符号计算天元数学专题讲习班



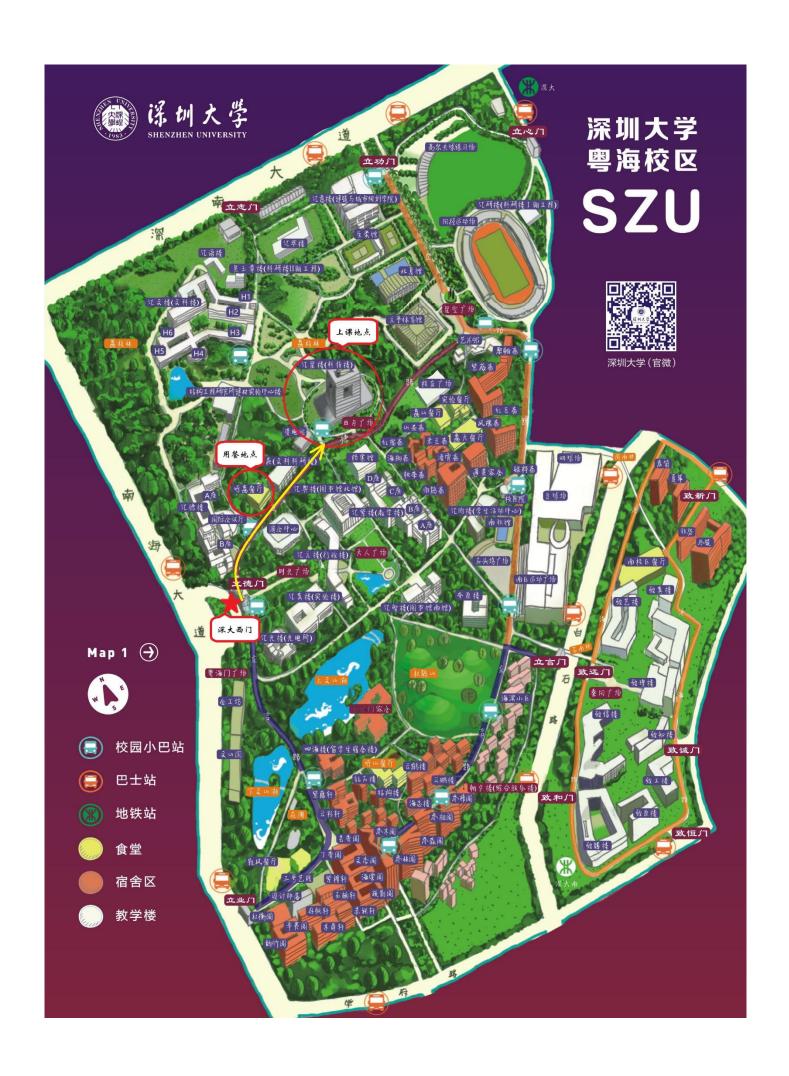
主办单位:

深圳大学数学科学学院

协办单位:

北京航空航天大学数学科学学院 中国科学院数学机械化重点实验室 中国数学会计算机数学专业委员会

2025年1月5-12日 中国・深圳



学科简介

与数值计算相对应,符号计算考虑如何在计算机上表示和处理符号数学对象以及如何进行这些符号对象之间的精确运算和形式推导。它的主要分支包括计算机代数与分析、几何计算、自动推理与编程等。符号计算软件已成为解决各种科学与工程问题的有力工具。符号计算与自动推理和吴文俊院士开创并倡导的数学机械化密切相关,而作为相近学科它们又各具特色、侧重不一。符号计算强调构造性理论的建立与发展、有效算法的设计与实施、软件系统的研制与开发,以及它们在科学工程中的应用。

主要目标

符号计算专题讲习班的目的是让新学员了解这一数学与计算机科学的交叉学科,学习其基本概念、思想、方法和软件,帮助青年教师和学者掌握各种先进的理论、算法和技巧,促进不同领域科研人员之间的学术交流与合作。与此同时,讲习班将向新学员说明符号计算对现代科研与教学的意义、作用和潜力,鼓励优秀研究生和青年学者加入符号计算及其相关领域特别是数学机械化的研究行列,为发展壮大我国在该领域中的学术队伍,促进符号计算与相关领域的交叉融合,提高我国的科研水平和学术地位而共同努力。

学员对象

有意学习符号计算、数学机械化、计算代数几何的(数学和计算机科学系的)高年级本科生、研究生、青年教师和科研人员,符号计算与数学机械化方向的在读研究生和博士后,从事符号计算与数学机械化研究和教学的专业人员,以及使用符号计算方法和软件的工程技术人员。

