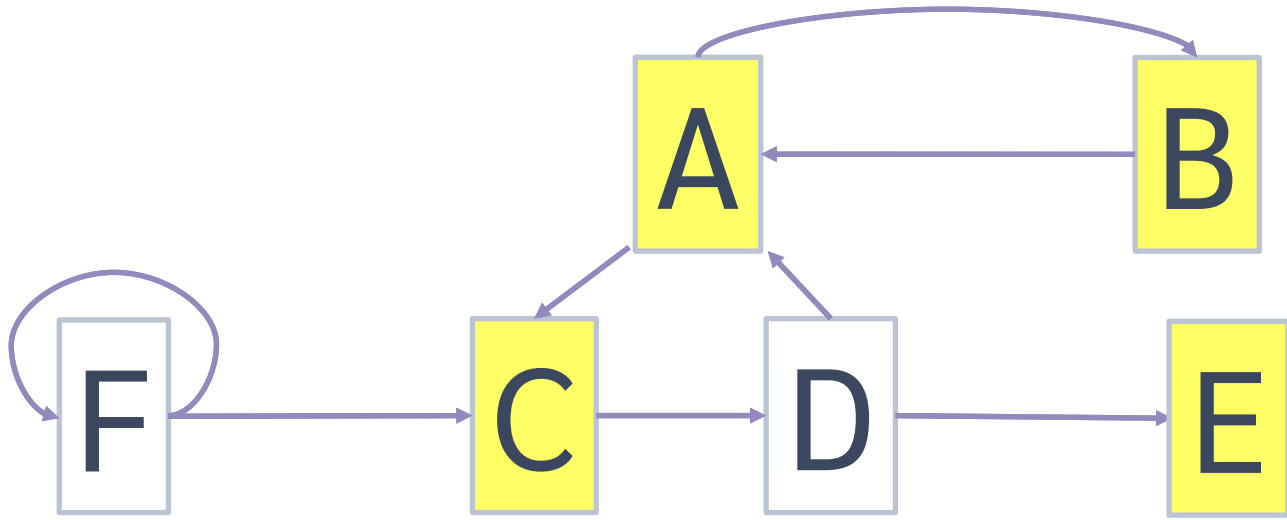
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

