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Abstracts of Plenary Talks

Exact Continuum Representation of Long-range Interacting Systems and Emerging Exotic Phases in Unconventional Superconductors

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Continuum limits are a powerful tool in the study of many-body systems in condensed matter physics, yet their validity is often unclear when long-range interactions are present. In this work, we rigorously address this issue and put forth an exact representation of long-range interacting lattices that separates the model into a term describing its continuous analog, the integral contribution, and a term that fully resolves the microstructure, the lattice contribution. Here, we use the recently developed Singular Euler–Maclaurin expansion [2–4], a generalization of the 300-year old Euler–Maclaurin summation formula to multidimensional sums that involve functions with algebraic singularities. For any system dimension, any lattice, any power-law interaction, and for linear, nonlinear, and multi-atomic lattices, we show that the lattice contribution can be described by a differential operator based on the multidimensional generalization of the Riemann zeta function, namely the Epstein zeta function. We employ our representation in Fourier space to solve the long-standing problem of long-range interacting unconventional superconductors. We derive a generalized Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer gap equation, solve it numerically, and find emerging exotic phases in two-dimensional superconductors with topological phase transitions. Finally, we determine the quantum time evolution and utilize non-equilibrium Higgs spectroscopy to analyze the impact of long-range interactions on the collective excitations of the condensate.

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The Torsion of Stellar Streams Due to a Nonspherical Dark Matter Halo

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We have recently pointed out that flattening rotation curves $v(r)$ are naturally explained by elongated (prolate) Dark Matter (DM) distributions, and provided competitive fits to the SPARC database. To further probe the geometry of the halo one needs out-of-plane observables.

Stellar streams in the Milky Way, poetically analogous to airplane contrails, but caused by tidal dispersion of massive substructures such as satellite dwarf galaxies, would lie on a plane (consistently with angular momentum conservation) should the gravitational field of the DM halo be spherically symmetric.

Entire orbits are seldom available because their periods are commensurable with Hubble time, with streams often presenting themselves as short segments.

Therefore, the systematic study of the stellar stream torsion, a local observable that measures the deviation from planarity in differential curve geometry, provides sensitivity to aspherical DM distributions and ensures the use of even short streams.

Knowledge Acquisition in Multi-Agent Systems: A Formalisation of the Eleusis Card Game

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We deal with logical approaches to knowledge acquisition in multi-agent systems. We enhance previous work by considering the inductive card game Eleusis [2] where dynamic knowledge about the behaviour of other agents or environment is acquired, rather than traditional static knowledge about system states. We also extend related work where an agent acquires knowledge about the system state or takes knowledge from other agents: we rather aim at acquiring knowledge about the *behavior* of other agents or environment. In addition to the theoretical interest, our work is also motivated by potential application fields, including cryptography where an intruder tries to guess the behavior of an environment in order to pretend to be a legitimate agent. Using card games in cryptography is a currently popular research topic.

In Eleusis game, two or more players try to guess the secret rule for a card sequence made by the dealer who starts a pile and then tells ‘yes’ if a player puts a right card on top of the pile in its turn or tells ‘no’ if the card is wrong. Our main contribution is two-fold: 1) we formalize the infinite version of the Eleusis game, i.e., its rules, strategies and the knowledge acquisition process, using the Propositional Logic of Knowledge and Branching Time *Act*-CTL- K_n [5] and a notion of an interpreted system [3] enriched by perfect recall [4]; and 2) we formally prove that the Eleusis system with perfect recall is well-structured [1].

Theorem 1 *A binary relation \leq is a partial order on states of Eleusis formal model El , such that El provided with this partial order is an ideal-based interpreted system and its perfect recall interpreted system $prs(El)$ with order \preceq generated by \leq is an ideal-based interpreted system also.*

Acknowledgments

The work was supported by the scholarship of DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service).

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Frictional Unilateral Contact Problems in Continuum Mechanics – Analytical and Numerical Treatment

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This talk surveys recent progress in the analytical and numerical treatment of unilateral contact problems with friction in continuum mechanics. The variational formulation of such problems within the range of small strain linearized elasticity leads to variational inequalities (VIs), respectively to hemivariational inequalities (HVIs) when nonmonotone friction conditions are present. A broad existence theory for such VI-HVIs can be based on the Fan-KKM principle of nonlinear analysis [2]. For the numerical solution of nonmonotone frictional contact problems we combine regularization technics of nonsmooth optimization with finite element methods [1, 4]. In these papers we consider the delicate situation, where the elastic body is not fixed along some boundary part, but is only subjected to surface tractions and body forces. Thus there is a loss of coercivity leading to so-called semicoercive/noncoercive problems. For the solution of nonlinear interface problems for nonlinear material in the interior and linear elasticity in the exterior with nonmonotone set-valued transmission conditions we couple finite element and boundary element methods with regularization [5]. Finally in the talk we address unilateral contact with nonsmooth Tresca friction within finite strain elasticity and present existence and convergence results for a smoothing procedure [3].

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Duality and Extrapolation in Function Spaces of Lebesgue Type

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In this talk, we shall focus on two function spaces, namely, Lebesgue space and grand Lebesgue space. Along with Hardy type inequalities in these spaces, the aim would be to discuss the duality and extrapolation properties in these spaces. Of particular interest, in duality, is the Sawyer's duality principle which deals with function spaces consisting of monotone functions. As for the extrapolation is concerned, we would talk about Rubio de Francia type extrapolation, both in Lebesgue as well as in grand Lebesgue spaces. As applications to both duality and extrapolation, the boundedness of several well known integral operators will be deduced.

The Mystery of Binary Matrix Properties of Categories

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Matrix properties of categories were introduced in [1]. They generalize a special type of Mal'tsev conditions on varieties of universal algebras. The name refers to the fact that these properties can be encoded as matrices (with integer entries). In [2], a computer-implementable algorithm was formulated for deciding when does one matrix property imply another. This allowed to visualise some fragments of the (infinite) poset of matrix properties, ordered by implication. In these talk we discuss the case of binary matrices: the entries of the matrix are 0's and 1's. The poset of binary matrix properties is already a mystery. In this talk, based on [3], we present results that determine some characteristics of this poset.

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Nonlinear Composition Operators in Grand Lebesgue Spaces

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Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n of finite measure. Let f be a Borel measurable function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} . We prove necessary and sufficient conditions on f in order that the composite function $T_f[g] = f \circ g$ belongs to the Grand Lebesgue space $L_{p),\theta}(\Omega)$ whenever g belongs to $L_{p),\theta}(\Omega)$.

We also study continuity, uniform continuity, Hölder and Lipschitz continuity of the composition operator T_f in $L_{p),\theta}(\Omega)$.

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**Poroelastic Problem
of a Non-Penetrating Crack
with Cohesive Contact for Fluid-Driven Fracture**

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This talk surveys recent progress in the analytical and numerical treatment. We introduce a new class of unilaterally constrained problems for fully coupled poroelastic models stemming from hydraulic fracturing and study its well-posedness. The poroelastic medium contains a fluid-driven crack, which is subjected to non-penetrating conditions and cohesion forces between the crack faces. Compared to the classical model of a hydraulically open fracture, non-penetration allows compression at which the fracture can be mechanically close. Solvability of the governing elliptic-parabolic variational inequality under the unilateral constraint with a small cohesion is established using the incremental approximation based on Rothés semi-discretization in time.

For the poroelastic system with cohesionless non-penetrating crack, the incremental model is expressed by a saddle-point problem with respect to the unknown solid phase displacement, pore pressure, and contact force. Applying the Lagrange multiplier approach and Delfour–Zolesio theorem, formula of the shape derivative under crack perturbation is derived. In the plane isotropic setting, a Fourier series solution is obtained in the sector of angle 2π with respect to distance to the crack-tip. A square-root singularity takes place, and no logarithmic terms occur in the asymptotic expansion. Integral formulas calculating stress intensity factors are rigorously calculated.

High-Dimensional Approximation in Periodic Function Spaces

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This talk is a survey of recent results on approximation in periodic function spaces, mainly in Sobolev spaces of finite smoothness, but also in Gevrey spaces, which consist of C^∞ -functions. The approximation error can be expressed in terms of approximation numbers a_n of the embedding of the corresponding function space into L_2 or L_∞ .

For classical isotropic, anisotropic or mixed-order Sobolev spaces the asymptotic rate of a_n – up to unspecified multiplicative constants – is well known since long ago. From a theoretical point of view this is fully satisfactory. For computational aspects of high-dimensional problems, however, it is rather useless to know only the asymptotic rate; then one needs additional information on the hidden constants, in particular how they depend on the dimension d of the underlying domain and the chosen norm. Even more important is the preasymptotic behaviour of a_n for ‘small’ n , say $n \leq 2^d$.

I will discuss recent progress in this direction for periodic Sobolev and Gevrey embeddings. The proofs, a combination of functional-analytic arguments and combinatorial estimates, provide optimal algorithms. The results are closely related to tractability issues in the sense of information-based complexity.

Verification of Neural Networks?

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Machine learning is a popular tool for building state of the art software systems. It is more and more used also in safety critical areas. This demands for verification techniques ensuring the safety and security of machine learning based solutions. However, in this presentation, we argue that the popularity of machine learning comes from the fact that no formal specification exists which renders traditional verification inappropriate. Instead, validation is typically demanded and we present a recent technique that validates certain correctness properties for an underlying recurrent neural network.

Weil Conjectures, Moduli of Bundles and Homotopy Types

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After a gentle introduction into the classical Weil conjectures on how to count rational points on an algebraic variety over a finite field, I will give an overview on related recent results concerning the geometry, topology and arithmetic of moduli of vector bundles and principal bundles over an algebraic curve and other algebraic varieties. A main ingredient will be the understanding and calculation of cohomology algebras and homotopy types of algebraic stacks.

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Rewriting Logic and Some of Its Applications to Distributed and Real-Time Systems

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Rewriting logic is a simple and intuitive, yet expressive and general, computation logic developed by José Meseguer in the 1990s. Rewriting logic has a model theory with initial models, and a sound and complete proof system. Because of its simplicity and generality, rewriting logic is a convenient logical and semantic framework, in which many logics, modeling and programming languages, and computer systems in general, can be naturally represented.

Maude is a programming/modeling language and high-performance analysis tool for rewriting logic. Data types are defined by equational specifications, while dynamic behaviors are specified by rewrite rules. Maude models can then be subjected to: simulation by rewriting; reachability analysis; temporal logic model checking; and various forms of theorem proving using associated tools.

Rewriting logic and Maude have been applied to a wide range of problems and systems, including: transforming large libraries between different higher-order logics; providing formal semantics and analysis methods to programming and industrial modeling languages; commercially analyzing Ethereum smart contracts; analyzing distributed systems such as web browsers, security protocols, distributed algorithms, DDoS defense mechanisms, airplane controllers and turning algorithms; human cognition and thermoregulation; biochemical reactions; and so on.

In this talk I give a gentle introduction to rewriting logic and Maude and their extensions to real-time and probabilistic systems. I then give a sample of some Maude applications, focusing on real-time systems and industrial cloud-based transaction systems.

Morava K -Theory of Infinite Groups and Euler Characteristic

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Given a discrete group G with a finite model for \underline{EG} , we study $K(n)^*(BG)$ and $E^*(BG)$, where $K(n)$ is the n -th Morava K -theory on a given prime and E is the height n Morava E -theory. In particular, we generalize the character theory of Hopkins, Kuhn and Ravenel [1] who studied these objects for G finite. We give a formula for a localization of $E^*(BG)$ and the $K(n)$ -theoretic Euler characteristic of BG in terms of centralizers. In certain cases these calculations lead to a full computation of $E^*(BG)$, for example when G is a right angled Coxeter group and $SL_3(\mathbb{Z})$. We also compute localized $E^*(BG)$ and the $K(n)$ -theoretic Euler characteristic for certain special linear groups, symplectic groups and mapping class groups in terms of class numbers and special values of zeta functions. Finally, we introduce the asymptotic Euler characteristic at the infinite height and compute it for the latter groups. The answers are related to the p -fractional parts of the special values of zeta functions using the classical class number formula and Von Staudt–Clausen theorem. These results are partially joint with W. Lück and S. Schwede.

Acknowledgments

The work is supported by the EPSRC grant # EP/X038424/1 “*Classifying spaces, proper actions and stable homotopy theory*”.

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Grand Lebesgue Spaces: Old and New

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In this talk, we will briefly discuss the notion of *old* grand Lebesgue spaces, as defined by Iwaniec–Sbordone, and present some recent progress in this topic, specifically the introduction of the concept of *local grand Lebesgue spaces*. Within the framework of these newly introduced spaces, we will explore their properties and demonstrate the boundedness of the maximal operator, singular operators with standard kernel, and potential operators.

This work is based on joint research with S. Samko and S. Umarchadzhiev [1].

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Investigation of Local and Nonlocal Problems

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I show the advances on the regularity problem and present recent results related to minimizers

$$u(x) : \Omega \rightarrow R^n$$

of quadratic and non quadratic growth functionals of the following type

$$\int_{\Omega} A(x, u, Du) dx,$$

where $\Omega \subset R^m$ is a bounded domain. About the dependence on the variable x is supposed that $A(\cdot, u, p)$ is in the vanishing mean oscillation class, as a function of x . Then, is pointed out that the continuity of $A(x, u, p)$, with respect to x , is not assumed.

Differentiation of Integrals and Multiple Fourier Series

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The subject of differentiation of integrals originated with problems discussed in the theory of the multiple Fourier series. Many well known mathematicians made contributions in the development of this area of research, Antoni Zygmund, Charles Fefferman, Levan Vladimirovich Zhizhiashvili, and their students and collaborators being among them. In the talk, I will present recent results related to the subject which were obtained in collaboration with Dmitriy Dmitrishin, Paul Hagelstein, Satbir Malhi and Giorgi Oniani.

***o*-Minimality and Arithmetic Geometry**

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The theory of *o*-minimality stems from Model Theory (Mathematical Logic). Recently it proved to be extremely useful in Arithmetic Geometry and Number theory, in particular in questions about the distribution of certain types of points on certain types of algebraic varieties such as abelian or Shimura varieties. It has led to a complete resolution of a 30 year old problem – the André–Oort conjecture. We will give an overview of the theory and its applications.

Abstracts of Sectional Talks

The Role of the Electronic Library in the Post-Pandemic Period

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The 21st century is considered the century of the digital world. The purpose of my research is the advantages of using cloud services in *e*-libraries around the world. The *e*-library system played a particularly big role during the pandemic, when people's movement was restricted. Using the electronic library saves people's time, makes the work process more efficient and interesting. In the post-pandemic period, *e*-library use has become even more practical and accessible from geographically distant locations. In the paper, cloud service models were developed for effective management of the electronic library system, according to which books of the same category will be placed in one section. These models will help the reader to find this or that book much easier. With the help of the cloud service, registration in the system will become flexible. At the same time, the cloud system can record how many readers visited this section every day. Allows readers to leave comments. The work is done in the metaprogramming Python language and SQLite is used as a database.

Some Results for Fixed Point Theory on Ultrametric Space

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Let (X, d) be a metric space. If the metric d satisfies strong triangle inequality: for all $x, y, z \in X$

$$d(x, y) \leq \max \{d(x, z), d(y, z)\}$$

it is called ultrametric on X . Pair (X, d) now is called ultrametric space [2]. In 2001, Gajic [1] studied some fixed point results on ultrametric space. Gajic said that; Let (X, d) be a spherically complete ultrametric space. If $T : X \rightarrow X$ is a mapping such that for every $x, y \in X$, $x \neq y$,

$$d(Tx, Ty) \leq \max \{d(x, Tx), d(x, y), d(y, Ty)\}$$

then T has a unique fixed point.

In this talk, I will tell you about some fixed point results in ultrametric space.

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Some Recent Results on Orthogonal Metric Space

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Fixed point problems are part of the famous and traditional theories in mathematics and have a wide range of applications and are studied in three different theories; topological, discrete and metric fixed point theory. The beginning of the metric fixed point problem is the famous Banach Contraction Principle given by Banach [1] in 1922. The crucial role of the principle in existence and uniqueness problems arising in mathematics has been realized which fact directed the researchers to extend and generalize the principle in many ways. In 2017, Gordji et. al. [2] defined the concept of an orthogonal set and gave an extension of the Banach Contraction Principle in orthogonal metric spaces and also they gave the application of this results.

My purpose in this talk is to interpret these studies by examining the fixed point studies given in orthogonal metric spaces.

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Approximation by Generalized Sampling Type Series: Recent Results

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In this work, we present recent results on approximation by sampling type operators. We start with approximation properties of generalized sampling series and generalized sampling Kantorovich series in weighted spaces of functions. Then, in the second part, we study strong converse inequalities for generalized sampling series. At the end, we show rate of the simultaneous approximation by generalized sampling series and their Kantorovich modifications. This part will include the following topics:

1. Convergence of generalized sampling series in weighted spaces;
2. Approximation by sampling Kantorovich series in weighted spaces of functions;
3. A strong converse inequality for generalized sampling operators;
4. A characterization of the rate of the simultaneous approximation by generalized sampling operators and their Kantorovich modification.

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Approximation Properties of Sampling Type Operators in Orlicz Spaces

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In this talk, we construct a new form of sampling type operators. After, we focus on approximation properties in Orlicz spaces. We also furnish a quantitative estimate for the order of approximation, using the suitable modulus of continuity of the target functions. Then, we obtain a modular convergence theorem in the general setting of Orlicz spaces, $L^\eta(\mathbb{R})$.

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Boundedness Results for Solutions of Certain Second Order Non-Autonomous Ordinary Differential Equations

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We shall consider the second order non-autonomous nonlinear ordinary differential equations:

$$a(t)x'' + b(t)f(x, x') + c(t)[g(x') + m(x)]h(x') = p(t, x, x')$$

and

$$(a(t)x')' + b(t)f(x, x') + c(t)[g(x') + m(x)]h(x') = p(t, x, x'),$$

where a, b, c, f, g, m, h and p are real valued functions which depend at the most on the argument displayed explicitly. In this research, different forms of integral inequalities and two forms of mean value theorem for integrals will be used to investigate the boundedness of all solutions and their derivatives.

Jensen's inequality in mathematics Olympiad problems

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In mathematical Olympiads of various ranks, it is not uncommon to find inequalities to be proven, in the process of proving the truth of which Jensen's inequality is used with considerable success. In order to be able to apply Jensen's inequality appropriately, it would be good if we have a solid knowledge and a well-thought-out understanding of the increasing and decreasing functions of some well-known functions, because often it is involving these functions and relying on their properties that the desired result is obtained. It is also worth noting that the question of the truth of many well-known inequalities is proved quite easily by using Jensen's inequality. Several tasks are discussed in the paper, in the solution of which we need Jensen's inequality. Also, tasks for independent work are offered to interested readers.

Development of a Block Method for Solving Multiple Order Odes

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In this work, a convergent hybrid block method (CHBM) with two off-grid points for direct integration of first, second, and third-order initial value problems (IVPs) is proposed. The development of a block method for the solution of IVPs has been considered overwhelmingly in the literature. However, using a block method to directly solve multi-order IVPs has not been so common. Thus, the formulation of a single numerical algorithm for the direct numerical integration of first, second and third-order IVPs is our focus. The method is formulated from a continuous scheme derived using collocation and interpolation techniques and implemented in a block-by-block manner as a numerical integrator for IVPs. To assess the method's applicability, efficiency, and accuracy, the convergence analysis has been investigated, and six test problems are considered

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The C^* -Dynamical System of Amenable Quasi-Lattice Ordered Groups and Positive Element

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Let (G, P) be a quasi-lattice ordered group. In [2], the author took a different approach, avoiding crossed-products. He constructed a universal covariant representation of (G, P) using direct sums of covariant representations.

In this paper, we show that amenability of (G, P) can be established by showing the existence of a positive, faithful, linear map of $C^*(G, P)$ onto a certain subalgebra of $C^*(G, P)$. Then we use our results to show that abelian quasi-lattice ordered groups are amenable and to obtain a generalization of Murphy's theorem.

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Applying Percolation and Q Analysis Methods to Design Sustainable Urban Systems

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The theory of percolation explores the features and properties of both isolated and interconnected territories and landscapes. Therefore, it is a very valuable and applicable theory for the planning and management of urban systems, as well as for determining the placement of buildings, blocks, green areas and their optimal density. To create sustainable systems, it is very important to achieve a certain compromise between urbanization, nature conservation, agricultural expansion and other areas, because buildings and road infrastructure are the anthropogenic concerns of the landscape. Indeed, among them, distances, topology determine the environmental, social, economic and other problems of the urban system.

The paper presents algorithms created using the theories of percolation, q -analysis and Voronoi diagrams that allow you to systematically study the morphology of buildings and detect those buildings whose “presence” creates a continuous connection during the spread of pandemics, fires and other adverse events

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Mathematical Model and Algorithm for Technical Diagnostics and Rehabilitation of Building Structures

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There are many methods for diagnosing building structures of a particular class and purpose, most of which are based on the use of mathematical statistics methods, the use of which is often incorrect, since mathematical statistics methods can only be used when the object under study is described by a random process model.

In practice, the measurements of the parameters of building structures are carried out inaccurately, the data are fuzzy, the object is affected by hard-to-observe external influences. Operational control of a number of parameters is impossible. In many cases, the relationships between the structural elements of buildings are very difficult to formalize, and the measurement procedures are carried out by specialists with low qualifications. Obviously, in such a situation, it is necessary to create such mathematical models and diagnostic algorithms that will be less sensitive to measurement errors, qualifications of maintenance personnel, and in the presence of other uncertainties.

In work using fuzzy set theories and Q analysis, a technique for mathematical modeling of building structures and algorithms for assessing the state of building structures were created, which are implemented by combining expert knowledge and current measurements carried out at the diagnostic object.

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On the Countable Spectrum of Weakly o -Minimal Theories

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The lecture concerns the notion of *weak o -minimality* originally deeply studied in joint work by D. Macpherson, D. Marker and C. Steinhorn [5]. A *weakly o -minimal structure* is a linearly ordered structure $M = \langle M, =, <, \dots \rangle$ such that any definable (with parameters) subset of the structure M is a union of finitely many convex sets in M . Real closed fields with a proper convex valuation ring provide an important example of weakly o -minimal structures. All the necessary definitions and statements can be found in [1, 2, 5]. In [3, 4, 6] the countable spectrum of variants of o -minimality was studied. As usual, we denote by $I(T, \omega)$ the countable spectrum of a complete theory T , i.e. the number of pairwise non-isomorphic countable models of T .

Theorem 1 *Let T be a weakly o -minimal theory of finite convexity rank having fewer than 2^ω countable models. Then there exist $\Gamma_1 = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m\}$, $\Gamma_2 = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_l\}$ – maximal pairwise weakly orthogonal families of quasirational and irrational 1-types over \emptyset respectively for some $m, l < \omega$ such that*

$$I(T, \omega) = \prod_{i=1}^m (\kappa_i + 3) * \prod_{j=1}^l (\lambda_j^2 + 5\lambda_j + 6),$$

where κ_i (λ_j) is maximal number of non-algebraic pairwise almost quite orthogonal 1-types over \emptyset that are non-weakly orthogonal, but almost quite orthogonal to p_i (q_j) for each $1 \leq i \leq m$ ($1 \leq j \leq l$).

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Powers of 2 in Ternary Numeral System

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Let us write the powers of two $(1, 2, 4, \dots, 2^n, \dots)$ in ternary numeral system so that their digits in the corresponding place values are aligned along vertical columns

1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2						
	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1						
		1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2					
			1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1					
				2	2	1	0	2	1	2					
					1	1	0	1	2	2	1				
						2	0	0	2	2	2				
							1	0	0	1	1	1			
								1	1	2	0	2			
									2	1	0	1			
										1	0	1	2		
											1	2	1		
												2	2		
													1	1	
														2	
															1

If we look only at the last k digits of each power of two, then, as we go upwards along the table, we can see that all possible k -digit endings (of course, except those, which end with 0) appear in the table and they repeat periodically. If we look only at the first k digits, then we can see that all the possible k -digit headings (of course, excluding those which start with 0) appear but this time not periodically. There are blocks of 0's and 2's in the shape of stairs, larger ones of which seem to have sizes which increase unboundedly. This means that there are arbitrarily large such stairs. Each stair of the stairs is of height either 1 or 2 digits.

Theorem 1 *If the powers of 2 are written so that each next power of 2, in ternary number system notation, is written on top of the previous power of 2, and the digits corresponding to the same place values are all on the same vertical lines, then arbitrarily large triangular blocks of zeros (twos) can appear in this infinite table.*

The study is related to specific question asked by P. Erdős: how frequently do the powers of 2 have ternary expansions that omit the digit 2? He conjectured that this holds only for finitely many powers of 2. See [1, 2] for the discussion of this problem.

Acknowledgments

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Varieties of Exponential R -Groups

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The concept of a exponential R -group, where R is an arbitrary associative ring with identity, was introduced by R. Lyndon in [1]. A. G. Myasnikov and V. N. Remeslennikov refined the concept of an exponential R -group by introducing additional axiom [2]. The new notion of an R -group is a straightforward generalization of the notion of an R -module to the case of non-commutative groups. In the article by M. G. Amaglobeli and V. N. Remeslennikov [3] R -groups with this additional axiom are called MR -groups. It turned out that all previously studied Lyndon R -groups are actually MR -groups (including the free Lyndon $\mathbb{Z}[t]$ -group $F^{\mathbb{Z}[t]}$). In this talk we discuss MR -groups. Tensor extensions of the scalar rings for modules play an important part in the theory if modules. The authors of [2] defined an exact analogue of this construction for an arbitrary R -group, called a tensor completion.

The talk introduces the concepts of a variety of exponential R -groups and a tensor completion of groups in a variety. We study connections between the free groups of a given variety for different scalar rings. Abelian varieties of R -groups are described. In addition, in the category of R -groups, various analogues of the concept of an n -nilpotent R -group are introduced and their comparison in this category is given. It is shown that the completion of a 2-nilpotent R -group is 2-nilpotent [4].

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Yolov8 Platform-Based OCR Tool for Georgian Handwritten Text Recognition

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Optical character recognition (OCR) is a widely used field of research in artificial intelligence, pattern recognition and computer vision. The field is broad and has use cases across various industries like financial and banking systems, healthcare, logistics, government services etc. [3]. In the work we concentrate on handwriting recognition (HWR) that is a technique of recognizing and interpreting handwritten data into machine-readable output, which is still considered a challenging problem, especially for not widely recognized and use languages like Georgian Language.

The paper is focused on the development of an optical character recognition system specially designed for the Georgian language. The main goal is to create an accurate and efficient OCR model using the YOLOv8 architecture [2] based on the Georgian-language database (with 48625 unit data).

The solution was carried out in several stages: collection and augmentation [1], model selection, testing and comparative analysis. Based on the results of the performance of three models: CNN, ResNet50 and YOLOv8. last one was the best fit for our data.

After training and evaluating the aforementioned models on the training dataset, it was determined that the YOLOv8 model yielded the best results. The CNN model, incorporating convolutional, pooling, and dropout layers, achieved an accuracy of 0.9230, whereas the ResNet model achieved an accuracy of 0.9302. In contrast, YOLOv8 achieved an accuracy of 0.98848, with a loss value of 0.04479. These results indicate that YOLOv8 performed exceptionally well during live testing. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that YOLOv8 demonstrated remarkable speed in generating results during the testing phase.

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REST and Event-Driven Approaches in Microservices Architecture

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Microservices offer a solution to the challenges posed by monolithic applications [1]. Monolithic applications are tightly coupled systems that perform multiple tasks as a single entity. In contrast, a microservice architecture, composed of small interconnected services, presents a more efficient solution for handling heavy loads. However, ensuring efficient communication between microservices remains a significant challenge in system design.

