The First International Summer School on Numerical Linear Algebra

July 17 - August 5, 2006

South China Normal University, Guangzhou The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Program and Abstracts





Objectives

Numerical Linear Algebra arises in many areas of scientific computing and engineering applications and it forms the basis and the core of modern numerical analysis. To attract attention and cultivate interest of young scientists, the "International Summer School on Numerical Linear Algebra" is organized between July 17 - August 5, 2006 at Guangzhou and Hong Kong. The main topics of this summer school include the classical subjects of numerical linear algebra and its modern applications in science and technology.

Organizing Committee

Zhaojun Bai (University of California at Davis, USA) Zhong-Zhi Bai (Chinese Academy of Sciences, BEIJING) Raymond H. Chan (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG) Yong-Zhong Song (Nanjing Normal University, NANJING) Yi-Min Wei (Fudan University, SHANGHAI)

Local Organizing Committee

Raymond H. Chan (Co-Chair, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG) Wai-Ki Ching (The University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG) Wen Li (Co-Chair, South China Normal University, GUANGZHOU) Wen-Huai Shen (Co-Chair, South China Normal University, GUANGZHOU) Wei-Wei Sun (City University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG)

Advisory Board

Zhi-Ming Chen (Chinese Academy of Sciences, BEIJING)Tian-Gang Lei (National Natural Science Foundation of China, BEIJING)Zhong-Ci Shi (Chinese Academy of Sciences, BEIJING)Zhou-Ping Xin (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG)Shing-Tung Yau (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG)

Sponsors

- Department of Mathematics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- Institute of Mathematical Sciences, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- South China Normal University
- Institute of Computational Mathematics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- The National Basic Research Program (No. 2005CB321700), National Natural Science Foundation of China
- Office of Academic Links (China), The Chinese University of Hong Kong

List of Invited Speakers and Participants

- 1. Professor Tony F. Chan (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)
- 2. Professor Esmond G. Ng (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, USA)
- 3. Professor Zheng-Jian Bai (Xiamen University, China)
- 4. Professor Zhong-Zhi Bai (Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing)
- 5. Professor Raymond H.F. Chan (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
- 6. Professor Wai-Ki Ching (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
- 7. Professor Hua Dai (Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing)
- 8. Professor Wei-Guo Gao (Fudan University, Shanghai)
- 9. Professor Daniel W.C. Ho (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
- 10. Professor Yue-Kuen Kwok (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)
- 11. Professor Leong Kwan Li (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
- 12. Professor Wen Li (South China Normal University, Guangzhou)
- 13. Professor Li-Zhi Liao (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
- 14. Professor Michael K.P. Ng (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
- 15. Professor Xingping Sun (Missouri State University, USA)
- 16. Professor Yi-Min Wei (Fudan University, Shanghai)
- 17. Professor S.P. Yung (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

