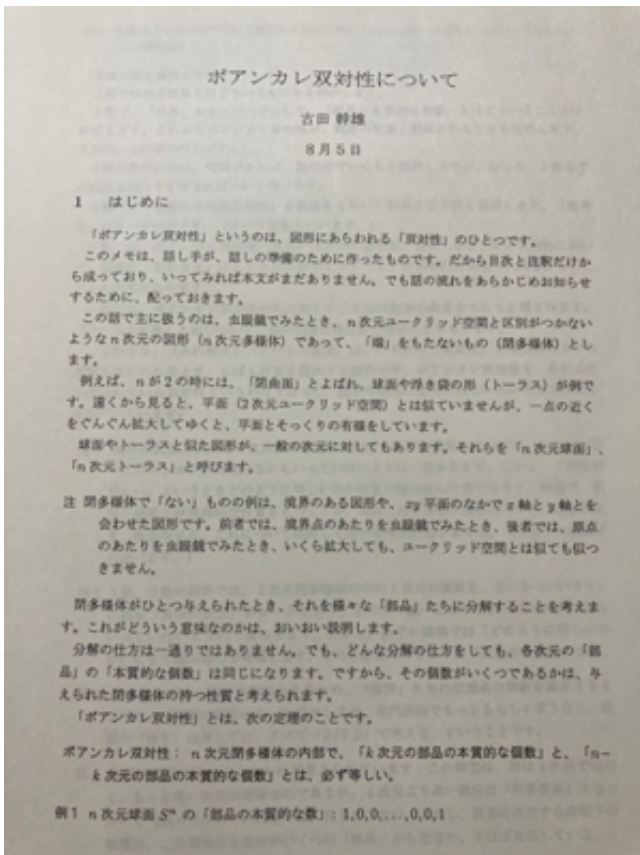


Other topics 16

About my learning style 😊 (05/20/2022)

You may look strange about my learning style, so I'd like to briefly explain about it today. 😊 When I was a student at high school, as I was learning math, I started to want to make my own theorems. And I found that many of the mathematical theorems I've learned were made to understand natural phenomena (for example, physics). Therefore, I was worried at that time whether the department of mathematics was good to go to my destination of the university. 😊

In addition, during the summer vacation of the third year of high school students at the mathematics department of the local Chiba University, I participated in an event like a seminar for high school students called "Contemporary Mathematics Guide for High School Students". The theme was "Duality", but I've remembered that I didn't know that there are more dimensions to be handled (for example, about 7 dimensions). 😓 The picture on the left below is the material I've received at that time. 😊 At this time, I felt that if I went to the math department at university, it was quite unclear whether I could get what I wanted.



Also, when I was in high school, I was interested in [acoustics](#), so I thought that I wanted to research related to it, and I also thought the architecture department might be good in that time. However, I was accepted by the Department of Civil Engineering. 😓 During this college student, I was actually studying architectural acoustics in the Department of Architecture. 😊 When I learned this architectural acoustics, it was interesting, but I felt that what I wanted was not there.

As I wrote on [2022/05/02](#), before I entered the college, I was interested in the Fourier transform because it is necessary to capture the tones scientifically. 😊 Of course, sounds can also be expressed in trigonometric functions.

What I learned at this college student was that I won't get what I wanted in the existing research field, or I will get very

little in it. 😊

When I was assigned to a university laboratory, when choosing a research theme, I thought that if there was a headroom for growth, it would be more likely that I would contribute. As a candidate, I thought the chaos system, the biological system, and topographic mapping system would be good.

Simply speaking, chaos (theory) is a research field that tries to explain unpredictable phenomena. I also remember that topographic mapping is a study that uses satellites to make topographic maps.

There was a presentation introducing each laboratory, and the teaching professor specializing in structural mechanics who was my mentor said in this event, "Would you like to sweat your brain together?". I was very curious about what he said. So, I entered his laboratory. In his laboratory, it seemed that he was just starting to study structures involving chaos system. Therefore, I decided to do the study of chaos system. He is a very good person, and I was able to learn a lot of important things for research such as how to prepare for research, how to choose a theme. However, I found a lot of fields of mathematics that I lacked, and my thesis became a basic chaos study. 😞

But while I was in college, I was worried about how I could get what I wanted on the which way is better that is graduate school or get a job. As a result, I aimed to be a civil servant,

not a graduate school. And I failed this, but during the study for this exam, there is an exam subject called "basics of engineering", which was interesting and informative. 😊 This includes mechanical engineering, electronics engineering and so on. 😊