Microservices can communicate with each other using both event-based and RESTful APIs. While RESTful APIs still hold relevance in today's world, the nature of event-based communication and the scalability of messaging platforms like Kafka have made it a dominant force in the software industry. It is worth noting that a combination of both approaches can be advantageous in cases where synchronous communication is required [2].

In the work we present a comparative analysis of event-based and RESTful API approaches. Results demonstrate that the event-based approach outperforms RESTful APIs in several key metrics [3]. These findings confirm the advantages of employing an event-based architecture in microservices applications. However, we acknowledge that a hybrid approach combining both event-based and RESTful API communication can be beneficial in specific scenarios.

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Using Parallel Data in Forecasting the Currency Exchange Rate

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Parallel data algorithms can be effectively used in various economic and financial tasks, especially in forecasting tasks with several models. Each of these models has its advantages, but none of these models allows determining the prognostic value with minimal possible error.

We consider the performance of the algorithm of parallel forecasting data. For this, we took the following models: Averaging Methods, Moving Averages, Simple Exponential Smoothing, Holt's Exponential Smoothing, and Winter's Exponential Smoothing. When choosing the best pair, they discussed the exchange rates of 2022 in Georgia and calculated the error of these models when calculating the values.

In the presented method, the average arithmetic forecast for each day is taken for each pair. During the next month, these average values are summed up and divided to quantity days. Next, a pair is used, the intersection of the forecast values with time gives us the smallest error compared to the actual value. Pairs should be selected monthly, as subsequent models may find the best pair based on both their value and the predictions of the other pair.

A particularly effective pair is selected when the value of the prediction determined by one model is greater, and the value of the other model is less than the actual value. Then the arithmetic mean of this pair is very close to the real value.

Forecasting exchange course next, a pair is used, the intersection of the forecast values with time gives us the smallest error compared to the actual value. Pairs should be selected monthly, as subsequent models may find the best pair based on both their value and the predictions of the other pair.

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Consistent Criteria for Hypothesis Testing for Haar's Statistical Structures

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Definition 1 Let E be an arbitrary locally compact and σ -compact topological group and $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is σ -algebra of subsets of E . We say that measure μ defined on $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is Haar measure if μ is regular measure and

$$\mu(sX) = \mu(X), \quad \forall s \in E, \quad \forall X \in \mathcal{B}(E).$$

Definition 2 An object $\{E, \mathcal{B}(E), \mu_h, h \in H\}$ is called Haar's statistical structure, where $\{\mu_h, h \in H\}$ is a family of Haar probability measures.

For each $h \in H$ denote by $\bar{\mu}_h$ the completion of the measure μ_h and denote by $dom(\bar{\mu}_h)$ the σ -algebra of all $\bar{\mu}_h$ -measurable of E . Let

$$S_1 = \bigcap_{h \in H} dom(\bar{\mu}_h).$$

Definition 3 Haar statistical structure $\{E, S_1, \bar{\mu}_h, h \in H\}$ is called strongly separable if there exists a family of S_1 -measurable sets $\{Z_h, h \in H\}$ such that the following realations are fulfilled:

- (1) $\bar{\mu}_h(Z_h) = 1, \forall h \in H$;
- (2) $Z_{h_1} \cap Z_{h_2} = \emptyset, \forall h_1 \neq h_2, h_1, h_2 \in H$;
- (3) $\bigcup_{h \in H} Z_h = E$.

Definition 4 We will say that the Haar's statistical structure $\{E, S_1, \bar{\mu}_h, h \in H\}$ admits a consistent criterion for hypothesis testing if there exists at least one measurable mapping $\delta : (E, S_1) \rightarrow (H, \mathcal{B}(H))$ such that

$$\bar{\mu}_h(\{x : \delta(x) = h\}) = 1, \quad \forall h \in H.$$

Theorem Let Haar's statistical structure $\{E, S_1, \bar{\mu}_h, h \in H\}$, $CardH = c$ strongly separable, then Haar's statistical structure admits δ consistent criterion for hypothesis testing and $\delta^{-1}(\mathcal{B}(H))$ is a sufficient statistic.

Counting Complex Points of Two Dimensional Surfaces

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We deal with complex point of two dimensional surfaces. For algebraic surfaces, a formula is proved which expresses the number of complex points as local degree of an explicitly constructible polynomial endomorphism.

Theorem 1 *For a generic $X \subset C^2$ the number of complex points of $X = \{f = 0, g = 0\} \subset C^2$ is given by*

$$c(X) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \deg_0 \nabla H),$$

where H is Bruce polynomial.

Theorem 2 *The number of complex points of a generic algebraic surface defined by two equations of degree $m \geq 2$ does not exceed $P_5(4m - 1)$.*

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Primal Closure function Spaces

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Recently, Acharjee et al. introduced a new structure named primal in mathematics. Thus, the main purpose of this paper is to introduce and study more properties of primal spaces. Also, we define two new operators via primal spaces and investigate some of their fundamental properties. In addition, we obtain a new topology, which is weaker than old one, via these new operators. Moreover, we not only discuss some of their properties but also enrich with some examples.

Definition 1 ([1]) Let X be a non-empty set. A collection $\mathcal{P} \subseteq 2^X$ is called a primal on X if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $X \notin \mathcal{P}$,
- (ii) if $A \in \mathcal{P}$ and $B \subseteq A$, then $B \in \mathcal{P}$,
- (iii) if $A \cap B \in \mathcal{P}$, then $A \in \mathcal{P}$ or $B \in \mathcal{P}$.

Corollary ([1]) Let X be a non-empty set. A collection $\mathcal{P} \subseteq 2^X$ is a primal on X if and only if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $X \notin \mathcal{P}$,
- (ii) if $B \notin \mathcal{P}$ and $B \subseteq A$, then $A \notin \mathcal{P}$,
- (iii) if $A \notin \mathcal{P}$ and $B \notin \mathcal{P}$, then $A \cap B \notin \mathcal{P}$.

In this paper by using the following definition to investigate more properties of primal topological spaces

Definition 2 Let (X, τ, p) be a primal topological space. For $K \subseteq X$, we define a map $\Theta : 2^X \rightarrow 2^X$ as:

$$\Theta(K)(p, \tau) = \{g \in X : K^c \cup (\overline{U})^c \in p \text{ for every } U \in \tau(g)\}, \text{ where } \tau(g) = \{U \in \tau : g \in U\}.$$

In case there is no confusion $\Theta(K)(p, \tau)$ is briefly denoted by $\Theta(K)$ and is called the local primal closure function of K with respect to p and τ .

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On Characterization of Two-Weight Norm Inequalities for Multidimensional Hausdorff Operators on Lebesgue Spaces

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In this abstract we give necessary conditions and sufficient conditions for the boundedness of multidimensional Hausdorff operator on weighted Lebesgue spaces. In particular, we establish necessary and sufficient conditions for the boundedness of special type multidimensional Hausdorff operator on weighted Lebesgue spaces for monotone radial weight functions. Also, we get similar results for important operators of harmonic analysis which are special cases of the multidimensional Hausdorff operator.

For detail, see [1–4].

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Generating Matches Between Georgian and English Nouns and Adjectives in a Grammatical Dictionary Software Application

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A grammatical dictionary is a language guide containing extensive information about the morphological and syntactic properties of words, which serves as the basis for understanding the rules for their use [1]. One of the important issues for the creation of the Georgian-English grammatical dictionary is to determine the correspondence between Georgian and English characteristics. In the article grammatical categories typical for Georgian adjectives and nouns and their characteristics have been discussed. It is shown the categories which are carried by the Georgian adjectives or nouns and, if they are not present in English, how such forms are compensated during generate of adequate words.

Acknowledgments

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About the Genetic Algorithm for Solving the Traveling Salesman Problem

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The traveling salesman problem belongs to the class of discrete optimization NP-hard problems [3]. Its solution is very important both from a practical and a theoretical point of view. This task involves finding the minimum weight Hamiltonian cycle in a weighted complete graph. Since the exact solution can be obtained through complete selection, which is impossible in the case of large dimensions, therefore, approximate algorithms are used, which obtain solutions close to the optimal in a short time interval [1, 2]. The paper proposes a genetic algorithm for solving the salesman's problem for graphs for which the vertices are located on the plane and the distance between them is calculated according to the coordinates (in Cartesian rectangular coordinate system). With the proposed algorithm, it is possible to get a solution close to the optimal one.

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On The Absolute Convergence of The Multiple Series of Fourier–Haar Coefficients

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As is well known, the Haar and Walsh systems are successfully applied in signal transmission processes. In this direction an important role is played by the study of the behavior of the signal, as a sum of the absolute values of the Fourier coefficients.

In this paper we study the problem of absolute convergence of the N -dimensional series of Fourier–Haar coefficients for the classes of functions with bounded partial p -variations.

Let

$$\chi_{\vec{m}}(\vec{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \chi_{m_i}(x_i), \quad x_i \in I = [0, 1] \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N), \quad N \geq 2$$

is the multiple Haar system on $I^N = [0, 1]^N$, where

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N), \quad \vec{m} = (m_1, \dots, m_N) \quad (m_i = 1, 2, \dots; \quad i = 1, \dots, N)$$

Definition ([1]) Let f be a function defined on $[0, 1]^N$ and 1-periodic with respect to each variable. f is said to be a function of bounded partial p -variation ($f \in PBV_p(I^N)$), if for any $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ and $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$V_i(f) = \sup_{x_j, j \in \{1, \dots, N\} \setminus \{i\}} \sup_{\Pi} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| f(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i^{(2k)}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_N) - f(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i^{(2k+1)}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_N) \right|^p < \infty,$$

where Π is an arbitrary system of disjoint intervals $(x_i^{(2k)}, x_i^{(2k+1)})$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$) on $[0, 1]$, i.e.

$$0 \leq x_i^{(0)} < x_i^{(1)} < x_i^{(2)} < \dots < x_i^{(2n-2)} < x_i^{(2n-1)} \leq 1.$$

Theorem 1 Let $f \in PBV_p(I^N)$, $p \geq 1$ and $\beta > 0$, $\alpha + 1 < \beta(\frac{1}{pN} + \frac{1}{2})$. Then

$$\sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^N (n_i + 1)^\alpha |C_{n_1, \dots, n_N}(f)|^\beta < \infty.$$

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Approximation by Nörlund Means with Respect to Walsh System in Lebesgue Spaces

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The classical theory of Fourier series deals with decomposition of a function into sinusoidal waves. Unlike these continuous waves the Vilenkin (Walsh) functions are rectangular waves. The development of the theory of Vilenkin-Fourier series has been strongly influenced by the classical theory of trigonometric series. Because of this it is inevitable to compare results of Vilenkin series to those on trigonometric series. There are many similarities between these theories, but there exist differences also. Much of these can be explained by modern abstract harmonic analysis, which studies orthonormal systems from the point of view of the structure of a topological group. Some important steps in the early development can be found in the book by F. Schipp, W. R. Wade, P. Simon and J. Pál [3] from 1990. The research continued intensively also after this. Some of the most important steps in these developments are presented in the recent book by L. E. Persson, G. Tephnadze and F. Weisz [4] from 2022.

This talk is devoted to improve and complement a result by Móricz and Siddiqi [2]. In particular, we prove that their estimate of the Nörlund means with respect to the Walsh system holds also without their additional condition. Moreover, we prove a similar approximation result in Lebesgue spaces for any $1 \leq p < \infty$ (for details see [1]).

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The The Structure of Upside-Down Linear Preservers of Majorization

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Let \mathbb{R}_n be the set of all $1 \times n$ real vectors. For $x, y \in \mathbb{R}_n$, we say that x is majorized by y (written as $x \prec y$) if there exists a doubly stochastic matrix D such that $x = yD$. Also for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}_n$, we say that x is row-majorized by y (written as $x \prec_r y$) if there exists a row stochastic matrix R such that $x = yR$. In this paper we investigate the structure of upside-down linear preservers of majorization i.e. all linear operators $T : \mathbb{R}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_n$ with the following properties:

- $x \prec y$ implies that $Ty \prec_r Tx$.
- If $x \prec_r y$ implies that $Ty \prec Tx$.
- $x \prec y$ implies that $Ty \prec Tx$.
- If $x \prec_r y$ implies that $Ty \prec_r Tx$.

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Challenges of Media Digitization in Georgia

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New social networks and models are likely to emerge in the near future. We will witness the implications of the new wave of technological innovation. For example, in 2022, significant advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) have provided journalism with both opportunities and challenges. AI enables publishers to access more information and formats to deliver content, offering opportunities to overcome channel fragmentation and information overload. In this context, media organizations that have not fully embraced digital technologies will face a disadvantage. The coming years will be determined not only by the speed of digital technology adoption but also by how effectively we transform digital content to meet rapidly changing audience expectations.

Ruby and Python are two popular programming languages used in web development to create applications. Both languages are clean, easy to read, and open-source high-level languages used on the server-side to support program interfaces.

Python, in particular, has gained popularity in journalism. The “Pandas Library” plays an interesting role in data cleaning and analysis in journalism. It facilitates tasks such as cleaning datasets, importing CSV files into “Jupyter Notebook”, finding and replacing values in columns, changing column data types, and removing or filling columns with new data. These digital tools provide journalists with affordable access to vast amounts of data and enable them to tell compelling stories through infographics.

Modern journalists need to familiarize themselves with various technical innovations, such as “Python Conda” environments, “Jupyter Notebook” usage, and data cleaning techniques. They should also possess data literacy skills, including knowledge of statistics, working with big datasets, connecting and interpreting data, and using data to write articles. Data journalism allows journalists to present complex stories in engaging ways, utilizing data both as a source and as a storytelling tool. Unfortunately, the implementation of digital technologies in Georgian media is currently limited. Journalists from institutions like the National Statistics Office of Georgia, the National Bank, and other agencies still rely on traditional methods to work with large databases. This approach requires significant effort, time, and resources. Therefore, I believe it would be beneficial for journalists to study mathematics and computer science. Offering lectures on these subjects can help reporters apply mathematical and informatics concepts, understand different data types and structures, and gain a deeper understanding of the principles and applications necessary for their work.

Boundary-Domain Integral Equations for Dirichlet BVP for Variable-Coefficient Helmholtz Equation in 2D

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In this talk, we construct boundary-domain integral equations (BDIEs) for Dirichlet boundary value problem (BVP) for a two-dimensional variable coefficient Helmholtz equation. Using appropriate parametrization this problem is reduced to two systems of BDIEs. It is shown that the BVP and the formulated BDIE systems are equivalent. Unique solvability and invertibility of BDIE systems are investigated in appropriate Sobolev spaces.

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Boundary-Domain Integral Equations to the Mixed BVP for Variable-Coefficient Helmholtz Equation in 2D

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The boundary-domain integral equations (BDIEs) to the mixed boundary value problem (BVP) for variable-coefficient Helmholtz equation in 2D are considered in this paper. An appropriate parametrix (Levi function) is used to reduced this BVP to four different systems BDIEs. The BDIEs in 2D needs special consideration due to their different equivalence properties. The equivalence of the original BVP and the obtained BDIEs is analyzed. The properties of the corresponding boundary integral operators are investigated.

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Some Structures on Lie Groupoids

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In this paper, Our aim to introduce some structures on Lie groupoids [1] analogue to Lie groups (see [3, 4]) for example we try to introduce invariant Poisson–Nijenhuis structures on Lie groupoids and their infinitesimal counterparts as called (\wedge, \mathbf{n}) -structures. It seems there is a mutual correspondence between (\wedge, \mathbf{n}) -structures on Lie algebroids with Poisson–Nijenhuis structures (Π, \mathbf{N}) on their Lie groupoids under some conditions. By an illustrative example we end the paper.

Definition Let Π be a Poisson structure on the Lie groupoid $G \rightrightarrows M$ we call Π right invariant if there exists a bivector $\Lambda \in \Gamma(\wedge^2 AG)$ such that $\Pi = \overrightarrow{\Lambda}$.

Theorem 1 Let s -connected and s -simply connected Lie groupoid $G \rightrightarrows M$ with Lie algebroid AG . Consider $\Lambda \in \Gamma(\wedge^2 AG)$ be an element satisfying $[\Lambda, \Lambda] = 0$. Then $\Pi = \overrightarrow{\Lambda}$ defines a Poisson groupoid structure on G . Furthermore for the endomorphisms $n : \Gamma(AG) \rightarrow \Gamma(AG)$ and $n_M : TM \rightarrow TM$ there exists multiplicative $(1, 1)$ -tensors $N : TG \rightarrow TG$, $N_M : TM \rightarrow TM$ such that $\overrightarrow{n} = N$, $n_M = N_M$ and compatible with Π .

Example Let M be a manifold and G be a Lie group. Consider $\Upsilon := M \times G \times M$. As mentioned in, Υ has a Lie groupoid structure over M , called trivial Lie groupoid and the Lie algebroid associated to the trivial Lie algebroid is $A\Upsilon = TM \oplus (M \times \mathfrak{g})$. The dual bundle of this Lie algebroid is $A^*\Upsilon = T^*M \oplus (M \times \mathfrak{g}^*)$. Here we introduce a right-invariant Poisson–Nijenhuis Structure on the trivial Lie groupoid Υ .

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About Hypothesis Testing of Equality of Two Bernoulli Regression Functions

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We establish the limit distribution of the square-integrable deviation of two nonparametric kernel-type estimations for the Bernoulli regression functions. The criterion of testing the hypothesis of two Bernoulli regression functions. The question as to its consistency is studied. The power asymptotics of the constructed criterion is also studied for certain types of close alternatives.

On an Algorithm for Numerical Solution of Non-Linear Goursat Problem

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We consider the Goursat problem for one class of quasi-linear equations of mixed type. We have proved, that the Goursat problem is well posed [1]. The families of characteristic curves are described and the area of definition of the solution is constructed. In order to solve the problem, a difference scheme is written and the approximation and stability of the scheme are studied. Calculation results are given for some test examples.

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Recent Operator Norm Inequalities Involving Sectorial Matrices

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Let $\mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ be the algebra of all $n \times n$ complex matrices. For $A \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$, the conjugate transpose of A is denoted by A^* . A complex matrix $T \in \mathbb{M}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ can be partitioned as a 2×2 partitioned matrix

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $T_{ij} \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$, $i, j = 1, 2$. For $T \in \mathbb{M}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$, let $T = \Re(T) + i\Im(T)$ be the Cartesian decomposition of T , where the Hermitian matrices $\Re(T) = \frac{T+T^*}{2}$ and $\Im(T) = \frac{T-T^*}{2i}$ are called the real and imaginary parts of T , respectively. An important class of matrices is that of sectorial matrices. To introduce this class, let $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ and \mathbf{S}_α be the sector defined in the complex plane by

$$\mathbf{S}_\alpha = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \Re(z) \geq 0, |\Im(z)| \leq \tan(\alpha)\Re(z)\}.$$

For $A \in M_n$, the numerical range of A is defined by

$$W(A) = \{z^*Az : z \in \mathbb{C}, \|z\| = 1\}.$$

A matrix whose numerical range is contained in a sector region \mathbf{S}_α for some $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ is called a sectorial matrix. A matrix whose numerical range is contained in a sector region S_α for some $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, is called a sector matrix. It follows from the definition of sector matrices that A is positive semidefinite if and only if $W(A) \subseteq S_0$ and also A is accretive-dissipative if and only if $W(e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}}A) \subseteq S_{\frac{\pi}{4}}$. Moreover, if $W(A) \subseteq S_\alpha$, then A invertible with $\Re(A) > 0$ and therefore T is accretive. Kittaneh and Sakkijha [2] presented that

$$\sum_{i \neq j} \|T_{ij}\|_p^p \leq (n-1)2^{p-2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|T_{ii}\|_p^p \quad (p \geq 2)$$

and

$$\sum_{i \neq j} \|T_{ij}\|_p^p \leq (n-1)2^{2-p} \sum_{i=1}^n \|T_{ii}\|_p^p \quad (0 \leq p \leq 2).$$

Lin [3], extended the above inequalities for sector matrices as following

$$\sum_{i \neq j} \|T_{ij}\|_p^p \leq (n-1) \sec^p(\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n \|T_{ii}\|_p^p \quad (p > 0).$$

In this talk, we are interested in norm inequalities involving sectorial 2×2 block matrices.

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Complex Cobordism Modulo c_1 -Spherical Cobordism and Related Genera

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We prove that the set $S = (x_1, x_k, k \geq 3)$ of polynomial generators of c_1 -spherical cobordism ring W_* , treated as a set in complex cobordism ring MU_* by forgetful map is regular. For any subset Σ in S the quotient map defines a genus on MU_* with values in integral domain. This yields two new complex oriented cohomology theories with the coefficient rings isomorphic to complex cobordisms modulo flops in spherical cobordisms and modulo special unitary flops respectively.

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On a Problem of Kolmogorov

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Dedicated to Andrei Nikolaevich Kolmogorov (1903-1987)

An orthonormal sequence $\varphi_n \in H = L_2[0, 1]$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ is called a *convergence system* if for every sequence $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in l_2$ the series $\sum_n a_n \varphi_n(t)$ converges in \mathbb{R} for almost all $t \in [0, 1]$.

The first orthonormal sequence, which is **not** a convergence system was found by Menchov in 1923.

Let us call an orthonormal sequence $(\varphi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

- a *potentially* convergence system [1], if there exists a bijection $\sigma : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that the sequence $(\varphi_{\sigma(n)})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a convergence system.

According to [2] “... the following problem which goes back to A. N. Kolmogorov remains open”: *prove that every orthonormal sequence is potentially convergence system.*

The first article, which title mentions Kolmogorov’s problem was [3] written by Jean Bourgain (28 February 1954 – 22 December 2018), a Belgian mathematician, who was awarded the Fields Medal in 1994 in recognition of his work on several core topics of mathematical analysis such as the geometry of Banach spaces, harmonic analysis, Ergodic theory and nonlinear partial differential equations from mathematical physics.

It is interesting to note that in [2] Olevskii did not write where Kolmogorov posed the problem, while in [3] it is written that the problem was posed in one of Kolmogorov’s papers. However Bourgain’s reference is not correct!

In our talk we plan to discuss some recent results about **Kolmogorov’s rearrangement problem** and **Garsia’s conjecture** (mentioned in [3], *which remain open so far.*

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Solving Various Types of Functional Equations

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In school mathematics course, such functions are studied, which are written in the analytical form, and then the properties of the function are determined through this expression.

Area of interest is the consideration of such problems, when some properties of a function are given, and with these properties we need to reconstruct the function and write it in an analytical form.

The problems of restoring functions by means of some properties of a function fall into the category of non-standard, exploratory or Olympiad problems. The general algorithm for solving such problems is unknown.

In such problems, the analytic image of $f(x)$ is generally sought. In the period when the derivative and integral of a function were studied at school, then the students were more or less certain about the essence of restoring the function with some given properties of a function. Currently, when the elements of differential accounting are no longer studied at school, the teacher has to work harder to clarify the essence of the problem of restoring the function, but it is a very good thing that the students show a special interest in solving this type of problems.

Methodical approaches to solving such type of problems are less elaborated, therefore we have considered different types of problems of this type, to which we have attached methodical recommendations and guidelines. In addition, we discussed some types of sequences and some types of mathematical operations, when correspondence between numbers is established in a certain way, we should note that such problems are also related to the functions.

Revisiting Population Based Optimization Algorithms

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Broadly, there are three types of solution methodologies for an optimization problem, graphical, analytical and numerical. Finding the numerical solution to an optimization problem is usually referred to as Numerical Optimization. Based on the number of solutions used for numerical optimization, the optimization algorithms can be categorized in two ways, single solution based and population based optimization algorithms. Newton–Raphson, Bisection, Secant, Box’s Evolutionary Optimization, Hooke–Jeeves Pattern Search and Powell’s Conjugate Direction algorithm are some of the single solution based optimization algorithms. While Particle Swarm Optimization, Ant Colony Optimization, Artificial Bee Colony, Differential Evolution, Grey Wolf Optimizer, Gravitational Search Algorithm, Spider Monkey Optimization, Bio-geography Based Optimization, Salp Swarm Algorithm are some of the population based optimization algorithms or nature inspired optimization algorithms [1].

However, the population based algorithms are probabilistic in nature while most of the single solution based algorithms are deterministic, the search process share certain similarities among all these algorithms. This study is an attempt to discuss these similarities. Finding these similarities will help the researchers in the field of numerical optimization, in further development of new numerical optimization algorithms, particularly the population based or the probabilistic algorithms.

Acknowledgments

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Summability of Tkebuchava's Means of One and Two Dimensional Trigonometric Fourier Series

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The talk is devoted to characterize the set of convergence of the general logarithmic means of trigonometric Fourier series and also establish a condition that guarantees convergence in the measure of logarithmic means of the two-dimensional Fourier series. We also consider the summability of two-dimensional Tkebuchava means.

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Maximal Operators of Partial Sums of Walsh–Fourier Series in the Martingale Hardy Spaces

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The classical theory of Fourier series deals with decomposition of a function into sinusoidal waves. Unlike these continuous waves the Vilenkin (Walsh) functions are rectangular waves. The development of the theory of Vilenkin-Fourier series has been strongly influenced by the classical theory of trigonometric series. Some important steps in the early development can be found in the book by F. Schipp, W. R. Wade, P. Simon and J. Pál [4] from 1990. Some of the most important steps in developments of the theory of martingale Hardy spaces are presented in the book [5] by F. Weisz from 1994. The research continued intensively also after this. Some of the most important steps in these developments are presented in the recent book [3].

This talk is devoted to introduce some new weighted maximal operators of the partial sums of the Walsh–Fourier series with some “optimal” weights and investigate $(H_p - H_p)$ and $(H_p - weak - H_p)$ type inequalities for these new operators, for $0 < p < 1$. Moreover, we also show sharpness of this result. As a consequence we obtain some new and well-known results (for details see [1] and [2]).

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On the Bases of Quasivarieties Generated by Certain Finite Lattices

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It is known that any finite lattice has a finite basis of identities (R. McKenzie 1970 [4]). But the similar result for quasi-identities is incorrect: there is a finite lattice that has no finite basis of quasi-identities (V. P. Belkin 1979 [1]). These results naturally arose the problem “Which finite lattices have finite bases of quasi-identities?” (V. A. Gorbunov and D. M. Smirnov 1979 [3]). In 1984 V. I. Tumanov [5] found sufficient condition consisting of two parts under which the locally finite quasivariety of modular lattices has no finite (independent) basis of quasi-identities. Also he assumed that a finite (modular) lattice has a finite basis of quasi-identities if and only if a quasivariety generated by this lattice is a variety. In general, the assumption is wrong. In 1989 W. Dziobiak [2] found a finite lattice that generates finitely axiomatizable proper quasivariety. However the Tumanov’s conjecture for modular lattices is still open.

The main purpose of this work is to present a particular finite modular lattice such that the quasivariety generated by this lattice does not satisfy all Tumanov’s conditions and is not finitely based (has no finite basis of quasi-identities). The proof of this result gives many examples of finite lattices confirming Tumanov’s conjecture.

Acknowledgments

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Periodic on Part of Variables Solution of a System of Equations in the Broad Sense

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The paper considers a system of equations in first-order quotients

$$Dx = P(t, \varphi, \psi)x + \mu Q(t, \varphi, \psi, x), \quad (1)$$

where

$$D = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \left\langle a(t, \varphi, \psi), \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right\rangle + \left\langle b(t, \varphi, \psi), \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \right\rangle$$

is a differentiation operator,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_m} \right), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_k} \right)$$

is a differentiation vectors, $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m)$ and $a = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ is a m -vectors, $\psi = (\psi_1, \dots, \psi_k)$ and $b = (b_1, \dots, b_k)$ is a k -vectors, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a means the scalar product of this vectors, P is a $n \times n$ -matrix, x, Q is a n -vectors, μ is a parameter.