List of Participants 學生名單

序号	申请人姓名	性别	单位	电子邮箱
1	Bibhas Adhikari	男	Indian Institute of Technology	bibhas@iitg.ernet.in
2	顾晓娟	女	北京大学数学科学学院	guxiaojuan@gmail.com
3	李铁香	女	北京大学数学科学学院	feco@math.pku.edu.cn
4	鲍亮	男	复旦大学数学系	021018035@fudan.edu.cn
5	康文华	男	复旦大学数学系	kangwenhua@fudan.edu.cn
6	向华	男	复旦大学数学系	031018015@ fudan.edu.cn
7	简龙升	男	国立清华大学数学系	d947207@oz.nthu.edu.tw
8	蒋俊岳	男	国立清华大学数学系	d907201@oz.nthu.edu.tw
9	左宪禹	男	河南师范大学数学与信息科学学院	xyz627@2911.net
10	彭娟	女	湖南大学数学与计量经济学院	pengjuanhn@yahoo.com.cn
11	雷渊	男	湖南大学数学与计量经济学院	e_ylei@yahoo.com.cn
12	王明辉	男	华东师范大学数学系	wangmh2000@eyou.com
13	潘建瑜	男	华东师范大学数学系	jypan@math.ecnu.edu.cn
14	刘波	男	华南理工大学计算机学院	csbliu@yahoo.com.cn
15	陈小山	男	华南师范大学数学科学学院	cxs333@21cn.com
16	彭小飞	女	华南师范大学数学科学学院	pxf6628@163.com
17	詹涌强	男	暨南大学数学系	zhangyongq@126.com
18	吴钢	男	江苏省徐州师范大学数学系	gangwu76@yahoo.com.cn
19	宋伦继	男	兰州大学数学与统计学院	song@lzu.edu.cn
20	贾星星	女	兰州大学数学与统计学院	jxx202@21cn.com
21	刘皞	男	南京航空航天大学理学院	nuaaliuhao@163.com
22	魏莹	女	南京航空航天大学理学院	weifying@yahoo.com.cn
23	许丽	女	清华大学数学系	li-xu03@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn
24	段聪颖	女	清华大学数学系	duancy04@mails.thu.edu.cn
25	王墀锡	男	汕头大学	g_cxwang@stu.edu.cn
26	刘巧华	女	上海大学数学系	qhliu@staff.shu.edu.cn
27	张乃敏	男	温州大学数学与信息科学学院	naiminzhang@yahoo.com.cn
28	牛强	男	厦门大学数学科学学院	kangniu@gmail.com
29	孟国艳	女	沂州师范学院计算机系	mgy1226@hotmai.com
30	杨昌波	男	云南大学数学与统计学院数学系	cbyang@mail.ynu.edu.cn
31	朱国庆	男	郑州大学	zhuguoqing7143@163.com

序号	申请人姓名	性别	单位	电子邮箱
32	郭晓霞	女	中国海洋大学	guoxiaoxia@ouc.edu.cn
33	陈超贤	女	中国海洋大学	chenchaoxiansun@hotmail.com
34	赵永华	男	中国科学院超级计算中心	yhzhao@sccas.cn
35	董君良	男	中科院计算数学研究所	dongjl@lsec.cc.ac.cn
36	高永华	男	中科院计算数学研究所	gaoyh@lsec.cc.ac.cn
37	张黎	男	中科院研究生院数学系 202 班	zhangli@lsec.cc.ac.cn
38	安聪沛	男	中南大学数学科学与计算技术学院	andbach@163.com
39	喻高航	男	中山大学数学与计算科学学院	maghyu@163.com
40	何睿	男	浙江大学数学系	zjgdream@yahoo.com.cn
41	董李娜	女	广州华南师范大学数学科学学院	dln3515@tom.com
42	陈艳美	女	广州华南师范大学数学科学学院	chch1980@163.com
43	林理菁	女	复旦大学数学系	042018028@fudan.edu.cn
44	张弦	男	复旦大学数学系	0018123@fudan.edu.cn
45	王丽	女	南京师范大学数学与计算机科学学院	wangli1@njnu.edu.cn
46	孙丽英	女	广东教育学院数学系	sly@gdei.edu.cn
47	董艺秋	女	北京大学数学科学学院	dyiqiu@math.pku.edu.cn
48	郑兵	男	兰州大学数学与统计学院	bzheng@lzu.edu.cn
49	熊志平	男	兰州大学数学与统计学院	zheng_bing2001@yahoo.com
50	林依勤	男	中山大学数学与计算科学学院	linyiqin@mail.sysu.edu.cn
51	张淑芹	女	香港大学数学系	sqzhang@hkusua.hku.hk
52	黄玉梅	女	香港浸会大学	ymhuang@math.hkbu.edu.hk
53	蔡剑锋	男	香港中文大学数学系	jfcai@math.cuhk.edu.hk
54	王泽玺	男	香港中文大学数学系	zxwang@math.cuhk.edu.hk
55	郑基赐	男	香港中文大学数学系	dktcheng@math.cuhk.edu.hk
56	陈浩辉	男	香港中文大学数学系	haste@cuhk.edu.hk
57	林天然	男	香港中文大学数学系	s027279@mailserv.cuhk.edu.hk
58	陈子龙	男	香港大学数学系	tlchan104@yahoo.com.hk
59	刁怀安	男	香港城市大学数学系	hadiao@gamil.com
60	王伟	男	澳门大学数学系	wwang_00@yahoo.com