学术程序

本次第七期符号计算专题讲习班将设置两门基础短课程,主要向学员介绍符号计算的若干基本概念、技巧和方法;四门专题短课程,主要向学员介绍符号计算在其他方向的应用与交叉研究。同时,多位国内著名专家学者将作前沿学术报告,报告符号计算及相关领域的重要科研成果和最新进展。

活动资助

国家自然科学基金委员会数学天元基金 深圳大学数学科学学院

讲习班主席

王东明 北京航空航天大学/法国国家科学研究中心

学术委员会

高小山 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

王东明 北京航空航天大学/法国国家科学研究中心

夏壁灿 北京大学

支丽红 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院(主席)

组织委员会

程进三 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

黄 博 北京航空航天大学

孝 楠 深圳大学

汤建良 深圳大学

历期讲习班

第一期: 2004年7月13-22日, 中国黄山

第二期: 2006 年 7 月 15-22 日, 中国北京

第三期: 2009年8月10-16日, 中国成都

第四期: 2015年8月3-9日, 中国北京

第五期: 2017年7月16-22日, 中国南宁

第六期: 2019 年 7 月 21-27 日, 中国重庆

第七期: 2025年1月5-12日, 中国深圳

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讲习班网站

http://www.mmrc.iss.ac.cn/tssc2025/home.html

日程安排

(课程和报告顺序可能根据实际情况调整)

2025 & 1 & 5 - 20 46 -					
2025 年 1 月 5 日 星 期 日					
根到中南,他群落在(七)到北国市)王又为冰河市(翡翠市)					
	中惠·悠雅酒店(南山科技园店)和圣淘沙酒店(翡翠店)				
2025年1月6日星期一					
08:00-08:30	开班仪式与合影				
08:30-10:00	B1: 计算机代数	北京航空航天大学 牟晨琪			
10:00-10:30	茶 歇				
10:30-12:00	B1: 计算机代数	北京航空航天大学 牟晨琪			
12:00-14:00	午 餐				
14:00-15:30	T1: 计算几何与智能制造	中国科学院大学 申立勇			
15:30-16:00	茶 歇				
16:00-17:30	T2: 计算机定理证明系统 Lean 简介	同济大学 潘锦钊			
	2025年1月7日星期。	2			
08:30-10:00	B1: 计算机代数	北京航空航天大学 牟晨琪			
10:00-10:30	茶 歌				
10:30-12:00	B1: 计算机代数	北京航空航天大学 牟晨琪			
12:00-14:00	午 餐				
14:00-15:30	T1: 计算几何与智能制造	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 袁春明			
15:30-16:00	茶、歌				
16:00-17:30	T2: 计算机定理证明系统 Lean 简介	同济大学 潘锦钊			

2025 年 1 月 8 日星期三			
08:30-10:00	T3: Algebraic Geometry and Data Science	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 Manolis C. Tsakiris	
10:00-10:30	茶 歇		
10:30-12:00	T4: Machine Learning and Symbolic Computation	Coventry University, UK Matthew England	
12:00-14:00	午 餐		
14:00-15:30	B2: Effective Real Algebraic Geometry	INRIA, France Fabrice Rouillier	
15:30-16:00	茶 歇		
16:00-17:30	B2: Effective Real Algebraic Geometry	INRIA, France Fabrice Rouillier	
2025年1月9日星期四			
08:30-10:00	T3: Algebraic Geometry and Data Science	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 Manolis C. Tsakiris	
10:00-10:30	茶、歌		
10:30-12:00	T4: Machine Learning and Symbolic Computation	Coventry University, UK Matthew England	
12:00-14:00	午 餐		
14:00-15:30	B2: Effective Real Algebraic Geometry	INRIA, France Fabrice Rouillier	
15:30-16:00	茶 数		
16:00-17:30	B2: Effective Real Algebraic Geometry	INRIA, France Fabrice Rouillier	
2025年1月10日星期五			
自习与自由讨论			

注: 1月6日至9日的上课地点为汇星楼4号教室;

1月11日至12日的报告地点为汇星楼1号报告厅;

1月5日至12日的用餐地点为听荔餐厅;

上述地点位置请见手册首页的校园地图红色标注.