Known, that the classical solution $x(t, \varphi, \psi)$ of system (1) is continuous differentiable in all variables. If the solution $x(t, \varphi, \psi)$ has less smoothness, but in satisfies the system (1) in some sense, then it is called a generalized solution of the system (1).

In this paper, we construct a periodic in variables (t, φ) solution of system (1) in the broad Friedrichs sense [2].

Note, that the solution in the broad sense of system (1) does not require smoothness of the function a, b, Q and matrices P . If these input data have the desired smoothness, then the constructed the solution in the broad sense is also the classical solution of the system (1).

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A Note on Controlled Degenerate Systems in Hilbert Spaces

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In the paper, we show the important role of the General Lyapounov Theorem on the stability for the investigation of the controlled degenerate system in Hilbert spaces. We also obtain some conditions of stabilization of such systems using the spectral theory of the corresponding pencil of operators. Finally we give an illustrative example in the last section of this work.

Theorem 1 *A necessary condition, for the spectrum $\sigma(A, B)$ of the pencil $\lambda A - B$ to lie in the interior of the half plane $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) < \alpha$ is that for any uniformly operator $U \gg 0$, there exists an operator $W \gg 0$, such that:*

$$A^*WB + B^*WA - 2\alpha A^*WA = -2U,$$

and a sufficient condition is that $\alpha + 1$ is regular value of the pencil $\lambda A - B$ also, there exists an operator $W \gg 0$ such that

$$A^*WB + B^*WA - 2\alpha A^*WA \ll 0.$$

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On Some Paradoxical Point Sets in the Euclidean Plane

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In the talk some paradoxical point sets are considered from the measure-theoretical and topological measurability (in the Lebesgue sense and the Baire property).

On Teaching the Solution of a Non-Standard Functional Equation of One Type in the Secondary School

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Theorem 1 *If the function*

$$y = f(x) \tag{1}$$

is an increasing (decreasing) function, then the equations (1) and

$$g(x) = h(x) \tag{2}$$

are equal to the set of admissible values of the functions included in the equation (1).

Result *If the function $y = f(x)$ is increasing (decreasing) and in the regions of values of functions $y = g(x)$ and $y = h(x)$, then (1) and $g(x) = h(x)$ equations are equal.*

It should be noted that while solving the equation (1), it is necessary to carefully consider the case when the function $y = f(x)$ is even.

Theorem 2 *If the function $y = f(x)$ is even on the section $-l \leq x \leq l$ and is increasing (decreasing) when $0 \leq x \leq l$ then on the given section, the equation (1) is equal to the set of equations*

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = h(x), \\ g(x) = -h(x), \end{cases}$$

with the requirement that $-l \leq g(x) \leq l$ and $-l \leq h(x) \leq l$.

Based on them, the solution of various types of equations and systems of equations is discussed, which gives students a perfect idea of how to solve these types of equations and excludes the logical errors in the solution process.

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On Absolutely Negligible Uniform Sets

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Let G be an arbitrary uncountable group and X be a subset of G . X is an G -absolutely negligible set, if for each countable family $\{g_i : i \in N\}$ of elements from G , there exists a countable family $\{h_k : k \in N\}$ of elements from G such that

$$\bigcap_{k \in N} h_k \left(\bigcup_{i \in N} g_i(X) \right) = \emptyset.$$

Its well known, that

- there exists a countable family of uniform sets, whose union is identical to R^2 ;
- there exist uniform sets which are not absolutely negligible.

The goal of the presented talk is to discuss briefly uniform subsets of the Euclidean plane in the context of absolutely negligible property and describe some conditions to be an absolutely negligible sets.

Acknowledgments

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On Some Definitions of Isosceles Simplexes

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It is well known that the k -isosceles simplex plays an important role in combinatorial geometry and has many applications in various fields [1, 2].

Suppose, S is an m -dimensional simplex in R^m ($m \geq 2$) Euclidean space. A simplex S is called a k -isosceles ($1 \leq k \leq m - 1$) simplex if given in a simplex, at least one such vertex is found that all k -dimensional faces are congruent.

In the presentation talk we will discuss k -isosceles simplex and some combinatorial properties to it.

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On Axiomatic Homology Theory of General Topological Spaces

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On the category \mathcal{K}_{CM}^2 of pairs of compact metric spaces the exact homology theory was defined by N. Steenrod, that is known as the classical Steenrod homology theory. J. Milnor constructed the exact homology theory on the category \mathcal{K}_C^2 of pairs of compact Hausdorff spaces, which is isomorphic to the Steenrod homology theory on the subcategory \mathcal{K}_{CM}^2 and which satisfies the so-called "modified continuity" property: if $X_1 \leftarrow X_2 \leftarrow X_3 \leftarrow \dots$ is an inverse sequence of compact metric spaces with inverse limit X , then for each integer n there is an exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \varprojlim^1 H_{n+1}(X_i) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_n(X) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \varprojlim H_n(X_i) \longrightarrow 0, \quad (1)$$

where H_* is the Steenrod (Milnor) homology theory. There are exact homology theories defined by other authors (A. N. Kolmogoroff, G. Chogoshvili, K. A. Sitnikov, A. Borel and J. C. Moore, H. N. Inasaridze, D. A. Edwards and H. M. Hastings, W. S. Massey, E. G. Sklyarenko) that are isomorphic to the Steenrod homology theory on the category \mathcal{K}_{CM}^2 and so, satisfy the modified continuity axiom.

On the category \mathcal{K}_C^2 the axiomatic characterization is obtained by N. Berikashvili, L. Mdzinarishvili and Kh. Inasaridze, L. Mdzinarishvili, Kh. Inasaridze. The connection between these axiomatic systems is studied in the paper [2].

In the paper [1] we have generalized the result for general topological spaces. In particular, we have defined the Alexander–Spanier normal cohomology theory based on all normal coverings and have shown that it is isomorphic to the Alexandroff–Čech normal cohomology [1]. Using this fact and methods developed in [3], we constructed an exact, the so-called Alexander–Spanier normal homology theory $\bar{H}_*^N(-, -; G)$ on the category \mathcal{K}_{Top}^2 , which is isomorphic to the Steenrod homology theory on the subcategory of compact pairs \mathcal{K}_C^2 . Moreover, we gave an axiomatic characterization of the constructed homology theory [1]. In this paper we will use the method of construction of the strong homology theory to show that the homology theory $\bar{H}_*^N(-, -; G)$ is strong shape invariant.

The talk partially is based on joint works with co-authors Vladimer Baladze (BSU) and Leonard Mdzinarishvili (GTU).

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Different Approaches in Inductive Logic Programming

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Probabilistic inductive logic programming aka. statistical relational learning addresses one of the central open questions of artificial intelligence which is the integration of probabilistic reasoning with machine learning and first-order and relational logic representations [1]. Traditional machine-learning approaches are able to cope either with uncertainty or with relational representations but typically not with both, therefore it is not a surprise that there has been a significant interest in integrating statistical learning with first-order logic and relational representations [1]. From our point of view, we will start by studying inductive logic programming and how its formalisms, settings, and techniques can be extended to deal with probabilistic issues [2].

In this talk, we will introduce three probabilistic inductive logic programming settings, derived from the learning from entailment, from interpretations, and from proofs [3]. Each of these settings contribute different notions of probabilistic logic representations, examples, and probability distributions [2].

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Probability Quantifiers in σ -Additive Frameworks

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The probability logic had a significant advancement that Howard Jerome Keisler made. Keisler's purpose [1] was to develop, within Robinson's nonstandard infinitesimal analysis [8], a model theory that would be appropriate for studying and classifying probability models arising in applied mathematics.

Instead of classical universal and existential quantifiers, Keisler introduced probability quantifiers, for example $Px > r$.

In this talk we describe the notion of σ -additive framework and explain why mixing ordinary (universal and existential) quantifiers and probability quantifiers in such framework is still an open problem [2–4]. We go through different examples showing the idea of the problem [5–7].

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Lattice Isomorphisms of 2-Nilpotent W -Power Hall Groups and Lie Algebras

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The paper deals with lattice isomorphisms of 2-nilpotent Hall W -power groups and Lie algebras. Analogues of the fundamental theorem of projective geometry are proved. A corresponding example is constructed. The main definitions and notation are standard and can be found in [2, 3, 5] for W -power groups and in [1, 4, 6] for Lie algebras.

Acknowledgments

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Nuclear Evaluation Type Statistical Challenges of Probability Distribution

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This thesis introduces a robust and versatile approach for evaluating multi-dimensional unknown probability distribution density using the Nadaraya–Rosenblatt–Parzen nuclear type. The proposed model accommodates independent observations and is specifically designed for Lebesgue square integrable evaluations in function space. Advanced statistical techniques and mathematical modeling are employed to estimate density functions, making it applicable to complex data sets. Furthermore, the thesis investigates the Integral Square Deviation Measure with the Weight of “Delta-Functions” of the Rosenblatt–Parzen Probability Density Estimator.

Algebraic and Logical Properties of Chevalley Groups

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In our talk we consider Chevalley groups with irreducible root systems of rank > 1 over almost arbitrary commutative rings with 1 from algebraic and logical points of view:

- (1) we describe their automorphisms and isomorphisms and show that they are in some sense standard;
- (2) we also describe some special types of endomorphisms of Chevalley groups over local rings;
- (3) we show that two Chevalley groups are elementarily equivalent if and only if the corresponding root systems and weight lattices coincide and the rings are elementarily equivalent;
- (4) We show that for some very wide class of Chevalley groups these groups are regularly bi-interpretable with the corresponding rings and the class of all Chevalley groups of a given type is elementary definable.

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Expectations of Large Data Power Means

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We present estimation formulas for the expectations of power means of large data and associate them with means of probability distribution and means of random sample X . Namely, we study and obtain coefficients in the following asymptotic expansion:

$$\mathbb{E}[M_r(X)] = \mu + \frac{d_2}{\mu} + \frac{d_3}{\mu^2} + \frac{d_4}{\mu^3} + \mathcal{O}(\mu^{-4}), \quad \mu \rightarrow \infty,$$

where M_r is n -variable power mean.

The proposed method follows from the asymptotic expansion of power means which is applicable for sufficiently large data and it is especially useful when value of such expectation is hard to obtain. We will show the accuracy of these approximations for random samples which have uniform and normal distribution and analyse their behaviour for large sample volume.

Special cases of power means have been studied in the last few decades within theory of financial mathematics. For example, geometric and harmonic means have been applied to establishing criteria for choosing among strategies for maximizing the income. Other applications in statistics and related areas are also investigated.

On the Histogram of Relative Frequencies

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When grouping data, we can choose equal length intervals, although sometimes intervals of different lengths are also considered. For example, one interval has a length of 15 and has 60 observations, while another one has a length of 5 and has 50 observations. So it's safe to say that in the first interval? there are on average 4 observations per unit of length, and in the second one – 10. That is why the notions of frequency density and relative frequency density are introduced. The frequency density is called the ratio:

$$x_k = \frac{n_k}{\Delta d_k}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

where $\Delta d_k = d_k - d_{k-1}$ is the length of the interval. Similarly, the relative frequency density is called the ratio:

$$h_k = \frac{n_k}{n \cdot \Delta d_k}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

If we plot the frequency densities of the intervals in the corresponding intervals with parallel sections of the abscissa axis at a height of X_k from the axis, we shall obtain the $x(i)$ frequency histogram, and with a similar representation of the relative densities with parallel sections of the abscissa axis at a height of h_k from the axis, we shall obtain a $h(i)$ histogram of the relative frequencies. On each (d_{k-1}, d_k) interval as a base, in the first case, a rectangle with the area of n_k is constructed, and in the second case – with area of $\frac{n_k}{n}$.

In this case, the sum of these areas for the $x(i)$ histogram of frequencies is equal to n , and for the $h(i)$ histogram of relative frequencies, it is equal to 1.

Mathematical Model Describing the Transformation of the Proto-Kartvelian Population

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This work discusses two periods of transformation of the Proto-Kartvelian population: the first (L–XXV centuries BC) when the entire population spoke one Proto-Kartvelian language and lived in a relatively large area; the second period – (XXV–X centuries BC), when the population divided into three parts: Proto-Svan; speaking the Colchian-Georgian language and the third part was scattered on the European continent.

The second period is described by two different mathematical models: a part of the Proto-Kartvelian speaking population went to Europe and slowly began the process of their assimilation on the European continent. The unknown function that determines the number of Proto-Kartvelian-speaking people in Europe at the time is described by a Pearl - Verhulst-type mathematical model with variable coefficients that also take the assimilation process into account. The analytical solution of the Cauchy problem is found in quadratures.

The population that remained primarily in former Asia and the Caucasus region was gradually divided into two groups: those who spoke the Proto-Svan and those who spoke Colchian-Georgian languages. To describe their interference and development, a mathematical model is used, which is described by a nonlinear dynamic system with nonlinear terms of self-limitation and takes into account the unnatural reduction of the Colchian-Georgian population as a result of hostilities with neighboring peoples. For a dynamic system without nonlinear terms of self-constraint, in the case of certain relationships between variable coefficients, the first integral was found, by means of which the Bernoulli equation with variable coefficients was obtained for one of the unknown functions. In the case of constant coefficients of the dynamic system, for certain dependences between the coefficients, the dynamic system follows the system of Lotka–Volterra equations, with corresponding periodic solutions.

For the general mathematical model (nonlinear terms of self-limitation and unnatural reduction of the Colchian-Georgian population due to hostilities with neighboring peoples) in two cases of certain interdependencies between constant coefficients, it is shown that the divergence of an unknown vector-function in the physically meaningful first quarter of the phase plane changes the sign when passing through some half-direct one. Taking into account the principle (theorem) of Bendixson, theorems have been proved, on the variability of the divergence of the vector field and the existence of closed trajectories in some singly connected domain of the point located on this half-direct (starting point of the trajectory).

Thus, for the general dynamic system, with some dependencies between constant coefficients, it is shown that there is no assimilation of the Proto-Svan population by the Colchian-Georgian population and these two populations (Colchian-Georgian and Proto-Svan) coexist peacefully in virtually the same region due to the transformation of the Proto-Kartvelian population.

Mixed Type Dynamical Transmission Problems with Interior Cracks of the Thermo-Piezo-Electricity Theory Without Energy Dissipation

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In the paper, we study mixed type interaction dynamical problem with interior cracks between thermo-elastic and thermo-piezo-elastic bodies. The model under consideration is based on the Green–Naghdi theory of thermo-piezo-electricity without energy dissipation. This theory allows the thermal waves to propagate only with a finite speed. Using the Laplace transform, potential theory and the method of boundary pseudodifferential equations, we prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions and analyze their smoothness.

On One Nonlinear Parabolic Integro-Differential Model

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One type of model of nonlinear parabolic integro-differential equations is considered. The analogous models partially are derived, on one hand, from the description of real diffusion processes and on the other hand, in the generalization of well-known equations and systems of equations, the study of which devoted many scientific papers (see, for example, [1-8] and references therein). Models of such types still yield to the investigation for special cases. In this direction, the latest and rather complete bibliography can be found in the following monographs [6, 7]. In our research uniqueness, stability and asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the initial-boundary value problems are studied. The finite-difference scheme is constructed and its convergence property is established. The approximate algorithm based on this scheme is constructed. Numerical implementation with various experiments for different values of the input parameters is performed to validate the theoretical conclusions.

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Strongly and Weakly Separable Haar Statistical Structures

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Definition 1 Let E be an arbitrary locally compact and σ -compact topological group and $B(E)$ is σ -algebra of subsets of E . We say that measure μ defined on $B(E)$ is Haar measure if μ is regular measure and

$$\mu(sx) = \mu(x), \quad \forall s \in E, \quad \forall x \in B(E).$$

Definition 2 An object $\{E, S, \mu_i, i \in I\}$ is called Haar statistical structure, where $\{\mu_i, i \in I\}$ is a family of Haar probability measures on $(E, B(E))$.

Theorem 1 Let M_H be Hilbert space of measures, then in M_H there exist a family of pairwise orthogonal Haar probability measures $\{\mu_i, i \in I\}$ such that $M_H = \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_H(\mu_i)$, where $M_H(\mu_i)$ is the Hilbert space of measures of the form

$$\nu(B) = \int_B f(x) \mu_i(dx) \quad \text{with} \quad \int_E |f(x)|^2 \mu_i(dx) < \infty$$

with the norm

$$\|\mu\|_{M_H(\mu_i)} = \left(\int_E |f(x)|^2 \mu_i(dx) \right)^{1/2}.$$

Theorem 2 Let $M_H = \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_H(\mu_i)$ be Hilbert space of measures. For an orthogonal Haar statistical structure $\{E, S, \mu_i, i \in I\}$ to be weakly separable it is necessary and sufficient that the correspondence $f \leftrightarrow \psi_f$ given by the equality $\int_E f(x) \psi(dx) = (\psi_f, \psi), \forall \psi \in M_H$ would be one-to-one.

Theorem 3 Let $M_H = \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_H(\mu_i)$, E be a total metric space. In the (ZFC) & (MA) theory, for on orthogonal Borel Haar statistical structure $\{E, S, \mu_i, i \in I\}$, $\text{card } I = 2^{\aleph_0}$ to be strongly separable Haar statistical structure it is necessary and sufficient that the correspondence $f \leftrightarrow \psi_f$ given by the equality $\int_H f(x) \psi(dx) = (\psi_f, \psi), \forall \psi \in M_H$ would be one-to-one.

On the Differentiation of Random Measures with Respect to Homothecy Invariant Convex Bases

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For every homothecy invariant convex density differentiation basis B in \mathbb{R}^d there are characterized sequences of weights $w = (w_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ for which the random measures $\mu_{w, \theta} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} w_j \delta_{\theta_j}$ are differentiable with respect to the basis B for almost every selection of a sequence of points $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots$ from the unit cube $[0, 1]^d$.

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Verb Markers for Georgian–English Automatic Dictionary

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Electronic grammar dictionaries are rather important for annotating large text corpora. They serve to assign the correct morphological and syntactic markers to the lexical unit in order to construct grammatically correct phrases. That kind of dictionaries, in addition to annotating texts, are used in translation, language teaching and in the process of managing dialogue systems. The ways of searching as well as correspondence of appropriate English markers to the classification markers of Georgian verb forms for the Georgian-English automatic dictionary will be presented.

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The finite Hilbert Transform on $(-1, 1)$

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We review recent advances [1–5] on the study of the action of the finite Hilbert transform on $(-1, 1)$ on function spaces.

The work is joint with Werner J. Ricker from Germany and Susumu Okada from Australia.

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Difference Schemes of Increased Order of Accuracy for Systems of Elliptic and Parabolic Equations with Constant Coefficients

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The systems of elliptic and parabolic equations in a p -dimensional parallelepiped ($p = 2, 3$) with constant coefficients without mixed derivatives are considered. For elliptic equations, the difference scheme was constructed and the uniform convergence of this scheme with a speed of $O(|h|^4)$ was proved. For parabolic equations, a three-layer economic difference scheme of increased order of accuracy was constructed. This scheme is stable in grid norms $\overset{\circ}{W}_2^{(1)}$ and $\overset{\circ}{W}_2^{(2)}$. A parallel algorithm can be used to solve the obtained difference equations. Convergence with the speed of $O(\tau^2 + |h|^4)$ in a uniform metric is proved.

Reconfigurable Systems Based on Multifunctional Elements

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Multifunctional elements (MFE) are a special class of elements, whose reliability model differs from the classical, two-pole, “works – does not work” model. In addition to the faultless and faulty states, MFE can have partial fault states. The multifunctionality of elements determines the formation of a flexible, structurally reconfigurable, adaptive system. In such systems, in the event of partial failure of elements, it is possible to reconfigure the structure by redistributing functions between elements and continuing the successful operation of the system [1].

At the initial stage of forming a system with multifunctional elements, optimal distribution of functions between MFEs is established, and in the case of partial failure of elements during the operation process, the problem of optimal reconfiguration of systems arises. In order to solve these problems, it is necessary to transition from the logical description of the system’s functional resources to a probabilistic description of functional capabilities. The logical $(0, 1)$ matrix of the system’s functional resources should be replaced with a probabilistic matrix $P(m \times n) = [p_i(f_j)]$, where $p_i(f_j) \in [0, 1]$ is the probability of performing the j -th function by the i -th element. It should also be noted that since MFEs belong to the class of multipolar elements, it is possible to use Fuzzy Logic methods to obtain $p_i(f_j)$ estimates [2].

Accordingly, the shortest routes to successful system operation are recorded in the following format

$$P_F(S_q) = p_{i_1}(f_{j_1}) \times p_{i_2}(f_{j_2}) \times \cdots \times p_{j_m}(f_{j_m}),$$

where $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \cdots \neq i_m, j_1 \neq j_2 \neq \cdots \neq j_m, q \in [1, N_S]$.

In most cases, the MFEs vary in relation to different functions. From this it follows that $P_F(S_1) \neq P_F(S_2) \neq \cdots \neq P_F(S_{N_S})$, which implies that a significant value is attributed to how the system starts functioning and how it continues to operate after reconfiguration. In this paper, we consider the issues of optimal reconfiguration of systems to ensure high reliability.

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Exploring the Development of Hydrogen Energy in Georgia in the Face of Climate Change

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Despite the fact that hydrogen in nature is not replenished naturally and is not depleted (by analogy with renewable energy sources), there is a growing interest around the world in using hydrogen for electricity generation or in industry, transport and other areas as a highly efficient energy source. Currently, Georgia uses only hydro, wind and geothermal energy from renewable energy sources and has good opportunities for producing and transporting hydrogen. Indeed, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan are planning to produce “green” and “blue” hydrogen (having a modern production infrastructure for petrochemicals and huge resource potential) and develop the infrastructure and operational components of the “Middle Corridor” for its transportation using the TRACECA route through Georgia and Turkey to EU countries. While efforts are being made in the long term to build a dedicated hydrogen infrastructure (pipeline), blending hydrogen into the existing gas pipeline network is a more promising strategy for transporting hydrogen in the short term. Thus, studying the behavior of mixed flow in a pipeline is relevant to the analysis of several potential problems that arise when mixing hydrogen in natural gas networks. This article focuses on exploring how much hydrogen can be integrated into a gas pipeline from an operational point of view. Namely, on the basis of one mathematical model describing the flow of a mixture of natural gas and hydrogen substances in a pipeline, the distribution of pressure and gas flow through a branched gas pipeline was analytically obtained. Some aspects of the production and transportation of hydrogen as a highly efficient source of energy on the territory of Georgia under the conditions of climate change are discussed.

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Development of Critical Thinking in Mathematics Classes

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Learning and teaching of National Curriculum aims to provide students with the development of see-through abilities and values, such as critical thinking, which is an ability to critically discuss and analyze facts, views and concepts; to state questions and search for answers; to lead argumentative discussion, i.e. to prove their own assumptions and statements with relevant arguments and examples; to make meaningful choice and prove it. Critical thinking is an intellectually organised process, when concept thinking, application, analysis and synthesis are active and skillful. This work introduces exercises for the development of Critical thinking and problem solving abilities through math teaching in real academic practice. Topic - geometrical shapes and measures by using area calculation formulae to measure the area of square (rectangle) shaped figure.

The Role of Developmental Evaluation in Mathematics Classes on the Entrance Level

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Evaluation is a process of collecting, monitoring, analysing and applying information. This describes student's progress and academic advancement with respect to knowledge acquisition, skills development and attitude. In accordance with National Curriculum of the third generation, defining evaluation marks student's achievement level with regard to the Subject National Plan outcomes, while developmental evaluation defines the dynamics of every student's development and is directed towards the improvement of teaching level. It is important and noteworthy that the developmental evaluation is not only concerned with the improvement of student's learning quality, but rather, developmental evaluation evidences are used to adapt teaching to the needs of students. This work focuses on the idea that the developmental evaluation is the unity of learning activities which not only supports the development of students' learning quality but at the same time, it is a tool to help teachers develop teaching, and define the priorities in order to develop and enhance students.

Calculus with Bayesian User Model and GeoGebra in Assessment

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Although there are students intrinsically motivated for learning mathematics, many others see it as a hindrance. The poor success rate in calculus courses reflects this unfavorable student's attitude. We present here some tools that seem to contribute for improving the results.

For more than ten years, we have been developing, improving and using with students a computer system for aiding autonomous learning in calculus, with concept maps, including aggregation and pre-requisite relations, together with a Bayesian user model to provide feedback from collected evidence. Moreover, a methodology of teaching, allowing the use of GeoGebra in assessment, has been used for motivating students to learn mathematics together with a CAS. Finally, to help students dealing with decreasing attention span and stress, we have been improving class breaks in calculus, using simple technics from modern yoga.

We describe these tools, present the results of using them with students from several courses of sciences and engineering, and discuss the benefits of their application in similar contexts.

Acknowledgments

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On Bicentric Configurations of Pentagon Linkage

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We investigate the existence of bicentric configurations of a given pentagon linkage. Recall that a polygon is called cyclic if its vertices lie on a circle, it is called tangential if it has an inscribed circle, and it is called bicentric if it simultaneously has a circumscribed circle and an inscribed circle. Bicentric polygons are determined up to a congruence by three positive numbers (R, r, d) , where R is the radius of circumscribed circle, r is the radius of inscribed circle and d is the distance between their centers.

It will be proven that, if we have a tangential pentagon with all sides different from each other, and if its area is a root of the so-called Robbins polynomial for the same sides, then this polygon is bicentric. The existence of tangential configuration of a given pentagon linkage can be verified by solving a linear system with circulant matrix.

Detailed computations will be presented in a number of examples. We will also discuss the possibility of applying this approach to the hexagon case.

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Generic Bessel Potential Spaces on Lie Groups and Their Applications

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The purpose of the presentation is to discuss the role of adapted Bessel potential space to the structure of underlying Lie group, defined based on generic differential operators from the Lie algebra of the Lie group. Such generic Bessel potential spaces are well adapted to the investigation of integro-differential (of pseudo-differential) operators on Lie groups.

We will expose several examples of Lie groups and corresponding generic Bessel potential spaces and then concentrate on the investigation of boundary value problems (BVPs) for the Laplace-Beltrami equation on a hypersurface $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with the Lipschitz boundary $\Gamma = \partial\mathcal{S}$, containing a finite number of angular points (knots) c_j of magnitude α_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The Dirichlet, Neumann and mixed type BVPs are considered in a non-classical setting, when solutions are sought in the generic Bessel potential spaces (GBPS) $\mathbb{G}\mathbb{H}_p^s(\mathcal{S}, \rho)$, $s > 1/p$, $1 < p < \infty$ with weight $\rho(t) = \prod_{j=1}^n |t - c_j|^{\gamma_j}$. By the localization the problem is reduced to the investigation of Model

Dirichlet, Neumann and mixed BVPs for the Laplace equation in a planar angular domain $\Omega_{\alpha_j} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ of magnitude α_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Further the model problem in the GBPS with weight $\mathbb{G}\mathbb{H}_p^s(\Omega_{\alpha_j}, t^{\gamma_j})$ is investigated by means of Mellin convolution operators on the semi-axes $\mathbb{R}^+ = (0, \infty)$. Explicit criteria for the Fredholm property and the unique solvability of the initial BVPs are obtained and singularities of solutions at knots to the mentioned BVPs are indicated. In contrast to the same BVPs in the classical Bessel potential spaces $\mathbb{H}_p^s(\mathcal{S})$, the Fredholm property in the GBPS $\mathbb{G}\mathbb{H}_p^s(\mathcal{S}, \rho)$ with weight is independent of the smoothness parameter s .

