8th Annual Davis Math Conference

Schedule and Abstracts

Organizers: Kirill Paramonov and Jingyang Shu

January 11th 2018

1 Schedule

Breakfast	9:00 AM	
Introductory Remarks	9:25 AM	Jordan Snyder
Partial Differential Equations	9:30 AM	Joseph Biello
Mathematical Physics	10:05 AM	John Murray
Algebra	10:30 AM	TBA
Topology	11:05 AM	Kevin Lamb
Number Theory	11:30 AM	Elena Fuchs
Optimization	12:05 PM	William Wright
Lunch	12:30 PM	
Computational Mathematics	1:30 PM	Thomas Strohmer
Machine Learning	2:05 PM	Kirill Paramonov
Mathematical Biology	2:30 PM	Robert Guy
Combinatorics	3:05 PM	Chaim Even Zohar
Department Tea	3:30 PM	

2 Abstracts

2.1 Partial Differential Equations

Joseph Biello
Title: TBA
Abstract: TBA

2.2 Mathematical Physics

John Murray
Title: Higher Algebra and Quantum Field Theory
Abstract:
Though the experimental predictions of quantum field theories are astoundingly accurate, we are far from having a complete mathematical description of these theories. We will explore a formalism using new ideas from higher algebra to advance us toward that goal. In particular, we will describe how one deformation quantizes functions on the simplices of a derived stack. From a physical perspective, this process defines perturbation theory about classical field configurations including those that model tunneling between vacua.

2.3 Algebra

TBA
Title: TBA
Abstract:
TBA

2.4 Topology

Kevin Lamb
Title: Circular Distance for Knots in the 3-Sphere
Abstract:
Knots can often be studied via their complements in the 3-manifolds in which they sit. In turn, one of the main areas of study in 3-manifold theory is their classification. One of the primary tools we use to classify 3-manifolds is a decomposition into two handlebodies; that is, a Heegaard splitting of

the 3-manifold. In 2001, Hempel showed that these splittings can be studied via Harding's curve complex. For any Heegaard splitting of a 3-manifold, we can define a combinatorial invariant for that splitting called its distance. It was then shown in 2002 by K. Hartshorn that if a 3-manifold contains an incompressible surface of genus g, then the distance of any Heegaard splitting is bounded by 2g.

The aim of this talk is to show recent results that provide a notion of distance (the circular distance) for a class of Heegaard splittings (circular Heegaard splittings) of knot complements in the 3-sphere. In particular, we show that Hartshorn's result extends to this setting; that is, if the knot's complement in the 3-sphere contains an incompressible surface of genus g, then the circular distance of any circular Heegaard splitting of that complement is bounded by 2g. We also state results for uniqueness of minimal genus Seifert surfaces and for circular thin position.

2.5 Number Theory

Elena Fuchs
Title: TBA
Abstract:
TBA

2.6 Optimization

William Wright
Title: An Eigenvalue Optimization Method for Phase Retrieval
Abstract:

Phase retrieval is the process of recovering the phase of an unknown signal using only the magnitudes of some signal observations. Some common applications are X-ray crystallography, electron microscopy, speech processing, and astronomical imaging. A wide variety of methods exist for retrieving phase, yet most do not allow for much noise in the observations. A phase retrieval method was recently developed [Friedlander, 2016] which handles noise, leading to an eigenvalue optimization problem. This underlying eigenvalue problem has a unique structure which we exploit using modern eigenvalue methods to increase the efficiency of the phase retrieval process.

2.7 Computational Mathematics

Thomas Strohmer
Title: Mathematics of Data Science
Abstract:

I will talk about some recent research my collaborators and I have conducted in the field of data science. Topics include blind deconvolution, convex and nonconvex optimization, data clustering, and deep learning.

2.8 Machine Learning

Kirill Paramonov
Title: TBA
Abstract:

TBA

2.9 Mathematical Biology

Robert Guy
Title: TBA
Abstract:

TBA

2.10 Combinatorics

Chaim Even Zohar
Title: Patterns in Random Permutations
Abstract:

Every k entries in a permutation of order n can have one of $k!$ different relative orders, called *patterns*. How many times does each pattern occur in a large random permutation? We analyze the distribution of pattern densities, using representations of the symmetric group.