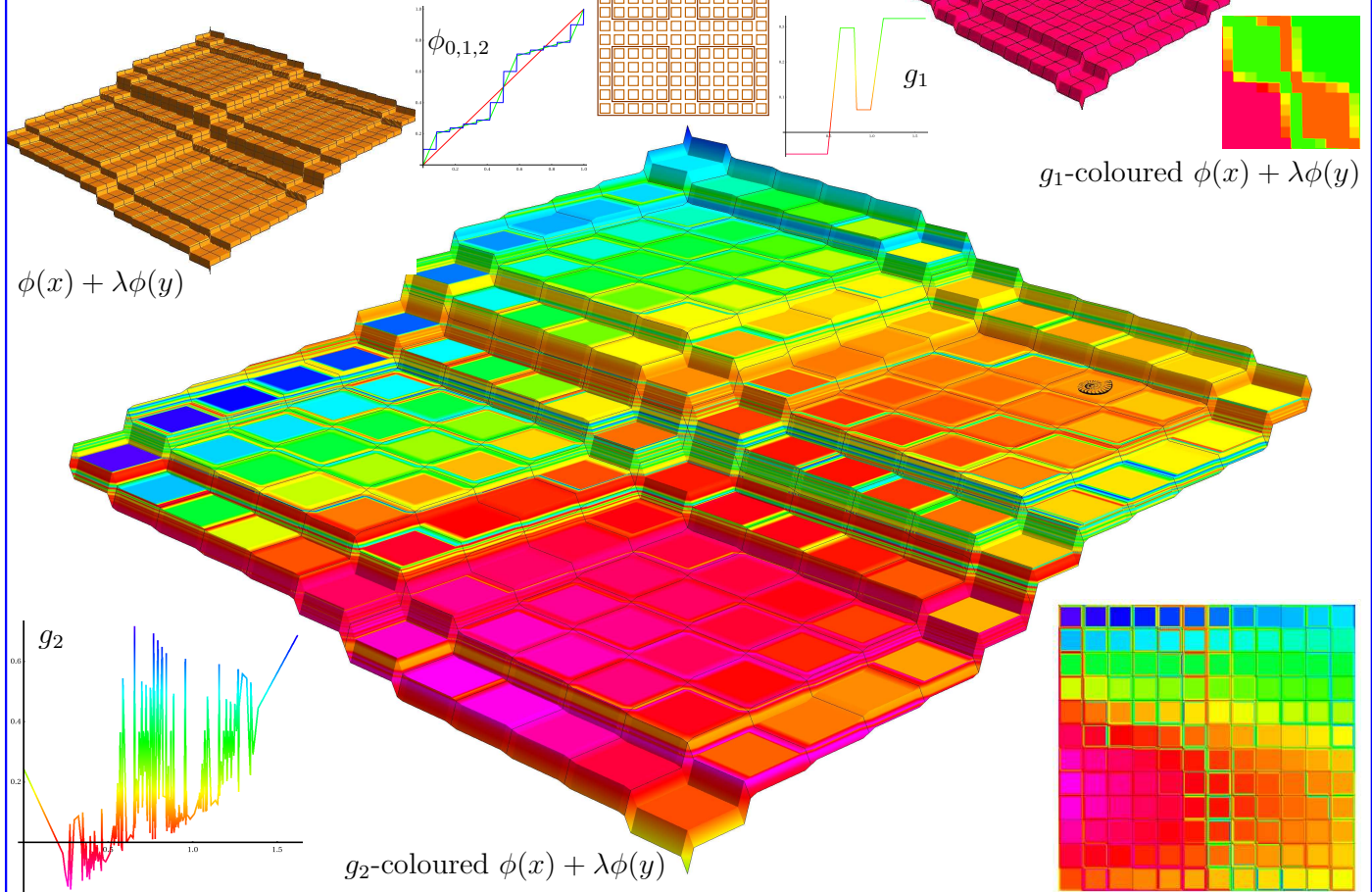


Dessert: Hilbert's 13th Problem, in Full Colour (Page 2)

Step 2. There exists $\phi : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ so that for every $\epsilon > 0$ and every $f : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ there exists a $g : [0, 1 + \lambda] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that $|f(x, y) - g(\phi(x) + \lambda\phi(y))| < \epsilon$ on a set of area at least $1 - \epsilon$ in $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$.

The key. "Iterated poorification".

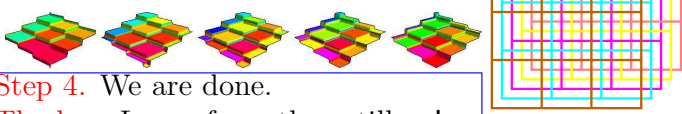


Step 3. There exist $\phi_i : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ($1 \leq i \leq 5$) so that for every $\epsilon > 0$ and every $f : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ there exists a $g : [0, 1 + \lambda] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that

$$|f(x, y) - \sum_{i=1}^5 g(\phi_i(x) + \lambda\phi_i(y))| < \left(\frac{2}{3} + \epsilon\right) \|f\|_\infty$$

for every $x, y \in [0, 1]$.

The key. "Shift the chocolates"...



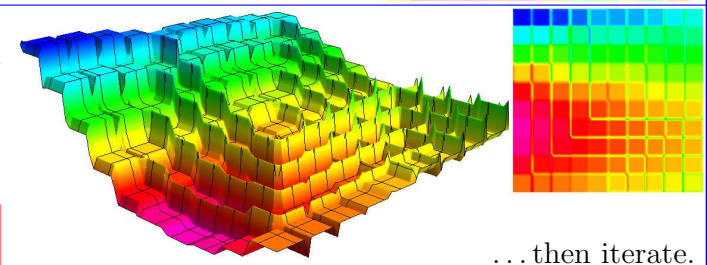
Step 4. We are done.

The key. Learn from the artillery!

Set $Tg := \sum_{i=1}^5 g(\phi_i(x) + \lambda\phi_i(y))$, $f_1 := f$, $M := \|f\|$, and iterate "shooting and adjusting". Find g_1 with $\|g_1\| \leq M$ and $\|f_2 := f_1 - Tg_1\| \leq \frac{3}{4}M$. Find g_2 with $\|g_2\| \leq \frac{3}{4}M$ and $\|f_3 := f_2 - Tg_2\| \leq (\frac{3}{4})^2 M$. Find g_3 with $\|g_3\| \leq (\frac{3}{4})^2 M$ and $\|f_4 := f_3 - Tg_3\| \leq (\frac{3}{4})^3 M$. Continue to eternity. When done, set $g = \sum g_k$ and note that $f = Tg$ as required.

Exercise 1. Do the m -dimensional case.

Exercise 2. Do \mathbb{R}^m instead of just I^m .



Propaganda. I love handouts! • I have nothing to hide and you can take what you want, forwards, backwards, here and at home. • What doesn't fit on one sheet can't be done in one hour. • It takes learning and many hours and a few pennies. The audience's worth it! • There's real math in the handout viewer!