Dirichlet and Neumann Boundary Value Problems for the Helmholtz Equation in a Double Angle

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We investigate Dirichlet and Neumann boundary value problems for the anisotropic Helmholtz equation in a double angle of magnitude $\alpha > 0$ and $-\beta < 0$, having in common the positive semi axes \mathbb{R}^+ . On the outer boundary is prescribed a Dirichlet or Neumann condition, while along the common boundary of angles (interface) \mathbb{R}^+ is prescribed the continuity (the transmission) conditions. We consider the non-classical \mathbb{L}_p -based Bessel potential space setting of the problem. for $1 < p < \infty$ We apply the potential method and reduce the boundary value problem to the system of boundary pseudodifferential equation, which is further reduced to an equivalent system of 6×6 Mellin-type convolution equations on \mathbb{R}^+ the Bessel potential space $\mathbb{H}_p^s(\mathbb{R}^+)$. By using the results obtained earlier by V. Didenko and R. Duduchava for such equations, we write symbol of the equation and derive the criteria for solvability (Fredholmness) of such systems of equations in the Bessel potential spaces $\mathbb{H}_p^s(\mathbb{R}^+)$. Moreover, we indicate the range of space parameters (s, p) for which the original Dirichlet and Neumann boundary value problems have unique solutions in the non-classical space settings.

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CLP(MS): Programming Using Multiple Similarity Constraints

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We describe the semantics of CLP(MS): constraint logic programming over multiple similarity relations. Similarity relations are reflexive, symmetric, and transitive fuzzy relations. They help to make approximate inferences, replacing the notion of equality. Similarity-based unification has been quite intensively investigated, as a core computational method for approximate reasoning and declarative programming. In this talk we consider solving constraints over several similarity relations [1], instead of a single one. Multiple similarities pose challenges to constraint solving, since we can not rely on the transitivity property anymore. Existing methods for unification with fuzzy proximity relations (reflexive, symmetric, non-transitive relations) do not provide a solution that would adequately reflect particularities of dealing with multiple similarities. To address this problem, we develop a constraint solving algorithm for multiple similarity relations, prove its termination, soundness, and completeness properties. We integrate the solving algorithm into constraint logic programming schema and study semantics of obtained CLP(MS).

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Orthonormal Bases and Parseval Frames Generated by Cuntz Algebras and Row co-Isometries

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We will present a general procedure to obtain orthonormal bases by iterating Cuntz isometries, and to obtain Parseval frames by iterating row co-isometries. Such orthonormal bases include Fourier series, Walsh bases, Fourier series on Cantor-type measures and various generalizations.

Weak Leibniz Algebras

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Definition A weak Leibniz algebra is defined by the following polynomial identities

$$[a, b]c = 2a(bc) - 2b(ac), \quad a[b, c] = 2(ab)c - 2(ac)b.$$

Any two-sided Leibniz algebra is weak Leibniz. In particular, any Lie algebra is weak Leibniz. Let $\epsilon_i \in K$, for $i \in I$, and A_ϵ is an algebra with base e_i , $i \in \mathbf{Z}$, and multiplication

$$e_i e_j = (i - j)e_{i+j} + \sum_{s \in I} \epsilon_s e_{i+j+s}.$$

Then the algebra A_ϵ is non-Lie simple weak Leibniz algebra. Note that any simple Leibniz algebra is Lie.

An algebra with two binary operations $A = (A, \circ, \bullet)$, is called *transposed Poisson* (see [1]), if (A, \circ) is Lie, (A, \bullet) is associative commutative and associative part acts on Lie part as 1/2-derivation,

$$2a \bullet (b \circ c) = (a \bullet b) \circ c + b \bullet (a \circ c), \quad \forall a, b, c \in A.$$

Theorem 1 ($p \neq 2$) *If A is weak Leibniz, then the algebra (A, \circ, \bullet) is transposed Poisson, where $a \circ b = ab - ba$, $a \bullet b = ab + ba$. Conversely, if (A, \circ, \bullet) is transposed Poisson, then the algebra A with multiplication $ab = 1/2(a \circ b + b \circ a)$ is weak Leibniz.*

Lemma *Let $A = (A, \cdot, \bullet)$ be Novikov–Poisson algebra. Then for any $u, v \in A$ the algebra $A_{u,v} = (A, \circ_u, \bullet_v)$, where*

$$a \circ_u v = u \bullet (a \cdot b - b \cdot a), \quad a \bullet_v b = v \bullet (a \bullet b),$$

is transposed Poisson and the algebra $A_{u,v}$ under multiplication $ab = 1/2(a \circ_u b + a \bullet_v b)$ is weak Leibniz.

A weak Leibniz algebra $A = (A, \cdot)$ is called *special*, if there exists transposed Poisson algebra $B_{u,v}$ constructed by Novikov–Poisson algebra B for some $u, v \in B$, such that A is a subalgebra of $B_{u,v}$.

Let us construct a non-associative non-commutative polynomial of degree 5 by

$$\begin{aligned} h(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = & (((t_5 t_1) t_2) t_3) t_4 - (((t_5 t_1) t_3) t_2) t_4 - (((t_5 t_2) t_1) t_3) t_4 + (((t_5 t_2) t_3) t_1) t_4 \\ & + (((t_5 t_3) t_1) t_2) t_4 - (((t_5 t_3) t_2) t_1) t_4 - 2(((t_5 t_1) t_4) t_2) t_3 + 2(((t_5 t_1) t_4) t_3) t_2 \\ & + 2(((t_5 t_2) t_4) t_1) t_3 - 2(((t_5 t_2) t_4) t_3) t_1 - 2(((t_5 t_3) t_4) t_1) t_2 + 2(((t_5 t_3) t_4) t_2) t_1. \end{aligned}$$

The polynomial $h(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5)$ is skew-symmetric under variables t_1, t_2, t_3 .

Theorem 2 *The identity $h = 0$ is an exceptional weak Leibniz identity, i.e., it holds for special weak Leibniz algebras, but not for all weak Leibniz algebras.*

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New Algorithm for Spectral Factorization of Rational Matrix Functions with Applications to Paraunitary Filter Banks

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Spectral factorization is the process by which a positive (scalar or matrix-valued) function S is expressed in the form $S(t) = S_+(t)S_+^*(t)$, $t \in \mathbb{T}$, where S_+ can be analytically extended inside the unit circle \mathbb{T} and S_+^* is its Hermitian conjugate. There are multiple contexts in which this factorization naturally arises, e.g., linear prediction theory of stationary processes, optimal control, digital communications, etc. Spectral factorization is used to construct certain wavelets and multiwavelets as well. Therefore, many authors contributed to development different computational methods for spectral factorization. Unlike the scalar case, where an explicit formula exists for factorization, in general, there is no explicit expression for spectral factorization in the matrix case. The existing algorithms for approximate factorization are, therefore, more demanding in the matrix case.

The Janashia–Lagvilava algorithm [1, 2] is a relatively new method of matrix spectral factorization which proved to be effective [3, 4] and provides several generalizations. Nevertheless, the algorithm, as it was designed so far, was not able to factorize exactly even simple polynomial matrices. In the proposed work, we cast a new light on the capabilities of the method eliminating the above-mentioned flaw. In particular, we can factorize explicitly matrices whose rational entries in the lower-upper triangular factorization can be determined (indicating their poles inside \mathbb{T} and the principle parts at these poles). This extension allows to construct rational paraunitary filter banks with preassigned poles and zeros which are multidimensional lossless infinite impulse response filters and play an important role in linear time invariant systems.

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Anti-Commutative Algebras and Their Groups of Automorphisms

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We determine the four-dimensional anti-commutative algebras over a field \mathbb{K} of characteristic zero having the same ideal structures as the four-dimensional non-Lie binary Lie algebras (cf. [1, 2]). These algebras are extensions of \mathbb{K} by the 3-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebra and at the same time extensions of a two-dimensional Lie algebra by a two-dimensional abelian algebra. We give the classification of their groups of automorphisms. These groups of automorphisms are extensions of a subgroup of the group of automorphisms of the three-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebra by \mathbb{K} .

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Qualitative Analysis of Nonregular Differential-Algebraic Equations and Applications in the Gas Dynamics

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In this work, the initial value problem (IVP) for implicit differential equations of the form $\frac{d}{dt}[Ax] + Bx = f(t, x)$, where $t \in [t_+, \infty)$, $t_+ \geq 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A, B \in L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$ and $f(t, x) \in C([t_+, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$, is considered. When $m \neq n$ or $m = n$ and the operator A is noninvertible (degenerate) these equations are called differential-algebraic equations (DAEs) or degenerate differential equations. DAEs of the considered type are commonly referred to as semilinear. It is assumed that the characteristic pencil $\lambda A + B$ corresponding to the linear part $\frac{d}{dt}[Ax] + Bx$ of the equation is nonregular (singular) and accordingly the DAE is called nonregular or singular. In the general case, a singular pencil contains a block which is a regular pencil, and singular DAEs comprise regular ones. If $\text{rank}(\lambda A + B) = m < n$, then the singular semilinear DAE corresponds to an underdetermined system of equations (the number of equations is less than the number of unknowns); if $\text{rank}(\lambda A + B) = n < m$, then DAE corresponds to an overdetermined system of equations (the number of equations is greater than the number of unknowns).

We present the obtained theorems on the existence and uniqueness of global solutions, the Lagrange stability, the dissipativity (i.e., the ultimate boundedness of solutions) and the Lagrange instability of singular semilinear DAEs. To prove them, the special block form for the characteristic pencil of the operator (the operator coefficients of the DAE) was developed [1, 2]. We also use the spectral projectors of the Riesz type and differential inequalities with the functions of the Lyapunov type. We do not use the global Lipschitz condition to prove the global solvability of the DAE that allows one to solve more general classes of applied problems. In the present work, the theorems with the most general conditions were obtained. Particular cases of the theorems on the Lagrange stability and instability were proved in [1]. The application of the obtained theorems to the study of isothermal models of gas networks are discussed. The models of gas networks consisting of pipes, valves and regulating elements are similar to the ones presented in [3].

Acknowledgments

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Sobolev Meets Riesz: an Alternative Characterization of Weighted Sobolev Spaces via Weighted Riesz Bounded Variation Spaces

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We introduce weighted Riesz bounded variation spaces defined in an open subset of the n -dimensional Euclidean space. Using the newly introduced space we give a characterization of weighted Sobolev spaces when the weight belongs to the Muckenhoupt class. We also provide, as an application of the main result, a characterization of variable exponent Sobolev spaces via variable exponent Riesz bounded variation spaces. This is a joint work with Prof. David Cruz Uribe from University of Alabama and Prof. Humberto Rafeiro from United Araba Emirates University.

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Boundary-Contact Problems with Regard to Friction of Couple-Stress Viscoelasticity for Inhomogeneous Anisotropic Bodies (Quasi-Static Cases)

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The paper deals with three-dimensional boundary-contact problems of couple-stress viscoelasticity for inhomogeneous anisotropic bodies with regard to friction. We prove the uniqueness theorem using the corresponding Green formulas and positive definiteness of the potential energy. To analyze the existence of solutions we reduce equivalently the problem under consideration to a spatial variational inequality. We consider a special parameter-dependent regularization of this variational inequality which is equivalent to the relevant regularized variational equation depending on a real parameter and study its solvability by the Faedo–Galerkin method. Some a priori estimates for solutions of the regularized variational equation are established and with the help of an appropriate limiting procedure the existence theorem for the original contact problem with friction is proved.

Some Properties and Numerical Solution of Initial-Boundary Value Problem for One System of Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations

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Investigated model is based on the well-known system of Maxwell's equations and represents some of its generalizations. Such type models are studied in many works (see, for example, [1–6] and references therein). The one-dimensional case with a three-component magnetic field is considered. The asymptotic behavior of solution for initial-boundary value problem as time variable tends to infinity is studied. The question of linear stability of the stationary solution of the system and the possibility of the Hopf-type bifurcation is investigated. A finite-difference scheme is constructed. The convergence of this scheme is studied and an estimate of the error of the approximate solution is obtained. Corresponding numerical experiments are carried out.

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Numerical Solution of One Two-Dimensional System of Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations

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The two-dimensional system of nonlinear partial differential equations is considered. This system arises in the process of vein formation of young leaves [7]. There are many works where this and many models describing similar processes are also presented and discussed (see, for example, [1, 2, 8, 9] and references therein). Investigation and numerical solution of such type systems are discussed in many papers (see, for example, [1, 3–6] and references therein). In our note, the averaged model of sum approximation is used [3] and the variable directions difference scheme is also considered [4]. Comparison of numerical experiments of the proposed methods is done.

Acknowledgments

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On Subsequences of Lebesgue Functions of General Uniformly Bounded ONS

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In the present paper we study growth of subsequences of Lebesgue functions of general uniformly bounded ONS for wide class of subsequences of indices.

Subgaussian Random Elements in Infinite Dimensional Spaces

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The concept of Subgaussian random variable first appeared in a paper [1] of well-known French mathematician J.P. Kahane. As a motivation for introducing this concept Kahane cited the cycle of works of Paley and Zygmund in the early 1930s. Later, Subgaussian random variables and processes were discussed and studied by many authors. In our presentation, different definitions of Subgaussian random elements (weakly, T - and F -Subgaussian) in infinite-dimensional spaces are discussed and compared with each other.

One of the problems considered will be the problem of characterization of T -Subgaussian random elements in an infinite-dimensional Banach space X . A solution of this problem in the case (which includes the case of an infinite dimensional Hilbert space) when X is a reflexive Banach space of type 2 will be discussed too.

Acknowledgments

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On One Notable Method of Developmental Teaching in Mathematics

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At the primary level of school education, it is very important to focus on such developmental and multifaceted interesting mathematical tasks, the further research, generalization, and obtaining noteworthy results of which can be continued throughout the school period and, moreover, even at the higher level of education. Besides, it is clear that presenting tasks in a fun and enjoyable way adds charm to such tasks and increases student engagement. In this way – repeatedly returning to and exploring problems begun as “harmless fun” – can make a significant contribution to a young person’s mathematical education.

An example of such a task is the problem proposed by the 1st century historian Josephus Flavius about the escape from the tragic decision of 41 captive Jew fighters. Obviously, at the primary school level, you can think of a peaceful analogue of the content of the task and reduce the number of characters to 6, 10. It is a feasible, fun, but at the same time non-trivial task for them.

When considering the task in these simple particular cases, the idea of a further generalization of the task naturally arises, which is connected with a substantial increase of the number of persons. Students should express a hypothesis about the representation of the values of search numbers in both recursive and explicit (non-recursive) forms and prove these hypotheses. The inclusion of the binary number system in the research, the use of programming and the visualization of the solution will also deserve attention, which will make a deep impression on the students and undoubtedly push them to further similar multifaceted research.

General approaches to similar issues on the example of the task set and research methods for its generalization, their presentation are discussed in the report.

About Isospectrality

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In this talk we discuss isospectrality property of the Dirichlet boundary value problem for elliptic operators in divergence form in bounded planar simply connected domains. It is based on a version of the Rayleigh–Faber–Krahn inequality for a special case of these elliptic operators. As a preliminary result we obtained estimates for first eigenvalues Dirichlet boundary value problem for elliptic operators in divergence form (i.e. for the principal frequency of non-homogeneous membranes) in bounded domains satisfying quasihyperbolic boundary conditions. The suggested method is based on the quasiconformal composition operators on Sobolev spaces and their applications to estimates of constants in the corresponding Sobolev inequalities. Some examples of isospectral operators will be discussed.

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Embeddings of Smoothness Morrey Spaces on Domains

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Smoothness Morrey spaces are built upon Morrey spaces $\mathcal{M}_{u,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $0 < p \leq u < \infty$ and its study has been motivated by several applications. This class of function spaces includes not only Besov–Morrey spaces $\mathcal{N}_{u,p,q}^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and Triebel–Lizorkin–Morrey spaces $\mathcal{E}_{u,p,q}^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with $0 < p \leq u < \infty$, $0 < q \leq \infty$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$, but also Besov-type spaces $B_{p,q}^{s,\tau}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and Triebel–Lizorkin-type spaces $F_{p,q}^{s,\tau}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, with $0 < p < \infty$, $0 < q \leq \infty$, $\tau \geq 0$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Although these scales are defined in different ways, they share some properties and are related to each other by a number of embeddings and coincidences. For instance, they both include the classical spaces of type $B_{p,q}^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $F_{p,q}^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ as special cases.

In this talk, embeddings of Besov-type and Triebel–Lizorkin-type spaces,

$$\text{id}_\tau: B_{p_1,q_1}^{s_1,\tau_1}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow B_{p_2,q_2}^{s_2,\tau_2}(\Omega) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{id}_\tau: F_{p_1,q_1}^{s_1,\tau_1}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow F_{p_2,q_2}^{s_2,\tau_2}(\Omega),$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a bounded domain, are studied. Namely, we present necessary and sufficient conditions for the continuity and compactness of id_τ .

This talk is based on a joint work with D. D. Haroske and L. Skrzypczak.

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On New Fibonacci Identities Involving Multinomial Coefficients

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In this note, we evaluate determinants of several families of Hessenberg matrices having various translates of the Fibonacci numbers as their nonzero entries. By the generalized Trudi formula, these determinant identities we write equivalently as identities with multinomial coefficients (see [1, 2] for more details).

Let $(F_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be the Fibonacci sequence satisfying the recurrence $F_0 = 0$, $F_1 = 1$, $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$, $n \geq 2$.

Theorem 1 *Let $n \geq 1$, except when noted otherwise. Then*

$$\sum_{2t_1+3t_2+\dots+nt_{n-1}=n} (-1)^{T_{n-1}} s_{n-1}(t)(F_2 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_n - 1)^{t_{n-1}} = 2^{n-3}, \quad n \geq 3,$$

$$\sum_{2t_1+3t_2+\dots+nt_{n-1}=n} (-1)^{T_{n-1}} s_{n-1}(t)(F_3 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_{n+1} - 1)^{t_{n-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{3} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{2k-1},$$

$$\sum_{t_1+2t_2+\dots+nt_n=n} (-1)^{T_n} s_n(t)(F_3 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_{n+2} - 1)^{t_n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{3} \rfloor} (-1)^{k-1} \binom{n-1-2k}{k},$$

$$\sum_{t_1+2t_2+\dots+nt_n=n} s_n(t)(F_3 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_{n+2} - 1)^{t_n} = 3^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{3} \rfloor} \left(-\frac{1}{27}\right)^k \binom{n-1-2k}{k},$$

$$\sum_{t_1+2t_2+\dots+nt_n=n} (-1)^{T_n} s_n(t)(F_4 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_{n+3} - 1)^{t_n} = 0, \quad n \geq 4,$$

$$\sum_{2t_1+3t_2+\dots+nt_{n-1}=n} s_n(t)(F_3 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_{2n-1} - 1)^{t_{n-1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n+1+2k}{3k+2},$$

$$\sum_{t_1+2t_2+\dots+nt_n=n} (-1)^{T_n} s_n(t)(F_5 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_{2n+3} - 1)^{t_n} = 0, \quad n \geq 4,$$

$$\sum_{2t_1+3t_2+\dots+nt_{n-1}=n} (-1)^{T_{n-1}} s_{n-1}(t)(F_4 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_{2n} - 1)^{t_{n-1}} = \frac{(2+\sqrt{2})^n - (2-\sqrt{2})^n}{4\sqrt{2}}, \quad n \geq 2,$$

$$\sum_{t_1+2t_2+\dots+nt_n=n} (-1)^{T_n} s_n(t)(F_4 - 1)^{t_1} \dots (F_{2n+2} - 1)^{t_n} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{k-1} \binom{n+2k}{3k}, \quad n \geq 2,$$

where $s_n(t) = \binom{|t|}{t_1, \dots, t_n} = \frac{|t|!}{t_1! \dots t_n!}$, $T_n = t_1 + \dots + t_n$ with $t_i \geq 0$.

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Perfect Generalized 3-Valued Post Algebras

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Generalized 3-valued Post algebra (GP_3 -algebra) is a system $(A, \vee, \wedge, \oplus, \odot, \neg, 0, 1/2, 1)$, where A is a nonempty set of elements, $0, 1/2$ and 1 are distinct constant elements of A , $\vee, \wedge, \oplus, \odot$ are binary operations on elements of A , and \neg is a unary operation on elements of A , obeying finite set of axioms (identities).

$([0, 1], \vee, \wedge, \oplus, \odot, \neg, 0, 1/2, 1)$ is an example of generalized 3-valued Post algebra with the following operations:

$$\begin{aligned} x \vee y &= \max(x, y), & x \wedge y &= \min(x, y), \\ x \oplus y &= \min(1, x + y), & x \odot y &= \max(0, x + y - 1), & \neg x &= 1 - x, \end{aligned}$$

becomes an GP_3 -algebra. Notice, $(\{0, 1/2, 1\}, \vee, \wedge, \oplus, \odot, \neg, 0, 1/2, 1)$ is a subalgebra of the algebra $([0, 1], \vee, \wedge, \oplus, \odot, \neg, 0, 1/2, 1)$, which is functionally equivalent to the 3-element Post algebra P_3 . Indeed, it is enough to express the cyclic negation $x = (1/2 \odot x) \vee (\neg x \odot \neg x)$.

Generalized 3-valued Post algebra is said to be perfect generalized 3-valued Post algebra if it satisfies the following identity

$$((x \oplus x) \odot (x \oplus x)) \oplus ((x \oplus x) \odot (x \oplus x)) = (x \oplus x \oplus x \oplus x) \odot (x \oplus x \oplus x \oplus x).$$

The theory of Generalized 3-valued Post algebras are developed.

Lifting of Endomorphism Fields

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Let $T^2(M_r)$ be the bundle of 2-jets, i.e. the tangent bundle of order 2 over C^∞ -manifold M_r , $\dim T^2(M_r) = 3r$ and let

$$(x^i, x^{\bar{i}}, x^{\bar{\bar{i}}}) = (x^i, x^{r+i}, x^{2r+i}), \quad x^i = x^i(t), \quad x^{\bar{i}} = \frac{dx^i}{dt}, \quad x^{\bar{\bar{i}}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2x^i}{dt^2}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i = 1, \dots, r$$

be an induced local coordinates in $T^2(M_r)$. Let \tilde{t} be a pure (1,1) -tensor field on $T^2(M_r)$ with respect to Π , where Π is the regular structure naturally existing on $T^2(M_r)$. Firstly, we prove that the bundle $T^2(M_r)$ is a real modeling of $R(\varepsilon^2)$ -holomorphic manifold $X_r(R(\varepsilon^2))$ (see [1]), where $R(\varepsilon^2)$ is the algebra of order 3 with a canonical basis $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\} = \{1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^2\}$, $\varepsilon^3 = 0$. We would like to find a local expression of pure tensor field $\tilde{t} = (\tilde{t}_j^I)$ on $T^2(M_r)$ which is corresponding to the $R(\varepsilon^2)$ -holomorphic (1,1)-tensor field t^* on $X_r(R(\varepsilon^2))$.

The pure (1,1)-tensor (endomorphism) field $\tilde{t} = (\tilde{t}_j^I)$ on $T^2(M_r)$ which is corresponding to the $R(\varepsilon^2)$ -holomorphic (1,1)-tensor field t^* on $X_r(R(\varepsilon^2))$ has components

$$\tilde{t} = \begin{pmatrix} t_j^i & 0 & 0 \\ x^{r+k} \partial_k t_j^i + H_j^i & t_j^i & 0 \\ x^{2r+s} \partial_s t_j^i + \frac{1}{2} x^{r+k} x^{r+s} \partial_k \partial_s t_j^i + x^{r+k} \partial_k H_j^i + K_j^i & x^{r+k} \partial_k t_j^i + H_j^i & t_j^i \end{pmatrix}$$

with respect to the induced coordinates $(x^r, x^{\bar{r}}, x^{\bar{\bar{r}}})$ in $T^2(M_r)$, where $H = (H_j^i(x^1, \dots, x^r))$ and $K = (K_j^i(x^1, \dots, x^r))$ are arbitrary (1,1)-tensor fields on M_r . If $H = K = 0$, then we have $\tilde{t} = t^{II}$, where t^{II} is the 2-nd lift of t to $T^2(M_r)$ [2, p. 331]. The (1,1)-tensor field \tilde{t} on $T^2(M_r)$ is called *the deformed 2-nd lift of t to $T^2(M_r)$* .

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On Countable Isotypic Structures

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Definition Let \mathcal{L} be a first-order language and \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} be \mathcal{L} -structures. Then \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} are isotypic, denoted $\mathcal{A} \equiv_t \mathcal{B}$, if for any finite tuple \bar{a} in \mathcal{A} , there exists a tuple \bar{b} in \mathcal{B} such that $\text{tp}_{\mathcal{A}}(\bar{a}) = \text{tp}_{\mathcal{B}}(\bar{b})$ and vice versa.

The notion of isotypic structures is much less studied than the similar and weaker notion of elementary equivalent structures. It was introduced by B. Plotkin in [1, Definition 1.6], in the frames of the development of the universal algebraic geometry. The most natural question about this notion is under which assumptions isotypicity implies isomorphism. It is easy to give examples of isotypic structures of different cardinalities (for example \aleph_0 -saturated structures of different cardinalities), so the interesting case is when cardinality is the same. In the talk we discuss several special cases of this question, namely, the following theorems.

Theorem 1 *If two fields are isotypic, and one of them is of finite transcendence degree over a prime subfield, then they are isomorphic.*

Theorem 2 *There exist two countable isotypic but not isomorphic totally ordered sets.*

Theorem 3 *There exist two countable isotypic but not isomorphic rings.*

Theorem 4 *There exist two countable isotypic but not isomorphic groups.*

Note that the main question whether two finitely generated isotypic groups are isomorphic [2] remains open.

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A New Mathematical Model for HIV Infectious

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In this work, a new mathematical model for HIV with logistic growth for target cells is considered. Quality behavior of model is studied. The reproduction number is obtained. It is shown that for reproduction number less than of one, the free equilibrium point is asymptotically stable. The dynamic behavior of endemic equilibrium points is investigated for reproduction number greater than one. Also, numerical simulations are given to confirm the obtained results.

Introduction

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which targets the CD4⁺T-cells is now a great epidemic worldwide. It causes the destruction and decline of CD4⁺T-cells which results in decreasing the body's ability to fight infection. Many studies have been derived using mathematical models for the interaction between HIV and CD4⁺T-cells [1, 2].

Description of Model

To description of dynamical behavior HIV, we consider following model

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{T} &= \Lambda - \mu_T T(t) + rT(t) \left(1 - \frac{T(t)}{K}\right) - \beta_1 V(t)T(t) - \beta_2 I(t)T(t), \\ \dot{L} &= \beta_1 \gamma V(t)T(t) + \beta_2 \gamma I(t)T(t) - \mu_L L(t) - a_L L(t), \\ \dot{I} &= \beta_1 (1 - \gamma) V(t)T(t) + \beta_2 (1 - \gamma) I(t)T(t) - \mu_I I(t) + a_L L(t), \\ \dot{V} &= pI(t) - \mu_V V(t) - \beta_1 V(t)T(t),\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

where T , L , I , and V are population number of CD4⁺T cells, latent cells, infectious cells and free virus particles, respectively.

Theorem 1 *The region $\Omega_+ = \{(T, L, I, V); T > 0, L \geq 0, I \geq 0, V \geq 0\}$ is a positive invariant set for system (1).*

Now, we show the boundedness of the solution of the model.

