



华中科技大学数学中心

Center for Mathematical Sciences

中国 武汉
Wuhan China

Newsletter, Winter 2023

- ◆ 欧洲数学大会 ECM2024
- ◆ 巴黎-萨克雷神经科学研究所NeuroPSI
- ◆ 数学中心近期研究进展
- ◆ 新理论声称将爱因斯坦引力与量子力学结合起来
- ◆ 加利西亚数学研究和技术中心CITMAga
- ◆ DeepMind称其人工智能解决了一个人类被难住的数学问题





华中科技大学数学中心
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华中科技大学数学中心简介

在建设世界一流大学的征程中，数学学科的作用异常重要。华中科技大学高瞻远瞩，于2013年成立数学中心。华中科技大学数学中心一方面倡导数学不同分支之间的相互交叉，激发新的合作研究，催生新的研究领域和研究群体。另一方面引领数学与工科、理科，医科及其它学科之间的合作研究，实现交叉创新、合作共赢。

作为我校国际交流与合作的平台，数学中心大力推动与发展“跨学科应用数学”合作研究。我们的跨学科合作研究领域包括数学与地球科学（物理海洋学和气候动力学）的交叉研究，以及数学与生命科学（计算和定量生物学）的交叉研究。

华中科技大学数学中心积极开展前瞻性研究，立足华中、辐射全国、影响海外。数学中心将国际先进的人才培养模式和研究机构运行机制有机融入到我国建设一流大学与一流学科的伟大事业之中，努力成为培养和聚集一流人才的平台，国际交流与合作的平台，科教运行机制以及人事体制改革试点的平台。

数学中心成员包括院士，国家特聘专家，外专千人计划专家，长江学者，青年学术英才，楚天学者，洪堡学者和华中学者。还有一批海内外知名访问学者，博士后，博士生，以及来自多个国家的留学生。数学中心设有李国平讲座教授，东湖讲座教授，东湖数学论坛，和郭友中数理科学讲座。

希望重要的数学发现萌芽于此，
希望新的研究领域和研究群体产生于此，
希望著名数学家和科学家在此留下足迹，
希望科技界更深刻地感受到数学的作用：
数学强，则科技强；科技强，则国家强！



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目 录

News

新闻

学术活动	1
随机动力系统与机器学习研讨会	11
欧洲数学大会 ECM2024	13
数学中心毕业生——Almaz Abebe Tesfay	16

Academic Achievement

学术成果

数学中心近期研究进展	17
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Qualifying Exams

资格考试

Test of English for Math Writing	21
Nonlinear Dynamical Systems Qualifying Exam	25

Foreign Institutions

国外研究机构科普

加利西亚数学研究和技术中心 CITMAga	27
西班牙数学科学研究所 ICMAT	31
巴黎-萨克雷神经科学研究所 NeuroPSI.....	34
国家生物学理论与数学研究所 NITMB	37



Popular Mathematics

数学热门话题

New theory claims to unite Einstein's gravity with quantum mechanics

新理论声称将爱因斯坦引力与量子力学结合起来..... 38

DeepMind Says Its AI Solved a Math Problem That Humans Were Stumped By

DeepMind 称其人工智能解决了一个人类被难住的数学问题..... 42



News 新闻

学术活动

学术报告

报告题目: **Random Walks**

报告人: Dmitry Zaporozhets (St. Petersburg Department of Steklov Mathematical Institute of RAS)

日期: 2023.11.13 (星期一)

北京时间: 15:00-16:00 (莫斯科时间: 10:00-11:00)

Zoom ID: 867 1592 3689 Password: 142056

报告摘要:

A random walk on a line is one of the central concepts of probability theory. Despite the simplicity of its construction, it serves as a basic example for various models of both theoretical and applied nature.

We will begin by examining several classic results of an extremely general nature, where the distribution of the walk's step plays only a secondary role. After that, we will discuss how these results can be generalized to the multidimensional case.

报告人简介:

- Dmitry Zaporozhets is a professor at the St. Petersburg Department of Steklov Mathematical Institute of Russian Academy of Science. Prof. Zaporozhets is one of strongest researchers in Probability theory and Geometry, having major interests in Geometry of numbers, Stochastic Geometry, Convex Geometry, Poisson - Voronoi tessellation, zeros of random polynomials and random analytic functions. Prof. Zaporozhets got the prize of the Government of St. Petersburg for outstanding scientific achievements in the field of science and technology in 2014.



报告题目: **Normalization flow**

报告人: Dmitry Treschev (Steklov Mathematical Institute of RAS)

日期: 2023.11.14 (星期二)

北京时间: 19:00-20:00 (莫斯科时间: 14:00-15:00)

Zoom ID: 835 3144 4792 Password: 355096

报告摘要:

I propose a new approach to the theory of normal forms for Hamiltonian ODE systems near a non-degenerate equilibrium position. The traditional normalization procedure is performed step-by-step: non-resonant terms in the expansion of the Hamiltonian function are removed first in the lowest degree, then in the next one and so on. I consider the space of all Hamiltonian functions with equilibrium position at the origin and construct a differential equation in this space. Solutions of this equation move Hamiltonian functions towards their normal forms. Shifts along the flow of this equation correspond to canonical coordinate changes. So, we have a continuous normalization procedure. The formal aspect of the theory presents no difficulties. The analytic aspect and the problems of convergence of series, as usual, non-trivial.

报告人简介:

- Prof. Treschev received his doctor degree of physics and mathematics in 1992. At Moscow State University, he is since 1993 a leading researcher, since 1998 a professor, and since 2006 head of the Department of Theoretical Mechanics. At the Steklov Institute he became in 2005 a chief researcher and the deputy director for research and is since 2017 the director for research. Prof. Treschev deals with integrability and non-integrability, dynamical stability, KAM theory, separatrix splitting, averaging in slow-fast systems, chaos in Hamiltonian dynamics, Arnold diffusion, statistical mechanics, and ergodic theory. In 1995 Prof. Treschev was a Laureate of the State Prize of the Russian Federation for young scientists. In 2007 he was awarded the Lyapunov Prize. In 2002 he was an invited speaker with talk Continuous averaging in dynamical systems at the International Congress of Mathematicians in Beijing.



报告题目: **Estimates of stability with respect to the number of summands for distributions of successive sums of independent identically distributed vectors**

报告人: Andrei Zaitsev (St.Petersburg Department of Steklov Mathematical Institute of RAS)

日期: 2023.11.15 (星期三)

北京时间: 15:00-16:00 (莫斯科时间: 10:00-11:00)

Zoom ID: 850 5203 9063 Password: 897365

报告摘要:

Let X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots be independent identically distributed d -dimensional random vectors with common distribution F . Then $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ has distribution F^n (degree is understood in the sense of convolutions). Let $\rho(F, G) = \sup_A |F(A) - G(A)|$, where the supremum is taken over all convex subsets of \mathbb{R}^d . Basic result is as follows. For any nontrivial distribution F there is $c(F)$ such that $\rho(F^n, F^{n+1}) \leq \frac{c(F)}{\sqrt{n}}$ for any natural n . The distribution F is considered trivial if it is concentrated on a hyperplane that does not contain the origin. Clearly, for such F $\rho(F^n, F^{n+1}) = 1$.

报告人简介:

- Prof. Zaitsev is a specialist in the field of probability theory and mathematical statistics, the author of more than 100 publications, including a monograph. His main results are related to the study of sums of independent variables. In June 1978 he graduated in mathematics from the Mathematics and Mechanics Faculty of the Leningrad State University. In August 1978 was hired by the Leningrad branch of the Steklov Mathematical Institute of the USSR Academy in the laboratory of statistical methods. In December 1992, Prof. Zaitsev was elected to the position of leading scientific researcher of PDMI RAS. From March 2001 to March 2006 he worked as a scientific secretary of PDMI. Since March 2006 he is again leading researcher PDMI. From January 2005 to June 2006 and from January 2010 to the present time Prof. Zaitsev is working as a professor of the chair of probability theory and mathematical statistics at the St. Petersburg State University.



报告题目：**Critical Branching Processes In Extremely Non-Favorable Random Environment**

报告人：Vladimir Vatutin (Steklov Mathematical Institute of RAS)

日期：2023.11.22 (星期三)

北京时间：14:00-15:00 (莫斯科时间：9:00-10:00)

Zoom ID: 814 1109 8337 Password: 365403

报告摘要：

Let $\mathcal{Z}=\{Z_n, n=0,1,2,\dots\}$ be a critical branching process evolving in a random environment generated by a sequence $\{F_n(s), s \in [0,1], n=1,2,\dots\}$ of i.i.d. probability generating functions. Denote $X_i = \log F_i'(1), i=1,2,\dots$ and introduce a random walk

$$S_0 = 0, S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n, n \geq 1.$$

We impose the following restrictions on the properties of the random environment.

Assumption B1 $\{S_n, n \geq 0\}$ is a random walk whose i.i.d. increments belong without centering to the domain of attraction of an α -stable law $\{Y_t, t \geq 0\}$, i.e. $S_{nt} / a_n \Rightarrow Y_t, t \geq 0$, for some scaling constants a_n , and the distribution of X_1 is non-lattice.

Assumption B2. There is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\mathbf{E} \left(\log + \frac{F_1''(1)}{(F_1'(1))^2} \right)^{\alpha + \varepsilon} < \infty$$

Given Assumptions B1-B2 we study the asymptotic behavior, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of the probability

$$\mathbf{P}(Z_n > 0, S_n \leq h(n)),$$

where $h(n)$ is either a constant or $h(n) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in such a way that $h(n) = o(a_n)$.