Program-at-a-Glance

Date & Time	31 July (Mon)	1 August (Tue)	2 August (Wed)	3 August (Thu)	4 August (Fri)			
Venue		LT	2, Lady Shaw Building					
8:50 - 09:00	Opening Ceremony							
9:00 - 10:30	Course by T	Cony Chan	Course by Esmond Ng					
10:30 - 11:00			BREAK					
11:00 - 12:30	:00 – 12:30 Course by Tony Chan Course by Esmond N		l Ng					
12:30 - 2:00			LUNCH					
2:00 - 3:00	Wai-Ki Ching	Xingping Sun		Zhengjian Bai	S.P. Yung			
3:00 - 3:15	BRE	AK	Short course at High	BREAK				
3:15 - 4:15	Michael Ng	Daniel Ho	Performance Cluster Computing	Yi-Min Wei	Leong-Kwan Li			
4:15 - 4:30	BRE	AK	Center at HKBU	BR	EAK			
4:30 - 5:30	Yue-Kuen Kwok	Panel Meeting		Raymond Chan	Li-Zhi Liao			
6:30 - 8:00		Conference Banquet						

Conference Schedule

July 31, 2006 (Monday)

08:30am	Registration at Rm. 101, Lady Shaw Building (Tel: 2609 8608)
08:50 – 09:00am	Opening Speech by Professor Kenneth Young, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, CUHK
09:00 – 10:30am	Tony Chan (University of California, Los Angeles) Computational Algebraic Problems from Variational PDE Image Processing
10:30 – 11:00am	Break
11:00 – 12:30pm	Tony Chan (University of California, Los Angeles) Computational Algebraic Problems from Variational PDE Image Processing
12:30 – 2:00pm	Lunch
2:00 – 3:00pm	Wai Ki Ching (The University of Hong Kong) Iterative Methods for Queueing Systems and Markov Chains
3:00 – 3:15pm	Break
3:15 – 4:15pm	Michael Kwok-Po Ng (Hong Kong Baptist University) Structured Matrix Computations and Applications
4:15 – 4:30pm	Break
4:30 – 5:30pm	Yue-Kuen Kwok (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology) Fundamental Theorem of Asset Pricing and Separating Hyperplane Theorem

August 1, 2006 (Tuesday)

09:00 – 10:30am	Tony Chan (University of California, Los Angeles) Computational Algebraic Problems from Variational PDE Image Processing
10:30 – 11:00am	Break
11:00 – 12:30pm	Tony Chan (University of California, Los Angeles) Computational Algebraic Problems from Variational PDE Image Processing
12:30 – 2:00pm	Lunch
2:00 – 3:00pm	Xingping Sun (Missouri State University) Radial Basis Function Approximation and Applications
3:00 – 3:15pm	Break
3:15 – 4:15pm	Daniel W.C. Ho (City University of Hong Kong) Recent Development of Modern Control Theory and Its Application
4:15 – 4:30pm	Break
4:30 – 5:30pm	Panel Discussion Panelists: Tony Chan and Esmond Ng Moderator: Raymond Chan New Challenges in Numerical Linear Algebra
6:30 – 8:30pm	Conference Banquet at John Fulton Building

August 2, 2006 (Wednesday)

09:00 – 10:30am	Esmond Ng (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory) Sparse Matrix Computation
10:30 – 11:00am	Break
11:00 – 12:30pm	Esmond Ng (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory) Sparse Matrix Computation
12:30 – 2:00pm	Lunch
2:00pm	Bus leaves at John Fulton Building (Building H29 on P.19) for Hong Kong Baptist University
2:30 – 5:30pm	Short course at High Performance Cluster Computing Center at Scientific Computing Laboratory, SCT713, Cha Chi Ming Science Tower Hong Kong Baptist University

August 3, 2006 (Thursday)

09:00 – 10:30am	Esmond Ng (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory) Sparse Matrix Computation
10:30 – 11:00am	Break
11:00 – 12:30p,	Esmond Ng (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory) Sparse Matrix Computation
12:30 – 2:00pm	Lunch
2:00 – 3:00pm	Zheng-Jian Bai (Xiamen University) Optimization Approaches for Inverse Quadratic Eigenvalue Problems
3:00 – 3:15pm	Break
3:15 – 4:15pm	Yi-Min Wei (Fudan University) On Mixed and Componentwise Condition Numbers for Moore-Penrose Inverse and Linear Least Squares Problems
4:15 – 4:30pm	Break
4:30 – 5:30pm	Raymond Hon-Fu Chan (The Chinese University of Hong Kong) A Unified Tight Frame Approach for Missing Data Recovery in Images