Theorem 2 *The region $\Omega = \{(T, L, I, V); T > 0, L \geq 0, I \geq 0, V \geq 0, A(t) = (T + I + L)(t) \leq M/\mu_{\min} + ce^{-\mu_{\min}t}$, where $\mu_{\min} = \min\{\mu_T, \mu_I, \mu_L\}\}$ is a positive invariant set for system (1).*

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Approaches for Solving Informational Extended Games

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According [1] the bimatrix game of imperfect information on the set of informational extended strategies generates the normal form incomplete information game

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \left\langle \{1, 2\}, I, J, \left\{ AB(\alpha, \beta) = \left\| (a_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}, b_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}) \right\|_{i \in I}^{j \in J} \right\}_{\alpha=1, \dots, t}^{\beta=1, \dots, k} \right\rangle.$$

We can construct the bimatrix Bayesian game for the game $\tilde{\Gamma}$ that consists of the following:

- (1) set of players $\{1, 2\}$;
- (2) a set of possible actions for each player: for player 1 is $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, the line index, and for player 2 is $J = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, the column index;
- (3) a set of possible types of the player 1 are $\Delta_1 = \{\alpha = 1, \dots, t\}$ and of the player 2 are $\Delta_2 = \{\beta = 1, \dots, k\}$, were only player 1 (player 2) knows his type α (type β) when play begins;
- (4) a probability function that specifies, for each possible type of each player, a probability distribution over the other player's possible types, describing what each type of each player would believe about the other players' types $p : \Delta_1 \rightarrow \Omega(\Delta_2)$, $q : \Delta_2 \rightarrow \Omega(\Delta_1)$, where $\Omega(\Delta_2)$ (respectively $\Omega(\Delta_1)$) denotes the set of all probability distributions on a set Δ_1 (respectively Δ_2);
- (5) combining actions and types for each player we construct the strategies $\tilde{i} = i_1 i_2 \dots i_\beta \dots i_k \in \tilde{I}(\alpha)$ of the player 1 ($\tilde{j} = j_1 j_2 \dots j_\alpha \dots j_t \in \tilde{J}(\beta)$ of the player 2) and it has the following meaning: the player 1 will chose the line $i_1 \in I$ from the utility matrix $A(\alpha, 1)$ if $\beta = 1$, the line $i_2 \in I$ from the utility matrix $A(\alpha, 2)$ if $\beta = 2$ and so on, line $i_k \in I$ from the utility matrix $A(\alpha, k)$ if $\beta = k$ (the player 2 will chose column $j_1 \in J$ from utility matrix $B(1, \beta)$ if $\alpha = 1$, column $j_2 \in J$ from utility matrix $B(2, \beta)$ if $\alpha = 2$ and so on, column $j_t \in J$ from utility matrix $B(t, \beta)$ if $\alpha = t$;
- (6) a payoff function specifies each player's expected payoff matrices for every possible combination of all player's actions and types, if the player 1 of type α chooses the pure strategy $\tilde{i} \in \tilde{I}(\alpha)$, and the player 2 plays some strategy $\tilde{j} \in \tilde{J}(\beta)$ for all $\beta \in \Delta_2$, then expected payoffs of player 1 is the following matrix $\mathbf{A}(a) = \left\| \mathbf{a}_{\tilde{i}\tilde{j}} \right\|_{\tilde{i} \in \tilde{I}(\alpha)}^{\tilde{j} \in \tilde{J}(\beta)}$, where $\mathbf{a}_{\tilde{i}\tilde{j}} = \sum_{\beta \in \Delta_2} p(\beta/a) a_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}$ (similarly,

if player 2 of type β chooses the pure strategy $\tilde{j} \in \tilde{J}(\beta)$ and the player 1 plays some strategy $\tilde{i} \in \tilde{I}(\alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta_1$, then expected payoffs of player 2 of type β is $\mathbf{B}(\beta) = \left\| \mathbf{b}_{\tilde{i}\tilde{j}} \right\|_{\tilde{i} \in \tilde{I}(\alpha)}^{\tilde{j} \in \tilde{J}(\beta)}$ where $\mathbf{b}_{\tilde{i}\tilde{j}} = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_1} q(\alpha/\beta) b_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}$.

So for the game $\tilde{\Gamma}$ the game $\Gamma_{Bayes} = \langle \{1, 2\}, \tilde{\mathbf{I}}, \tilde{\mathbf{J}}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \rangle$, where $\tilde{\mathbf{I}} = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Delta_1} \tilde{I}(\alpha)$, $\tilde{\mathbf{J}} = \bigcup_{\beta \in \Delta_2} \tilde{J}(\beta)$ and

the utility matrices are $\mathcal{A} = \left\| \mathbf{A}(a) \right\|_{\alpha \in \Delta_1}$ and $\mathcal{B} = \left\| \mathbf{B}(\beta) \right\|_{\beta \in \Delta_2}$, is called the associated Bayesian game in the non informational extended strategies.

Using given above constructions and the Harsanyi theorem we can prove following theorem.

Theorem 1 *The strategy profile $(\mathbf{i}^*, \mathbf{j}^*)$ is a Bayes–Nash equilibrium in the game Γ_{Bayes} if and only if, for all $\alpha \in \Delta_1$, $\beta \in \Delta_2$ the strategy profile $(\mathbf{i}^*, \mathbf{j}^*)$ is a Nash equilibrium for the subgame $sub\Gamma_{Bayes} = \langle \{1, 2\}, \tilde{\mathbf{I}}(\alpha), \tilde{\mathbf{J}}(\beta), \mathbf{A}(\alpha), \mathbf{B}(\beta) \rangle$.*

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One-Sided Potentials in Weighted Central Morrey Spaces

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The boundedness of one-sided potential operators defined, generally speaking, with respect to a Borel measure μ , in the classical and central Morrey spaces is established. Weighted estimates for these operators in the case of power-type weights are also derived in central Morrey spaces and in complementary central Morrey spaces. Similar problems are studied for vanishing Morrey spaces.

Maximal Simultaneous Approximation by Faber Series

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In this talk we discuss a simultaneous maximal approximation properties of partial sums of Faber series in the Bergman spaces defined on the simply connected domains of the complex plane.

Let $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a bounded continuum with more than one point and with the connected complement $\mathfrak{M}^c := \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathfrak{M}$, and let $D := \{w : |w| < 1\}$ in the complex plane \mathbb{C} . By $w = \varphi(z)$ we denote the conformal mapping of \mathfrak{M}^c onto $\overline{D}^c := \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{D}$ with the normalization $\varphi(\infty) = \infty$, $\varphi'(\infty) > 0$.

For any arbitrary fixed number $R > 1$ we set $\mathfrak{M}_R := \{z : z \in \mathfrak{M}^c \text{ and } |\varphi(z)| < R\} \cup \mathfrak{M}$.

Let also $F_k(z)$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, be the Faber polynomials for the continuum \mathfrak{M} . For functions f analytic in \mathfrak{M} we consider the Bergman space $A^2(\mathfrak{M})$ of analytic in \mathfrak{M} functions with the norm

$$\|f\|_{A^2(\mathfrak{M})} := \left(\iint_{\mathfrak{M}} |f(z)|^2 d\sigma_z \right)^{1/2}.$$

Let also $R_n(z, f^{(m)}) := f^{(m)}(z) - \sum_{k=m+1}^n a_k(f) F_k^{(m+1)}(z)$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $z \in \mathfrak{M}$.

Theorem *Let $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a bounded continuum with more than one point and with the connected complement and let F_k , $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, be its Faber polynomials. If $f \in A^2(\mathfrak{M}_R)$ for some fixed constant $R > 1$, then for a given $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r \in (1, R)$ there exists a constant $c(m, r, R, \mathfrak{M}) > 0$ such that for every $n \geq m + 1$ the inequality*

$$\|R_n(z, f^{(m)})\|_{A^2(\mathfrak{M})} \leq c(r, \mathfrak{M}, m, R) \frac{E_n(f, \mathfrak{M}_R)(n+1)!}{\sqrt{n+1}(n-m)!} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^{n+1}$$

holds, where $E_n(f, \mathfrak{M}_R) := \inf_{p \in \Pi_n} \|f - p\|_{A^2(\mathfrak{M}_R)}$ is the best approximation number in the class Π_n of algebraic polynomials of degree at most n .

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Convexity, Moments and Applications to Tomography

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Establishing a direct relationship between bivariate moments and convex polygons in \mathbb{R}^2 has significant consequences in diagnostic radiology. In this paper a quadrature formula is established that provides this connection explicitly. While this work overlaps with the seminal works of Milanfar et al and Putinar, the approach and the main results are different from their results. The key here follows from the simple observation that sinograms of polygons are polygons and therefore identification of polygons in the sinogram space from moments of the Radon transform identifies polygons in spatial coordinates. Explicit formulas are derived to make this duality transparent. Several consequences will be given.

This is joint work with Robert Mnatsakanov and Rafik Aramyan.

Convex Functions of Hermite–Hadamard

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In this paper we establish some results for some special classes of functions. Also, we establish some Hermite–Hadamard-type inequalities for convex functions and give several applications for special means.

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Hat Basis Functions for Solving Systems of Linear and Nonlinear Fredholm Integral Equations

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The analytical solutions of some integro-differential equations cannot be found, thus numerical methods are required. the wavelet method has been applied for solving integral equations. A short survey of these papers can be found. The solutions are often quite complicated and the advantages of the wavelet method got lost. Therefore any kind of simplification is welcome. One possibility for it, is to make use of the Hat functions. Also, many different basis functions have been used to solve and reduce integral equations to a system of algebraic equations. However Hat functions are very common in use, it seems their convergence is weak and some published papers have tried to improve the speed of Hat functions convergence with different methods like hybrid Hat functions. In this paper, a computational method based on hybrid of parabolic and Hat function is proposed to solve system of linear and special nonlinear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind. Numerical examples are given to illustrate the efficiency of the method.

Some Results Regarding To New Triple Laplace Transform

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In this paper, the new triple Laplace transform is defined and the main results on the new triple Laplace transform are investigated. The theory of fractional differential equations based on new triple Laplace transform is developed in this work. This new triple Laplace transform can be applied to find the solution of linear and nonlinear homogeneous and nonhomogeneous partial fractional differential equations.

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The Boundary-Contact Problem of the Dynamical Viscoelasticity

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It is considered the dynamical contact problem for a viscoelastic half-plane which is reinforced along its boundary by an elastic thin finite cover plate (inclusion, patch) and excited by harmonic forces. It is solved the auxiliary dynamical problem of the viscoelastic half-plane whose boundary is under the action of harmonic horizontal and vertical forces with oscillation frequency ω .

The problem is formulated in the form of the Lamé's differential equation

$$(\mu + \mu_0 \partial_t) \Delta u_i + (\lambda + \mu + (\lambda_0 + \mu_0) \partial_t) \theta_{,i} = \rho \partial_{tt} u_i, \quad i = 1, 2$$

with the boundary conditions

$$((\lambda + \lambda_0 \partial_t) \theta + 2(\mu + \mu_0 \partial_t) u_{2,2})_{x_2=0} = p(x_1) e^{-i\omega t}, \quad (\mu + \mu_0 \partial_t) (u_{1,2} + u_{2,1})_{x_2=0} = -\tau(x_1) e^{-i\omega t},$$

where $u_i(x_1, x_2, t)$, $|x_1| < \infty$, $x_2 \leq 0$, $i = 1, 2$ are the components of the displacement vector, λ , μ and λ_0 , μ_0 are the elastic and viscoelastic Lamé's parameters, respectively, ρ is density of the plate material. $\tau(x_1)$ and $p(x_1)$ are the unknown tangential and normal contact stresses, respectively, $\theta(x_1, x_2, t) = u_{1,1} + u_{2,2}$.

In case when the viscoelastic half-plane is under the action of harmonic tangential forces $-\tau_0 \delta(x+1) e^{-i\omega t}$ ($\delta(x)$ is the Dirac function, $x = x_1$), the boundary-contact problem is reduced to the following integro-differential equation

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + k^2 \right) \left[\frac{1}{2\pi q} \int_{-1}^1 \ln \frac{1}{|p_2| |x-s|} \tau(s) ds + \int_{-1}^1 R(|p_2| |x-s|) \tau(s) ds \right] = -\frac{1}{hE_0} \tau(x) - \frac{1}{hE_0} \tau_0 \delta(x+1), \quad -1 < x < 1,$$

with condition

$$\int_{-1}^1 \tau(s) ds = -\tau_0,$$

where $\tau(x) = \tau(x_1)$, $|x_1| \leq 1$; $\tau(x) = 0$, $|x| > 1$, h , E_0 , ρ_0 are the thickness, modulus of elasticity and density of the inclusion material, respectively, $\lambda^* = \lambda - i\lambda_0\omega$, $\mu^* = \mu - i\mu_0\omega$,

$$q = \mu^* \left(1 - \frac{p_1^2}{p_2^2} \right), \quad p_1^2 = \frac{\omega^2 \rho}{(\lambda^* + 2\mu^*)}, \quad p_2^2 = \frac{\omega^2 \rho}{\mu^*}, \quad k^2 = \frac{\rho_0 \omega^2}{E_0},$$

$R(|p_2| |x-s|)$ is the regular kernel.

Using the method of orthogonal polynomials the integro-differential equation is reduced to an infinite system of linear algebraic equations. The quasi-completely regularity of the obtained system is proved.

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On the Integrability of Multi-Dimensional Rare Maximal Functions

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There are characterized the translation invariant monotone collections of multi-dimensional intervals for maximal functions associated to which (known in the literature as rare maximal functions), the analogue of Stein's criterion for the integrability of the Hardy–Littlewood maximal function is true. Namely, there are characterized the collections B of the mentioned type for which the conditions $\int_{[0,1]^d} M_B(f) < \infty$ and $\int_{[0,1]^d} |f| \log^+ |f| < \infty$ are equivalent for functions f supported on the unit cube $[0, 1]^d$. Here M_B denotes the maximal operator associated to a collection B . The talk is based on the article [1].

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Numerical Solution of Nonlinear Singularly Perturbed Fractal Boundary Value Problems by Finite-Difference Method on Scattered Mesh Network

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A compact finite-difference method for solving fractal differential model is proposed using scattered mesh points. The method incorporates singularity removal procedure and renders smooth solutions for every fractal parameter value. Both the methods and models can be regarded as a generalization to two-point ordinary boundary value problems and their high-order discretization method. The error analysis proves the third-order convergence on scattered meshes and fourth-order convergence on uniformly distributed mesh points. Numerical simulations and graphical illustrations of various convection-dominated models are presented to justify the high-order scheme and their computational efficiency.

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Multiquadric RBFs Combined with Compact Discretization for Non-Linear Elliptic PDEs

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An approach combining multiquadric radial basis functions and compact discretization is proposed for estimating solutions of two-dimensional nonlinear elliptic partial differential equations. By using a scattered grid network with variable step sizes, the accuracy of the solutions can be adjusted according to the presence of high oscillations in different regions. The implementation of radial basis functions on a nine-point grid network enhances the efficiency of functional evaluations through a compact formulation, resulting in savings in memory space and computation time. The proposed strategy significantly improves the accuracy of approximate solutions for elliptic equations with sharp variations occurring in narrow zones. The convergence theory is thoroughly described and also various numerical simulations are conducted to demonstrate the effectiveness of the novel algorithm.

Theorem 1 *The mesh-step sequence $\{h_l\}_{l=1}^{N+1}$ is convergent in \mathbb{R} as $N \rightarrow \infty$.*

Theorem 2 *The MQ-RBF approximations of First-order partial derivatives are $O(h_l^2)$ accurate on a scattered grid network.*

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Realization of Hybrid Cryptosystem Based on AES and Vigenere Encryption Algorithms

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Protecting digital data from unauthorized access is an important issue today. Cryptographic algorithms are used in many systems such as banking transactions, computer passwords, e-commerce, secure communications, and more.

The paper discusses new hybrid cryptosystem developed with classical and modern encryption algorithms. Based on this cryptosystem, using modern technologies, was developed online communication system, in which the transmitted information is encrypted.

Based on the study and research of classical and modern encryption algorithms, in particular Vigenere cipher and AES encryption algorithms, in the paper is presented a new hybrid algorithm. Using React.JS has been created software product. The paper describes the implementation methods of the new algorithm.

New hybrid cryptosystem, can be easily integrated into any system of secure data exchange. In this case, the paper discusses an example of an online chat. Comparison results of the presented cryptosystems are following: The cryptosystem discussed in the paper allows encryption and decryption of any symbol; The developed software allows users to exchange data in the most secure environment; The size of the data encrypted by the hybrid algorithm increases by an average of 4.64 times; Implementation of the presented hybrid cryptographic algorithm for data security is easy in different systems.

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On a Periodic Problem in an Infinite Strip for Second-Order Hyperbolic Equations

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The periodic problem for second-order hyperbolic equations in an infinite strip is studied. Taking into account the behavior of the solution at infinity, the questions of its uniqueness and non-uniqueness, existence and non-existence are established.

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On Martingale Representations of Non-Smooth Brownian Functionals

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In the theory of random processes, a special place take a martingale representation theorems, which (along with Girsanov's measure change theorem) play an essential role as in the modern stochastic financial mathematics, so in the problem of nonlinear filtering. The martingale representation theorem states that any square integrable Brownian functional is represented as a stochastic integral with respect to a Brownian Motion. The first proof of the martingale representation theorem was implicitly provided by Ito (1951) himself. Many years later, Dellacherie (1974) gave a simple new proof of Ito's theorem using Hilbert space techniques. Many other articles were written afterward on this problem and its applications but one of the pioneer work on explicit descriptions of the integrand is certainly the one by Clark (1970). But, taking into account the needs of inancial mathematics, it is not enough to know only the existence of an integral representation, it is necessary to be able to find the explicit form of the integrand of the integral representation. It is known that for stochastically smooth functionals, the integrand is calculated by Ocone's formula ([2]), which was later generalized by Glonti and Purtukhia ([1]), when only the filter of the functional is stochastically smooth. Here we study functionals whose filter is no longer smooth and propose a method for finding the integrand.

Theorem 1 *For any real numbers $a < b$, the following stochastic integral representation is fulfilled*

$$\int_0^T I_{\{a \leq B_t \leq b\}} dt = \int_0^T \left[\Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}\right) \right]_{x=a}^{x=b} dt - \int_0^T \left(\int_t^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{u-t}} \varphi\left(\frac{x-B_t}{\sqrt{u-t}}\right) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} du \right) dB_t,$$

where Φ is the standard normal distribution function and φ is its density.

Theorem 2 *The following stochastic integral representation is valid*

$$I_{\{B_T^* \leq a\}} = P(B_T^* \leq a) - 2 \int_0^T I_{\{B_t^* \leq a\}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{T-t}} \varphi\left(\frac{a-B_t}{\sqrt{T-t}}\right) dB_t \quad (P\text{-a.s}).$$

Acknowledgments

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Solution of a Family of Boundary Value Problems for Nonlinear Loaded Hyperbolic Equations

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We consider the following boundary value problem for loaded hyperbolic equations with mixed derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} = A(x, t) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + A_0(x, t) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_0} + f\left(x, x_0, t, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right), \quad (1)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u(x, T), \quad x \in [0, \omega], \quad (2)$$

$$u(0, t) = \psi(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (3)$$

Here $f : \bar{\Omega} \times R^2 \rightarrow R$ continuous on $\bar{\Omega}$, $\psi(t)$ is continuously differentiable on $[0, T]$ and satisfies the condition $\psi(0) = \psi(T)$. Functions $A(x, t)$, $A_0(x, t)$ are continuous on $\bar{\Omega}$, x_0 is the load point. Nonlinear hyperbolic equations with loading arise in various fields such as hydromechanics, acoustics and geophysics. Boundary value problems for loaded differential equations have been studied by many authors Nakhushiev A. M., Dzhumabaev D. S., Ladyzhenskaya O. A., Genaliev M. T., Ramazanov M. I., Assanova A. T. and another.

To find a solution to problem (1)–(3), we used a modification of the Euler polygonal method [2]. Let us divide the interval $[0, \omega]$ with a step $h > 0$ into N parts: $Nh = \omega$, and at each step we obtain families of periodic boundary value problems for nonlinear loaded hyperbolic equations. To find a solution of a family of boundary value problems we used the parametrization method proposed by D. S. Dzhumabaev [1]. Based on two methods, conditions for the solvability of a family of boundary value problems and problems (1)–(3) are obtained.

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On the Use of One Numerical Method for Solving a Nonlinear Beam Equation

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The boundary value problem

$$w''''(x) - a \left(\int_0^L u'^2(x) dx \right) w''(x) = f(x), \quad 0 < x < L,$$
$$u(0) = u(L) = 0, \quad u''(0) = u''(L) = 0,$$

$a(\lambda) \geq \text{const} > 0$, $0 \leq \lambda < \infty$, describing the behavior of a static beam of the Kirchhoff type [2] is considered. To solve it, the method from [1] is used, which is a combination of the Galerkin method and Newton's iterative process. Two test examples have been solved. The results of the calculations are given by means of tables and graphs.

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Automatic Diagnosis of Lung Disease on the Basis of an X -Ray Images of a Patient with Given Reliability

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The article proposes algorithms for the automatic diagnosis of the facts of human lung diseases with pneumonia and cancer based on images obtained by radiation irradiation, which allow making decisions with the necessary reliability, that is, by limiting the probabilities of making possible errors to a pre-planned level. The proposed algorithms have been tested using statistical simulation and real data, which fully confirmed the correctness of theoretical reasoning and the ability to make decisions with the required reliability using artificial intelligence.

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Propagation of Waves in a Triangular Grid with Discrete Sources Positioned Along Line Segments

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Our research delves into the behaviour of time-harmonic waves as they traverse a triangular lattice containing sources positioned along line segments. Specifically, the study is centred around the discrete Helmholtz equation. In this scenario, the wave number k is confined to the interval $(0, 2\sqrt{2})$, and the input data is assigned to finite rows and columns of lattice sites without the need for complex wave numbers. Analogous to the concepts in continuum theory, we introduce the concept of a radiating solution. This serves to establish a unique solvability result and employs difference (discrete) potentials to formulate Green's representation formula. Additionally, we employ a numerical computation approach that effectively showcases its efficiency in tackling challenges associated with the propagation of left-handed 2D inductor-capacitor metamaterials.

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Wave Diffraction by a Crack in Triangular and Hexagonal Lattices

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Motivated by applications of recent interest related to analog circuits, crystalline materials, and metamaterials, we investigate problems of wave diffraction by a crack in infinite triangular and hexagonal lattices. Namely, we study Dirichlet problems for the discrete Helmholtz equation in a plane with a hole. Using the notion of the radiating solution, we prove the existence and uniqueness of a solution for triangular and hexagonal lattices for the real wave number $k \in (0, 2\sqrt{2})$ (cf. [1]) and $k \in (0, \sqrt{2}) \cup (2, \sqrt{6})$, respectively. Green's representation formula for the solution is derived with the help of difference potentials. We also developed a numerical calculation method and demonstrate by examples the effectiveness of our approach related to the propagation of wavefronts in metamaterials with small defects such as cracks and rigid constraints.

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On One Example of the Existence of a Non-Measurable Set on the Real Line R

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It is well known the existence of non-measurable sets on the real line R (Vital's set, Bernstein's set, etc., see, for example, [2]). This report will present relationship between countable equid compositability of sets and existence a nonmeasurability set with respect to Lebesgue measure on real line R . Since any two (bounded or unbounded) point sets of R with nonempty interiors are countably equid composable (see, [1]), we get that there exists a Lebesgue non-measurable set on R .

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Riemann Boundary Value Problem on Spirals and Generalized Cauchy-Type Integral

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The Riemann boundary value problem is one of the most famous boundary value problems of complex analysis, the solution and applications of which are the subject of a large number of monographs and scientific articles (see, for example, [3–5] and references in these monographs). Publications devoted to new applications of this problem appear systematically (see, for example, [1, 2]).

Let Γ be a simple non-closed piecewise smooth Jordan curve on the complex plane \mathbf{C} with endpoints a_1 and a_2 , on which the functions $G(t)$ and $g(t)$, and the first of them does not vanish. We need to find all functions $\Phi(z)$ that are holomorphic in $\overline{\mathbf{C}} \setminus \Gamma$ and vanish at a point at infinity and having at each point $\Gamma \setminus \{a_1, a_2\}$ limit values on the left and on the right $\Phi^\pm(t)$, respectively, connected by the boundary condition $\Phi^+(t) = G(t)\Phi^-(t) + g(t)$, $t \in \Gamma' := \Gamma \setminus \{a_1, a_2\}$.

We study the jump problem on spiral arcs. We introduce the concept of a generalized curvilinear integral, prove its existence, a generalized Cauchy-type integral over a spiral is constructed and an existence theorem is proved for the jump problem on a spiral arc.

We obtain the Cauchy-type integral in the following form

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{t-z} dt = K(z)F(z) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \iint_{\mathbf{C}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \frac{K(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} d\zeta d\bar{\zeta}.$$

It allows us to formulate the main result in the form of

Theorem *Let the spiral Γ satisfy the condition $|\theta(r)| \leq Cr^{-q}$, $q < 2$, the jump $g(t)$ given on it satisfy the Lipschitz condition and vanish at the origin. Then the jump problem on it has a solution in the class $|\Phi(z)| \leq C|z - a_j|^{-\gamma}$, $j = 1, 2$, defined by a generalized Cauchy-type integral, and such a solution is unique.*

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To the Problem of Full Transitivity of a Group

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The problem of full transitivity of the cotorsion hull of the primary abelian group without non-zero elements of infinite high is considered. Using the finite topology of the ring endomorphisms $E(T)$ of mentioned group T it is shown that if $B \subseteq T \subseteq \overline{B}$ where B is a basic subgroup of T and \overline{B} is a torsion complete group $a, c \in \overline{B}$, a does not belong to T , $O(a) = p = O(c)$, height $h_{\overline{B}}(a) \leq h_{\overline{B}}(b)$ and T is not a direct sum of cyclic p groups or a torsion complete group, then there is no endomorphism $\alpha \in E(T)$ for which $\overline{\alpha}a = c$, where $\overline{\alpha}$ is extension of endomorphism α to an endomorphisms of group \overline{B} . Our claim gives a key for clarifying the problem of full transitivity of a cotorsion T^* hull of the group T .

The Issue of Manageability of the Task of Optimal Fight Against Disinformation

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Mathematical and computer models of combating disinformation are considered. The distribution of false and its opposite – objective information is described by a dynamic system with variable coefficients. From the point of view of the information security of society, the permissible number of persons (adepts) under the influence of misinformation (desempidara) is determined. The goal of the anti-disinformation task is to control the number of adherents. Bringing the number of adepts with the help of special measures to a value of a smaller desempidara at the end of the considered period of time is a process of combating disinformation. Special events are evaluated according to a certain criterion, say, financial value. The problem of optimal control of the fight against disinformation is set. Computer simulation studies the controllability of the problem of combating disinformation. A numerical experiment establishes an expanded set of new control parameters, and identifies important factors in the fight against disinformation.