$m \vee \wedge (*4) s$   
 1 0 0 1 0 0  
 A B C D E F

$s \leftarrow -2\phi 6 \uparrow 1$   
 0 0 1 0 0 0



# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

m v . ^ (\*5) s

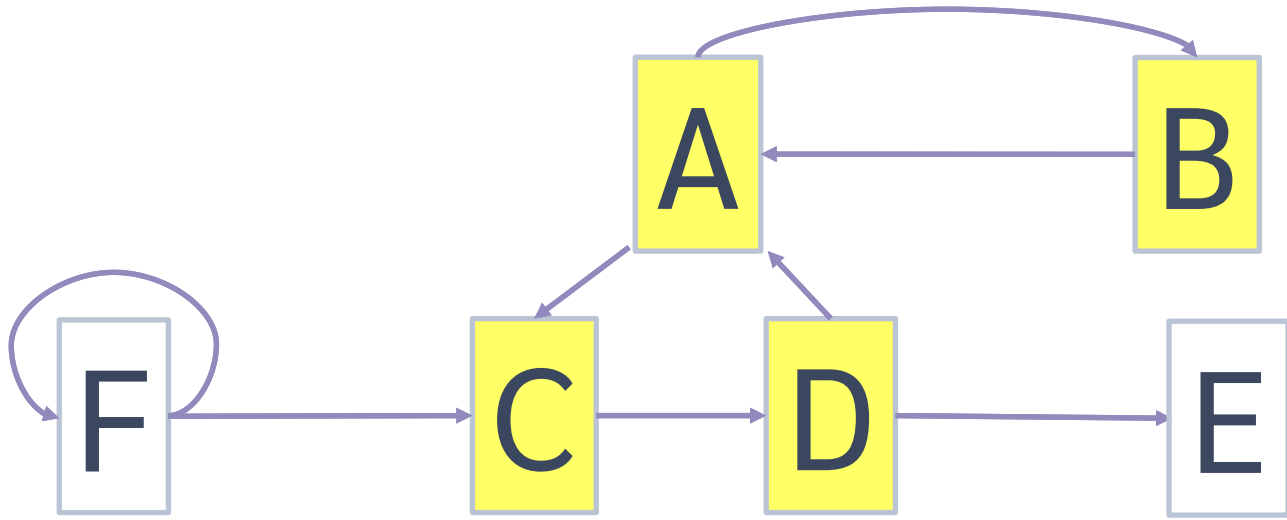
1	1	1	0	1	0
A	B	C	D	E	F

$s \leftarrow -2\phi_6 \uparrow 1$

0 0 1 0 0 0



# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

m v.^(\*)6) s

1	1	1	1	0	0
A	B	C	D	E	F

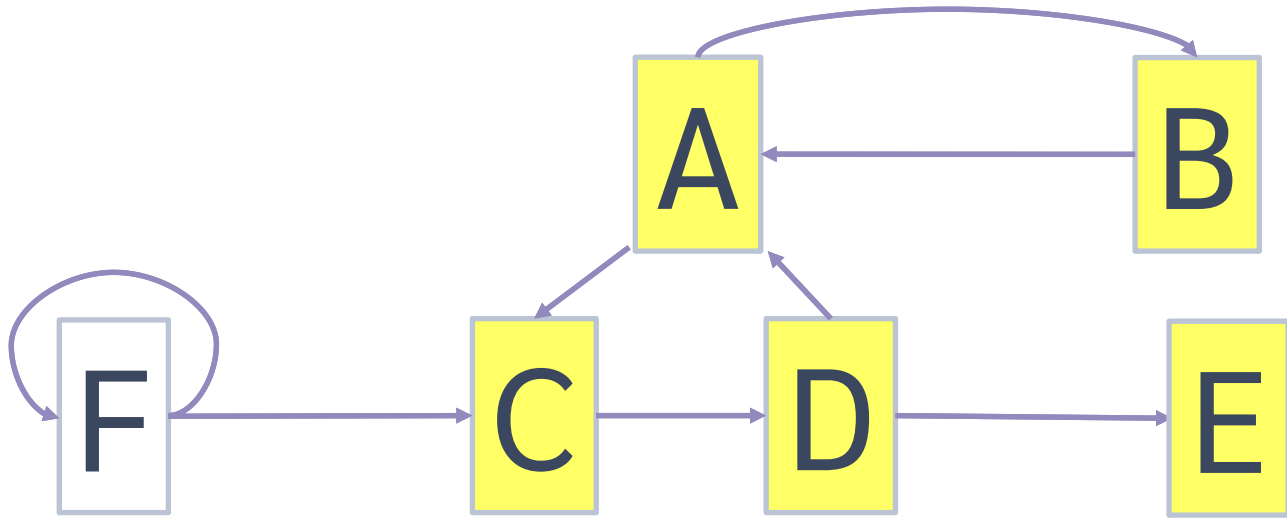
$s \leftarrow -2\phi 6 \uparrow 1$

0 0 1 0 0 0





# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]