报告人简介：

- Prof. Vatutin Graduated from the faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics of the Moscow Lomonosov State University in 1974. In 1974 and 1987, he received a master's degree and a doctor's degree in mathematics and physics from the Steklov Institute of Mathematics of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Prof. Vatutin has got in 1988 an award of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR for important results in mathematics. He has been a leading researcher of the Steklov Mathematical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences since 1988. Prof. Vatutin Published several papers in international first-class journals such as Annals of Probability, Probability Theory and Related Fields, Stochastic Processes and their Applications so far, he has published more than 170 articles and 7 academic monographs.



报告题目: **The Classical Capacity of Quantum Channel**

报告人: Alexander Holevo (Steklov Mathematical Institute of RAS)

日期: 2023.11.24 (星期五)

北京时间: 15:00-16:00 (莫斯科时间: 10:00-11:00)

Zoom ID: 818 0023 9961 Password: 507448

报告摘要:

Quantum information theory studies the laws for transmission, transformation and storage of information in the systems obeying rules of quantum physics. One of its major achievements is creation and thorough investigation of the concept of quantum communication channel which resulted in elaborated structural theory and was accompanied by discovery of a whole spectrum of entropic quantities characterizing information-processing performance of the channels.

The topic of this lecture – the capacity of quantum channel for transmitting classical information – is intended to make a bridge between the classical and quantum theories and is especially convenient for a smooth transition to the latter. On the other hand, being the earliest and perhaps the most mature part of quantum Shannon theory, this topic continues to develop actively. Several recent achievements reflected in this lecture, as well as intriguing open questions, concern this range of problems.

First we introduce a basic notion of classical-quantum channel as a channel with classical input and quantum output, and give a brief survey of a variety of the relevant results. Next, we discuss the general concept of quantum channel, its algebraic structure and the classical capacities, and touch upon the remarkable quantum phenomenon of superadditivity of information in memoryless channels due to entanglement in the decoding and encoding procedures. We then describe quantum Gaussian channels and report on the progress concerning the noncommutative analogs of the famous Shannon capacity formula resulting from recent contributions to the solution of the long-standing “quantum Gaussian optimizer conjecture”.

报告人简介:

- Prof. Holevo received the Ph.D. degree in physics-math sciences in 1969, and Habilitation in physics-math sciences in 1975. He is a Soviet and Russian mathematician, one of the pioneers of quantum information science. He was elected as a Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 2016 and a Full Member in 2019. His list of publications contains over 200 titles, including five monographs, four of them translated into English and published by AMS, North Holland, Springer-Verlag, and DeGruyter. His scientific interests include noncommutative probability, quantum information and statistical decision theory, and mathematical foundations of quantum theory.



报告题目: **Reconstruction of hidden geometric structures in the data from distance matrices**

报告人: Eugene Stepanov (St. Petersburg department of Steklov Mathematical Institute of RAS)

日期: 2023.11.24 (星期五)

北京时间: 14:00-15:00 (莫斯科时间: 9:00-10:00)

Zoom ID: 883 3109 7486 Password: 044520

报告摘要:

We will consider a classical problem on how to reconstruct the metric measure space from the information on distances between points from a very large subsets (covering densely the space in the limit), as well as how to reconstruct its embedding in a Euclidean or Hilbert space (this is quite natural, for instance, in the case when the space studied is a smooth Riemannian manifold).

报告简介:

- Eugene Stepanov received his PhD in Mathematics from Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa. He then worked at the University of Pisa, the University of St. Petersburg and the Higher School of Economics (Moscow). His scientific interests include metric geometry, geometric measure theory, direct methods of calculus of variations, and dynamical systems, as well as applications to differential equations, control theory, and geometric problems in big data analysis, in particular, in biology. He is currently a senior researcher at St. Petersburg department of Steklov Mathematical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and he cooperates with several international research institutions.



报告题目: **Chaos in systems with hysteresis**

报告人: Nikita Begun (Saint Petersburg State University)

日期: 2023.11.13

北京时间: 13:30-14:30

地点: 创新研究院恩明楼 813

报告摘要:

We consider a dynamical system with hysteresis. The system is motivated by modifications of general-equilibrium macroeconomic models that attempt to capture risks and memory dependence of realistic economic agents. Global dynamics and bifurcations of this system are studied depending on two parameters. We show that for a certain open set of parameter values, the system exhibits chaotic behavior. To understand the nature of this type of chaos, we introduce a map, which we call the saw map, and discuss its properties.

报告人简介:

- Dr. Nikita Begun is current a lecturer at Saint Petersburg State University. His main research areas include differential equations, dynamical systems, chaos, hysteresis and shadowing. He has a deep research about stability of hyperbolic attractors and systems with dry friction. At the same time, he has achieved important results in the field of chaos in systems with hysteresis and chaos in systems with dry friction.



报告题目: **Stable periodic points of diffeomorphisms with a homoclinic point**

报告人: Professor Vasileva Ekaterina (Saint Petersburg State University)

日期: 2023.11.13

北京时间: 14:30-15:30

地点: 创新研究院恩明楼 813

报告摘要:

The report is devoted to the problem of the presence an infinite set of stable periodic points whose trajectories lie in a limited neighborhood of the trajectory of a non-traversal homoclinic point. The presence of such a set depends on the way in which the stable and unstable manifolds touch. The case of tangency of finite order of these manifolds has been studied quite well. The report will show that when changing the method of tangency of these manifolds, one-bypass stable periodic can appear, and the characteristic exponents of these points are separated from zero. It is shown that in this case an interesting invariant set appears.

报告人简介:

- Dr. Vasileva Ekaterina is current a professor at St. Petersburg State University. She has a deep research in the area of stability, dynamical systems, autonomous systems, non-wandering set, homoclinic point, heteroclinic contours, non-transverse intersection and structural stability. Her researches about non-wandering sets of various dynamic systems and limit sets of trajectories of dynamical systems have got grants participation from Russian Science Foundation.



报告题目: **An efficient Central Scheme for General Hyperbolic Conservation Laws**

报告人: 陈国贤 (武汉大学)

日期: 2023.12.20 (星期三)

时间: 10:00-11:00

地点: 创新研究院恩明楼 813

腾讯会议: 460 868 067

报告摘要:

In this talk we discuss the stability of the central scheme in two dimensions. We introduce a one-parameter convex decomposition of interpolated solutions in projection steps, then give a unified stability analysis is given for any conservation laws. The parameter is determined by the initial data reconstruction. The dimension-splitting limiting process (DS reconstruction) leads to a small parameter and then to a small CFL number, which even becomes zero for some successful limiters. Such small CFL number problem is a common problem in the existing literature regarding the stability condition of the central scheme. The stability condition is relaxed by applying the multi-dimensional limiting process (MD reconstruction), which is consistent with the updating process of the scheme. The smallest CFL number due to the MD reconstruction is equal to the largest CFL number due to the DS reconstruction. Thus a practical central scheme in 2D is obtained. Some numerical examples verify these assertions and the robustness of the enhanced central scheme.

报告人简介:

- 陈国贤, 武汉大学数学与统计学院副教授, 北京大学博士 (2004 年-2008 年), 香港科技大学博士后 (2008 年-2010 年)。德国亚琛工业大学访问学者 (2012 年及 2013 年, DFG 项目资助); 法国 Poisson 研究所访问教授 (2018 年, Marie-Curie Research Fellowship 资助)。主要研究偏微分方程数值解, 计算流体力学, 计算水力学。



短课

报告人: **Sergey Nikolenko (St. Petersburg Department of Steklov Mathematical Institute of RAS)**

Zoom ID: 849 3673 9875 Password: 123456

北京时间: 15:00-17:00 (莫斯科时间: 10:00-12:00)

课程安排:

日期	主题
2023.11.20	Attention in neural networks. Self-attention and the Transformer architecture. BERT and GPT families.
2023.11.22	Variational autoencoders: idea and derivation.
2023.11.25	Discrete latent spaces: VQ-VAE. VAE + Transformer = DALL-E.
2023.11.27	Vision Transformers. Multimodal latent spaces: CLIP and BLIP, our recent work (LAPCA).
2023.11.29	Case study: video retrieval. How it has developed in the last years. Postprocessing in video retrieval and our recent work (Sinkhorn transformations).
2023.12.1	Topological data analysis: extracting features with topology. Our recent work (TDA for HuBERT, TDA for artificial text detection).

报告人简介:

- Sergey Nikolenko is a computer scientist specializing in machine learning and analysis of algorithms. He is the Head of AI at Synthesis AI, a San Francisco based company specializing on the generation and use of synthetic data for modern machine learning models, and also serves as the Head of the Artificial Intelligence Lab at the Steklov Mathematical Institute at St. Petersburg, Russia. Dr. Nikolenko's interests include synthetic data in machine learning, deep learning models for natural language processing, image manipulation, and computer vision, and algorithms for networking. His previous research includes works on cryptography, theoretical computer science, and algebra.