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Mathematical and Numerical Model of Electric Field Strength Near a Drop

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The papers [1–3] propose a variety of mathematical models for modeling the process of the action of an electric field on emulsion drops. In this work, we studied the electric field strength near the drop. We consider an emulsion consisting of spherical drops of one viscous incompressible liquid distributed in the volume of another viscous incompressible liquid immiscible with the first one. Both liquids are considered dielectric. The emulsion is placed between two electrodes that create an electric field. The aim of the study is to study the behavior of dispersed phase droplets under the action of an electric field. A mathematical and numerical model of the electric field strength near the drop is constructed; to find the electric potential, the Laplace equation was solved in a spherical coordinate system. A software product has been developed for numerical simulation in order to determine the distribution of the electrostatic potential near a drop for various dielectric parameters of the medium and drop, as well as the strength of an external constant electric field. The constructed one-dimensional simulator allows you to arbitrarily change the physical characteristics of the process under study and obtain both graphical and quantitative distributions of the studied process characteristics; Created a computer model dynamics of a single drop under the action of an electromagnetic field based on the COMSOL software module Multiphysics, which allows you to understand how the electric field reacts to the drop and determine the patterns that affect the strength of the electric field.

As a result of the numerical experiments, it can be seen that the drop affects the electric field strength if there is a large difference between the relative dielectric conductivity of the drop and the medium. If the dielectric conductivity of the drop is greater than that of the medium, then the vector of the electric field strength \vec{E} will be bent towards the drop and the isolines of the electric potential will be deformed. With an increase in the electric field strength, the polarization of the drop increases, and the forces of dipole attraction increase in proportion to the square of the electric field strength. The presented computer model accurately describes the physical process under study. This confirms the good agreement between the results of mathematical and computer models.

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On an Existence of an Almost Non-Invariant Set

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In the presented talk we introduce the notion of the almost non-invariant sets and discuss several properties of them.

Let E be a nonempty set, G be a group of transformations of E and X be a subset of E . We shall say that X is under the group G if the following assertion is true

$$\text{card}\{g : g(X) \cap X \neq \emptyset\} < \text{card}(G).$$

Theorem *There exists an almost non-invariant set $X \subset R$ such that its measurable hull is an almost invariant set.*

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The Task of Summarization in Georgian Language Documents

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With the rapid development of technology, the volume of electronic resources is growing exponentially. Consequently, the need for efficient processing of these resources has become increasingly urgent. One major challenge in the field of natural language processing is text summarization. The objective of this task is to reduce the document's size while preserving its content. This involves extracting only the key information from the text, allowing readers to comprehend the document without reading it entirely.

Different approaches can be employed to accomplish this, such as extractive summarization, which generates summaries using sentences from the original text, and abstractive summarization, which creates summaries based on semantic understanding. The choice and utilization of these methods depend significantly on the language's unique characteristics, as accurate semantic and lexical analysis is essential [1].

Key considerations include maintaining information consistency, avoiding loss of relevant information, and minimizing redundancy. We'll introduce a model that employs deep learning methods to summarize extensive documents written in the Georgian language. Specifically, the model utilizes the pre-trained BERT language model, known as Bert LM Head Model, which has been fine-tuned using Georgian language texts. The model was trained on a dataset comprising up to 28,000 records.

To evaluate the quality of the model's summaries, a set of widely-used ROUGE metrics was employed [2]. The following results were obtained: ROUGE-1: Recall 0.218, Precision 0.854, F1 Score 0.347. ROUGE-2: Recall -0.159, Precision -0.681, F1 Score 0.257.

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A New Generalization of (m, n) -Closed Ideals

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Let R be a commutative ring with identity. For positive integers m and n , Anderson and Badawi [2] defined an ideal I of a ring R to be an (m, n) -closed if whenever $x^m \in I$, then $x^n \in I$. In this paper we define and study a new generalization of the class of (m, n) -closed ideals which is the class of quasi (m, n) -closed ideals. A proper ideal I is called a quasi (m, n) -closed in R if for $x \in R$, $x^m \in I$ implies either $x^n \in I$ or $x^{m-n} \in I$. That is, I is quasi (m, n) -closed in R if and only if I is either (m, n) -closed or (m, n) -closed in R . We justify several properties and characterizations of quasi (m, n) -closed ideals with many supporting examples. Furthermore, we investigate quasi (m, n) -closed ideals under various contexts of constructions such as direct products, localizations and homomorphic images. Finally, we discuss the behaviour of this class of ideals in idealization rings.

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On the Stokes Flows

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We consider incompressible viscous fluid flow for the small Reynolds number in the infinite domains. The velocity components of the flow satisfy the Stokes linear system with the equation of continuity and suitable initial-boundary conditions [1, 8–11]. The steady and unsteady cases are considered. The novel exact solutions for the axial fluid flow over the ellipsoid and the countable number of discs are obtained. The non-axial flows were studied in the works [2, 3–7].

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Cohomology and Crossed Extensions of Algebras with Brackets

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In this talk, we present the investigation of the extensibility problem of a pair of derivations associated with an abelian extension of algebras with bracket using the cohomology of algebras with bracket developed in [1], and derive an exact sequence of the Wells type connecting various vector spaces of derivations. We introduce crossed modules for algebras with bracket and prove their equivalence with internal categories in the category of algebras with bracket. Then we interpret the set of equivalence classes of crossed extensions as the second cohomology. The results of this research are presented in [2].

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Independent Family of Sets and Their Applications

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Recall that a family $\{E_i : i \in I\}$ of subsets of an infinite set E is independent if the relation

$$\cap\{\overline{E_i} : i \in J\} = \text{card}(E)$$

holds, whenever J is a countable subset of I and

$$(\forall i) (i \in J \implies (\overline{E_i} = E_i) \vee (\overline{E_i} = E \setminus E_i)).$$

Theorem 1 *Let $(G, +)$ be an uncountable commutative group with $\text{card}(G) = \alpha$ and let β be an infinite cardinal such that $\beta^\omega \leq \alpha$. Then there exists a stochastically independent family of subsets of G having cardinality $(\beta^\omega)^+$.*

Theorem 2 *Let $(G, +)$ be an arbitrary uncountable commutative group with $\text{card}(G) = \alpha$ and let β be an infinite cardinal such that $\beta^\omega \leq \alpha$. Then there exists an invariant probability measure on G , whose weight is $(\beta^\omega)^+$.*

Logarithmically Superquadratic Functions

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In this talk, we develop a concept of a logarithmically superquadratic function. Such a class of functions is defined via superquadratic functions. These functions possess some superior properties, especially if they take values greater than or equal to one. We prove that they are convex and superadditive in the latter case. In particular, we also obtain the corresponding refinement of the Jensen inequality in a product form. Furthermore, we derive an external form of the Jensen inequality and the corresponding reverse. Finally, we give a variant of the Jensen operator inequality for logarithmically superquadratic functions. All established results are derived via the corresponding relations for superquadratic functions.

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On Numerical Solutions of Crack Problems

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Curved cracks on a plane are considered. Simplified algorithms for numerical solution of high order accuracy are built for them. Specific tasks are presented, computer programs are compiled in the symbolic language “Wolfram Mathematica”.

Different Forms of Exponential Sampling Kantorovich Series and Their Approximation Results

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In this presentation, we study different forms of exponential sampling Kantorovich-type series. We give approximation results of our operators in log-uniformly continuous function spaces and logarithmic weighted spaces of functions. Moreover, we present quantitative forms of Voronovskaja-type formula via Mellin–Taylor formula based on Mellin derivatives.

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Logical Interpretation of Probability

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The history of relationship between mathematical logic and probability theory started centuries ago [1]. Actually, these two branches of science were strongly connected since the appearance of the first concept of probability in the second half of the seventeenth century [2]. The probability theory was often considered as an extension of logic. Nowadays, they are developing independently and we have the basic notions of probability theory, like probability itself, conditional probability, etc [3]. Beside the classical definition where the probability of an event is the quotient of the numbers of the favorable and all possible outcomes, some alternative views were proposed: frequency, logical, and subjective interpretations, etc.

Probability logic can be viewed as a generalization of deductive logic which formalizes a broader notion of inference based on the notion of confirmation which is one set of propositions [4].

In this talk we present the logical interpretation of probability and we will talk about relationship history between mathematical logic and probability.

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On a Mathematical Model of a Single Dynamic Problem of Discrete Optimization

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The task of optimal planning of project financing in a certain long-term period by this or that company is considered at the expense of managing the distribution of existing resources. System dynamism will be taken into account in the task. The state of the system changes at certain points in time, and at each new step the state of the system at the previous step is taken into account. In addition, the expected disturbances of the state of the system are probabilistic quantities, which are also considered in the task. Minimization of total costs is chosen as the optimality criterion.

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Variants of Fuzzy Anti-Unification and Generalization

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Anti-unification is a fundamental operation for computing common generalizations of expressions in some logic language. Such generalizations are supposed to maximally retain commonalities between the given expressions, while the differences are abstracted uniformly by fresh variables.

Anti-unification was introduced in the 1970s [5,6], but currently it is experiencing a renewed interest due to novel applications in various problems of artificial intelligence, knowledge representation, inductive reasoning, natural language processing, program synthesis and analysis, software code clone detection, automatic program repair, etc. In a recent survey [2], the authors provided a general framework for the generalization problem, an overview of the corresponding solving algorithms, existing theoretical results and application domains, and some future directions of research.

In this talk, we review some of the recent generalization algorithms developed for quantitative theories [1, 3, 4]. In them, the exact equality is replaced by its approximation, expressed by fuzzy similarity or proximity relations. These extensions affect the notion of generalization, which also becomes approximate. We formulate such approximate fuzzy generalization problems, show how they fit into the generalization framework described in [2], and illustrate the properties of the corresponding anti-unification algorithms.

Acknowledgments

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Similarity-Based Set Matching

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Similarity relations are fuzzy counterparts of equivalence relations. A binary fuzzy relation \mathcal{R} on a set S (a mapping from S to the real interval $[0, 1]$) is a similarity relation if it satisfies

Reflexivity: $\mathcal{R}(s, s) = 1$ for all $s \in S$,

Symmetry: $\mathcal{R}(s_1, s_2) = \mathcal{R}(s_2, s_1)$ for all $s_1, s_2 \in S$,

Transitivity: $\mathcal{R}(s_1, s_2) \geq \mathcal{R}(s_1, s) \wedge \mathcal{R}(s, s_2)$,

where \wedge is a T -norm: an associative, commutative, non-decreasing binary operation on $[0, 1]$ with 1 as the unit element. We assume that the T -norm is minimum (Gödel T -norm). A fuzzy relation is a proximity relation if it is reflexive and symmetric but not necessarily transitive.

Basic operations for many deduction and computational formalisms are matching and unification. These are methods for solving systems of equations. In unification, variables can be replaced in both sides of equations. In matching, it is allowed only in one side. These techniques have been intensively investigated for the crisp (two-valued) case. Some work is done about equation solving (including also matching as a special case) in the presence of similarity relations. Equational matching and unification are important problems in this area, where equality is considered modulo background theories. However, unlike the crisp case, they have not attracted much attention in the fuzzy setting. One such background theory is the theory of sets. In this context, a set is represented by a first-order term, called a set-term, using a special function symbol as its constructor. Set unification and set matching problems have been studied in the crisp case. It can be also formulated as unification/matching modulo associativity, commutativity, and idempotence of the set constructor, together with its unit element (ACIU-unification/matching). These algorithms have found applications in e.g., deductive databases, theorem proving, static analysis, and rapid software prototyping, just to name a few.

In this talk, we propose extending set matching to similarity relations. In this way, we incorporate some background knowledge into solving techniques with similarity relations. Although our set terms are interpreted as (finite) classical sets, their elements (arguments of set terms) might be related to each other by a similarity relation, which induces also a notion of similarity between set terms. We design a matching algorithm and study its properties. It can be useful in applications where the exact set matching techniques need to be relaxed to deal with quantitative extensions of equality such as similarity relations.

This work can be further extended to several directions. A natural next step would be to allow approximate background knowledge expressed by, e.g., fuzzy sets or rough sets. Another direction would be to generalize the problem from matching to unification. Bringing in multisets together with sets in the theory, generalizing similarity to proximity relations would be also some other interesting extensions to investigate.

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Esakia Duality for Étale Heyting Algebras

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The objective of the present study is an attempt to investigate a class of morphisms of Esakia spaces, called *Esakia local homeomorphisms*, hoping of some evidence that for an Esakia space X the corresponding category LH_{ES}/X of Esakia local homeomorphisms over X enjoys many properties of elementary topoi.

Motivation to do so is as follows. Andrew M. Pitts, in his paper [4] asked, whether for arbitrary Heyting algebra H there exists an elementary topos with the lattice of all sub-objects of its terminal object isomorphic to H . For Boolean algebra B , the category LH_{Stone} of local homeomorphisms over the Stone dual space X_B is equivalent to the category obtained using construction by Peter Freyd [3, Exercise 11 Ch. 9], which answers positively a question for Boolean algebras. Even though we believe the approach considered in this talk will not solve the problem of Pitts, it seems that it would be useful to investigate more accessible closely related questions like ours.

We try to generalize the Freyd construction from Boolean algebras to Heyting algebras. To do so we employ Esakia ordered-topological duality for Heyting algebras [2], [1]. For Heyting algebras, we consider continuous strict p -morphisms as the analog of local homeomorphisms of Stone spaces. By SE/X we denote the category of strict p -morphisms over X . We establish the connection of the category SE/X to algebraic varieties $\acute{E}t(H)$ called *étale Heyting H -algebras* (relative to H) and $\mathcal{V}_{(\acute{E}t)_H}$, the variety of algebras validating axiom $(\acute{E}t)_H \quad \bigvee_{h \in H} (x \iff c_h) = \top$.

Because of its transparency, we consider a finite case separately. The first part of the talk will be devoted to investigation of the relationship between $\acute{E}t(H)$, $Stone^{X_H}$ of Stone-space-valued presheaves on the dual X_H of H , and the variety of $\mathcal{V}_{(\acute{E}t)_H}$. We summarize the first part of the talk by the following statement:

Theorem 1 *For finite Heyting algebra H , the categories $\acute{E}t(H)$, $\mathcal{V}_{(\acute{E}t)_H}$, SE/X , $Stone^X$ are (dually) equivalent.*

In the second part of the talk we attempt to establish the following:

Theorem 2 *For arbitrary Heyting algebra H the categories $\acute{E}t(H)$ and ES^X are dually equivalent.*

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e-Infrastructure and Services for Research and Education in Eastern Partnership Countries EaPConnec

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EaPConnect project <https://eapconnect.eu/> is funded by the European Union and contributes to the development of Information Technologies (IT) in education and research in Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) by:

- establishing a high-capacity reliable, long term connections to internet and European Research and Education Network GÉANT for universities and research institutes;
- developing data centers (Cloud, HPC) with computing and storage resources essential for education and research;
- implementing IT services and tools that meet the needs of education and research in the EaP region;
- supporting development of Open Science in the region by integrating countries' digital resources in European Open Science Cloud EOSC;
- enabling and fostering engagement with European e-infrastructures and collaborations on an international scale.

The following topics are discussed:

- Eastern Partnership region and EaPConnect projec;
- *e-Infrastructure and services;*
- Benefits for the research and education communities;
- Situation in Ukraine.

Developed with the support of European Union high capacity network, computing and storage resources, as well as services for research and education community are presented. More than 300 institutions with over 700,000 users are benefiting from the created infrastructure. Several flagship scientific investigations and projects performed by research teams of the Eastern Partnership countries using above mentioned facilities are also presented

Weather Forecast Model Using Markov Chain

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A weather forecast model for the Telavi region has been created. The Markov chain is built on daily weather data for the period [2015–2021]. The initial distribution π and the matrix of transition probabilities P are determined. The limit distribution vector γ , the fundamental matrix Z , and the matrix of first-reach moments M are calculated. The conclusions about the weather forecast are checked.

Analog of Perturbation Theory j_n Quantum Mechanics for the General Case of the Homogeneous Equations

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We propose a new derivation of Time-Independent Perturbation Theory (PT) that has a fundamental advantage over the usual derivations presented in textbooks on Quantum Mechanics (QM): it is simpler and much shorter. As such, it can provide an easier and quicker way for students to learn PT, than afforded by current methods. In spite of that, our approach does not require the potentials to be energy independent or the inverse free Green function to be a linear function of energy E , as is the case in QM, and can be applied directly to various extensions of QM including Relativistic QM, the Bethe–Salpeter equation, and all kinds of quasipotential approaches n Quantum Field Theory .

Three-Statement Financial Models

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Financial modeling is one of the most highly valued tools in financial analysis. The objective of financial modeling is to combine accounting, finance, and business metrics to create a forecast of a company's future results. A three-statement financial model is an integrated model that forecasts an organization's income statements, balance sheets and cash flow statements. It is the foundation on which we can build additional (and more advanced) models. These include merger models, DCF models, leveraged buyout (LBO) models and various other financial model types. This paper presents an overview of the three core elements (income statements, balance sheets and cash flow statements) model, which is built into Excel by Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) programming language. This VBA Software, named – FSAM.xlsm, we have developed for building the three-statement financial model and financial ratio analysis tools for management. These integrated models' software is powerful tools which allow us to modify assumptions in one part of the model to see how it accurately and consistently influences the other areas of the model. A three-statement financial model is an integrated model that forecasts an organization's income statements, balance sheets and cash flow statements. This three-statement model includes various outputs and schedules. These three key elements accurately capture the association of the multiple line items across the financial statements. To build this three-statement financial model we have taken following steps:

- (1) enter historical five years financial data into an Excel-formatted platform – data input sheet;
- (2) define the prediction's assumptions that drive forecasting;
- (3) predict the income statement;
- (4) predict capital investments and assets;
- (5) predict financing activity;
- (6) predict the balance sheet;
- (7) make a cash flow statement.

Overall, this ensured the integrity of the model, its adequacy and accuracy.

On the Topology of Linear Differential Systems

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Let \mathbb{F} be one of the fields \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} , $\mathcal{U} = C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{F})$, $s = (s_1, \dots, s_n)$ the sequence of indeterminates, $\partial = (\partial_1, \dots, \partial_n)$ the sequence of partial differentiation operators, and q a fixed positive integer.

A polynomial matrix $R \in \mathbb{F}[s]^{\bullet \times q}$ translates into a partial differential equation with constant coefficients

$$R(\partial)w = 0 \quad (w \in \mathcal{U}^q),$$

and one defines a linear differential system (LDS) with signal number q to be a subset of \mathcal{U}^q that is representable as the solution set of such an equation. Crucial for applications in systems and control theory is the availability of a “good topology” on the set of all LDSs with a given signal number. One such a topology has already been defined in Nieuwenhuis and Willems [2, 3]. In this talk we aim to propose a different approach to this concept.

It was observed by Willems [4] that LDSs possess with a remarkable property, the so-called, *jet-completeness* property. And it turned out (see Lomadze [1] that this property (together with the evident properties of linearity and shift-invariance) completely characterizes LDSs among all other dynamical systems. It should be natural therefore to describe a topology of LDSs in terms of jets. This will be done in the talk. It will be shown also that the space of all LDSs with a given complexity polynomial (which is the most important numerical invariant of a LDS) is homeomorphic to a subspace of a certain Grassmanian.

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Stochastic Differential Equations. Synthesis and Applications

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Modeling of a process with the prescribed characteristics as a stationary solution of a proper system of stochastic differential equations (SDE) with White Gaussian Noise (WGN) or Poisson process as an external driving force seems attractive as it takes advantage of Markov theory and appears to be efficient in modeling of correlated non-Gaussian processes (continuous and impulsive) in communication systems, radar, biology, statistical electromagnetics, internet traffic, etc. [1, 2]. It is important to underline that the SDE approach provides a unified framework for simulation of the abovementioned phenomena. We consider synthesis of a first order SDE generating a wideband non-Gaussian scalar process, a process with PDF defined on a part of the real axis, a process with exponential autocorrelation. We also present synthesis of a second order ADE generating a narrowband non-Gaussian process.

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Embeddings and Regularity of Potentials in Grand Variable Exponent Function Space

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Our aim is to introduce grand variable exponent Hajlasz–Morrey spaces, and to establish embeddings from these spaces to variable parameter Hölder spaces under the log-Hölder continuity condition on exponents of spaces. The boundedness of the fractional integral operator from grand variable exponent Morrey space to grand variable parameter Hölder space is also established. Similar problems in the frame of grand variable exponent Lebesgue spaces were studied in [1] and [4], respectively. Grand variable exponent Morrey spaces were introduced and studied in [3] (see [5] and [6] for the constant exponent grand Morrey spaces and related topics). In general, the spaces are defined on quasi-metric measure spaces, however, the results are new even for Euclidean spaces. Our investigation was carried out jointly with D. Edmunds, and appeared as a short communication in [2]. It will be published with proofs later.

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On Popularization of Some Questions of Continuum Mechanics

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The work is devoted to an accessible presentation of some ideas of solid mechanics. At present, one of the important issues of education is accessible coverage and presentation of the achievements of science to school students. Popularization of scientific ideas motivates. This can increase interest in learning and serve as a basis for project research by schoolchildren. From this point of view, it is important and useful to present in a popular way some of the basic ideas of continuum mechanics, problems and approaches to their solution at school, which can be done within the framework of mathematics and physics courses. Familiarization with scientific tasks at school is associated with certain difficulties, the main of which is their complexity. However, there is always a way to explain complex things in simple terms. As noted by R. Feynman, “If you cannot explain something in simple terms, you don’t understand it”.

In this paper, an attempt is made to give an accessible and simple introduction to high school students in some topics studied in high school courses in mechanics of a deformable solid body and mathematical physics. For the analysis of static problems of the theory of elasticity, along with simple mathematical and physical representations, elements of the method of dimensions were used. When considering dynamic problems, including the propagation of waves, the ideas of superposition and symmetry were used, as well as the method of changing the reference frame. We have shown that these fundamental principles and approaches, along with other graphical and visualization tools, can often help avoid complex and large-scale mathematical calculations. We have presented a way of determining the propagation speed of mechanical waves within the framework of school knowledge. We also covered the issues of reflection and superposition of waves, as well as the introduction of the idea of standing waves in school. Such questions have both theoretical and practical significance, which can be useful for the development of knowledge and skills of high school students.

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Indecomposable k -Positive Maps on Operator Algebras

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Assume that A and B are C^* -algebras and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is a linear map. We say that ϕ is a positive map if $\phi(A^+) \subset B^+$, where A^+ , B^+ denote cones of positive elements in A and B , respectively. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, a map ϕ is said to be k -positive if the map $\text{id}_k \otimes \phi : M_k(\mathbb{C}) \otimes A \rightarrow M_k(\mathbb{C}) \otimes B$ is positive, where $M_k(\mathbb{C})$ stands the algebra of $k \times k$ -square matrices with complex coefficients. Analogously, a map ϕ is called k -copositive if $\tau_k \otimes \phi : M_k(\mathbb{C}) \otimes A \rightarrow M_k(\mathbb{C}) \otimes B$ is a positive map, where τ_k is a transposition map on $M_k(\mathbb{C})$. Finally, ϕ is called completely positive (completely copositive) if it is k -positive (k -copositive) for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

An interesting class of positive maps is formed by decomposable maps, i.e. maps which can be represent as a sum of a completely positive map and a completely copositive one. It is known [1,2] that every positive map acting from $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ into $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ or $M_3(\mathbb{C})$ are decomposable. In 1975 the first example of a positive indecomposable map was given by M.-D. Choi [3] (famous Choi map acting from $M_3(\mathbb{C})$ into itself). Since then several other examples appeared in the literature. However, there is no effective way to produce such examples.

Recently [4] it was shown that each 2-positive map acting from $M_3(\mathbb{C})$ into itself is decomposable. The question arises if the same can be claimed in the case of 2-positive maps acting from $M_3(\mathbb{C})$ into $M_4(\mathbb{C})$. It is still an open problem. Moreover, it turns out that $d = 10$ is the smallest d such that an example of a 2-positive indecomposable map acting from $M_d(\mathbb{C})$ into itself is known.

Another question which can be formulated: Is each $d - 1$ -positive map acting form $M_d(\mathbb{C})$ into itself decomposable?

During my talk I will partially answer to both these questions. More precisely I will present a class of k -positive maps [5] acting from $M_m(\mathbb{C})$ into $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ with $m \leq n$

$$\phi_a(X) = a\text{Tr}(X)\mathbb{I}_n - \sum_{\alpha=0}^{n-m} V_\alpha X V_\alpha^*,$$

where $a \geq 0$, and V_0, \dots, V_{n-m} are some isometries from \mathbb{C}^m into \mathbb{C}^n . We characterise the range of the parameter a for k -positivity of ϕ_a . Further, we discuss the problem of indecomposability of these maps. It turns out that there are deformations of them are indecomposable and k -positive for large k .

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A Mathematician Visits the Alhambra – a Universal Dialogue

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The Alhambra is a palace and fortress complex located in Granada, Andalusia, Spain. The complex was built in 1238 and continuously modified by the successive Nasrid rulers, until the conclusion of the Christian Reconquest in 1492.

The palace complex is designed in the Nasrid style, the last blooming of Islamic art in the Iberian Peninsula, that had a great influence on the Maghreb to the present day, and on contemporary Mudejar art, which is characteristic of western elements reinterpreted into Islamic forms and widely popular during the Reconquest in Spain.

In this presentation we will see some mathematical aspects of the complex, paying special attention to the richness of proportions and the mathematical structure of the surprisingly wide variety and complexity of tile mosaics that can be found in this monument.

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On the Classification of Schreier Extensions of Monoids with Non-Abelian Kernel

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We show that any regular (right) Schreier extension of a monoid M by a monoid A induces an abstract kernel $\Phi: M \rightarrow \frac{End(A)}{Inn(A)}$. If an abstract kernel factors through $\frac{SEnd(A)}{Inn(A)}$, where $SEnd(A)$ is the monoid of surjective endomorphisms of A , then we associate to it an obstruction, which is an element of the third cohomology group of M with coefficients in the abelian group $U(Z(A))$ of invertible elements of the center $Z(A)$ of A , on which M acts via Φ . An abstract kernel $\Phi: M \rightarrow \frac{SEnd(A)}{Inn(A)}$ (resp. $\Phi: M \rightarrow \frac{Aut(A)}{Inn(A)}$) is induced by a regular weakly homogeneous (resp. homogeneous) Schreier extension of M by A if and only if its obstruction is zero. We also show that the set of isomorphism classes of regular weakly homogeneous (resp. homogeneous) Schreier extensions inducing a given abstract kernel $\Phi: M \rightarrow \frac{SEnd(A)}{Inn(A)}$ (resp. $\Phi: M \rightarrow \frac{Aut(A)}{Inn(A)}$), when it is not empty, is in bijection with the second cohomology group of M with coefficients in $U(Z(A))$.

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Additive Functors and Control Theory

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The goal of this talk is to propose a functorial algebraic framework for the duality between observability and controllability of linear control systems.

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Geometric Singular Perturbation Approach to Glass Networks

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Glass network is a class of gene regulatory network (GRN) used to model the interactions and control existing among molecules, proteins and other transcription factors in a biological system. The activities of the genes and their regulatory effects are controlled through their concentration levels defined by threshold functions. Qualitative and numerical studies of this network have, in general, revealed a lot of properties such as existence of periodic orbits, stable oscillation, chaos and steady states among others. This study applied the method of geometric singular perturbation to investigate the behaviour of the network within the threshold neighbourhood (known as singular states). The dynamics of the network is transformed into slow and fast systems at the singular states to enable the expected investigation with the use of GSP. Filippov's first order theory, Fenichel's persistence theorem among others were used to obtain the desired results.

Hilbert's Theorem 90 in Monoidal Categories

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We present the following categorified version of Hilbert's Theorem 90 that includes and extends known forms of Hilbert's Theorem 90.