	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

m v.^(\*)7) s

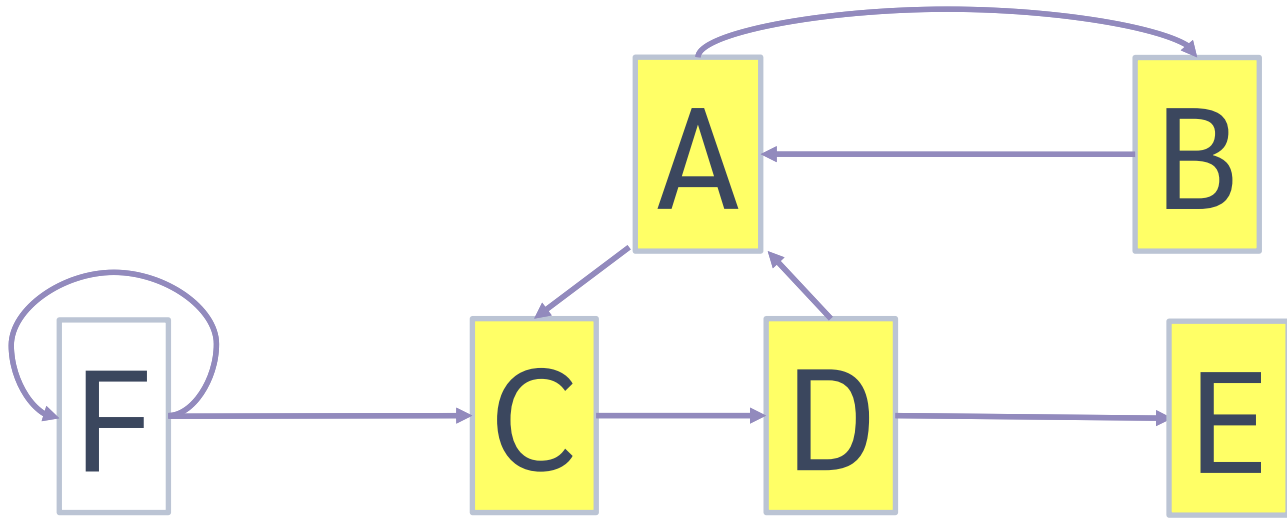
1	1	1	1	1	0
A	B	C	D	E	F

$s \leftarrow -2\phi 6 \uparrow 1$

0 0 1 0 0 0