August 4, 2006 (Friday)

09:00 – 10:30am	Esmond Ng (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory) Sparse Matrix Computation
10:30 – 11:00am	Break
11:00 – 12:30pm	Esmond Ng (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory) Sparse Matrix Computation
12:30 – 2:00pm	Lunch
2:00 – 3:00pm	S.P. Yung (The University of Hong Kong) 3D Tracking of Neural Axons
3:00 – 3:15pm	Break
3:15 – 4:15pm	Leong-Kwan Li (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University) Introduction to Recurrent Neural Networks and Learning Algorithms
4:15 – 4:30pm	Break
4:30 – 5:30pm	Li-Zhi Liao (Hong Kong Baptist University) Continuous Methods for Numerical Linear Algebra Problems

Local Information

Direction between Summer School Hostel and Venues

Male dormitory located at Chih Hsang Hall (知行樓) N5 Female dormitory located at Daisy Li Hall (紫霞樓) N9



Location of the Department

The Department of Mathematics is located at the Rm. 220, Lady Shaw Building (H24) in the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

"The Lady Shaw Building" in Chinese

New Asia Student Hostel \leftrightarrow Lady Shaw Building

- 1. On foot (~10 minutes) or
- 2. by School Shuttle Bus (HK\$1 from June to August; HK\$5 on Sunday and public holidays).

Fax, Internet and Emergency

Fax service is available at the General Office of Mathematics Department at Room 220, Lady Shaw Building. Fax number is (852) 2603-5154 and phone number is (852) 2609-7988 or 2609-7989. Urgent emails can be directed to dept@math.cuhk.edu.hk.

Computer services are provided in Room 222, Lady Shaw Building. Summer School participants are welcome to use the facilities there. For enquires, please ask the Computer Officer, Mr. Clayton Shiu, at Room 236, Lady Shaw Building. Please use the account name *nla2006* and password *go2cuhk*.

Pease contact local responders below in emergency: Cai Jianfeng (蔡劍鋒) : 6443-6518 Wang Zexi (王澤璽) : 6578-0858

Canteens and Restaurants

There are over 10 eating places on campus. The two nearest ones are the canteen in the Choh-Ming Li Building (李卓敏基本醫學大樓)(H11) and the restaurant complex in Benjamin Franklin Centre (范克廉樓)(H1). Please refer to the campus map for their locations.

Canteens	Business hours
Canteen in Choh-Ming Li Building (H11)	07:45 - 18:00, Monday to Saturday
Benjamin Franklin Centre Staff Canteen (H1)	11:00 - 15:00 and 17:00 - 21:00, Monday to Sunday
Benjamin Franklin Centre Coffee Corner (H1)	07:30 - 19:30, Monday to Saturday
Benjamin Franklin Centre Student Canteen (H1)	07:00 - 21:00, Monday to Friday and Sunday
Benjamin Franklin Centre Fast Food Shop (H1)	07:30 - 21:00, Monday to Saturday
New Asia College Staff Restaurant in Staff Student Centre (樂群館) (N4)	11:00 - 14:30, Monday to Friday
New Asia College Student Canteen in Staff Student Centre (N4)	08:00 - 21:00, Monday to Saturday; 11:00 - 21:00, Sunday & public holidays
Chung Chi College Staff Restaurant in Staff Club (聯誼會) (C10)	13:30 - 14:30, 18:00 - 21:30, Monday to Friday; 11:30 - 14:30, 18:00 - 21:30, Saturday & Sunday
Chung Chi College Student Canteen in Chung Chi Tang (眾志堂) (C12)	07:30 - 20:30, Monday to Sunday

Other Facilities

Bank, supermarket, book store, barber shop and souvenir counter are located at John Fulton Centre (富爾敦樓)(H29). Please refer to the campus map.