随机动力系统与机器学习研讨会

——厦门大学数学学科百年庆系列学术活动

by 陈建宇

国家天元数学东南中心于2023年11月16日-19日在厦门大学举办了随机动力系统与机器学习研讨会。本次会议通过促进随机动力系统和机器学习等新兴领域共同感兴趣的课题，在随机和数据之间建立桥梁，促进了博士后和研究生在这些新兴领域进行研究。

国家天元数学东南中心是国家自然科学基金委数学天元基金批准设立的国家天元数学中心之一。2019年1月8日，国家天元数学东南中心在厦门大学举行启动暨揭牌仪式，正式进入运行阶段。

国家天元数学东南中心依托厦门大学建设，福建省、浙江省、广东省、江西省、海南省的部分高校为共建单位。东南中心将在国家自然科学基金委数学天元基金学术领导小组的指导下，在厦门大学的大力支持和共建单位的不懈努力下，立足东南、面向世界，针对基础数学及其交叉应用领域的若干专题，通过多种形式的学术活动，凝聚研究队伍，聚焦科学问题，深化国内外多领域专家间的合作，培养青年学术骨干和一流数学人才，取得一流科研成果，建成在国际上有重要影响，融合人才培养、合作研究、学术交流等功能的一流平台，并推动我国东南地区数学学科发展。

本次会议由广东省大湾区大学段金桥教授，厦门大学朱玉峻老师，毛志平老师和汕头大学陈晓鹏老师组织。会议邀请到了来自全国各地的博士研究生及青年教师，在厦门大学海韵园实验楼做了精彩的报告。报告涉及到随机动力系统和数据科学两个方向的内容。会议第一天，段金桥教授就会议的主旨进行了讲话并做报告。该图为所有参会者在厦门大学海韵园实验楼照。



厦门大学数学学科百年庆 系列学术活动

随机动力系统与机器学习研讨会

时间：2023年11月16日-19日
地点：厦门大学海韵园实验楼106
线上链接：<https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/34CQ4L1PtucQ>
腾讯会议：573-799-548

日期	时间	事项		主持人	
11/17	08:30-08:50	开幕式			
	08:50-09:50	段金桥 大湾区大学	Frontiers in Data Science and Stochastic Dynamics	朱玉峻	
	09:50-10:30	王丽珊 中国科学院大学	Learning a class of SDEs via Bayesian Neural Network		
	10:30-10:40	茶歇			
	10:40-11:20	周翔 香港城市大学	过渡态计算的动力学和迭代数值方法	毛志平	
	11:20-12:00	占青义 福建农林大学	Symplectic method for Hamiltonian stochastic differential equations with multiplicative Levy noise in the sense of Marcus		
	午餐（大丰苑）				
	14:00-14:40	许志钦 上海交通大学	神经网络的参数凝聚	陈晓鹏	
	14:40-15:20	崔建波 香港理工大学	Energy regularized approximation for stochastic logarithmic Schrodinger equation		
	15:20-15:30	茶歇			
	15:30-16:10	曹阳 香港科技大学	Controlling the False Discovery Rate in Transformational Sparsity: Split Knockoffs	陈晓鹏	
	16:10-16:50	毛志平 厦门大学	Efficient and stable SAV-based methods for the training in deep learning		
	16:50-17:30	冯锦超 大湾区大学	Data-Driven Model Selection for Interacting Particle Dynamics		
	11/18	09:00-09:40	高婷 华中科技大学	Detecting Transition Pathway in Stochastic Dynamical Systems through Optimal Control and Machine Learning	陈建宇
09:40-10:20		昆颖 西安交通大学	Parametric resonance for enhancing the rate of metastable transition		
10:20-10:30		茶歇			
10:30-11:10		郎泉钧（线上） 杜克大学	Learning interacting kernels in mean-field equations of particle systems	陈建宇	
11:10-11:50		龙吉昊 上海算法创新研究院	Designing High-Dimensional Closed-Loop Optimal Control Using Deep Neural Networks		
午餐（大丰苑）					
14:00-14:40		袁胜兰 大湾区大学	Stochastic dynamics of the resistively shunted superconducting tunnel junction system under the impact of thermal fluctuations	王慧	
14:40-15:20		韦屏远 北京大学	The Hamilton-Jacobi theory for stochastic contact Hamiltonian systems		
15:20-15:40		黄远飞 香港城市大学	Understanding Most Probable Transition Paths: Insights from Stochastic Dynamical Systems and Quantum Mechanics		
15:40-15:50		茶歇			
15:50-16:30	张智文（线上） 香港大学	DeepParticle: learning invariant measure by a deep neural network minimizing Wasserstein distance on data generated from an interacting particle method	王慧		
16:30-17:10	吴磊（线上） 北京大学	Understanding the implicit regularization of stochastic gradient descent: A dynamical stability perspective			
17:10-17:30	陈小丽（线上） 新加坡国立大学	Data-driven method to learn the closure differential equation			

国家天元数学东南中心
Tianyuan Mathematical Center in Southeast Asia

【国家天元数学中心东南中心共建单位】

福建师范大学、福州大学、广州大学、海南大学、海南师范大学
杭州电子科技大学、华南理工大学、华南师范大学、集美大学
暨南大学、江西师范大学、南昌大学、南方科技大学、宁波大学
汕头大学、深圳大学、浙江大学、浙江工业大学、浙江师范大学、中山大学



欧洲数学大会 ECM2024

欧洲数学大会(European Congress of Mathematics, ECM)是继国际数学家大会(ICM)之后数学界第二大国际盛会。ECM 每四年举办一次,并恰好在 ICM 期间举行。ECM 在欧洲数学会(EMS)的赞助下举办,是其早期的努力之一。EMS 是全欧洲数学家的学术团体,它促进了欧洲数学各个方面的发展,特别是数学研究、数学与社会的关系、数学与欧洲机构的关系以及数学教育。

ECM 由 Max Karoubi 创立,第一届于 1992 年在巴黎举办,此后每四年在欧洲不同地区举办一次:1996 年在布达佩斯,2000 年在巴塞罗那,2004 年在斯德哥尔摩,2008 年在阿姆斯特丹,2012 年在克拉科夫,2016 年在柏林,2021 年在波多若斯(最初计划在 2020 年,由于冠状病毒大流行而不得不推迟)。其宗旨是“向广大受众展示纯粹数学和应用数学的各种新信息,为讨论欧洲数学与社会的关系提供论坛,以加强欧洲各国数学家之间的合作。”

会议日程一般包括奖项颁发、大会报告、特邀演讲和几个专门针对特定主题的小型研讨会,与会者可以在会上贡献海报和简短的演讲。获奖者也将被邀请在大会上展示他们的成果。同期还会举办其他卫星会议。

2024 年 7 月 15 日至 19 日将在西班牙塞维利亚举行第九届欧洲数学大会。塞维利亚是欧洲最著名的历史城市之一,以其文化、纪念碑、传统和艺术遗产闻名于世。位于西班牙南部地区的安达卢西亚的中心,由格拉纳达、马拉加、科尔多瓦和加的斯等著名城市组成。






9th EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF MATHEMATICS
15-19 July 2024, Sevilla, Spain

EMS Prizes	Thematic sessions
Invited Talks	Public Lectures
Mini-symposia	Panel discussions
Hirzebruch Lecture Étienne Ghys	Abel Lecture Avi Wigderson
Plenary Speakers	
Martin Bridson University of Oxford	Benny Sudakov ETH Zurich
AnnaLisa Buffa EPFL Lausanne	Fabrizio Toninelli Technische Universität Wien
Maxim Kontsevich IHES	Vlad Vicol Courant Institute
André Neves University of Chicago	Anna Wienhard Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences
Eero Saksman University of Helsinki	Tamar Ziegler Hebrew University of Jerusalem



www.ecm2024sevilla.com



此次大会的组织将受益于塞维利亚大学数学研究所（IMUS）和格拉纳达大学数学学院（IEMATH-GR）的经验，这两个机构是安达卢西亚数学学院（IAMAT）的核心机构，以及阿尔梅里亚大学、加的斯大学和马拉加大学。

本次大会得到了来自西班牙、安达卢西亚和塞维利亚的几个机构和组织的支持，如西班牙皇家数学学会（RSME）、西班牙应用数学学会（SEMA）、西班牙统计与运筹学学会（SEIO）和加泰罗尼亚数学学会（SCM），以及其他政治、学术和社会机构。此次大会组委会成员共有 17 人，主席是来自塞维利亚大学的 Juan González-Meneses 教授。

大会奖项

➤ 欧洲数学学会奖（EMS Prize）

该奖项自 1992 年第一届起颁发，颁发给最多 10 名欧洲国籍或在欧洲工作的 35 岁以下的年轻数学家。该奖项通常被认为是菲尔兹奖项的风向标。

➤ 菲利克斯·克莱因奖（Felix Klein Prize）

数学在解决许多技术、经济和组织问题方面往往起着决定性的作用。为了鼓励这样的解决方案，并奖励应用数学领域的杰出研究，1999 年 10 月，EMS 决定设立菲利克斯·克莱因奖。数学家菲利克斯·克莱因（1849-1925）通常被认为是数学与应用之间紧密联系先驱，这种联系导致了技术问题的解决。该奖将颁发给一位或至多三位年龄在 38 岁以下的科学家，以表彰他们使用复杂的方法，对一个具体而困难的工业问题给出了令人完全满意的杰出解决方案。该奖项由凯泽斯劳滕弗劳恩霍夫工业数学研究所（Fraunhofer Institute for Industrial Mathematics）提供。

➤ 奥托·诺伊格鲍尔数学史奖（Otto Neugebauer Prize for the History of Mathematics）

该奖将授予在数学史领域具有高度原创性和影响力的工作，这些工作增强了对任何时期和任何地理区域的数学发展或特定数学学科的理解。如果证明该奖项的工作是他们之间合作的成果，该奖项可以由两个或更多的研究人员共享。该奖项自 2012 年起颁发，由 Springer-Verlag GmbH 提供。

➤ 兰佐斯数学软件奖（EMS/ECMI Lanczos Prize for Mathematical Software）

数学进步对科学、工程、社会和工业产生影响的主要方式之一是通过软件中实现。为了奖励和认可在数学软件开发方面的杰出研究，欧洲数学学会（EMS）和欧洲工业数学联合会（ECMI）决定设立兰佐斯数学软件奖。科尼利厄斯·兰佐斯（Cornelius Lanczos，1893-1974）是在数字计算机上开发和实现数值算法的先驱。该奖将颁发给一位数学家或科学家，或一群数学家和科学家，以表彰他们开发出在数学、科学、工程、社会或工业



中具有重要应用的杰出数学软件。该奖项由欧洲数学学会和欧洲工业数学联合会联合提供。

➤ 保罗·莱维概率论奖 (Paul Lévy Prize in Probability Theory)