# Inner Product [Electrical Engineering]

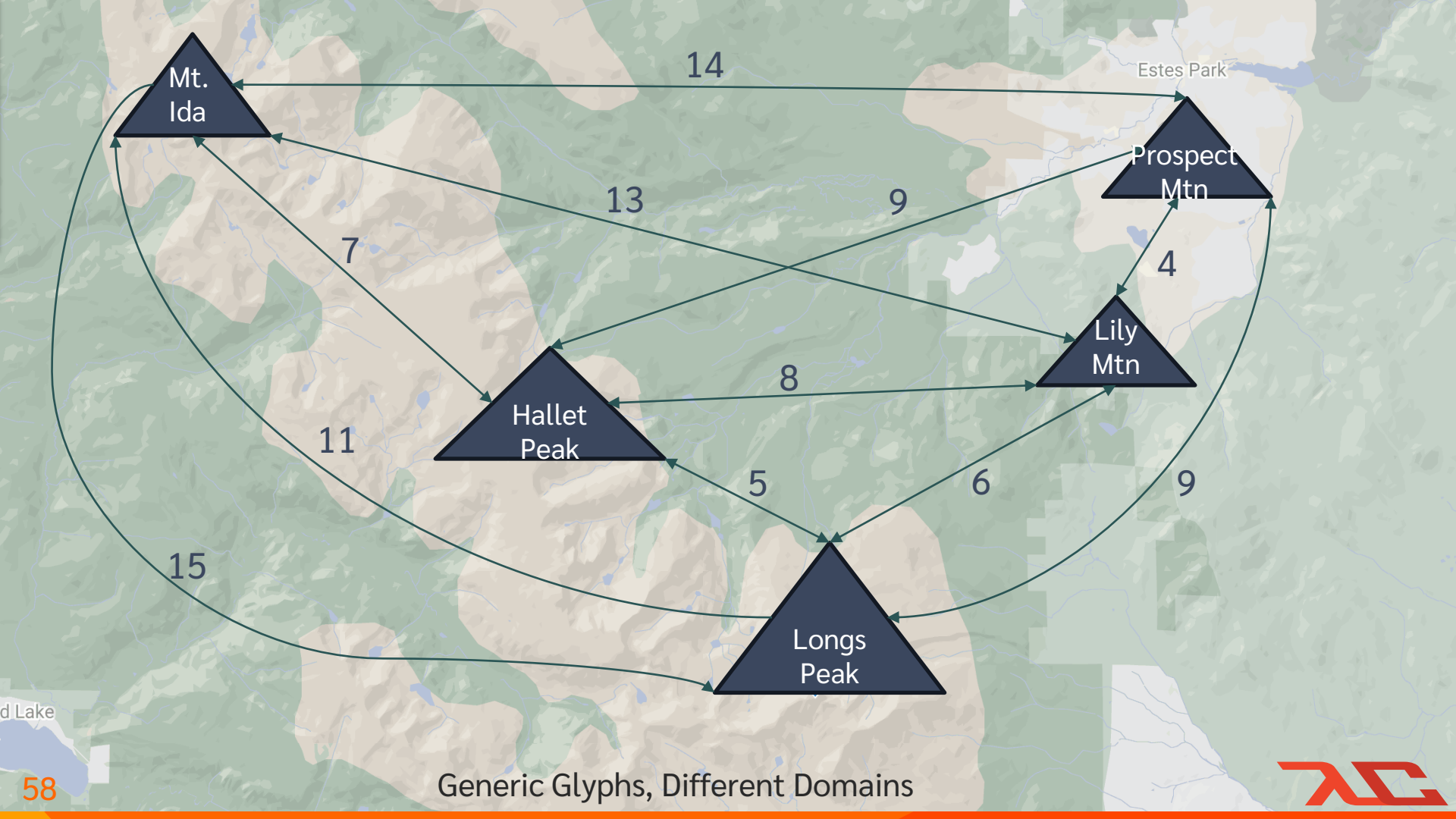


	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	0	1	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