Facilities	Floor	Business hours
Hang Seng Bank	1st	09:00 - 17:00, Monday to Friday; 09:00 - 13:00, Saturday
Park'n Shop Supermarket	Ground	08:00 - 21:00, Monday to Sunday
University Book Store	Ground	09:00 - 19:00, Monday to Friday; 09:00 - 13:30, Saturday
Barber Shop and Beauty Parlour	Ground	10:00 - 20:00, Monday to Saturday
Souvenir Counter	Ground	09:00 - 17:00, Monday to Friday; 09:00 - 12:40, Saturday

Campus Transportation

Passengers of the University shuttle buses haven required to tender bus fare on the following days:

- All days in June, July, and August (except course selection and registration days)
- (I) Monday to Saturday (except public holidays)
- (a) use \$1 bus coupons for their bus ride; or
- (b) pay a fee of \$1 when boarding a bus.

Such coupons come in booklets of 10 at a discounted price of \$9 and may be purchased (during office hours) from the University Souvenir Counter at John Fulton Centre and Transport Unit and Security Unit (24-hour).

Lady Shaw Building \leftrightarrow KCR University Station

- 1. On foot (~18 minutes) or
- 2. by School Shuttle Bus (HK\$1 from June to August; HK\$5 on Sunday and public holidays). The second campus bus stop is right in front of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall (Building H9 in the middle part of the campus map). The Lady Shaw Building (Building H24 on the campus map) is only one-minute walk south of the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall.

Local Transportation

It is convenient and efficient to go downtown by Kowloon-Canton Railway (KCR) (九廣鐵路列車) (train) and Mass Transit Railway (MTR) (地下鐵路(地鐵)列車) (subway).



Kowloon-Canton Railway (KCR) (九廣鐵路列車)



Time-table for "Shuttle Bus" service from Monday to Saturday

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* 不在星期六行走 Not run on Saturday.



Campus Map of The Chinese University of Hong Kong

住宿: 香港中文大學新亞書院學生宿舍

(男生宿舍:知行樓 & 女生宿舍:紫霞樓)

設備

- (一) 宿舍寢室爲雙人及三人冷氣房,內設單人床連床單枕頭、衣櫥、書桌及書架等,亦 有電話插頭,但須自備電話。
- (二) 本院餐廳在宿舍附近之樂群館,供應中西食品,團體可直接與餐廳管理人洽辦。查 詢電話:2603-7432
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- (十七) 本辦法經本院院務委員會通過施行, 修改時同。

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Title & Abstracts

Optimization Approaches for Inverse Quadratic Eigenvalue Problems

Zheng-Jian BAI

School of Mathematical Sciences Xiamen University Xiamen 361005, China Email: zjbai@xmu.edu.cn

Abstract : The inverse quadratic eigenvalue problem (IQEP) arises in the field of structural mechanics and vibrating structure. It aims to find three matrices, known as the mass, the damping, and the stiffness matrices, respectively such that they satisfy the measured data and preserve the exploitable structural properties such as symmetry, definiteness, sparsity and bandedness, etc., of the original model. The difficulty of this problem lies in the fact that in applications the mass, damping, and stiffness matrices should satisfy the requirement(s) of definiteness and/or bandedness.

In this talk, we first consider the IQEP where the mass matrix should be positive definite, the damping matrix symmetric, and the stiffness matrix positive semidefinite. Based on an equivalent dual optimization version of the IQEP, we present a quadratically convergent Newton-type method. Our numerical experiments confirm the high efficiency of the proposed method.

Next, we discuss the inverse problem for a discrete damped mass-spring system where the mass, damping, and stiffness matrices are all symmetric and tridiagonal. It is shown that the model can be constructed from two real eigenvalues and three real eigenvectors or a complex conjugate eigenpair and a real eigenvector. However, for large model order, the construction from these data may be sensitive to perturbations. To reduce the sensitivity, we fit an least-squares optimization problem to the overdetermined noised data. In addition, the physical realizability of the required model is obtained by solving a positivity-constrained least-squares optimization problem to the overdetermined corrupted eigendata.

