Mathematícal Research at Notre Dame



Speaker: David Galvin

University of Notre Dame

Friday, October 8, 2010 4:30 pm 231 Hayes-Healy Hall

Title: Unimodality, log-concavity and the real roots property

Abstract:

In combinatorial applications, one often encounters families of sequences. For example, for each n, we have the sequence $\{S(n,k)\}$ counting the number of equivalence relations on a set of size n with k classes, and for each graph G we have the sequence $\{m(G,k)\}$ counting the number of matchings of size k in G. It is of interest to be able to identify global properties satisfied by all sequences in a given family. I'll introduce three important global properties that a sequence might have (unimodality, log-concavity, and real roots), discuss the connections between them, and present a few results and open problems.

Speaker: Brian Hall

University of Notre Dame

Friday, October 8, 2010 5:00 pm 231 Hayes-Healy Hall

Title: Complex and geometric methods in mathematical physics

Abstract:

Abstract: Classical mechanics for a particle in R^3 is best described in the phase space R^6 , consisting of pairs (x,p) with x representing the particles position and p representing its momentum. Quantum mechanics for a particle in R^3 , by contrast, is typically described by a "wavefunction that is a function on R^3 a function of the position variables only. For comparison to classical mechanics, it is useful to reformulate quantum mechanics in terms of a wavefunction on the phase space. This phase-space wavefunction, however, cannot be an arbitrary function on R^6 , for this would violate the uncertainty principle. The solution is to take a wavefunction that is a holomorphic function on $R^6 = C^3$. I will describe how this holomorphic function is constructed and discuss generalizations to more geometrically interesting situations, such as a particle moving in a (compact or noncompact) symmetric space.

There will be pizza provided by the department following the lectures.