	m	v	^	(*)	≡	s
	1	1	1	1	1	0
A	B	C	D	E	F	

$s \leftarrow -2\phi 6 \uparrow 1$   
 0 0 1 0 0 0





Mt. Ida

Estes Park  
Prospect Mtn

Lily Mtn

Hallet Peak

Longs Peak

14

13

9

4

7

8

11

5

6

9

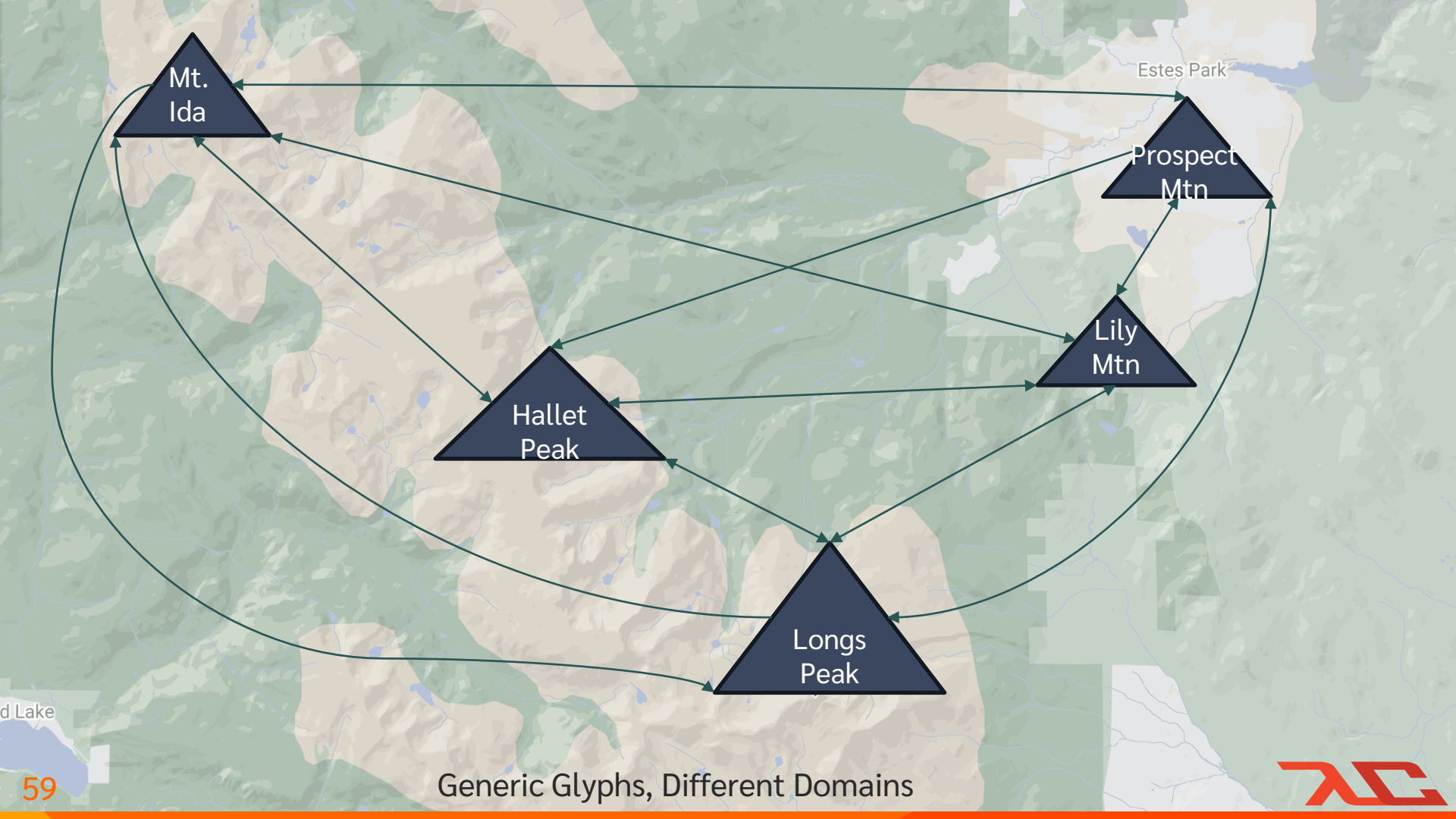
15

d Lake

58

Generic Glyphs, Different Domains





Mt.  
Ida

Estes Park

Prospect  
Mtn

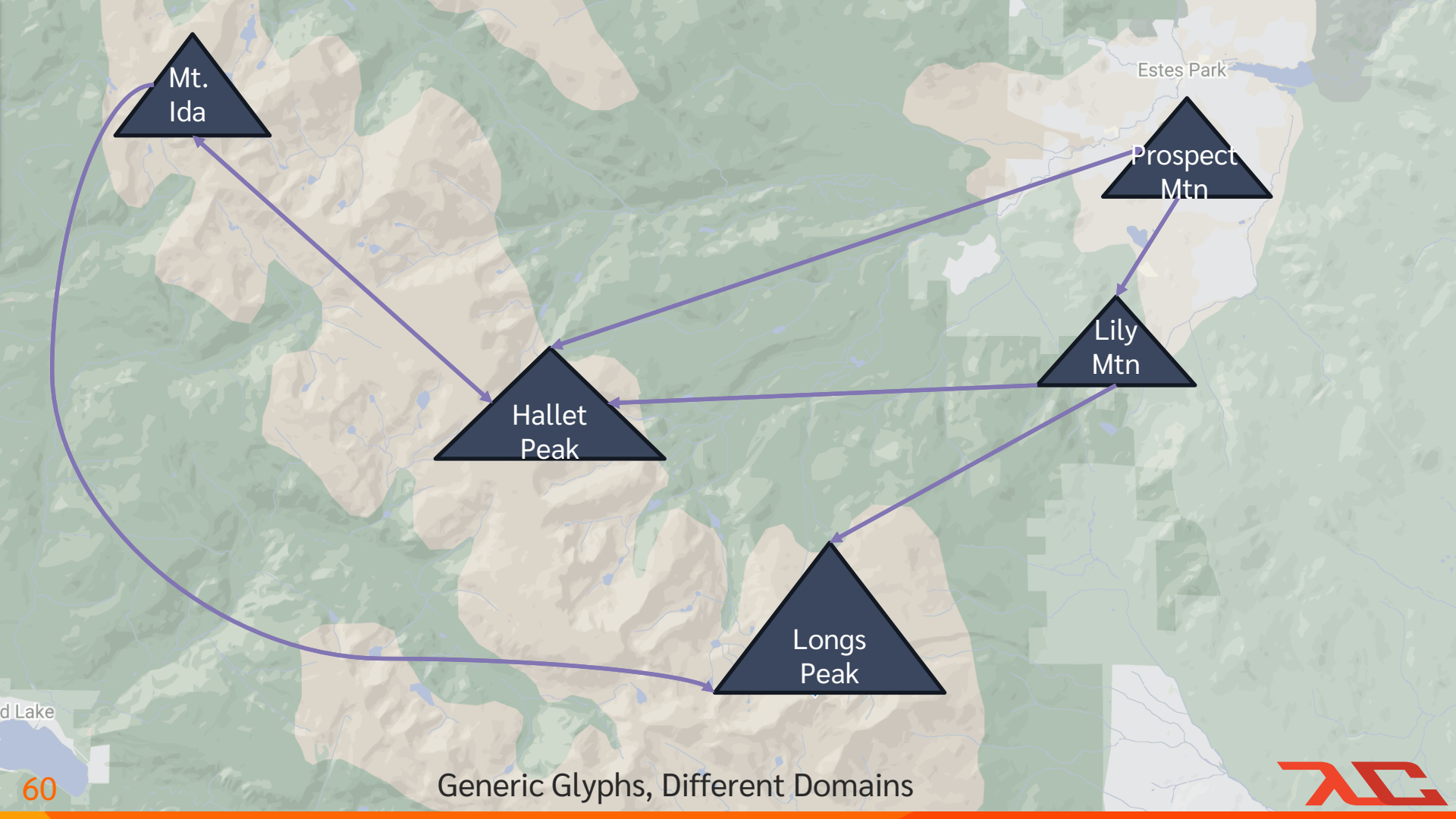
Lily  
Mtn

Hallet  
Peak

Longs  
Peak

d Lake





Mt.  
Ida

Estes Park

Prospect  
Mtn

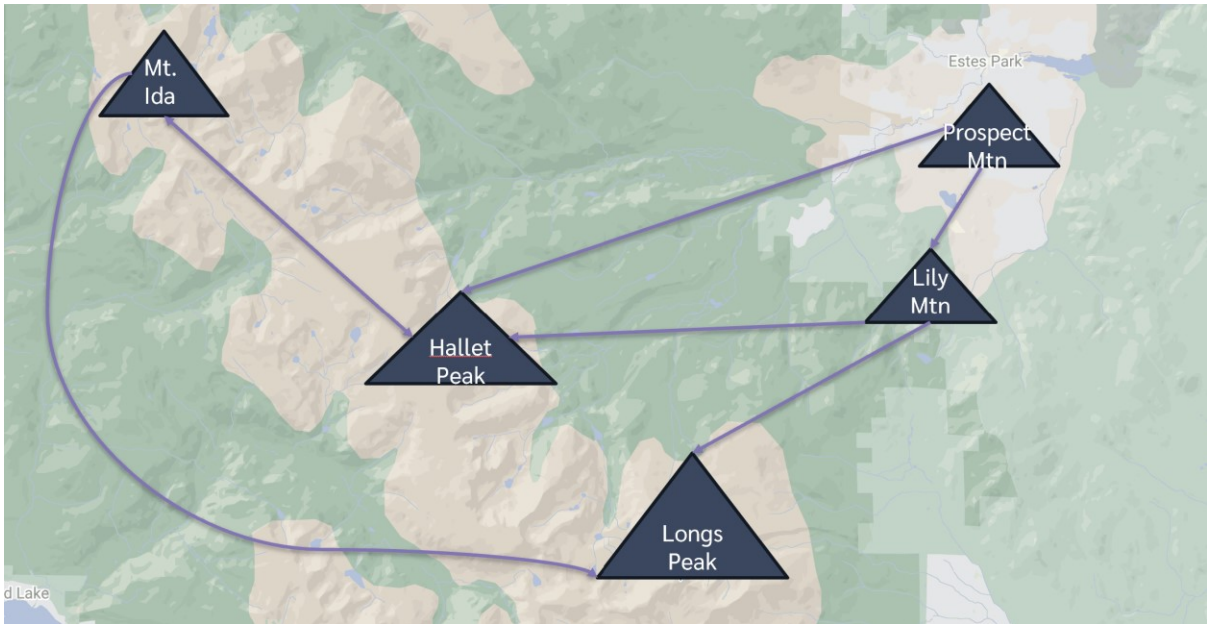
Lily  
Mtn

Hallet  
Peak

Longs  
Peak

d Lake





	Ida	Prospect	Hallet	Lily	Longs
Ida	0	0	1	0	1
Prospect	0	0	1	1	0
Hallet	1	0	0	0	0