保罗·莱维概率论奖是由欧洲数学学会、巴黎综合理工学院、巴黎综合理工学院基金会和保罗·莱维家族在法国巴黎银行的资助下联合设立的一个新奖项。第一个奖项将于 2024 年颁发。该奖项是为了纪念伟大的法国数学家保罗·莱维，从 1920 年到 1959 年，他在巴黎综合理工学院担任教授近 40 年。Paul Lévy 的工作在很大程度上塑造了现代概率论，它在数学、物理、金融数学和许多其他领域发挥着越来越重要的作用。Paul Lévy 介绍了局部时间、稳定分布和特征函数等基本概念。他在稳定和无限可分定律理论、布朗运动理论、莱维飞行理论和许多其他方面做出了重要贡献。该奖项将授予对概率论及其应用做出杰出贡献的科学家。该奖预计将是一个个人奖项，但在特殊情况下，评选委员会可能会将该奖授予至多三位科学家组成的小组。



数学中心毕业生——Almaz Abebe Tesfay

Almaz Tesfay, 于 2018 年 9 月-2021 年 6 月在华中科技大学数学中心学习, 2021 年获华中科技大学概率论与数理统计专业博士学位, 师从段金桥教授。曾在埃塞俄比亚 Mekelle University (默克莱大学) 担任 10 年数学讲师, 在应用数学方面拥有卓越的授课技能和专业知识, 现在已拿到美国 Howard University (霍华德大学) 正式教职。她的研究方向包括随机动力系统, 随机微分方程, Lévy 运动, 动力系统, 模拟在人口、生态系统、流行病学和免疫学中的应用。目前已发表 13 篇学术论文。





Academic Achievement 学术成果

数学中心近期研究进展

➤ 高婷

发表论文 2 篇：

Detecting the most probable transition pathway based on optimal control theory

——Jianyu Chen, Ting Gao, Yang Li, Jinqiao Duan

Applied Mathematical Modelling, Volume 127, 2024, Pages 217-236

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0307904X23005607>

Many natural systems exhibit transitions when external environmental conditions (such as complex noise) spark a shift to a new and sometimes quite different state. Therefore, detecting the most probable transition pathway between metastable states of a stochastic dynamical system is a significant topic. The most probable transition pathway can be treated as the minimizer of the associated Onsager-Machlup action functional. We convert this variational problem for computing the most probable transition pathway into a deterministic optimal control problem. One traditional approach for an optimal control problem is via Pontryagin's Maximum Principle, but it is challenging in high dimensional systems. In this paper, we devise a method to detect the most probable transition pathway for stochastic dynamical systems, by combining Pontryagin's Maximum Principle with a successive approximation scheme and a nested neural network technique. We validate our method with three stochastic dynamical systems, including a double well system, a Maier-Stein system, and a Nutrient-Phytoplankton-Zooplankton system. Specifically, in order to illustrate its effectiveness, we test the error and convergence of our method with an upper bound of training loss. Our work contributes to a better understanding of transition phenomena in complex systems under random fluctuations.

利用最大值原理，求解了乘性噪声下最大可能迁移轨道，并进行了算法的收敛性分析。



Deep reinforcement learning in finite-horizon to explore the most probable transition pathway

——Jin Guo, Ting Gao, Peng Zhang, Jiequn Han, Jinqiao Duan

Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena, Volume 458, 2024, 133955

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167278923003093>

In many scientific and engineering problems, noise and nonlinearity are unavoidable, which could induce interesting mathematical problem such as transition phenomena. This paper focuses on efficiently discovering the most probable transition pathway for stochastic dynamical systems employing reinforcement learning. With the Onsager–Machlup action functional theory to quantify rare events in stochastic dynamical systems, finding the most probable pathway is equivalent to solving a variational problem on the action functional. When the action function cannot be explicitly expressed by paths near the reference orbit, the variational problem needs to be converted into an optimal control problem. First, by integrating terminal prediction into the reinforcement learning framework, we develop a Terminal Prediction Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient (TP-DDPG) algorithm to deal with the finite-horizon optimal control issue in a forward way. Next, we present the convergence analysis of our algorithm for the value function in terms of the neural network’s approximation error and estimation error. Finally, we conduct various experiments in different dimensions for the transition problems in applications to illustrate the effectiveness of our algorithm.

通过构造有限时间上带有终值预测的强化学习，有效模拟最大可能迁移轨道，并分析了误差边界。

➤ 郇真

郇真今年 10 月赴纽约大学阿布扎比分校访问，和该校 Hisham Sati 教授和 Urs Schreiber 教授进行了合作，郇真进行了大量关于四维球面的拟椭圆上同调的计算，并将共同完成关于拟椭圆上同调的物理意义的论文。回国后，郇真在北京国际数学中心访问期间，和清华大学物理系的陈静远老师、中科院物理所的张昊老师进行合作，共同研究高阶范畴和 Yang-Mills 理论之间的关系。

➤ 刘超

近几个月，刘超仍然主要感兴趣几类非线性双曲方程的不稳定性和函数本身的爆破，这类方程密切相关与天体物理和宇宙论中的 Jeans 不稳定性，非线性的 Jeans 不稳定性数学上几乎没有研究过。刘超最近的一系列工作主要关注这类问题，通过研究背景关键方程和发展物理理论取得了一系列结果，但是这些结果总是需要一些源项来产生稳定的



爆破。最近正在进行的工作，刘超正在尝试去掉这些源项来得到非同时的爆破。这类方程能刻画 Einstein-Euler 方程和 Euler-Poisson 方程的一些主要特征。类似的不稳定性也可能用来研究高维黑弦（高维黑洞）的非线性 Gregori-Laflame 不稳定性，能够说明黑洞无毛定理可能不适用于高维黑弦。非线性 Gregori-Laflame 不稳定性正处于初始阶段。10-12 月已接收论文 1 篇。

Global existence and stability of de Sitter-like solutions to the Einstein-Yang-Mills equations in spacetime dimensions $n \geq 4$

——Chao Liu, Todd Oliynyk, Jinhua Wang

Journal of the European Mathematical Society (JEMS), 已接收

<https://arxiv.linfen3.top/abs/2202.05432>

We establish the global existence and stability to the future of non-linear perturbation of de Sitter-like solutions to the Einstein-Yang-Mills system in $n \geq 4$ spacetime dimension. This generalizes Friedrich's Einstein-Yang-Mills stability results in dimension $n = 4$ to all higher dimensions.

➤ 林聪萍

正筹备撰写内质网流构建模型。

➤ 殷轲

与 Kewei Zhang, 邓黄严合作，提出了一类求解带约束优化问题的新算法。从与带约束优化问题有紧密联系的极小极大问题出发，提出的新算法。算法每一步需要求解一个极小极大子问题，而这样的极小极大问题具有不光滑性质。受到 Moreau 包络的启发，本文提出了一类光滑化函数，得到该极小极大问题的光滑逼近。该光滑化逼近的函数和一个参数紧密相关，算法中加入了自适应地调节这个参数的策略，使得算法既能得到一系列收敛到 KKT 点的点列，也能渐进得到满足 KKT 条件的拉格朗日乘子，并且达到加速收敛的目的。基于改算法，同邱才明团队合作在智能超表面优化问题上取得进展。该工作在全国计算数学会分论坛报告，并投稿杂志 3 篇，会议 1 篇：

1. Ke Yin, Kewei Zhang, “A new algorithm for constrained optimization by smoothing the minimax formulation”, submitted to Computational Optimization and Applications [J].

2. Ke Yin, Huangyan Deng, “Solving constrained optimization problems by smoothing techniques for the maximum function”, submitted to Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications [J].

3. Rujing Xiong, Ke Yin, Tiebin Mi, Jialong Lu, Kai Wan and Robert C. Qiu, “Fair Beam



Allocations through Reconfigurable Intelligent Surfaces”, submitted to IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications [J].

4. Rujing Xiong, Ke Yin, Tiebin Mi, Jialong Lu and Robert C. Qiu, “Beam Design and Signal Enhancement in RIS-Aided Multi-User Communication Systems: A Maximization-Minimization Approach”, Submitted to IEEE International Conference on Communications [C].

➤ 赵蒙

研究了非同心圆情形下多界面扩张，针对不同的流体粘性和界面的相对位置，研究了界面的动力学和演化过程；还研究了细丝在 Stokes 流中的褶皱现象及其物理机制。

➤ 张一威

张一威继续从事热力学机制工作中的可计算性问题，大偏差问题等。10 至 12 月份在 arxiv 上上传相关学术论文 3 篇：

1. Li Z, Shi X, Zhang Y. Thermodynamic formalism for subsystems of expanding Thurston maps and large deviations asymptotics[J]. arxiv preprint arxiv:2312.15822, 2023.

2. Li X, Li Z, Zhang Y. Thermodynamic formalism for correspondences[J]. arxiv preprint arxiv:2311.09397, 2023.

3. Binder I, He Q, Li Z, Zhang Y. On computability of equilibrium states[J]. arxiv preprint arxiv:2311.09374, 2023.



Qualifying Exams 资格考试

Test of English for Math Writing

Center for Mathematical Sciences

I. Please find and correct mistakes in the following sentences. (2×28)

1. Suppose $A = 0$, let $B = 9$, we have $C = 8$.
2. Let $A = 7$, then $C > 0$.
3. Proof. Apply Lemma 4.2, we have $K = 0.8$.
4. This is a good lemma which play a important role in the next section.
5. This result is interesting, see for instance [12].
6. If $A > 0$, then it is known, see see J. Duan[1], that $B < 0$.
7. This system has been investigated in many literatures.
8. T_0 and T_f belong to R^1 .
9. In Section 2, we give some preliminaries that is essential knowledge.
10. When $A = 8$, then we have $B = 0$.
11. It is the probability density which denoted by p .
12. Let $A = 8$, we obtain $B = 0.8$.
13. Let $A = 8$, applying Ito formula, then we obtain $B = 0.8$.