A Unified Tight Frame Approach for Missing Data Recovery in Images

Raymond H.F. CHAN

Department of Mathematics The Chinese University of Hong Kong Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong Email: rchan@math.cuhk.edu.hk

Abstract : In many practical problems in image processing, such as inpainting, noise removal and super-resolution image reconstruction, the observed data sets are often incomplete in the sense that features of interest in the image are missing partially or corrupted by noise. The recovery of missing data from incomplete data is an essential part of any image processing procedures whether the final image is utilized for visual interpretation or for automatic analysis. In this talk, we will discuss our new iterative algorithm for image recovery for missing data which is based on spline tight framelets. We consider in particular two main applications, namely impulse noise removal and super-resolution image reconstruction

Computational Algebraic Problems from Variational PDE Image Processing

Tony CHAN

Department of Mathematics University of California, Los Angeles Box 951555, Los Angeles, CA 90095 Email: TonyC@college.ucla.edu

Abstract : Variational PDE models have emerged over the last decade as very effective for image processing. They posses desirable properties such as preserving edge sharpness, good control of geometric features of objects, and a deep mathematical foundation. At the same time, they also present significant computational challenges as such models are highly nonlinear, possibly locally singular/degenerate, in addition to the usual spatial stiffness of PDE problems. In my talks, I'll review some of these issues, as well as some approaches that have been proposed by us and others to deal with them. The techniques include direct optimization algorithms, primal-dual methods, and multigrid methods.

Iterative Methods for Queueing Systems and Markov Chains

Wai Ki CHING

Department of Mathematics The University of Hong Kong Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong Email: wkc@maths.hku.hk

Abstract : Markovian queueing systems are widely used in the modeling of telecommunication systems, manufacturing systems, inventory systems and many other practical systems. Very often, in the system performance analysis, one faces the problem of solving the system steady-state probability distribution of a large number of states. Fast numerical algorithms based on Preconditioned Conjugate Gradient (PCG) method will be presented to solve the problem. Other efficient iterative methods for solving Markov chains will also be discussed.

Recent Development of Modern Control Theory and Its Application

Daniel W.C. HO

Department of Mathematics City University of Hong Kong 83 Tat Chee Avenue Kowloon Tong Hong Kong Email: madaniel@cityu.edu.hk

Abstract : There has been a growing interest of application of control theory in networks, circuits, economics, mechanical systems in the last twenty years. Recent development of control and system theory will be briefly reviewed in this talk. Some examples on control and estimator designs of nonlinear descriptor system will be presented. Its applications to sensor fault diagnosis will be illustrated. The latest results on robust stability of singular system with nonlinear perturbation will be discussed. Some other interesting computational results on controlling stochastic systems will also be presented. All the above work are strongly related to the application of numerical linear algebra.

Fundamental Theorem of Asset Pricing and Separating Hyperplane Theorem

Yue-Kuen KWOK

Department of Mathematics Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Clear Water Bay, Hong Kong, China Email: maykwok@ust.hk

Abstract : An arbitrage opportunity in the financial market is defined as a self-financing trading strategy requiring no initial investment, having no probability of negative value at expiration, and yet having some possibility of a positive terminal payoff. In a frictionless and efficient financial market, there should be no arbitrage opportunity. The "no-arbitrage" principle is a cornerstone in asset pricing theory. This presentation illustrates how to apply the Separating Hyperplane Theorem and other results in Linear Algebra Theory to establish the Fundamental Theorem of Asset Pricing. The Asset Pricing Theorem states that the absence of arbitrage opportunity is equivalent to the existence of a risk neutral measure where the price of a contingent claim is given by the expectation of the terminal payoff of the contingent claim under a risk neutral measure. The risk neutral measure is related to the state prices but not related to the actual probability of occurrence of various states in the financial market.

Introduction to Recurrent Neural Networks and Learning Algorithms

Leong-Kwan LI

Department of Applied Mathematics The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong Email: malblkli@polyu.edu.hk

Abstract : In this talk, we introduce the mathematical model for leaky integrator recurrent neural networks. For a given trajectory, we may use a recurrent neural network dynamic to approximate the trajectory. Learning is a process for which we adjust the neural parameters so that the network output comes close to the trajectory. This process of modifying parameters is called "learning". Williams and Zipser (1989) derived the learning algorithms for trajectories of a discrete-time recurrent neural network but the question of the capability of the recurrent network is still unknown. Then, we consider a learning algorithm for discrete-time recurrent neural networks as a nonlinear numerical optimization problem. We shall also discuss the relations between least square errors and the network sizes. We also compare our results with linear time series models.