Lily	0	0	1	0	1
Longs	0	0	0	0	0

(v . ^ ~ v r) \* ≡ m

1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0

Which peaks can be reached from any location?



# Text matching

3 4 ρ □A

ABCD

EFGH

IJKL



# Text matching

' . ' , ( \* 2 ) 3 4 ρ □ A

.. ABCD

.. EFGH

.. IJKL





# Text matching

' . ' , ( \* 2 ) 3 4 ρ □ A

.. ABCD

.. EFGH

.. IJKL

' . ' ^ . = ' . ' , ( \* 2 ) 3 4 ρ □ A

1 1 0 0 0 0



# Chemistry [Dimensional Analysis]

mL2L ← ÷ ∘ 1000

L2mL ← mL2L \*<sup>-1</sup>

C2F ← (32 ∘ +) ∘ (× ∘ 1.8)

F2C ← C2F \*<sup>-1</sup>

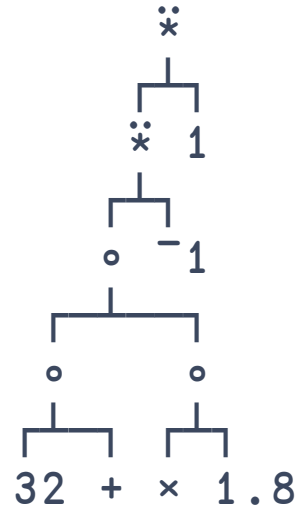
C2F<sup>-40</sup> 0 100

<sup>-40</sup> 32 212

F2C<sup>-40</sup> 32 212

<sup>-40</sup> 0 100

F2C(\*isMetricSystem)



# Bioinformatics: DNA to mRNA

```
d ← 'ATCG'
```

```
r ← 'UAGC'
```

```
dna2rna ← {r[dιω]}
```

```
dna2rna 'AAGCTGGTTTTGACGAC'
```

```
UUCGACCAAACUGCUG
```

```
dna2rna ← {(r, '?')[dιω]}
```

```
dna2rna 'AAG#!2⊗TTTTGACxyz'
```

```
UUC????AAAACUG???
```



# Bioinformatics: DNA-view

## Y match calculation #1 (primitive)

$matchpr \leftarrow n \text{ ConvMut } (gen \ mu)$

- ⌘ Probability of Convergent Mutation at a locus
- ⌘ Pr(two haplotypes **gen** generations apart match)
- ⌘ **n** = # of (cancelling) mutation pairs
- ⌘ **mu** = Pr(mutation) at each generation