After that, as a result of thinking about how I could get what I wanted, I came to the conclusion that I should get a job separately from my research. 😊 At this time, I found out that the range of jobs that accountants can do is wide. For example, I thought that I'd be able to experience various things such as auditing companies and supporting venture companies. 😊 And I studied accounting and economics at home while going through the library near my house. 😊 As a result, two years after graduating from the university, and I also passed two professional graduate school of accountant, but I chose to enter the Graduate School of Management, Kyoto University according to my original purpose. 😊 I thought I should get a separate accountant qualification. 😊

Keywords: Learning Style, Mathematics, Theorem, Acoustic, Fourier Transform, Chaos, Structural Mechanics, Basics of Engineering, Accountant, Accounting, Economics

I want to be stronger than Lystrosaurus 😊

(05/14/2022)

I was listening to last week's episode of the [Wired UK podcast](#) before. There was one short story about dinosaurs and ancestors of mammals. It was very interesting. Thank you very much. 😊 Among them, I was interested in a tough dinosaur called Lystrosaurus. So I did a little research. The article ["Lystrosaurus: The Most Humble Badass of the Triassic"](#) by National Geographic was helpful. Thank you very much. 😊 The following are quotes from that article:

Lystrosaurus: The Most Humble Badass of the Triassic

One of the greatest survivors in all of Earth's history was a humble creature named Lystrosaurus. It was a dog-sized animal whose peculiar lineage evolved about 270 million years ago, and looked like a cross between a pig and a lizard. Snub-faced and splay-legged, it was a burrower with powerful front legs who probably dug its own den every night. And somehow, it managed to survive the worst mass extinction the world has ever known.

They certainly had one thing in common with us: they tunneled underground to deal with disaster, just like Permian-era preppers. The shape of Lystrosaurus' skull suggests it was a burrower, while its barrel chest may have held lungs capable of pulling in plenty of oxygen even in dusty air, full of contaminants. Spending a lot of time underground is a good survival tactic in a world whose climate is going haywire. Underground food sources are less likely to be affected by airborne particles blocking the sunlight.

It's also possible that *Lystrosaurus*' adaptation to underground life prepared it for a world whose atmosphere was full of dust and ash for centuries. Those big lungs may have been the perfect way to breathe as the Siberian volcano erupted.

Another way *Lystrosaurus* survived was simply by walking. A lot. Based on enormous number of fossils found by paleontologists over the past 150 years or so, it seems that *Lystrosaurus* was also a great wanderer. These splayfooted creatures managed to escape some of the worst effects of the Siberian igneous province by scuttling south. *Lystrosaurus* was good at locating new ecosystem niches in far-flung places. It speciated — evolving into at least three new species, possibly more — and adapted to the southern part of Pangaea, called Gondwana. They were so successful that at one point in the early Triassic, these synapsids were the single most common vertebrate on land.

Of course *Lystrosaurus*' survival may also have come down to luck. During the early Triassic period, food webs were in flux. According to California Academy of Sciences paleozoologist Peter Roopnarine, who has studied food webs of the period, many ecosystems were simply too unstable to remain intact over the long term. There may have been simply too many predators, including the fierce, toothy ancestors of alligators. And yet for some reason, none of these animals preyed on the herbivore *Lystrosaurus*. Possibly, at three feet long, *Lystrosaurus* was just slightly too large to be appealing as a meal.

With seemingly no natural predators, the ability to live underground, and an insatiable wanderlust, *Lystrosaurus* thrived during the horrific early millennia of the Triassic. These seemingly unstoppable animals watched as the world

recovered from the worst mass extinction it had ever endured.

Today, Lystrosaurus is more than just a role model for preppers. It also helped transform the way we understand the Earth. Lystrosaurus fossils provided some of the most persuasive pieces of evidence for plate tectonics in the late 1960s, because their skeletons were found in diverse regions of the world, including Africa, China and Antarctica. This distribution of their remains could only be explained if the continents had once been connected, allowing these land animals to wander from one region to the other.

What is truly inspiring about these animals, though, is that they survived without being deadly warriors. They had no giant teeth nor armored plates for protection. Instead, they survived the early Triassic by adapting their behaviors to new environments, and living absolutely anywhere they could. If these weird lizard-pigs could make it through a mass extinction, there's hope for humanity after all. Especially if there are no giant crocodiles trying to eat us.

I don't know how Lystrosaurus became a burrower and a wanderer, but I also thought they survived because they were able to change the environment they lived on their own. 😊 I used to go to various places to escape this System a long time ago. 😂 But gradually, I've come to think that I have no choice but to change the environment by myself. 😏 Not only me, but also everyone, unlike Lystrosaurus, I hope that everyone could have the power to change the environment without changing where everyone live. 😬

Keywords: Lystrosaurus, Triassic Period