Continuous Methods for Numerical Linear Algebra Problems

Li-Zhi LIAO

Department of Mathematics Hong Kong Baptist University 224 Waterloo Road Kowloon, Hong Kong Email: liliao@hkbu.edu.hk

Abstract : In this talk, I will start with the introduction of continuous methods for symmetric eigenvalue problems. The attractiveness as well as challenges will be discussed. Then, other areas of numerical linear algebra problems, such as least squares problems and matrix decompositions, will be also addressed.

Sparse Matrix Computation

Esmond Ng

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory One Cyclotron Road Mail Stop 50F Berkeley, CA 94720 Email: EGNg@lbl.gov

Abstract : Sparse matrices arise frequently in scientific and engineering applications. Most of them are in the form of systems of linear equations, which tend to be large and sparse. This tutorial will provide an overview of state-of-the-art algorithms for such large sparse linear systems. Opportunities for further research will also be discussed.

Structured Matrix Computations and Applications

Michael Kwok-Po NG

Department of Mathematics Hong Kong Baptist University 224 Waterloo Road Kowloon, Hong Kong Email: mng@math.hkbu.edu.hk

Abstract : In this talk, I will review and discuss structured matrix computations and applications.

Radial Basis Function Approximation and Applications

Xingping SUN

Department of Mathematics Missouri State University Springfield, MO 65804, USA Email: sun@math.smsu.edu

Abstract : Radial Basis Functions (RBF) have recently found many applications in a diverse areas of mathematics and engineering, including image processing, machine learning, Monte Carlo methods, neural networks, and numerical solutions of PDE. RBF provide an efficient tool for dealing with scattered data in higher dimensional Spaces. In this talk, we will survey some recent results on RBF approximation and interpolation. We will emphasize the interactions of RBF methods with Numerical Linear Algebra.

On Mixed and Componentwise Condition Numbers for Moore-Penrose Inverse and Linear Least Squares Problems

Yi-Min WEI

School of Mathematical Sciences Fudan University Shanghai, 200433, P.R. China

Key Laboratory of Mathematics for Nonlinear Sciences (Fudan University) Ministry of Education, Shanghai, 200433, P.R. of China Email: ymwei@fudan.edu.cn

Abstract : Classical condition numbers are normwise: they measure the size of both input perturbations and output errors using some norms. To take into account the relative of each data component, and, in particular, a possible data sparseness, componentwise condition numbers have been increasingly considered. These are mostly of two kinds: mixed and componentwise. In this talk, we give explicit expressions, computable from the data, for the mixed and componentwise condition numbers for the computation of the Moore-Penrose inverse as well as for the computation of solutions and residues of linear least squares problems. In both cases the data matrices have full column (row) rank.

Keywords: linear least squares, condition numbers AMS subject classi⁻ cations(1991): 15A18, 65F20, 65F25, 65F50.

3D Tracking of Neural Axons

S.P. YUNG

Department of Mathematics The University of Hong Kong Pokfulam Road Hong Kong Email: spyung@hku.hk

Abstract : Under an electronic microscope, axons of neural nerves are packed together and fairly hard to trace their 3D structures. In practice, these neural axons are cut into consecutive slices and we attempt to identify which axon from which via these cross-section slices. In this talk, an active contour method (snake method) is used to identify individual axons in each slice and then reconstruct the 3D structure of the whole pack of axons. These active contours come from minimizing some functionals and eventually we need to solve a partial differential equation whose discretization becomes a system of linear equations. A repulsive forcing term is added to assist the tracking.

Experiencing Cluster Computing

High Performance Cluster Computing Centre (Supported by Dell and Intel) Faculty of Science, Hong Kong Baptist University

Abstract : Using PC cluster in replacing supercomputer for high performance computing is becoming more common in the society. This course will provide a basic understanding about different kinds of PC clusters and their applications.

With the background of setting up PC clusters for computational needs in Science Faculty, HKBU, we will illustrate by examples a variety of research areas which cluster computing was used and the potentials that PC clusters can help in teaching and learning.