14. Let $A = 8$, then $B = 0.88$ for $K < 1$, then $C = 0.08$.
15. Let $A = 8$, it is easy to know that $B = 0.8$.
16. Assume $A = 7$, then B is positive.
17. Because $A = 7$, therefore B is positive.
18. Suppose A is small, let B is big, and C is tiny.
19. By Theorem 1, then $B = 9$.
20. Section 1. Hamilton's principle and Averaging Principle
21. We consider the following system: $A = 8$, $B = 0.8$.
22. Because $A < 0$, thus B is a negative number.
23. Except $A > 0$, B and C are also positive.
24. Let x_n belongs to the set $[1, 3, 6, 7, 9]$.
25. Substituting (3) into (7), the integral becomes π^2 .
26. Solutions are found both in the left and right quadrants.
27. B. Reimann, R. Lipschitz, G. Leibnitz and A. Kolmogolov are all famous mathematicians.
28. There remains to prove Part 1.



II. Revise/improve/correct the following sentences. (3×9)

1. Use Eq. (5), we are able to get the following results.

Reference: With Eq. (5), we are able to get the following results.

2. Thus as a consequence, with the inverse conversion, we can obtain the final result Eq. (5).

Reference: Consequently, we obtain the final result Eq. (5) with the inverse conversion.

3. Let f be a continuous mapping of a compact metric space X into a metric space Y . Then f is uniformly continuous.

Reference: A continuous mapping from a compact metric space into a metric space is uniformly continuous.

4. In [5], the authors studied the existence of solution, so in this paper we'll study the uniqueness of solution.

Reference: Instead of the existence in [5], we will study the uniqueness of solution in this paper.

5. Let $f(x)$ belong to $L^p(R)$ for some $1 < p < \infty$.

Reference: Let f belong to $L^p(R)$ for some p satisfying $1 < p < \infty$.

6. C_β^+ equipped with the norms in Eq. (5) can be regarded as a Banach space, and it still satisfies the constraint that appears in Eq. (3).

Reference: With the norm in Eq. (5), C_β^+ is a Banach space satisfying Eq. (3).

7. If we are in a Hilbert space, then Eq. (5) can be reduced to the following form.

Reference: In a Hilbert space, Eq. (5) can be reduced to the following form.

8. If we want to compare the solutions of Eq. (5) and Eq. (6), then Jones shows that for a nonlinear $k(f), \|f - f_n\| \leq \|k(f) - k(f_n)\|$

Reference: To compare the solutions of Eq. (5) and Eq. (6), we can use Jones' result, i.e. for a nonlinear mapping $k(f)$, the estimate $\|f - f_n\| \leq \|k(f) - k(f_n)\|$ holds.



9. The reason why this section is important is that it's the theoretical foundation of fractional calculus.

Reference: This section is important because.... OR The reason this section is important is that

III. *Translation between English and Chinese.* (5×3)

1. Richard Feynman: How to become a genius. You keep a dozen or so of your favorite problems constantly present in your mind, though by and large they will lay in dormant state. Every time you hear or read a trick or a new result, test it against each of your problems, to see whether it helps. Once in a while, there will be a hit, and people will say: "How did he do it? He must be a genius!"
2. Richard Feynman: Nobel Lecture, 1966. We have a habit in writing articles published in scientific journals to make the work as finished as possible, to cover up all the tracks, to not worry about the blind alleys or describe how you had the wrong idea first, and so on. So there isn't any place to publish, in a dignified manner, what you actually did in order to get to do the work.
3. 魏征（唐代）：求木之长者，必固其根本，欲流之远者，必浚其泉源。



Nonlinear Dynamical Systems Qualifying Exam

Center for Mathematical Sciences

Note: This exam covers James Mesis: Differential dynamical systems Chapters 5 – 9. Three hours. Opened books.

1. (20 points) Like the Lorenz model

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x), \\ \dot{y} &= rx - xz - y, \\ \dot{z} &= xy - bz,\end{aligned}$$

the Busse-Heikes model describes three spatial modes in a convecting fluid, but in this case the fluid is rotating. In one limit the models becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= x(1 - x - (1 + \delta)y - (1 - \delta)z), \\ \dot{y} &= y(1 - y - (1 + \delta)z - (1 - \delta)x), \\ \dot{z} &= z(1 - z - (1 + \delta)x - (1 - \delta)y),\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

where $\delta > 0$, and (x, y, z) represent nonnegative mode amplitudes.

(a) Find all the equilibria and characterize their stability types as a function of δ . (Hint: There are eight equilibria in \mathbb{R}^3 : the origin, three solutions with one nonzero amplitude, three solutions with two nonzero amplitudes, and one with all three nonzero.)

(b) Assume that $R = 1$ and reduce (1) to a set of two equations for (x, y) . Show that these equations are Hamiltonian with $H = \delta xy(1 - x - y)$.

2. (20 points) Consider the system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= x - y - x^2(x + 2y) - xy^2, \\ \dot{y} &= x + y + x^2(x - y) - y^2(x + y).\end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that the equilibrium at the origin is an unstable focus.

(b) Using polar coordinates, find an annulus to contain a limit cycle.

3. (20 points) For any function $f(t)$, define the characteristic exponent of f by

$$\chi(f) = \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \ln |f(t)|.$$

(a) For any scalar functions $f(t)$ and $g(t)$, and any constant $c \neq 0$, prove the results



$$\begin{aligned}\chi(cf) &= \chi(f), \\ \chi(f+g) &= \max(\chi(f), \chi(g)), \\ \chi(fg) &\leq \chi(f) + \chi(g).\end{aligned}$$

(b) Show that if $\chi(f) > \chi(g)$, then $\chi(f+g) = \chi(f)$.

4. (20 points) Consider the following system:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \lambda x - x^2 + 2xy, \\ \dot{y} &= (\lambda - 1)y + x^2.\end{aligned}$$

(a) Verify that this system has the normal form

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\xi} &= \sum_{k=2}^N c_k \xi^k, \\ \dot{\eta} &= \lambda \eta + \eta \sum_{k=2}^N d_k \xi^k,\end{aligned}$$

and satisfies the singularity and nondegeneracy conditions for a saddle-node bifurcation at $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ when $\lambda = 0$.

(b) Analyze all of the fixed points and their stability as a function of λ .

5. (20 points) Let $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$ represent the positions of a system of N interacting particles with masses m_i and forces that depend only upon the interparticle distances $|x_i - x_j|$:

$$m_i \ddot{x}_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N f(x_j - x_i),$$

where $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is the force.

(a) Show that the total momentum, $P = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{x}_i$, is an invariant if the force is odd: $f(-x) = -f(x)$.

(b) Show that the total angular momentum, $L = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{x}_i \times x_i$, is an invariant if the force is directed along the interparticle separation: $f(x) = xg(|x|)$.



Foreign Institutions 国外研究机构科普

加利西亚数学研究和技术中心 CITMAga

加利西亚数学研究与技术中心（The Center for Mathematical Research and Technology of Galicia, CITMAga）于 2021 年 7 月根据加利西亚三所公立大学（圣地亚哥德孔波斯特拉大学（USC）、拉科鲁尼亚大学（UDC）、维戈大学（UVIGO））的协议创建，旨在整合数学领域的科学能力，共享愿景和战略，并明确致力于知识转移。为了培养追求卓越研究、创新和培训的协作文化，CITMAga 立志成为国家和国际参考中心，为科学和专业发展创造一个有吸引力的环境。CITMAga 将允许“利用高级人才，同时留住年轻人”。该中心科学主任为圣地亚哥德孔波斯特拉大学统计、数学分析和优化系教授 Rosa M. Crujeiras。

➤ 使命

CITMAga 的创建旨在成为加利西亚创新研究和数学技术生态系统中的卓越支柱，吸引和留住人才，坚定地致力于知识转移，并通过获得一流的创新技术为加利西亚和西班牙的社会和行业提供竞争和可持续的优势。

➤ 愿景

CITMAga 希望凭借卓越的科学成果，并通过知识转移获得显著的经济和社会影响，成为国内和国际标杆。

➤ 价值观

1、学术自由。对于研究和创新，允许产生新颖和非常规的想法，从而有助于扩大科学知识的边界。

2、卓越。支持倡议和经验，以及对研究和创新的指导、卓越的培训和指导、高效有效的管理和透明的治理。

3、机会和待遇平等。不分性别、年龄、社会或宗教地位。为此，将承认多样性，促进公平和女性职业，支持发展中心成员的不同能力、才能和观点。

4、对全球挑战的敏感性。指导中心在全球范围内处理影响社会及其福祉的问题。

5、合作。中心成员之间的内部合作，为不同的项目和研究领域做出贡献，并与学术、工业和社会、区域、国家和国际领域的合作伙伴进行外部合作。

6、道德和责任。在中心每项活动的各个方面，以专业和负责任的态度，为中心建立

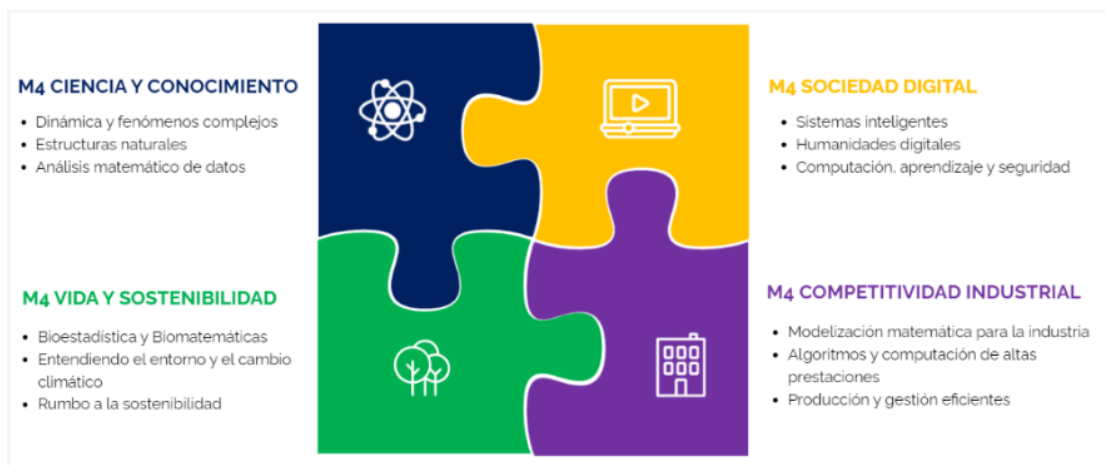


良好行为守则。将特别注意采取措施，避免重复使用或滥用中心推动和开发的项目的研究成果。特别是，不会进行具有军事倾向的项目。

7、社会责任。促进经济增长，提高生活质量，帮助发展中国家发展，改善数学培训，向新一代和社会传授知识。

8、对开放科学的承诺。在所有活动中，不仅限于支持开放出版物，还包括开放数据和来源，支持 EOSC 宣言并遵守其原则。

该中心的科学任务分为两个层次：研究和转移领域（AIT）和研究计划（PI）。此外，还有两个支持项目：成果传播项目和转移项目。关于数学的任务包括四个研究领域，具体的研究计划如下：