Theorem 1. *Let \mathcal{V} be a symmetric monoidal category in which equalizers and coequalizers exist and the latter are preserved by taking the monoidal product with any object, \mathbf{H} be a \mathcal{V} -bialgebra and A be a commutative right \mathbf{H} -comodule \mathcal{V} -algebra. Suppose that either*

(i) $A^{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow A$ is a split monomorphism of $A^{\mathbf{H}}$ -modules,

or

(ii) the functor $- \otimes_{A^{\mathbf{H}}} A : \mathcal{V}_{A^{\mathbf{H}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_A$ is comonadic and $A^{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow A$ descends invertibility of modules.

Then there are isomorphisms of abelian groups

$$\mathcal{D}^1(A \natural_{\mathbf{H}} A, A) \simeq \mathbf{Ker}(\mathbf{Pic}(A^{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow A)) \simeq \mathcal{H}^1(A^{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow A, \mathbf{Aut}_{A^{\mathbf{H}}}).$$

Each of these three groups is trivial, provided that $\mathbf{Pic}(A^{\mathbf{H}}) = 0$.

Here $A \natural_{\mathbf{H}}$ is an A -coring induced by entwining A and \mathbf{H} (see, [1]) and $\mathcal{D}^1(A \natural_{\mathbf{H}}, A)$ is the 1-descent cohomology set of $A \natural_{\mathbf{H}}$ with coefficients in A (see [2]).

Acknowledgments

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Two-Weight Criteria for Multiple Fractional Integrals in Mixed-Normed Lebesgue Spaces

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Two-weight norm estimates for strong fractional maximal operator

$$(M_{\vec{\alpha}}f)(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sup \frac{1}{\prod_{j=1}^n |Q_j|^{1-\frac{\alpha_j}{d}}} \int_{Q_1 \times \dots \times Q_n} |f(y_1, \dots, y_n)| dy_1 \cdots dy_n, \quad \vec{\alpha} := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n),$$

where the supremum is taken over all cubes $Q_j \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ with sides parallel to the coordinate axis such that $x_j \in Q_j$, $j = 1, \dots, n$, are established in mixed-normed Lebesgue spaces. In particular, we study the two-weight inequality

$$\|V(M_{\vec{\alpha}}f)\|_{L^{\vec{q}}(\mathbb{R}^{d \times n})} \leq C \|Wf\|_{L^{\vec{p}}(\mathbb{R}^{d \times n})}, \quad \vec{q} := (q_1, \dots, q_n), \quad \vec{p} := (p_1, \dots, p_n),$$

where $L^{\vec{p}}$ and $L^{\vec{q}}$ are mixed-normed Lebesgue spaces, and V and W are weight functions on $\mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$. Here under the symbol $\mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$ we mean n -fold Cartesian product of \mathbb{R}^d , i.e., $\mathbb{R}^{d \times n} := \mathbb{R}^d \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^d$.

As a consequence, we have complete characterizations of the trace inequality

$$\|V(M_{\vec{\alpha}}f)\|_{L^{\vec{q}}(\mathbb{R}^{d \times n})} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{\vec{p}}(\mathbb{R}^{d \times n})}. \quad (1)$$

Fefferman–Stein type two-weight inequality for strong fractional maximal operator $M_{\vec{\alpha}}$ is also derived.

A complete characterization of the one-weight Sobolev inequality

$$\|W(I_{\vec{\alpha}}f)\|_{L^{\vec{q}}(\mathbb{R}^{d \times n})} \leq C \|Wf\|_{L^{\vec{p}}(\mathbb{R}^{d \times n})}, \quad \frac{1}{p_j} - \frac{1}{q_j} = \frac{\alpha_j}{d}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \quad (2)$$

for the multiple fractional integral operator

$$(I_{\vec{\alpha}}f)(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \cdots \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{f(y_1, \dots, y_n)}{\prod_{j=1}^n |x_j - y_j|^{d-\alpha_j}} dy_1 \cdots dy_n,$$

when $W(x_1, \dots, x_n) = W_1(x_1) \cdots W_n(x_n)$ is also derived.

On Teaching Problems of Constructing the Graph of the Function

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The question of constructing the graph of the function by the transformation of the graphs of main Elementary functions is considered. It is important, that in order to construct the graph of the function in this way it is not necessary to study the properties of the function.

On the contrary, from the formed graph we can establish the properties of the function. This fact is more interesting, as the derivative of the function, in the school course of mathematics is not taught.

Besides, we consider some examples of constructing the graph for some composition of functions.

Asymptotic Expansions of Stable, Stabilizable and Stabilized Means

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Consider bivariate mean M , i.e. a function $M: \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ which assumes values between minimum and maximum of its variables, which is additionally symmetric and homogeneous of degree one.

Let M, N, K , be three homogeneous symmetric bivariate means and let

$$\mathcal{R}(K, N, M)(s, t) = K(N(s, M(s, t)), N(M(s, t), t)).$$

\mathcal{R} is also called the resultant mean-map of K, M and N . Observing various functional equations involving the resultant mean-map yields the following notions. A symmetric mean M is said to be:

- *stable (balanced)*, if $\mathcal{R}(M, M, M) = M$;
- (K, N) -*stabilizable*, if $M(s, t) = \mathcal{R}(K, M, N)(s, t)$ for two nontrivial stable means K and N ;
- (K, N) -*stabilized*, if $M(s, t) = \mathcal{R}(K, N, M)(s, t)$ for two nontrivial stable means K and N .

For two nontrivial stable comparable means the (strict) sub-stabilizability and super-stabilizability concept can be introduced with the appropriate inequality sign in stabilizability relation. For many classical means, relations of this kind are known but there are still some open problems as can be seen in [3] and [4].

The main goal ([1]) is to derive the complete asymptotic expansion

$$R(x-t, x+t) = \mathcal{R}(K, N, M)(x-t, x+t) \sim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m^R t^{2m} x^{-2m+1}, \quad x \rightarrow \infty,$$

and also the asymptotic expansions of stable, stabilizable and stabilized mean. Based on these results, we show how to obtain the necessary conditions for mean N to be simultaneously (K, M) and (M, K) -stabilizable, for mean M to be simultaneously (K, N) and (N, K) -stabilized and for mean M to be simultaneously (K, N) -stabilizable and (K, N) -stabilized.

With respect to known asymptotic expansions of parametric means from [2] and [3] it will be shown how the obtained coefficients are used to solve the problem of identifying stable means within classes of parametric means under consideration, how to disprove some mean is stabilizable or stabilized and how to obtain best possible parameters such that given mean is stabilizable with some pair of parametric means.

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About Maximum Principles for Weak Solutions of Some Parabolic Systems

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Maximum principles for solutions parabolic equations constitute a traditional part of PDE analysis. It is well developed for classical solutions of scalar parabolic equations with constant coefficients and these results also generalised to weak solutions of scalar elliptic and parabolic equations with variable coefficients, see, e.g., [1, Chapter III, Theorem 7.2]. The estimates of the essential maximum of weak solutions of parabolic systems are also available although with a constant depending on the system coefficients, cf., e.g., [1, Chapter VII, Theorem 2.1].

In this contribution, by employing special test functions, some sharper versions of the maximum principle for weak solutions of several linear parabolic variable-coefficient systems have been proved. The considered systems include non-stationary convection-reaction-diffusion systems as well as the Stokes, Oseen and Brinkman systems. The obtained maximum principles for weak solutions can be employed to prove global existence of solutions of some nonlinear parabolic systems, cf. [3], where a maximum principle for strong solutions of the Burgers system has been used for this.

The talk is based on paper [2].

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Various Schemes of Cumulus Convection in RegCM for the Mountainous Caucasus Region

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This study uses the latest version – v4.7.1 of the Regional Climate Model (RegCM) of Abdus Salam International Center for Theoretical Physics (ICTP). The complex orography of the Caucasus and the proximity of the Black and Caspian Seas make it necessary to use high-resolution models. We investigated two cumulus convection schemes for predicting total precipitation and surface temperature in the Caucasus region (CR 26E-57E and 34N-48N). The spatial resolution of the model is 12 km. Model predictions are compared with observational data, and some estimations are made. We use ERA5 high-resolution climate data (ECMWF) for RegCM for the 2009-2014 period. We use the Emanuel and Tiedtke cumulus schemes to calculate precipitation and surface temperature patterns for the Caucasus. We use daily temperature and precipitation data from 20 meteorological stations for comparison with the model output. We also use high-resolution (0.1 degrees) E-OBS daily meteorological data from the Copernicus data warehouse to visualize how our model compares to observations. The results showed that the Tiedtke scheme produces less precipitation (especially non-convective) and is more suitable for long-term climate model runs in the Caucasus region.

Acknowledgments

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Development of Almost Unbiased Modified Ratio Estimators for Population Mean Using Unknown Population Parameter(s)

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This paper discusses the estimation of the population mean of the study variable when the information on the auxiliary variable is unknown and their population parameters are unknown. In times past, a number of modified ratio estimators were suggested with known values of population parameters such as the coefficient of variation. Coefficient of kurtosis, coefficient of skewness, population correlation coefficient etc. The above mentioned estimators are biased with minimum mean squared error compared to classical ratio estimator. However, the auxiliary variable is not available in all cases. In this paper, double sampling design was applied to obtain the information on the auxiliary variable and their population parameters, which were used to construct almost unbiased modified ratio estimators. These estimators were subjected to a linear cost function to determine whether the reduction in variance worth the extra cost required to observe the auxiliary variable. The almost unbiased modified ratio estimators performed better the modified ratio estimators. These are explained with the help of numerical examples.

Optimal Control in the Models Similar to Neural Networks

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In the paper the results of setting and resolving a problem of optimal control for models of Makarenko is considered. Mathematical formalization of such a problem is reduced to investigation of the problems of optimal control for discrete dynamical system similar to neural networks. The theorem about existence of optimal control with application of the Krotov's method on the base of a sufficient condition of optimality is proved.

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Estimation of Discrete Distribution and Discontinuous Function via Moments

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In this talk we will talk about estimation of the discrete density function and the discontinuous function given the sequences of respective moments. The convergence rate in L_1 -norm of proposed constructions are established. In particular we approximate and estimate the indicator function of some unknown set given its geometric moments. The estimation errors are investigated by means of simulation study.

The talk is based on joint work with Rafik Aramyan and Farhad Jafari.

Lyapunov Dimension Formula of n -Generalized Henon Map

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Definition We consider the n -generalized Henon map F

$$\begin{cases} x' = 1 - 2a_1x^2 - 2a_2x^4 - \dots - 2a_nx^{2n} + by, \\ y' = bx. \end{cases}$$

Lemma *Let*

$$f(x) = 1 - a_1x^2 - a_2x^4 - \dots - a_nx^{2n} - bx, \quad (1)$$

where $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b \geq 0$, and $a_n \neq 0$. Then $f(x)$ has one negative (let it be x_-) and one positive real roots, the other roots are conjugate complex numbers and

$$f'(x_-) = -2a_1x_- - 4a_2x_-^3 - \dots - 2na_nx_-^{2n-1} - b > 0.$$

Theorem *Assume $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 0$, $0 < b < 1$, $a_n \neq 0$, the bounded set K contains all stationary points of F and $F(K) = K$. If some additional assumptions are satisfied, then*

$$\dim_L K = 1 + \frac{1}{1 - \ln b^2 / \ln \alpha_1(x_-)},$$

where $\dim_L K$ is the Lyapunov dimension of K and

$$\alpha_1(x) = \sqrt{(a_1x + 2a_2x^3 + \dots + 2na_nx^{2n-1})^2 + b^2} + |a_1x + 2a_2x^3 + \dots + 2na_nx^{2n-1}|.$$

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High Dimensional Functional Data Analysis via Algebraic Geometry

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When regressing high-dimensional functional data, challenges are often encountered mainly for the in-sample than out-sample results and even worse when subjected to the curse of dimensionality. For example, on the in-sample, minimal bounds on the eigenvalues of the covariance matrix for the covariates, when using ridge regression, are not generally considered. This study aims to explore the in-sample MSPE properties of different regression methods (except ridge regression) and understand whether the eigenvalue lower bounding conditions are generally avoidable in high-dimensional Hilbert settings.

Mathematical Experiments in the Process of Studying Probability and Statistics

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The ability of a teacher to impart knowledge of information technology is evolving on a daily basis. As a result, it is crucial to understand and incorporate computer programs into the learning process. Teachers can take advantage of the chances provided by this program to improve the learning process with their students.

My innovative findings can be utilized to solve multiple issues in the mathematics class and, additionally, to conduct mathematical experiments, which boosts student motivation and contributes to knowledge generalization.

The team of GeoGebra creates such a perfect, interactive and educational environment. It is dynamic mathematics software for all levels of education that brings together geometry, algebra, spreadsheets, graphing, statistics and calculus in one engine.

Furthermore, the GeoGebra program itself, which is an innovative approach in the modern educational system, can be used for the process of studying probability and statistics. The teacher can conduct computer-aided experiments to demonstrate the importance of using the program, which will increase their enthusiasm.

In this presentation, I will go over some issues that clearly demonstrate the relationship between the relative frequency and theoretical probability. GeoGebra resources will be presented, the majority of which were recently uploaded to the GeoGebra official page and can be used by any teacher. The process of creating some of the materials has been recorded and made available on YouTube.

An Alternative Potential Method for Mixed Steady State Elastic Oscillation Problems

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We consider an alternative approach to investigate three-dimensional exterior mixed boundary value problems (BVP) for the steady state oscillation equations of the elasticity theory for isotropic bodies. The unbounded domain occupied by an elastic body, $\Omega^- \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, has a compact boundary surface $S = \partial\Omega^-$, which is divided into two disjoint parts, the Dirichlet part S_D and the Neumann part S_N , where the displacement vector (the Dirichlet type condition) and the stress vector (the Neumann type condition) are prescribed respectively. Our new approach is based on the classical potential method and has several essential advantages compared with the existing approaches. We look for a solution to the mixed boundary value problem in the form of a linear combination of the single layer and double layer potentials with densities supported on the Dirichlet and Neumann parts of the boundary respectively. This approach reduces the mixed BVP under consideration to a system of boundary integral equations, which contain neither extensions of the Dirichlet or Neumann data nor the Steklov–Poincaré type operator involving the inverse of a special boundary integral operator, which is not available explicitly for arbitrary boundary surface. Moreover, the right-hand sides of the resulting boundary integral equations system are vector-functions coinciding with the given Dirichlet and Neumann data of the problem in question. We show that the corresponding matrix integral operator is bounded and coercive in the appropriate L_2 -based Bessel potential spaces. Consequently, the operator is invertible, which implies unconditional unique solvability of the mixed BVP in the class of vector-functions belonging to the Sobolev space $[W_{2,loc}^1(\Omega^-)]^3$ and satisfying the Sommerfeld–Kupradze radiation conditions at infinity. We also show that the obtained matrix boundary integral operator is invertible in the L_p -based Besov spaces and prove that under appropriate boundary data a solution to the mixed BVP possesses C^α -Hölder continuity property in the closed domain $\bar{\Omega}^-$ with $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon$, where $\varepsilon > 0$ is an arbitrarily small number.

The talk is based on collaboration with Maia Mrevlishvili and Zurab Tediashvili.

A Generalization of \oplus -Cofinitely Supplemented Modules

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In this work, cofinitely $\oplus - g$ -supplemented modules are defined and some properties of these modules are investigated. Every module is a unitary left R -module over the ring R with unity, in this work. It is clear that every \oplus -cofinitely supplemented module is cofinitely $\oplus - g$ -supplemented. Because of this, cofinitely $\oplus - g$ -supplemented modules are more general than \oplus -cofinitely supplemented modules.

Definition 1 *Let M be an R -module. If every cofinite submodule of M has a g -supplement that is a direct summand in M , then M is called a cofinitely $\oplus - g$ -supplemented module.*

Proposition 2 *Every $\oplus - g$ -supplemented module is cofinitely $\oplus - g$ -supplemented.*

Proposition 3 *Let M be a finitely generated R -module. If M is cofinitely $\oplus - g$ -supplemented, then M is $\oplus - g$ -supplemented.*

Proposition 4 *Every cofinitely $\oplus - g$ -supplemented module is cofinitely g -supplemented.*

Acknowledgments

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Bounds on the Zeros of Recursively Defined Polynomials

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The talk presents some results motivated by Lehmer's conjecture [5] that Ramanujan's tau function constituted by the Fourier coefficients of the 24th power of Dedekind's eta function never vanishes. Generally, when Dedekind's eta function is raised to a power with exponent x it turns out that the Fourier coefficients are polynomials in x . They satisfy a recurrence relation. Even in a more general form we can provide a bound on x outside of which these never vanish [1,3]. In some cases, including Dedekind's eta function, this seems to be the best possible. In its general form it provides relations for example to orthogonal polynomials and Eisenstein series [2].

The talk includes joint work with B. Heim (University of Cologne/RWTH Aachen University), R. Tröger (GUtech), and A. Weisse (MPIM Bonn) [4].

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Energy of Matrices Associated to Graphs

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The energy of a matrix D associated to a graph is sum of the absolute values of all eigenvalues of D . In this talk we study and investigate some properties of energy of some specific matrices associated to graphs.

Construction of Equistable Holes in the Case of an Axisymmetric Problem

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The construction of equistable hole structures in the case of an axisymmetric problem is considered. The optimal stress distribution is achieved by choosing the appropriate boundary. For each external loading on the plate's outer boundary, appropriate construction for its equistable holes are built and tangential normal stresses are determined on it. The unknown equistable part of the boundary and a stressed state of the body are defined. Computer mathematical systems [1] MATLAB and [2] Mathcad are used for calculations and constructions.

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Integrability Analysis of the Natural Hamiltonian System on Helicoidal Surfaces

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In this article, we investigate the integrability of the natural Hamiltonian system on helicoidal surfaces by means of differential Galois theory.

Definition A Hamiltonian system is called natural if its Hamiltonian is a sum of a positive-definite kinetic energy and a potential. For a manifold $M = M^n$ equipped with a metric $g = g_{ij}$ and a function $U : M \rightarrow R$, we consider the Hamiltonian system on the cotangent bundle T^*M with the Hamiltonian given by

$$H = K + U = \frac{1}{2} g^{ij} p_i p_j + U.$$

Here $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$ denote the momenta (i.e., the coordinates on T^*M associated to local coordinates $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ on M) and g^{ij} is the inverse matrix to g_{ij} .

Lemma 1 *Let H be a hamiltonian in \mathbb{C}^{2n} , and γ a particular solution such that the NVE has irregular singularities at the points of γ at infinity. Then, if H is completely integrable by terms of rational functions, then the identity component of Galois group of the NVE is abelian.*

Theorem 1 *The natural hamiltonian system on helicoidal surfaces generated by function*

$$H(u, v, p_u, p_v) = \frac{1}{2} \left(a(u)p_u^2 + b(u)p_v^2 + c(u)p_u p_v \right) + V(u, v),$$

where $a(u)$, $b(u)$ and $c(u)$ denote meromorphic functions of variable u and $V(u, v) = r(u) + s(u)v^2$ for every value of u is non-integrable.

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Almost Everywhere Convergence of Nets of Operators and Weak Type Maximal Inequalities

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We will present extensions of the weak type maximal principles of Stein and Sawyer to nets of operators defined on classes of functions on general measure spaces (possibly of infinite measure), including the case of locally compact groups. An applications to differentiation of integrals, multiple Fourier series and multi-parameter ergodic averages will be given. The talk is based on the article [1].

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On the Mellin–Gauss–Weierstrass Operators in the Weighted Lebesgue Spaces

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In this presentation, we introduce the modulus of smoothness of function f in the weighted Lebesgue space, and then we give some properties of it. By means of this, the rate of convergence is obtained. Also, we express some pointwise convergence results for a family of the linear Mellin type operators. In particular, we gain the pointwise convergence at any Lebesgue point of function f . Articles in the literature on the subject can be seen in [1–11].

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On the Approximation of the Solution for a Kirchhoff's-type Equation Describing the Dynamic Behavior of a String

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The presented discourse serves as a direct extension of the research papers [1, 2], which delve into the investigation of an initial-boundary value problem associated with Kirchhoff's integro-differential equation. This mathematical model effectively characterizes the dynamic behaviour of a string. To seek an approximate solution for this problem, a combined approach involving a Galerkin method, a stable symmetric finite difference scheme, and a Picard-type iterative method is employed. In article [1], the algorithm is tested using a simple test example, providing the error solely for the difference method. However, this work considers a more complex test example that allows us to assess the errors for both the difference method and the Galerkin method. Numerical computations are performed to validate the proposed approach, and the resulting findings are presented in both tabular and graphical formats.

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On the Kernel of the Gysin Homomorphism on Chow Groups

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Let S be a connected smooth projective surface over \mathbb{C} . Let Σ be the complete linear system of a very ample divisor D on S and let $d = \dim(\Sigma)$. For any closed point $t \in \Sigma \cong \mathbb{P}^{d^*}$, let H_t be the hyperplane in \mathbb{P}^d corresponding to t , $C_t = H_t \cap S$ the corresponding hyperplane section of S , and r_t the closed embedding of C_t into S . Let Δ_S be the discriminant locus of Σ parametrizing singular hyperplane sections of S and $U = \Sigma \setminus \Delta_S$ its complement of smooth hyperplane sections of S . Let $\mathrm{CH}_0(S)_{\mathrm{deg}=0}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_0(C_t)_{\mathrm{deg}=0}$ be the Chow groups of 0-cycles of degree 0 on S and C_t respectively. In this paper we prove that for C_t a smooth hyperplane section of S the kernel G_t of the Gysin homomorphism r_{t*} from $\mathrm{CH}_0(C_t)_{\mathrm{deg}=0}$ to $\mathrm{CH}_0(S)_{\mathrm{deg}=0}$ induced by r_t is a countable union of translates of an abelian subvariety A_t inside the Jacobian J_t of the curve C_t . We also prove that there is a c -open subset U_0 in U such that $A_t = 0$ for all $t \in U_0$ or $A_t = B_t$ for all $t \in U_0$, where B_t is an abelian subvariety of J_t .

Acknowledgments

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The Total Error of a Numerical Algorithm for a Timoshenko Plate System

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A boundary value problem for a nonlinear system of ordinary differential equations

$$\begin{aligned}u'' + \frac{1}{2} (w'^2)' &= 0, \\k_0^2 \frac{Eh}{2(1+\nu)} (w'' + \psi') + \frac{Eh}{1-\nu^2} \left[\left(u' + \frac{1}{2} w'^2 \right) w' \right]' + f(x) &= 0, \\ \frac{h^2}{6(1-\nu)} \psi'' - k_0^2 (w' + \psi) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

modeling the symmetric static displacement of the Timoshenko plate [1] is considered. To approximate the solution the Green functions, the Galerkin method and the Jacobi–Cardano iteration process [2] are used. The total error of the algorithm is estimated.

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Understanding Relationships for Multivariate Data Using Copulas and Stochastic Differential Equations

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A copula is mathematical function that combines the marginal distributions into a joint multivariate cumulative probability distribution. Copula models have many advantages for applications in almost every discipline. First, many studies in applied areas collect longitudinal, multivariate and discrete data, for which the amount of measurements of individual variables does not match. Second, they allow fitting any univariate marginal distributions that need not be coming from the same family of distributions. Third, they reduce complexity compared to existing multivariate probabilistic models as the number of dimensions increases. Fourth, they provide a framework for generating many different relationships between variables. In this study for estimating five-dimensional dependencies we used a Gaussian copula approach, when the dynamics of individual variables are described by a stochastic differential equation with mixed effect parameters. For parameter estimation was used a semiparametric maximum pseudo-likelihood estimator procedure, which was characterized by a two-step technique, namely, separately estimating the parameters of the marginal distributions and the parameters of the copula. This study introduced a normalized multivariate interaction information measure based on differential entropy to compare newly derived relationships between state variables. Theoretical findings are illustrated using real dataset.

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Cohomology with Coefficients in Stacks

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This talk will be based on my joint work with Mamuka Jibladze. We will explain 2-dimensional analogue of homological algebra and its applications. In particular we will discuss on cohomology with coefficients in stacks. Our stacks takes values in the 2-category of symmetric monoidal (but not strictly monoidal) groupoids.

The Aims of Constructing Technological Alphabets of Georgian and Abkhazian Languages and the Action Plan to Establish Studying Program “Digital Humanities and Computational Linguistics” at the Georgian Technical University

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At the presentation we will shortly overview the aims of construction Georgian and Abkhazian technological Alphabets and, after, we will clearly prove the direct connection of these aims with the aims of establishing studying program “Digital Humanities and Computational Linguistics” at the Georgian Technical University. Also, at the presentation we will prove that the establishment of this studying program at the Georgian Technical University are directly connected:

1. With the aims of the protection the Georgian and Abkhazian Languages and Identities;
2. With the aims to enter United Georgia in the European Union with the Georgian and Abkhazian languages and traditions;
3. With the aims of the United Program (Strategy) of the Georgian State Languages, which was finally proved in 27 December, 2021 by Prime Minister of Georgia Irakli Garibashvili.

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Elementary Equivalence of Kac–Moody and Chevalley Groups

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Within last years a substantial progress in model theory of Chevalley groups and the related arithmetic lattices has been obtained. I will survey the recent results of Avni–Lubotzky–Meiri, Segal–Tent, Miasnikov–Sohrabi and others. The situation with Kac–Moody groups is even more challenging. I plan to discuss the results in this area by Jun Morita and myself touching mostly elementary equivalence of affine Kac–Moody groups and the Diophantine questions.

Joint work with Jun Morita (Tsukuba University).

Convergence and Numerical Experiments of a Three-layer Semi-Discretization Approach for the Nonlinear Kirchhoff-Type Dynamic String Equation with Time-Varying Coefficients

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In this talk, we shall delve into an initial-boundary value problem associated with the Kirchhoff-type nonlinear dynamic string equation. This equation features coefficients that change over time and has been discussed in detail in the paper [1]. Our main goal is to develop a method for discretizing time that can effectively estimate the solution to the initial-boundary value problem. To achieve this objective, we apply a symmetrical three-layer semi-discrete approach that focuses on the temporal variable. Within this method, the nonlinear term is assessed at the midpoint node. By using this technique, we can calculate numerical solutions at each step of time by inverting linear operators. As a result, we end up with a set of second-order linear ordinary differential equations. We have proved that this proposed approach locally converges and demonstrates a quadratic convergence pattern in relation to the time step size through the local time interval. Lastly, we performed several numerical experiments using the proposed algorithm to tackle various test issues. The numerical outcomes we obtained align well with the theoretical conclusions.

Acknowledgments

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Taking Over Maritime Ecosystems: Modelling Fish-Jellyfish Deterministic & Randomized Dynamics

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We present the results of a complete phase space analysis for a deterministic two-dimensional predator-prey model representing the key dynamics of fish-jellyfish interactions. Progressing through a series of bifurcations the biological phenomenon of jellyfish blooming is illustrated in this model and thus the taking over of the maritime ecosystem by jellyfish. We then turn to the question of how stochasticity in parameters and equations effects the emerge of blooming. Therefore, we first randomize the essential bifurcation parameter to model/ simulate and discuss stochastic environmental impact and, second, use first principle Markovian birth/ death processes to set-up a system of stochastic differential equations to model/ simulate and discuss the effects of intrinsic noise. In both cases, knowledge about the dynamics of the underlying deterministic system is indispensable and, in particular, in the intrinsic noise case a sooner occurrence of blooming can be observed.

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On the Theory of Binary Lie Algebras

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In 1955 A. I. Malcev found the defining identities of binary Lie algebras as a the tangent algebras of local analytic diassociative loops, i.e. loops such that every two elements generate subgroups. We will discuss the properties of binary Lie algebras and will present some recent results on BL algebras with identities. Our talk is based mostly on joint work with M. Rasskazova and A. Grishkov.

