

# Math Object Identifiers

## Towards Research Data in Mathematics

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# Take-Home Message (I will probably run out of time)

- ▶ Math is working towards a “Global Digital Math Library”
- ▶ There are more sources of Math Knowledge than you think
  - ▶ arXiv preprints and zbMATH Abstracts (licensing problems)
  - ▶ OEIS: “Encyclopedia of integer Sequences” (<https://oeis.org>)
  - ▶ LMFDB “L-functions and Modular Forms DB” (<http://lmfdb.org>)
- ▶ But we need translation and aggregation methods
  - ▶ But shallow methods are problematic ( $P = NP$  vs.  $P \neq NP$ )
- ▶ maybe it is time to try very lightweight methods as well
- ▶ Math Object Identifiers (enabling technology for LOD)
  - ▶ MOIs reference published, persistent, definitional document fragments
  - ▶ Applications: search, classification, recommender systems, data bases, . . .
  - ▶ need an organization to support this and lend credibility. (IMKT? OpenMath?)
- ▶ Kickstarting MOIs by annotating CICM papers (did not work so well in 2018)
- ▶ we will try again in 2018 (better documentation of MOI)

# MOI Examples (DOI-Based Definition)

## ► DOI-based MOs

MON	4711
MOIDate	2017-11-1
MODRef	DOI: 10.1007/s11511-008-0029-0 # Definition 3.4
Type	Definition
BibRef	Acta Math., 201 (2008), 1-82 p. 12
See	<a href="http://projecteuclid.org/download/pdf_1/euclid.acta/1485891992">http://projecteuclid.org/download/pdf_1/euclid.acta/1485891992</a>
Snippet	<p><i>Definition 3.4.</i> For every real-analytic submanifold <math>F \subset V</math>, every <math>a \in F</math> and every <math>r \in \mathbb{N}</math>, put</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) <math>K_a^0 F := T_a F</math>, and define</li><li>(ii) <math>K_a^{r+1} F</math> to be the space of all vectors <math>v \in K_a^r F</math> such that there is a smooth mapping <math>f: V \rightarrow V</math> with <math>f'(a)(T_a F) \subset K_a^r F</math>, <math>f(a) = v</math> and <math>f(x) \in K_x^r F</math> for all <math>x \in F</math>.</li></ul>

# MOI Examples (DOI-Based Theorem)

## ► DOI-based MOs

MON	4712
MOIDate	2017-11-1
MODRef	DOI: 10.1007/s11511-008-0029-0 # Corollary 3.6
Type	Theorem
BibRef	Acta Math., 201 (2008), 1-82 p. 13
See	<a href="http://projecteuclid.org/download/pdf_1/euclid.acta/1485891992">http://projecteuclid.org/download/pdf_1/euclid.acta/1485891992</a>
Note	A condition that a tube manifold is non-degenerate.
Snippet	COROLLARY 3.6. <i>Suppose that <math>\dim F \geq 2</math> and <math>K_x F = \mathbb{R}x</math> for all <math>x \in F</math>. Then <math>F</math> is affinely 2-nondegenerate at every point.</i>

# MOI Examples (DOI-Based Definition)

## ► DOI-based MOs

MON	4713
MOIDate	2017-11-2
MODRef	DOI: 10.1007/s11511-008-0029-0 # proof of Corollary 3.6
Type	Proof
BibRef	Acta Math., 201 (2008), 1-82 p. 13
See	<a href="http://projecteuclid.org/download/pdf_1/euclid.acta/1485891992">http://projecteuclid.org/download/pdf_1/euclid.acta/1485891992</a>
Note	a simple three-line proof.
Snippet	<i>Proof.</i> The map $f = \text{id}$ has the property that $f(x) \in K_x F$ for every $x \in F$ . Hence, the relation $f'(x)(T_x F) = T_x F \not\subset K_x F$ implies that $x \notin K_x^2 F$ and thus $K_x^2 F = 0$ as well as $x \neq 0$ . In particular, $F$ is uniformly degenerate. $\square$

# References I

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