一、科学和知识（Science and Knowledge）

1、动力学与复杂现象（Dynamics and complex phenomena）

主要重点是设计定义明确、稳健的数学模型，捕捉感兴趣现象的本质。

2、自然结构（Natural Structures）

处理由空间和形式、数学符号及其规则以及它们之间的关系的数学研究自然激发的基本思想和结果的发展。

3、数学数据分析（Mathematical data analysis）

数学和统计技术评估不仅对于再现准确的模型，而且对于开发高度复杂现象的数据驱动模型，以及对应用于越来越多的挑战的数据同化技术的使用，都是至关重要的。

二、数字信息社会（Digital Society）

1、智能系统（Intelligent systems）

寻找有效方法来长期存储、分析和管理大数据，开发新方法区分重要和不重要的数据并描述对这些数据的操作方法（优化和控制），实现高效的算法对所获得的知识实时应用。最后反思这些数据的使用如何影响和改变社会，包括与隐私和人权相关的道德问题。



2、数字人文（Digital Humanities）

博物馆和档案馆正在努力将音频、视频、文本和图像等材料以不同的媒介数字化。这些材料是回答有关历史、语言分析、语言学和文学研究等一系列学科新问题的主要信息来源。生成可用数据的结构，以及所涉及过程所遵循的动力学，要求设计数学模型，考虑到多样性的多种来源，并实施降维方法来理解语言和方言的变化，或语料库和词典分析。

3、计算、学习和安全（Computing, learning and security）

在使用日益复杂的机器学习模型时，能够定义和/或识别并随后实现正确的优化算法至关重要。对隐私和安全的需求已经产生了诸如保护隐私的数据挖掘和加密计算等领域，在这些领域中，希望能够在不损害隐私的情况下分析数据集，并能够在保持数据集加密的同时对数据集计算。

三、生命与可持续发展（Life and Sustainability）

1、生物统计学和生物数学（Biostatistics and Biomathematics）

在人口规模上，我们在生态学或人口动力学方面，甚至在流行病学方面都遇到了挑战，在流行病学中，微分方程系统模型的使用有着悠久的传统。在机构层面，医学领域的数学和统计贡献包括确定性和随机性模型。此外，对基因及其序列的了解使设计实验在各种实验室条件下同时测量其表达成为可能。根据这些数据，可以建立组成每个细胞的数百万分子的相互作用模型。

2、了解环境和气候变化（Understanding the environment and climate change）

描述和模拟短期和长期的环境和生态过程需要使用复杂的数学和统计模型。可以设计数值模拟、确定性和随机性建模以及数据分析来预测和定位极端事件风险。在具有重大生态和社会影响的突发环境事件下，风险预测和定位可以与资源管理策略相结合。

3、可持续发展方向（Towards sustainability）

自然资源的开发使某些物种处于危急境地。生物群落及其动态的数学建模，无论是从统计学上还是从确定性上，都将提供关于这些领域的更深入的见解和知识，从而能够设计适当的保护政策。另一方面，对有限的化石燃料储量的估计，以及在更大程度上由于使用化石燃料产生的排放而导致的地球恶化，使可再生能源开采技术（太阳能、风能、海事等）的发展成为优先事项。数学建模、数值模拟和优化技术在原型的开发以及控制和管理原型的设备的创建中发挥着重要作用。

四、产业竞争力（Industrial Competitiveness）

1、工业数学建模（Mathematical modeling for industry）

建模技术与实验相结合，可以更好地观察工业过程，减少监测过程所需的传感器数



量，虚拟优化过程并评估其性能。在金融领域，大量的市场数据需要使用统计技术和“大数据”将数据纳入模型，并预测经济和金融市场主要因素的演变。

2、算法和高性能计算（Algorithms and high-performance computing）

工业应用导致其各自的模型方程非常复杂，使其求解成为一项艰巨的任务。此外，在某些情况下，数值模拟必须在很短的时间内进行，并且可能涉及大量参数，这些参数即使在模拟进行时也可以修改，甚至可以实时修改，或者必须在计算能力较低的机器上执行。在这种情况下，必须应用特殊的技术和优化编程。

3、高效的生产和管理（Efficient production and management）

工业部门的许多流程可以通过多种方式进行改进。然而，实现它的成本和改进百分比的不确定性使公司不愿做出改变。建模、仿真和优化（通常称为MSO）的结合使得向公司提出有效的解决方案来改进流程并估计实施后获得的改进百分比成为可能。

<https://citmaga.gal/es/home>



西班牙数学科学研究所 ICMAT

数学科学研究所 (ICMAT- Institute of Mathematical Sciences) 是一个混合研究中心, 由西班牙高等科研理事会 (CSIC) 和马德里三所公立大学组成: 马德里自治大学 (UAM), 马德里卡洛斯三世大学 (UC3M) 和马德里康普顿斯大学 (UCM)。成立于 2010 年, ICMAT 总部位于马德里北部的 Cantoblanco 校区。

ICMAT 由属于 CSIC 的数学家和三所马德里大学的研究人员组成。该中心的结构和组成是基于在国家公共教育机构 (Agencia nacional de Evaluación y Progreso - ANEP) 的协助下进行的初步选择。



它的目标是进行高质量的数学研究, 鼓励跨学科研究, 探索基础科学和工业应用的新环境, 以期在社会上应用。提供具有国际竞争力的博士和博士后培训, 并作为科学界与技术、工业和金融部门之间的对话者。通过建立与社会的对话, 传播数学之美和应用, 将科学新闻和科普内容带给专业和普通受众。

➤ ICMAT 的研究

ICMAT 是一个开展广泛数学工作的机构, 包括知识和成果的转移。最初的主要研究领域如下: 数学分析。微分几何, 代数几何, 偏微分方程, 流体力学, 动力系统, 几何力学和数学物理。此外, 2011 年将数论、群论和组合数学纳入了研究路线。

在迄今为止影响最大的研究所研究人员所取得的研究成果中, 值得一提的是 Javier Fernandez de Bobadilla 和 Maria Re 的用奇异性理论解决 Nash 问题; Javier cilleruelo 和 Carlos Vinuesa 对数论中 Sidon 问题的求解; Daniel Peralta Salas 和 Alberto Enciso 对流体力学中 Arnold 猜想的求解; 由 Diego Cordoba 领导的研究小组建立的解释水波如何破裂的数学模型; 以及 Ana Maria Mancho 领导的团队关于拉格朗日输运及其在臭氧层研究中的应用的最新结果。



➤ ICMAT 的历史

ICMAT 起源于 CSIC 数学与基础物理研究所数学系，隶属于 CSIC 的数学家被分配到该研究所。在通过 2006-2009 年战略计划进行评估后，该中心的创建协议于 2007 年 11 月签署，所有与 CSIC 相关的中心都受到该战略计划的约束，国际委员会建议建立一个单独的研究所。

回顾 CSIC 的悠久历史，可以发现 ICMAT 的先驱为：1915 年创建的 Seminario Matematico 实验室（JAE）和 1939 年由 CSIC 创建的 Jorge Juan de Matematicas 研究所。

2011 年，ICMAT 被选为当时西班牙科技部（MICYT）发布的 Severo Ochoa 计划的八个卓越中心之一。

除其他杰出成就外，ICMAT 的六名研究人员获得了欧洲研究委员会（ERC）的启动资助，这使该研究所在欧洲数学领域处于领先地位。

➤ ICMAT 的外展

ICMAT 每年都参加科学技术周（Science and Technology Week），科学在行动竞赛（Science in Action）（ICMAT 是组织机构之一），并自 2012 年起参加研究人员之夜（Researchers' Night）（与 UAM 合作）。

此外，ICMAT 与 CSIC 组织和科学文化副主席以及学生宿舍合作组织，启动了 Mathematics at the Residence 项目，由国际知名演讲者就公众对数学的理解进行一系列讲座。自 2009 年该项目成立以来，Marcus du Sautoy、J.M. Sanz-Serna、Pierre Cartier、Guillermo Martínez、Edward Frenkel、Christiane Rousseau、Antonio Durán、John Allen Paulos、Martin Grötschel、Jin Akiyama、Francisco Martín 和 Sylvia Nasar 等都发表了演讲。通常每年举行两次这样的活动。

