## Why analysis?

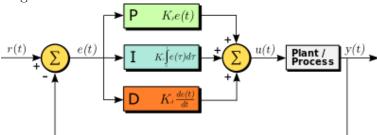
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- (1) **Physics** [all types of engineering]
  - (i)  $classical\ mechanics$ , ex. Newton's 2nd law:

$$F = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

(ii) classical electromagnetism,

- (iii) quantum mechanics: functional analysis (Hilbert spaces: Cauchy convergence),...
- (iv) etc.
- (2) **control theory** [electrical & mechanical engineering], ex. proportional-integral-derivative controller,
  - $\circ$  diagram:



 $\circ$  picture:

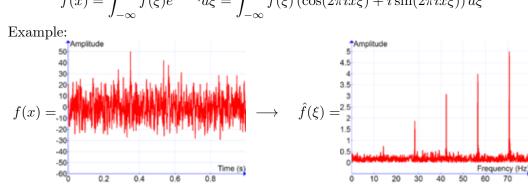


(3) **signal processing** [informatics, communications systems], Fourier transforms:

phase function: 
$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\xi)e^{2\pi ix\xi}d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\xi)\left(\cos(2\pi ix\xi) + i\sin(2\pi ix\xi)\right)d\xi$$





Real world:

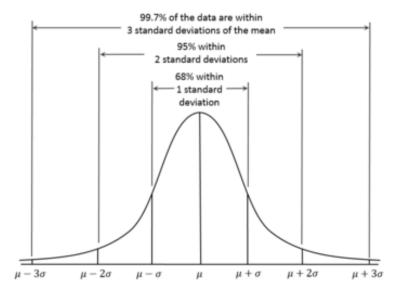




## (4) statistics, probability theory [all types of engineering]

Example: Central Limit theorem: if  $X_i$  are independent random variables with the same distribution, with expected value  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ , then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \to \text{Gauss distribution}$$



(5) etc.