# 11th Annual Davis Math Conference Schedule and Abstracts

Organizing Committee: Brittany Leathers and Black Jiang

Thursday, January 28, 2021

# $\underline{\mathbf{Schedule}}$

Mathematical Biology	9:30 AM - 9:55 AM	Rishidev Chaudhuri
Mathematical Biology	10:00 AM - 10:25 AM	Leighton Izu
Coffee Break		
Analysis	11:00 AM - 11:25 AM	Kevin O'Neill
Topology	11:30 AM - 11:55 AM	Roger Casals
Lunch Break		
Atmospheric Dynamics	1:30 PM- 1:55 PM	Terry Nathan
Reinforcement Learning	2:00 PM - 2:25 PM	Xin Liu
Coffee Break		
Combinatorics	3:00 PM - 3:25 PM	Anastasia Chavez
Coffee Break		
Algebraic Geometry and Combinatorics	4:00 PM-4:25 PM	Eugene Gorsky

# **Titles and Abstracts**

#### **1** Rishidev Chaudhuri - Mathematical Biology

<u>Title:</u> Why are brains so noisy?

<u>Abstract:</u> Noise is ubiquitous in neural computation but it is unclear whether this "noise" plays an important functional role, is averaged away, or reflects the encoding of unknown variables. In this talk I will propose that noisy fluctuations might allow the brain to identify and remove redundant connections in a neural network, using a simple noise-driven learning rule. Drawing on tools from noisy dynamical systems and the theory of graph sparsification, I will prove that this rule has excellent performance. For a subset of linear and rectified-linear networks, this rule provably preserves the spectrum of the original matrix and hence preserves network dynamics even when the fraction of removed synapses asymptotically approaches 1. This is joint work with Eli Moore.

# 2 Leighton Izu - Mathematical Biology

#### <u>Title:</u> Understanding How Complex Systems Work

<u>Abstract:</u> Understanding biological systems is challenging because they comprise myriad parts and these parts need to be coordinated to achieve some functional output or to keep the system in a particular state. The central tenet of the omics revolution (genomics, proteomics, phenomics, etc.) is that knowledge of the interactions of component parts is fundamental to understanding biological systems. The *Functional Connectome* we developed determines the pattern of coordination between components in datasets. The Functional Connectome is based on the singular value decomposition (SVD) of the data matrix but goes further by exploiting the natural partitioning that occur in many datasets. I'll show how the Functional Connectome is used to analyze wines and patients with heart failure.

### **3** Kevin O'Neill - Analysis

## <u>Title:</u> Can you Find a $C^m$ Function...?

<u>Abstract:</u> Given a compact set  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  and a function  $f : E \to \mathbb{R}$ , how can we tell if there exists  $F \in C^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that F(x) = f(x) for all  $x \in E$ ? This problem was posed by Whitney nearly a century ago, but recent research has solved this and related problems. This talk will focus on research in this area done at UC Davis, as well as connections with other fields, such as algebra, algebraic geometry, and data science.

#### 4 Roger Casals - Topology

#### <u>Title:</u> An Invitation to Legendrian Knots

Abstract: In this short talk, I will discuss Legendrian knots and their applications. First, the necessary

definitions and historical motivation will be provided. Then I will present some of the recent developments in this area of topology, and talk about a selection of current research problems.

# 5 Terry Nathan- Atmospheric Dynamics

<u>Title:</u>

<u>Abstract:</u> [TBA]

# 6 Xin Liu - Reinforcement Learning

<u>Title:</u> Reinforcement Learning: Algorithm Development and Applications

<u>Abstract:</u> [TBA]

# 7 Anastasia Chavez - Combinatorics

#### <u>Title:</u> Matroids, Poistroids, and Combinatorial Characterizations

<u>Abstract:</u> Matroids are a fundamental combinatorial object that has connections to many areas of mathematics: algebraic geometry, cluster algebra, coding theory, polytopes, physics ... just to name a few. We will explore definitions, examples, and a few results so that you too can begin spotting the matroids hiding among us.

# 8 Eugene Gorsky - Algebraic Geometry & Combinatorics

<u>Title:</u> <u>Braid Varieties</u>

<u>Abstract:</u> I will define braid varieties, a class of affine algebraic varieties associated to positive braids, and describe some of their properties. This is a joint work with Roger Casals, Mikhail Gorsky and Jose Simental Rodriguez.