➤ ICMAT 的研究团队

该研究所目前有 3 个研究团队：

一、代数与几何团队（Algebra and Geometry）

主要研究方向大致可分为以下四个方向：

1. 代数几何与数学物理：主要研究向量束和相关对象的模空间及其与各种代数和几何结构的相互作用，涉及代数几何、微分几何、拓扑学、李理论、几何分析和理论物理等技术。

2. 微分几何、辛几何和几何力学：研究重点是微分和接触拓扑、微分和黎曼几何、几何力学及其在控制理论、动力系统和偏微分方程几何中的应用。

3. 群论：包括群论的几个领域，并应用于其他领域，如环论、拓扑、动力学和逻辑。有限结构对无限群的逼近，以及通过群在非正弯曲空间上的作用来研究群。



4. 算术几何：这方面的研究致力于算术几何的核心问题，如等变 Tamagawa 数猜想或 Arakelov 几何的发展，以及它与相关领域的相互作用，如复杂和非阿基米德分析，代数几何甚至理论物理。

二、数学分析和微分方程团队 (Mathematical Analysis and Differential Equations)

共获得了 7 项 ERC 资助，该团队主要分为以下两个组：

1. 数学分析：主要研究围绕 Kakeya 猜想和 Bochner-Riesz 乘子的经典问题，Schrödinger 和波动方程，粗糙域上的椭圆偏微分方程及其与几何测度论的联系，不可调和群的调和分析和几何群论，经典和抽象 Calderón-Zygmund 理论以及围绕不变子空间问题的问题。其他领域如算子理论、Banach 空间几何、复分析、量子概率和解析数论也有很好的体现。

2. 微分方程及其应用：主要研究流体力学、谱理论、数学物理和数学生物学中出现的微分方程。这是一门跨学科的学科，在工程、生物学和物理学中有着重要的应用。

三、应用数学团队 (Applied Mathematics)

该团队致力于开发应对主要新社会挑战所需的数学基础和模型，重点关注数据科学、机器学习和量子技术。主要分为以下几个研究方向：

1. 量子信息理论的数学：他们利用量子效应在密码学、计量学、材料科学、药理学等领域开发新技术，这些技术有可能远远超出当前（经典）的技术水平。ICMAT 的“数学和量子信息”小组致力于解决受量子技术驱动的各种数学问题。主要包括：凝聚态物质和许多体系统，量子控制，量子力学的基础理论和算子代数理论。

2. 机器学习和数据科学：在计算机科学发展的有力支持下，嵌入了统计学、概率论、最优化和代数等学科中，方法论的发展侧重于提供有效的贝叶斯方法来处理大规模推理和预测问题，以及通过对抗性风险分析和对抗性机器学习来处理准备扰乱问题中的数据和结构的对手的方法。此外，还强调在其数据实验室的帮助下处理主要在安全和网络安全领域的复杂应用问题。

3. 数学建模和模拟：研究内容包括微流体建模与技术应用、地球物理流体动力学等。

4. 无穷维统计：涉及数据分析或推断的问题，主要研究的统计对象是无限维空间的元素。包括“函数型数据分析”（即函数型数据的统计方法），也包括估计或流形学习问题。同时也研究某些分析工具（微分算子）的使用，结合概率方法（经验过程理论），以期实现不同的统计应用，例如，概率测度之间距离的估计或统计学习问题中经验风险的最小化。

<https://www.icmat.es/>



巴黎-萨克雷神经科学研究所 NeuroPSI

巴黎萨克雷神经科学研究所（The Paris-Saclay Institute of Neuroscience, NeuroPSI）是法国国家科学研究中心（CNRS）和巴黎萨克雷大学的联合研究单位。研究所成立于2015年，旨在创建一个真正的神经科学多学科研究中心，与法国国家健康中心 NeuroSpin 研究所互补，并共同组成 NeuroSaclay，在未来几年进一步扩大。NeuroPSI 分为3个科学部门，由21个研究团队组成，从事涵盖神经科学所有领域的各种主题，从嘈杂环境中鸟类交流的研究到人类神经疾病的新疗法的发现。NeuroPSI 受益于 NeuroSaclay 共享的一系列最先进的技术平台和重型设备，这为其提供了国际吸引力和竞争力。



NeuroPSI 的科学项目是基于多学科和多尺度的方法来研究神经系统。主要目标是了解神经回路的解剖组织和操作原理，控制对环境的反应行为。使用多种动物模型，并结合实验和理论方法来理解不同类型的神经结构如何产生不同的行为。一些研究人员旨在确定细胞相互作用如何导致不同的神经元群体，以及这些群体在发育过程中如何组装成功能回路。

其他人则致力于理解和模拟这些回路如何在成人神经系统中运作，以整合不同的感觉模式，产生行为和控制认知功能。还通过比较和遗传学方法研究进化力如何塑造大脑，并在自然种群创造个体大脑的多样性。

➤ 研究所部门组成

一、认知与网络神经科学部门（Cognitive & Network Neuroscience, CNN）

该部门致力于破译行为和认知的神经基础，以及它们在神经病理学中的变化。CNN 聚集了研究团队，他们在野外或实验室中使用不同的动物模型，研究基本行为和认知功



能，如沟通、决策、学习和记忆，以及它们在细胞和网络层面的潜在机制。

通过对果蝇、小鼠、大鼠、鸟类和海洋哺乳动物整个生命周期的研究，该部门研究项目旨在了解：

- 不同社会背景下动物之间的交流
- 执行功能及其与大脑内部状态的关系
- 从秒到昼夜尺度的行为时间控制
- 神经发育、神经精神和神经退行性疾病以及与衰老相关的疾病

二、发育、进化和细胞信号学部门 (Development, Evolution, and Cell Signaling, DECS)

该部门研究神经系统形成、维持、再生和功能背后的细胞和分子机制，以及它们是如何被进化塑造的。DECS 汇集了使用各种方法和互补动物模型的团队，从细胞和分子尺度到整个生物体研究这些过程。

通过研究模式动物（苍蝇、老鼠、鸟类、两栖动物和鱼类）从卵到成年的所有生命阶段，使用比较、遗传和分子方法，包括成像、基因组编辑和转基因、转录组学和体内功能分析，该部门研究项目旨在了解：

- 神经干细胞生物学
- 神经发生、神经细胞分化和脑形态发生
- 生理和病理条件下大脑内稳态和神经元功能的维持
- 神经、免疫和血管系统之间的相互作用
- 参与神经元功能的分子信号通路

三、综合与神经计算科学 (Integrative & Computational Neuroscience, ICN)

该部门从事跨学科和多尺度的大脑研究，以确定丘脑-皮层网络中的计算原理和神经生理机制，控制高级大脑功能的出现，如感知和学习。

ICN 的研究集中在三个相互关联的科学问题上：

- 参与皮层和皮层下感觉信息处理（听、触、视）和感知的突触和神经元机制及其可塑性
- 内部产生的大脑状态（如注意力、清醒或睡眠）对皮层下和皮层感觉处理和认知能力的影响
- 感觉运动整合、学习和运动行为的神经元机制，包括皮质下核、脊髓和脑机接口

ICN 团队在综合和跨学科的背景下使用实验，计算和理论方法。神经科学、物理学、数学和信息学在不同的尺度（细胞、网络、行为）和不同的组织层次（微观、中观和宏观尺度）上相结合。

ICN 的跨学科方法包括：



- 多尺度电生理学：细胞内记录、体内外动态膜片钳、神经记录和肌电图，多个单元记录和 LFP
- 通过成像（体外和体内单光子和双光子钙成像，电压敏感染料）光遗传学和化学遗传学操作对神经网络的功能探索
- 行为，运动和心物理测量
- 跟踪和操作工具，用于研究突触回路（顺行，逆行和跨神经元病毒载体）和荧光 3D 显微镜
- 结构与功能相关数据库的建立与分析
- 通过理论神经科学和数据驱动的计算建模，以及统计物理和大规模模拟对神经元计算原理的研究

<https://neuropsi.cnrs.fr/en/homepage/>



国家生物学理论与数学研究所 NITMB



美国国家科学基金会（NSF）与西蒙斯基金会出资 5000 万美元合作成立了国家生物学理论与数学研究所（National Institute for Theory and Mathematics in Biology, NITMB），该研究所将是美国第一个此类机构，将成为国际基础研究的中心。该研究所将汇集数学和生物科学领域的专家，在生命的各个层面建立对生物学的数学理解，探索与环境、生物医学和生物技术等广泛主题和行业相关的研究挑战。

该研究所将由美国西北大学与芝加哥大学合作领导，并将进行至少五年的跨学科研究。总体目标是通过创建新的数学理论、数据模型以及计算和统计工具，加深对生物生命过程的理解，特别是从单个细胞到物种之间的相互作用。该研究所将瞄准具有前途和挑战性的探索领域，如生物体如何学习和适应变化，基因和分子信号的功能如何从单个细胞中产生完全形成的个体，生物的行为如何由大脑中神经元水平的活动产生等等。

生物科学的现代进步已经产生了名副其实的海量可用数据，这些数据描述了生命各个阶段从鲸鱼大小到微观的生物体。越来越多的数据为分析复杂的生物数据提供了新的数学方法，并为开发能够发现生物现象和原理的未知方面的数学模型提供了机会。该研究所将作为几个州机构的数学和生物科学家之间的合作纽带，包括为少数民族服务的机构和新兴研究机构。在 NITMB 的领导下，这些机构将通过联合研究项目和其他合作活动创建一个国家级的研究人员社区，为生物学问题创造新数据和新方法。

教育推广和劳动力发展也是新研究所的关键组成部分，该研究所将为 300 多名本科生和研究生以及 100 多名早期博士后研究人员提供培训和指导。该研究所将通过合作，与当地中学生开展广泛的教育推广活动，将小学生与研究生导师配对，进行一整年的实践学习和项目。该研究所还将培训当地的中学和高中教师如何将数学和生物学的新进展融入课堂教学。

NITMB 通过其数学与物理科学理事会和生物科学理事会得到美国国家科学基金会的支持。

<https://www.nitmb.org/>



Popular Mathematics 数学热门话题

New theory claims to unite Einstein's gravity with quantum mechanics 新理论声称将爱因斯坦引力与量子力学结合起来

by University College London

英国伦敦大学学院（UCL）的物理学家们在《物理评论 X》和《自然·通讯》发表的两篇论文中提出了一个令人惊叹的理论，该理论将引力和量子力学统一起来，同时保留了爱因斯坦的经典时空概念。该理论被称为“经典引力的后量子理论”，它挑战了普遍假设：爱因斯坦的引力理论必须被修改，或“量子化”，以适应量子理论。该理论认为时空可能是经典的——也就是说，根本不受量子理论的支配。

A radical theory that consistently unifies gravity and quantum mechanics while preserving Einstein's classical concept of spacetime has been announced in two papers published simultaneously by UCL (University College London) physicists.