$ways \leftarrow n \times .!gen, gen - n$

⌘ ways to position mutations

$pr \leftarrow (mu \div 2) (1 - mu) \times . * (2 \times n) (gen - 2 \times n)$

⌘ probability of each way

$matchpr \leftarrow ways \times pr$

⌘ total probability of all ways

<https://dnaview.com/>



# Text Analysis

`s ← 'a (qu)ick de(mo(nstra())ti)o)n'`

`+ \1 -1 0 ['()'] \s`

0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 1 1 0 0

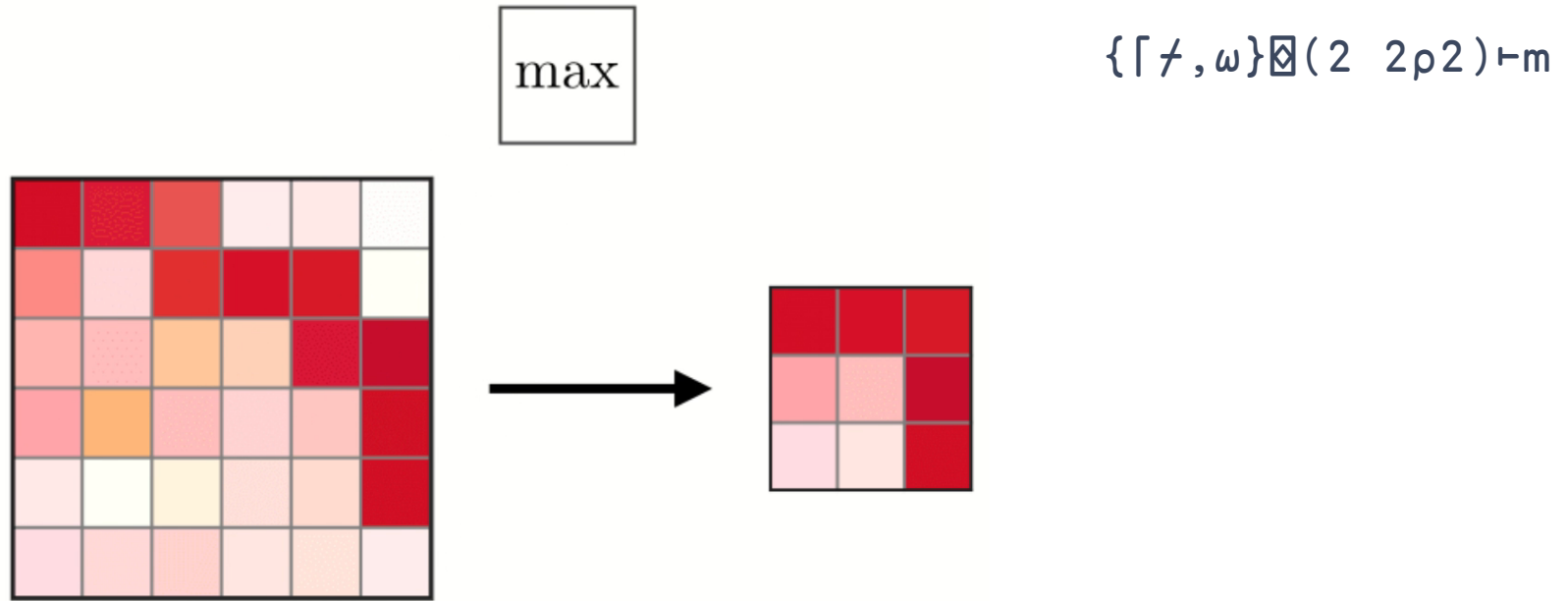
`⊘s, ; + \1 -1 0 ['()'] \s`

0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 1 1 0 0

a ( q u ) i c k d e ( m o ( n s t r a ( ) t i ) o ) n



# Image Processing Unet CNN



<https://stanford.edu/~shervine/teaching/cs-230/cheatsheet-convolutional-neural-networks>

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- ◆ Mark Wolfson
- ◆ Dr. Charles Brenner
  - ◆ [https://www.dyalog.com/uploads/conference/dyalog18/presentations/U13\\_Simplicity\\_May\\_Be\\_Confusing.pdf](https://www.dyalog.com/uploads/conference/dyalog18/presentations/U13_Simplicity_May_Be_Confusing.pdf)
- ◆ Marcos Frenkel, NCSA/University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
  - ◆ [https://www.dyalog.com/uploads/conference/dyalog23/materials/U08\\_quAPLAQuantumComputingLibraryInAPL.pdf](https://www.dyalog.com/uploads/conference/dyalog23/materials/U08_quAPLAQuantumComputingLibraryInAPL.pdf)