A Delayed Model for Lysogenic and Lytic Cycle of Bacteria-Bacteriophage Interaction

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In this article, we introduce a delayed model of Bacteria-Bacteriophage interaction incorporating the two life cycles followed during the lysis of bacteria. A Bacteriophage is a virus that infects bacteria and often follows two life cycles. The lytic path cycle is very common, and the lysogenic cycle is the other less common. This infection process always has a time lag. The latency period is the most widely used in the mathematical model of the bacteria-bacteriophage model. Another time lag is involved in the lysogenic phase before bacteria goes into the lytic phase and then to lysis. The underlying mathematical model is analysed by local stability analysis to study the local behaviour of the solution. A Hopf bifurcation is studied for the existence of possible periodic oscillation. The numerical analysis has been performed to check the validity of conditions and predict the model equation's long-term dynamics.

Acknowledgments

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The Sufficient Conditions for Insolvability of Some Diophantine Equations of Higher Degrees

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This work generalizes our results presented in the previous, XII International Conference of the Georgian Mathematical Union, and deals with the Diophantine equations

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^n = b \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^n = bc^n$$

with $n \geq 2$, nonnegative integers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, b , and natural c , and also with the equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^n = z^n$$

with $n, m \geq 2$ and $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, z \in \mathbb{N}$. In particular, the sufficient conditions for insolvability of the equations

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^n = b \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^n = b(p_1^{s_1} p_2^{s_2} \cdots p_l^{s_l})^n,$$

are given provided that p_i are prime numbers, $s_i \in \mathbb{N}$, and there are numbers k_i 's with $\varphi(p_i^{k_i}) \mid n$ and $p_i^{k_i} \geq 3$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, l$); here φ is the Euler's totient function. Moreover, it is proved that the latter equation has no solutions with natural x_i 's if $0 \leq b < m \leq p_i^{k_i} - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, l$). Besides, it is proved that the equations

$$x_1^n + x_2^n = (p^s)^n \quad \text{and} \quad x_1^n + x_2^n = (p_1^{s_1} p_2^{s_2} \cdots p_l^{s_l} p^s)^n$$

have no solutions with natural x_1 and x_2 if $n \geq 3$, p is any prime, $s_i, s \in \mathbb{N}$, and there are natural numbers k_i 's with $\varphi(p_i^{k_i}) \mid n$ and $p_i^{k_i} \geq 3$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, l$).

It is also proved that if the equality

$$x_1^n + x_2^n + \cdots + x_m^n = z^n$$

holds for some $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, z \in \mathbb{N}$, where m is an even natural number and there are natural numbers p and k such that p is odd and prime, $\frac{\varphi(p^k)}{2} \mid n$ and $m \leq p^k - 3$, then at least one of the numbers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, z is divisible by p . But if $m \in \mathbb{N}$, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, z are coprime numbers, and there is a natural k with $\varphi(p^k) \mid n$ and $2 \leq m \leq p^k - 1$, then $p \nmid z$ and precisely one of the numbers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m is not divisible by p . Applying this fact, the sufficient conditions for some x_i 's in a solution (in the case of its existence) of the following equations to be divisible by resp. 2, 3, 5 are obtained:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{2kn} = z^{2kn}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{3kn} = z^{3kn}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{5kn} = z^{5kn}.$$

These sufficient conditions, in particular, imply that if $x_1^{2n} + x_2^{2n} = z^{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$), where x_1, x_2, z are coprime numbers, then $z \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{6}$ and $30 \mid x_1 x_2 z$.

All the results of this work are obtained employing only the elementary methods.

On the Joint Course of Linear Algebra and Analytic Geometry

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The course of linear algebra and analytic geometry is being taught in many universities. The course is often structured in a manner such that students perceive it as the mechanical union of two different subjects since the interrelation between these subjects is not clearly exposed, and the geometric aspects of linear algebra are less considered. In our opinion, the syllabus of the course has to contain topics emphasizing the unity of all the course material.

As is well-known, the axioms of a linear space reflect the properties of geometric vectors, while the axioms of an affine space reflect the properties of the interrelation between points and vectors in elementary geometry. This interrelation is based on the fact that one can introduce the operation of the addition of a geometric point and a vector: the sum of a point A and a vector \vec{u} is defined as the terminal point B of the vector $\vec{AB} = \vec{u}$.

A non-empty set S is called an affine space associated with a vector space E if one has an addition operation $S \times E \rightarrow S$ that satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) for any $a \in S$ and any $x, y \in E$, one has $a + (x + y) = (a + x) + y$;
- (ii) for any $a \in S$, one has $a + 0 = a$;
- (iii) for any $a, b \in S$, there exists a unique $x \in E$ such that $a + x = b$.

The elements of the set S are called points; the vector x from the condition (iii) is denoted by the symbol \vec{ab} . Note that the condition (i) implies that $\vec{ab} + \vec{bc} = \vec{ac}$ for any $a, b, c \in S$.

Any vector space E can be viewed as an affine space associated with itself: the points in it are precisely the vectors of E , while the sum of a point and a vector is their sum in E . Then the vector \vec{ab} is equal to the difference of the vectors b and a .

If one fixes a point o in an affine space S , then any of its points can be identified with the radius vector \vec{oa} of this point. In that case, the operation of the addition of a point and a vector is the usual addition operation of vectors in the vector space. Such an identification of points with vectors is called the vectorization of an affine space.

The notion of an affine space makes it possible to generalize many concepts of analytic geometry. Incorporating such topics in the joint course of linear algebra and analytic geometry, we will help students to perceive this subject as a single whole and will make it more interesting to them.

Isochrones Method and Feynman's Lifeguard Problem

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We give an analytic solution to a generalization of Feynman's lifeguard problem formulated as a cooperative game in which the first object A (lifeguard) is able to move in two adjacent media G , S with maximal speeds $w > 0$ and $v < w$, respectively, and the second object B (swimmer) is able to move in S in a fixed direction with constant speed $u < v$.

Our solution is based on the concept of isochrone $I_A(T)$ defined as the set of points which can be reached by object A at the moment $T > 0$ but cannot be reached at any earlier moment of time. More precisely, we determine the isochrone's exact shape of lifeguard A in the case where the first medium G (ground) is the closed lower half-plane and the second S (sea) is the open upper half-plane. Namely, we give explicit parametric equations of lifeguard's isochrone $I_A(T)$ using its representation as the envelope of a system of circles provided by Huygens principle, and prove that, for any $T > 0$, it is a convex piecewise differentiable curve. This enables us to obtain an analytic formula for the minimal rescue time in the case where B moves in a given direction with the constant speed u , and describe the exact shape of the optimal trajectory of lifeguard A . Furthermore, minimizing the minimal rescue time over the unit circle of all possible directions of B we find the optimal collective strategy of both actors A and B , which yields an analytic solution of the problem considered.

We will also formulate several further generalizations of Feynman's lifeguard problem which admit explicit analytic solution using the representation of isochrones as envelopes.

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On Mathematical Aspects of the Theory of Topological Insulators

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The role of topology in the theory of condensed matter first became clear in the study of the quantum Hall effect starting from the papers by Loughlin and Thouless et al. From the physical point of view the topological invariance is equivalent to the adiabatic stability.

A key role in the classification of topological objects in the theory of solid states is played by the study of their symmetry groups. The description of possible symmetry types goes back to Kitaev who proposed a classification of topological insulators based on the investigation of their symmetry groups and their representations.

In our talk we pay main attention to the topological insulators invariant under time reversion. Such systems are characterized by having the wide energy gap stable under small deformations. An example of these systems is provided by the quantum spin Hall insulator which has a non-trivial topological \mathbb{Z}_2 -invariant introduced by Kane and Mele.

Designing of Orthopedic Insoles for Children with Cerebral Palsy

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Cerebral palsy develops as a result of irreversible damage to the brain and can happen before birth, during birth or within the first years of child's life. It should be noted that in the process of treating cerebral palsy, orthopedic means have a high degree of recommendation.

An important novelty of the research consists in the fact that the description of the geometric shapes of the locally over-pressured areas of patients' pedograms was described by means of integral curves of the solutions to Dirichlet singular boundary differential equations. Application of the mentioned method makes it possible to describe the geometric shapes of the curves of the locally over-pressured areas of individual orthopedic insoles with great accuracy.

Below is the Dirichlet singular boundary differential equation:

$$u''(t) + \frac{a}{t} u'(t) - \frac{a}{t^2} u(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t)), \quad (1)$$

$$u(t) = 0, \quad u'(t) = 0, \quad (2)$$

where $a \in (-\infty; 1)$, f satisfies the local Carathéodor condition for a set, $[0, t] \times D$, $D = (0; +\infty) \times R$.

The solution of the problem (1), (2) is presented in the form of equations (3) and (4):

$$u(t) = \frac{t^3}{2} - \frac{1}{3} ct^{-2} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} c\right)t + \frac{1}{2}, \quad (3)$$

$$u(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} c\right)t + \frac{1}{3} c \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{6}. \quad (4)$$

By means of the integral curves of the solutions of equations (3) and (4), a description of the geometric shapes of the curves of the locally over-pressured areas on the pedograms was made. Based on the mathematical algorithm, the software package was developed to describe the above curves. Individual orthopedic insoles were manufactured on a CNC-controlled milling machine taking into account the locally over-pressured areas. It provides improved quality of patient care and prevention of foot injuries.

Research in this direction is of topical importance, especially when it concerns children with cerebral palsy.

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Hadron Center of the Kutaisi International University

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Hadron Center of the Kutaisi International University in Georgia is currently under construction. The center will be equipped with 2 superconducting synchrocyclotrons IBA S2C2, providing proton beams, with maximum kinetic energy of 230 MeV. One of these accelerators is a part of IBA single gantry Proteus@ONE system for proton therapy, while the other one is the main device for the new research infrastructure at Kutaisi International University. The Hadron Center is funded by the International Charity Foundation Cartu, the largest charity foundation in Georgia. The opening of the center is planned for the end of 2025. Research with the proton beams in the 70–230 MeV energy range is foreseen in multiple disciplines, including basic and applied nuclear physics, radiation biology, medical physics, and material science. As the only cyclotron-based research center and cancer treatment facility in Georgia and South Caucasus, the development of the Hadron Center into an international hub for research and cancer treatment with the protons beams is foreseen.

The Addition Theorem for Two-Step Nilpotent Torsion Groups

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The Addition Theorem for the algebraic entropy of group endomorphisms of torsion abelian groups was proved in [2]. Later, this result was extended to all abelian groups [1] and, recently, to all torsion finitely quasihamiltonian groups [3]. In contrast, when it comes to metabelian groups, the additivity of the algebraic entropy fails [4]. Continuing the research within the class of locally finite groups, we prove that the Addition Theorem holds for two-step nilpotent torsion groups.

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Approximation Methods for the Euler's Elastica Ring Model and its Stability Analysis

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Elastic body deformation at different loading conditions has various applications in engineering, soft structures, and soft robotics. It also serves medical purposes, such as comprehending the forms of vesicles and cell membranes and their deformation behavior.

In this talk, we will consider the Euler elastica ring model subjected to uniform external force p under various symmetric loading conditions [3].

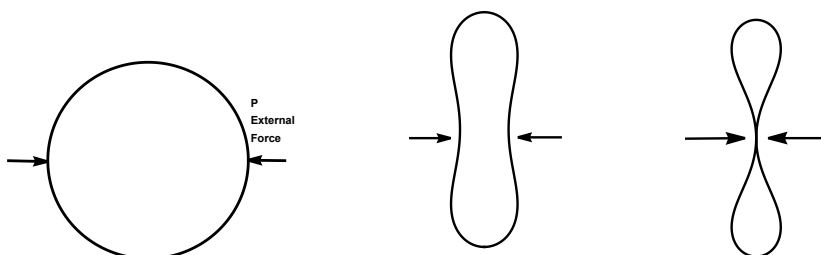


Figure. Elastic ring deforms under two-sided symmetric uniform external force p .

$$v''(s) + \mu v(s) + \frac{3}{2} v(s)^2 + \frac{1}{2} v(s)^3 - \beta = 0. \quad (1)$$

We will see the solution of Euler elastica equation (1) through different approximation methods [2] and show that harmonic balance works better by comparing with the exact solution (using Elliptic Function) [1].

Furthermore, we will also discuss the bifurcation diagram of the elastic ring using harmonic balance formulation over the range of p , and show its dominance over previous methods.

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On the Teaching of Taylor's Formula in Higher Education

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The talk will present some ideas about teaching Taylor's formula in calculus. The interest in this issue is due to the fact that it allows to understand some issues of both elementary and higher mathematics with a unified approach.

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On Shangua's SLLN

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Dedicated to Alexandre Shangua (1953-2014)

We will discuss A. Shangua's results related to Kolmogorov's and Prokhorov's strong laws of large numbers. His contribution to [1] will be covered as well.

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Representation of the Sides of a Right Triangle in Terms of the Radius of the Circle Inscribed in the Triangle

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In the report we will describe our formulas for representing the hypotenuse c and legs a and b of the right triangle according to the radius r of the circle inscribed in the triangle:

$$c = \frac{2r^2}{K} + 2r + K, \quad b = \frac{2r^2}{K} + 2r, \quad a = 2r + K,$$

where K is any positive number. The issue of obtaining Pythagorean triples from these formulas will be discussed too.

On Segmental Variation of Blaschke–Djrbashyan Canonical Product

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Let f be a complex-valued function on the unit disk $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ and $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$. The function f is said to have *finite segmental variation at a point $e^{i\theta}$* , if for every point a from D , the line segment joining a and $e^{i\theta}$ is mapped by f into a rectifiable curve.

Segmental variations for Blaschke products was studied by Cargo [1]. We study the similar topic for more general Blaschke–Djrbashyan type products. Namely, we prove the following

Theorem *Let $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and let (a_n) be a sequence from the unit disk D such that $0 < |a_n| \leq |a_{n+1}| < 1$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$),*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 1, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |a_n|)^p = \infty, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |a_n|)^{p+1} < \infty$$

and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 - |a_n|}{|e^{i\theta} - a_n|} \right)^{p+1} < \infty.$$

Then Blaschke–Djrbashyan canonical product

$$B_{p+1}(z, (a_n)) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1 - |a_n|^2}{1 - \overline{a_n}z} \right) \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^p \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1 - |a_n|^2}{1 - \overline{a_n}z} \right)^k \right)$$

has finite segmental variation at the point $e^{i\theta}$.

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Sequent Calculus for Unranked Probabilistic Logic

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Since the early days of Artificial Intelligence logical and probabilistic methods have been independently used in order to solve tasks that require some sorts of intelligence. Probability theory deals with the challenges posed by uncertainty, while logic is more often used for reasoning with perfect knowledge. Considerable efforts have been devoted to combining logical and probabilistic methods in a single framework, which influenced the development of several formalisms and programming tools. All probabilistic logic formalisms studied so far permit only individual variables, that can be instantiated by a single term. On the other hand, theories and systems that use also sequence variables (these variables can be replaced by arbitrary finite, possibly empty, 12 sequences of terms) and unranked symbols (function and/or predicate symbols without fixed arity) have emerged. The unranked term is a first-order term, where the same function symbol can occur in different places with different number of arguments. Unranked function symbols and sequence variables bring a great deal of expressiveness in language. Therefore, it is actual to study extension of probabilistic logic with sequence variables and flexible-arity function and predicate symbols.

In this talk we discuss sequent calculus for unranked probabilistic logic. We show that the calculus is sound and complete.

Acknowledgments

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Some Properties of the Sequence of Linear Functionals on the Space V

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The talk is devoted to investigating the sequence of linear functions in the space of finite variation functions. We prove that under certain conditions, this sequence is bounded. We also show that these results are sharp. In particular, the obtained results can be used to study the issues of convergence in the general Fourier series. Moreover, the obtained conditions are effective for bounded orthonormal systems.

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About Solution of a Nonlinear Integro-Differential Timoshenko Dynamic Beam Equation

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The equation which describes the oscillation of a beam by the Timoshenko theory, is considered in [1–3]. In the present paper is introduced an approximate algorithm for the problem, and study the accuracy of its iterative part.

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A non-abelian group of congruent numbers

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One of the oldest problems is the Congruent Numbers Problem. An n -natural number is called a congruent number if there is a right triangle with rational sides whose area is equal to n . This problem is related to elliptical curve. The following theorem is true: an n -natural number is congruent if and only if the elliptic curve $y^2 = x^3 - n^2x$ has a non-trivial rational solutions. The following results are obtained: an algebraic operation is defined on sets of all congruent numbers; It is shown that this operation define a non-abelian group; The connection between this group and the 3-dimensional Special Linear group $Sl(3; Z)$ is established; In particular, it is shown that the non-abelian group of all congruent numbers is a subgroup of the 3-dimensional Special linear group.

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Developed MHD Flows in Channels at Existence of Pointed Geometry External Magnetic Field

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Are considered the fully developed flows of a viscous incompressible isotropic-conducting fluid in a channel of rectangular cross section in the presence of a transverse magnetic field

$$\vec{B} = \frac{B_0}{a} (-\vec{e}_y y + \vec{e}_z z).$$

Is shown that, at high Hartmann numbers, a zone of increased velocities can form in the vicinity of the channel axis. The flow in a plane of slot has a paradoxical property in this connection: the flow rate increases with an increase in the Hartmann number. The reason for this lies in the fact that the limiting transition “takes” to infinity a region with an infinitely large EMF, and the region where the flow occurs in pump mode is considered. In conclusion, some other flows in inhomogeneous fields of pointed geometry are considered.

Small Models of a Jonsson Spectrum

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Let L be a first-order language, T be a Jonsson theory (see [1, 2]) in L , $K \subseteq E_T$. Let us consider a Jonsson spectrum $JSp(K)$ [3] that is defined as follows: $JSp(K) = \{T \mid T \text{ is a Jonsson theory and for all } A \in K \ A \models T\}$.

We introduce a cosemanticness (\bowtie) relation [2] on $JSp(K)$. Cosemanticness is an equivalence relation, so we obtain the factor set $JSp(K)_{/\bowtie}$. $[T']$ is a cosemanticness class of a theory T' , when $T' \in JSp(K)$.

Definition 1 A is called (Γ_1, Γ_2) -atomic model of a theory T , if A is a model of T and, for any n , each n -tuple from A satisfies some formula from Γ_1 that is complete for Γ_2 -formulas.

Definition 2

- (1) A is called Σ -nice-algebraically prime model of a theory T , if A is a countable model of T and, for any model B of T , for any $n \in \omega$, and for any $a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} \in A$, $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in B$, if $(A, a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}) \implies_{\exists} (B, b_0, \dots, b_{n-1})$, then, for any $a_n \in A$, there exists some $b_n \in B$ such that $(A, a_0, \dots, a_n) \implies_{\exists} (B, b_0, \dots, b_n)$.
- (2) A is called Σ^* -nice-algebraically prime model of a theory T , if A is a countable model of T and, for any model B of T , for any $n \in \omega$, and for all $a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} \in A$, $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in B$, if $(A, a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}) \equiv_{\exists} (B, b_0, \dots, b_{n-1})$, then, for any $a_n \in A$, there exists some $b_n \in B$ such that $(A, a_0, \dots, a_n) \equiv_{\exists} (B, b_0, \dots, b_n)$.

Definition 3 A cosemanticness class $[\Delta] \in JSp(K)_{/\bowtie}$ is called κ -categorical, if, for any $\Delta \in [\Delta]$, Δ is κ -categorical.

Theorem 1 Let $[\Delta] \in JSp(K)_{/\bowtie}$, $[\Delta]$ be a class complete for \exists -sentences, A be a countable model from K . Then (1) \implies (2) and (2) \iff (3), where

- (1) A is (Σ, Σ) -atomic;
- (2) A is Σ^* -nice-algebraically prime;
- (3) A is existentially closed and Σ -nice-algebraically prime.

Theorem 2 Let $[\Delta] \in JSp(K)_{/\bowtie}$, $[\Delta]$ be a class complete for \exists -sentences. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) $[\Delta]^*$ is ω -categorical, where $[\Delta]^*$ is the center (see [2]) of the class $[\Delta]$;
- (2) $[\Delta]$ is ω -categorical.

Acknowledgments

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Recent Results on Approximation by Fractional Integral type Sampling Series

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In this work, we present sampling type series based on fractional integral and it is dedicated to examining the approximation properties of such a series. The second part of this work explores the weighted approximation of the family of operators. Finally, we provide concrete examples of kernels that satisfy the obtained results, accompanied by numerical tables and graphical representations.

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Orbitization of Quantum Mechanics and Interpretation of its Notions

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In this report we review results about *orbitization* of quantum mechanics [2] and obtained result we call *orbital quantum mechanics*. For Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} of the quantum harmonic oscillator, which corresponds to the observable “energy”, the notions of finite orbit $\text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, \psi) = (\psi, \mathcal{H}\psi, \dots, \mathcal{H}^n\psi)$, orbit $\text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, \psi) = (\psi, \mathcal{H}\psi, \mathcal{H}^2\psi, \dots, \mathcal{H}^n\psi, \dots)$, Hilbert spaces of finite orbits $D(\mathcal{H}^n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, Frechet–Hilbert spaces of all orbits $D(\mathcal{H}^\infty)$, corresponding to \mathcal{H} self-adjoint finite orbital operator \mathcal{H}_n , defined as $\mathcal{H}_n \text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, \psi) = \text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}\psi)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, self-adjoint orbital operator $\mathcal{H}^\infty : D(\mathcal{H}^\infty) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{H}^\infty)$ are studied (when $n = 0$ a classical case is obtained [2]). As well as for approximate solution of this operator equation $\mathcal{H}_n \text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, u) = \text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, f)$ (resp. for the equation $\mathcal{H}^\infty \text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, u) = \text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, f)$) central spline algorithm in Hilbert space $D(\mathcal{H}^n)$ (resp. in the Frechet–Hilbert space $D(\mathcal{H}^\infty)$) is constructed [1].

The quantum mechanical interpretations of these notions of orbital quantum mechanics are discussed: The n -th orbit $\text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, \psi) = (\psi, \mathcal{H}\psi, \dots, \mathcal{H}^n\psi)$ of \mathcal{H} at ψ is $n + 1$ dimensional vector, whose k -th coordinate reflects the movement of the particle in the potential field by k times ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n$) action of Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} on state ψ . The n -orbital operator \mathcal{H}_n acts on all coordinates of the orbit. The solution of operator equation $\mathcal{H}_n(\text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, u)) = \text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, f)$ gives us possibility to find orbit corresponding to $\text{orb}_n(\mathcal{H}, f)$. The same is valid also for the operator \mathcal{H}^∞ .

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Strongly Best Approximation and Moore–Penrose Generalized Solution

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In this article the continuous injective linear operator $A : E \rightarrow F$ of a Frechet–Hilbert space E into Frechet–Hilbert space F with closed range $A(E) = G$ is considered. Let the topology of the space E (respectively, F) is generated with the non-decreasing sequence of Hilbertian norms $\{|\cdot|_n\}$ (respectively, $\{\|\cdot\|_n\}$). The notion of strongly best approximation element [2] is used for definition of the the strongly best approximation solution of the equation $Au = f$ in Frechet space F with respect to the metric d [1]. Since the operator A has closed range, then it is monomorphism and by equality $A_n x = Ax$ we can defined injective operator $A_n : (E, |\cdot|_n) \rightarrow (F, \|\cdot\|_n)$ from pre-Hilbert space $(E, |\cdot|_n)$ into pre-Hilbert space $(F, \|\cdot\|_n)$ for any $n \in N$. It is proved the following

Theorem *Let $G = A(E)$ is closed in (F, d) , $f \in F \setminus G$ and*

$$d(f, G) = \inf \{d(f, A(u)), u \in E\} = r \in I_n = [2^{-n+1}, 2^{-n+2}[, \quad n \geq 2$$

(for $n = 1$ the theorem is proved similarly). In order for f to have a strongly best approximation element g_0 in G , it is necessary and sufficient that $f \in \text{Im } A + (\text{Im } A)_n^\perp$. In this case there exist the generalized solution $A_n^+ f \in E$ of the equation $A_n u = f$ in the sense of Moore–Penrose for this $n \in N$ and $g_0 = A(A_n^+ f)$.

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The Development of Complex Analysis Method for Essentially Non-Linear Systems of DE and About its Numerical Analogies

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In this report, it is extended the classical theory (for the linear case developed by E. Goursat, H. Weyl, J. L. Walsh, S. Bergman, G. V. Koloson, N. Muskhelishvili, L. Bers, I. Vekua and so on) of finding general solutions and some boundary value problems of partial differential equations by applying complex analysis. We developed [1] the method of solving system of essentially non-linear DEs when with Laplace and biharmonic operators, DEs containing composition for example of Laplace and Monge–Ampère operator,

$$\Delta[u, v] = \Delta[\partial_{11}u, \partial_{22}v] - 2\partial_{12}u\partial_{12}v + \partial_{11}v\partial_{22}u$$

or with more complete members. The method gives possibility to solve some boundary value problems as well. Then this method will be applied to the solution of boundary value problems corresponding to refined theories in enlarged sense for elastic plates and shells. In this direction, in the terminology of real analysis are constructed full numerical analogies to refined theories are proved the convergence of corresponding iteration processes.

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Logic in School Mathematical Education

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Logic is one of the oldest intellectual disciplines on human history. It dates back to Aristotle. Its significance is a generally accepted fact. The paper discussed the importance of incorporating elements of logic into basic and secondary school curricula.

The Composition of Rough Singular Integral Operators on Function Spaces

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The composition of singular integral operators arises typically in the algebra of singular integral (Calderón and Zygmund, 1956) and the non-coercive boundary-value problems for elliptic equations. Considerable attention has been paid to the composition of singular integral operators. In this talk, we will focus on the behavior of the bounds of the composition for rough singular integral operators on the weighted space, on rearrangement invariant Banach function spaces and quasi-Banach spaces.

This is a joint work with (Guoen Hu, Xudong Lai and Jiawei Tan).

The Method of Probabilistic Solution for the Dirichlet Generalized Harmonic Problem in Irregular Pyramidal Domains

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The Dirichlet generalized harmonic problem for irregular n -sided pyramidal domains is considered with a boundary function that has a finite number of first kind discontinuity curves. In the considered report the edges of the pyramid are in a role of the mentioned curves. The algorithm for numerical solution of the boundary problem is constructed and consists of the following main steps:

- (a) Application of the Method of Probabilistic Solution (MPS), which in its turn is based on a computer modeling of the Wiener process;
- (b) Finding the intersection point of the path Wiener process simulation and the pyramid surface;
- (c) Development of a code for the numerical realization and checking the accuracy of calculated results;
- (d) Calculating the meaning of searching function at any chosen point.

For the illustration two examples are considered. Numerical results are presented and discussed.

The Teaching-Learning Process Based on the Principles of Constructivism in Mathematics Class

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The main goal of the third-generation national curriculum is to conduct a student-centered learning process that is based on a constructivist educational concept focused on personality development and defines five basic educational principles:

- (1) activation of students' inner strengths;
- (2) gradually building knowledge based on previous knowledge;
- (3) Interconnection and organization of knowledge;
- (4) Learning to learn;
- (5) All three categories of knowledge: declarative, procedural, and conditional.

In the paper, a student-oriented teaching-learning process management activity sample is proposed: topic-geometric figures, question-Euler's formula, where the teaching-learning process is built with a constructivist approach. The stages of conducting the activity are described. It is clearly visible the activation of the student's internal forces, what prior knowledge is the basis of knowledge construction, how knowledge is organized and interconnected, learning to learn, and systems of exercises in a context familiar to the student, so that all three categories of knowledge are visible: declarative, procedural, and conditional.

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