Modern physics is founded upon two pillars: quantum theory on the one hand, which governs the smallest particles in the universe, and Einstein's theory of general relativity on the other, which explains gravity through the bending of spacetime. But these two theories are in contradiction with each other and a reconciliation has remained elusive for over a century.

The prevailing assumption has been that Einstein's theory of gravity must be modified, or "quantized," in order to fit within quantum theory. This is the approach of two leading candidates for a quantum theory of gravity, string theory and loop quantum gravity.

But a new theory, developed by Professor Jonathan Oppenheim (UCL Physics & Astronomy) and laid out in a paper in *Physical Review X*, challenges that consensus and takes an alternative approach by suggesting that spacetime may be classical—that is, not governed by quantum theory at all.

Instead of modifying spacetime, the theory—dubbed a "postquantum theory of classical gravity"—modifies quantum theory and predicts an intrinsic breakdown in predictability that is mediated by spacetime itself. This results in random and violent fluctuations in spacetime that



are larger than envisaged under quantum theory, rendering the apparent weight of objects unpredictable if measured precisely enough.

A second paper, published simultaneously in *Nature Communications* and led by Professor Oppenheim's former Ph.D. students, looks at some of the consequences of the theory, and proposes an experiment to test it: to measure a mass very precisely to see if its weight appears to fluctuate over time.

For example, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in France routinely weigh a 1kg mass which used to be the 1kg standard. If the fluctuations in measurements of this 1kg mass are smaller than required for mathematical consistency, the theory can be ruled out.

The outcome of the experiment, or other evidence emerging that would confirm the quantum vs. classical nature of spacetime, is the subject of a 5000:1 odds bet between Professor Oppenheim and Professor Carlo Rovelli and Dr. Geoff Penington—leading proponents of quantum loop gravity and string theory respectively.

For the past five years, the UCL research group has been stress-testing the theory, and exploring its consequences.

Professor Oppenheim said, "Quantum theory and Einstein's theory of general relativity are mathematically incompatible with each other, so it's important to understand how this contradiction is resolved. Should spacetime be quantized, or should we modify quantum theory, or is it something else entirely? Now that we have a consistent fundamental theory in which spacetime does not get quantized, it's anybody's guess."

Co-author Zach Weller-Davies, who as a Ph.D. student at UCL helped develop the experimental proposal and made key contributions to the theory itself, said, "This discovery challenges our understanding of the fundamental nature of gravity but also offers avenues to probe its potential quantum nature.

"We have shown that if spacetime doesn't have a quantum nature, then there must be random fluctuations in the curvature of spacetime which have a particular signature that can be verified experimentally.



"In both quantum gravity and classical gravity, spacetime must be undergoing violent and random fluctuations all around us, but on a scale which we haven't yet been able to detect. But if spacetime is classical, the fluctuations have to be larger than a certain scale, and this scale can be determined by another experiment where we test how long we can put a heavy atom in superposition of being in two different locations."

Co-authors Dr. Carlo Sparaciari and Dr. Barbara Šoda, whose analytical and numerical calculations helped guide the project, expressed hope that these experiments could determine whether the pursuit of a quantum theory of gravity is the right approach.

Dr. Šoda (formerly UCL Physics & Astronomy, now at the Perimeter Institute of Theoretical Physics, Canada) said, "Because gravity is made manifest through the bending of space and time, we can think of the question in terms of whether the rate at which time flows has a quantum nature, or classical nature.

"And testing this is almost as simple as testing whether the weight of a mass is constant, or appears to fluctuate in a particular way."

Dr. Sparaciari (UCL Physics & Astronomy) said, "While the experimental concept is simple, the weighing of the object needs to be carried out with extreme precision.

"But what I find exciting is that starting from very general assumptions, we can prove a clear relationship between two measurable quantities—the scale of the spacetime fluctuations, and how long objects like atoms or apples can be put in quantum superposition of two different locations. We can then determine these two quantities experimentally."

Weller-Davies added, "A delicate interplay must exist if quantum particles such as atoms are able to bend classical spacetime. There must be a fundamental trade-off between the wave nature of atoms, and how large the random fluctuations in spacetime need to be."

The proposal to test whether spacetime is classical by looking for random fluctuations in mass is complementary to another experimental proposal that aims to verify the quantum nature of spacetime by looking for something called "gravitationally mediated entanglement."



Professor Sougato Bose (UCL Physics & Astronomy), who was not involved with the announcement today, but was among those to first propose the entanglement experiment, said, "Experiments to test the nature of spacetime will take a large-scale effort, but they're of huge importance from the perspective of understanding the fundamental laws of nature. I believe these experiments are within reach—these things are difficult to predict, but perhaps we'll know the answer within the next 20 years."

The postquantum theory has implications beyond gravity. The infamous and problematic "measurement postulate" of quantum theory is not needed, since quantum superpositions necessarily localize through their interaction with classical spacetime.

The theory was motivated by Professor Oppenheim's attempt to resolve the black hole information problem. According to standard quantum theory, an object going into a black hole should be radiated back out in some way as information cannot be destroyed, but this violates general relativity, which says you can never know about objects that cross the black hole's event horizon. The new theory allows for information to be destroyed, due to a fundamental breakdown in predictability.

原文链接:

<https://phys.org/news/2023-12-theory-einstein-gravity-quantum-mechanics.html>



DeepMind Says Its AI Solved a Math Problem That Humans Were Stumped By

DeepMind 称其人工智能解决了一个人类被难住的数学问题

by NOOR AL-SIBAI

谷歌 DeepMind 研发团队声称他们利用人工智能大模型成功解决了一个著名的数学难题，解决方法超出了人类的已有认知范围。

Fun Times

DeepMind claims that for the first time, an AI has solved a famously difficult math problem with a solution that eluded human mathematicians — which could be huge if it holds up to scrutiny.

In interviews with *MIT Technology Review* and *The Guardian*, Google DeepMind researchers waxed prolific about their new AI tool, which they claim has generated a brand new solution to what's known as the "cap set problem," which involves plotting more and more dots without any of them ever forming a straight line.

The novel findings, which the researchers announced in a paper published in the journal *Nature*, would mark the first time AI has made a unique scientific discovery which, because it was previously unknown, was not part of its training data. That would be a pretty big deal considering that AI is known for conjuring up nonsense and made-up junk even when its training data has the right answers.

DeepMind built the tool in question, called "FunSearch" in reference to mathematical functions (and not the other kind of fun) on the back of its AlphaZero AI, which solves math problems as if it were playing a game. The LLM it uses is called Codey, which is trained and honed on computer code and programmed to reject incorrect answers and feed correct ones back into its model.



No Known Answer

Feeding code into an AI is one thing, but having it spit out a brand-new solution to a famous puzzle — even though it took a few days, as *MIT Tech* points out — is a different thing entirely.

"It's not in the training data," DeepMind research VP Pushmeet Kohli told the website. "It wasn't even known."

There is something of a mystical quality to what the DeepMind scientists are claiming: that the LLM managed to — just maybe — think for itself.

"To be very honest with you, we have hypotheses, but we don't know exactly why this works," DeepMind researcher scientist Alhussein Fawzi told *MIT Tech*. "In the beginning of the project, we didn't know whether this would work at all."

While there will obviously need to be lots more research to verify the claims and try to figure out exactly how FunSearch generated its novel solution to the cap set problem, its creators are clearly stoked.

"When we started the project there was no indication that it would produce something that's genuinely new," Kohli told *The Guardian*. "As far as we know, this is the first time that a genuine, new scientific discovery has been made by a large language model."

原文链接:

<https://futurism.com/the-byte/deepmind-ai-math-solution>



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数学正在发生日新月异的变化。不仅数学内部各分支相互交融，共同推动数学向更高层次发展，而且科学与工程问题牵涉到越来越深的数学课题，对数学提出了重大挑战，激发了新的数学理论和方法的创立，从而推动数学本身的发展。数学也一直在背后推动着科学和工程技术的进步，为现代科学和高新技术的发展奠定坚实基础。世界强国必须是数学强国，数学弱国不可能是现代化强国，而现代高科技竞争同时包含数学研究的竞争。华中科技大学数学中心顺应科学发展趋势于2013年在武汉成立了。

数学中心宗旨

- (1) 积极倡导数学不同分支之间的交叉研究；激发新的合作探索，催生新的研究领域和研究群体；
- (2) 努力推动数学与科学、工程、医学之间的交叉研究；建立数学家和科学家之间的广泛联系，从而达到合作共赢；
- (3) 聚集一流人才，培养优秀学生，做出一流学术研究，引领学科发展，服务国家和社会。

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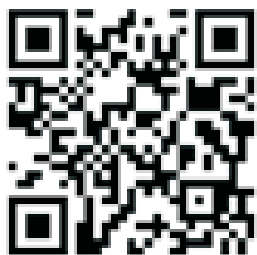
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欢迎有意愿的学生联系华中科技大学数学中心段金桥主任

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