2025年1月11日星期六				
08:50-09:00	致辞与合影			
09:00-09:40	F1: The Geometry of Monomials and Null Binomials in Conformal Geometric Algebra	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 李洪波		
09:40-10:20	F2: 计算代数理论和应用	中国科学院信息工程研究所 王明生		
10:20-10:40	茶、数			
10:40-11:20	F3:基于可达集上下近似的混成系统安全性验证研究	北京航空航天大学 佘志坤		
11:20-12:00	F4: Linear Differential Equations under Specialization	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 冯如勇		
12:00-14:00	午 餐			
14:00-14:40	F5: Completing Parametric Unimodular Rows to Unimodular Matrices	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 王定康		
14:40-15:20	F6: Reductions in symbolic integration	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 陈绍示		
15:20-15:40	茶 数			
15:40-16:20	F7:面向组合恒等式的定理自动生成和证明	华东师范大学 杨争峰		
16:20-17:00	F8: Motion Polynomials Admitting a Factorization with Linear Factors	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 李子佳		
17:00-17:40	F9: Computing the great common divisor of several parametric univariate polynomials via generalized subresultants	广西民族大学 杨静		
2025年1月12日星期日				
09:00-09:40	F10: Recent Advance on Rational Surface Implicitization using Moving Surfaces	中国科学技术大学 陈发来		
09:40-10:20	F11:基于最优传输的可解释深度学习理论及模型构建	大连理工大学 雷娜		
10:20-10:40	茶 			
10:40-11:20	F12: 符号计算与 Pi 级数	天津大学 侯庆虎		
11:20-12:00	F13: Hermite Ring Conjecture on polynomial rings over Valuation Rings	湖南科技大学 李冬梅		
12:00-14:00	午 餐			
离会				

课程简介

B1: 计算机代数

课程简介:本课程将介绍计算机代数中的 Gröbner 基和三角列等基本理论和工具,并向有关的前沿研究课题做适当的扩展,对学生的要求是掌握抽象代数的基础知识。围绕着多项式系统求解这一基础问题,我们将首先介绍多项式理想的 Gröbner 基的概念、算法和应用,然后将所学知识用于行列式理想的 Gröbner 基研究。在此基础上,我们将介绍三角列及多项式组的三角分解的概念、算法及其在几何定理机器证明中的应用,然后我们再通过分析字典序 Gröbner 基和三角列的内在关系简单介绍多项式组的特征列和特征分解的概念和方法。

主讲人简介: 牟晨琪, 北京航空航天大学数学科学学院副教授, 研究兴趣 为符号计算及其应用。在 Math. Comput.、J. Symb. Comput.等期刊和 ISSAC、CASC 等国际会议上发表论文 30 余篇, 现任 J. Syst. Sci.

Complex.、Math. Comput. Sci.等期刊编委, 曾任 ISSAC、CASC 等国际会议程序委员会委员。曾获第三届吴文俊计算机数学青年学者奖、2023 年计算机代数应用青年学者奖。

B2: Effective Real Algebraic Geometry

课程简介: In the mini-course, I'll introduce the computation of parameterizations of systems with a finite number of solutions:

- in two variables (introduce sub-resultants in complement to resultants).
- in more than 2 variables with a new but very simple result that perfectly generalizes the bivariate case (uses simple notions of lexicographic Gröbner bases).

Discriminant varieties for systems depending on parameters will also be introduced. For some applications in robotics, it will be a mix of many things including path planning with Newton interval arithmetic and above algorithms.

主诗人简介: Fabrice Rouillier is a senior researcher (Research Director) at INRIA. He is the head of the OURAGAN Inria project-team (http://team.inria.fr/ouragan) which is a joint team with Sorbonne Université, Université Paris Cité and CNRS located at Institut de Mathématiques de Jussieu and the chairman of the association Animath (http://animath.fr) for the promotion of mathematics.

T1: 计算几何与智能制造

课程简介: 计算几何是针对处理几何对象的算法及数据结构的系统化研究,可用于解决智能制造领域中所遇到的诸多问题,包括曲线曲面的表示、曲线曲面的隐式化和参数化、曲线曲面求交等,以及针对高速、高精、高可信数控系统的最优插补、空间刀补、误差补偿、轨迹规划与干涉分析等。本课程将介绍如何以计算代数几何与符号计算为工具来求解这些问题,并讨论该方向的最新进展。

主讲人简介: 申立勇,中国科学院大学数学科学学院教授,密码学院副院长,研究兴趣为计算几何、计算机辅助设计,数字化设计与数控技术等。在 ACM Trans. Graphic.、IEEE Trans. Vis. Comput. Graphic.、Comput. Aided Geom. Design 等期刊及国际会议上发表论文 100 余篇。曾获国际几何设计与处理大会最佳论文奖、首届吴文俊计算机数学青年学者奖。

主讲人简介: 袁春明,中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院研究员,研究兴趣为数学机械化、数字化设计与智能制造中的数学方法。成果主要发表在Found. Comput. Math.、Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.、J. Symb. Comput.等国

际期刊上。曾获ACM-SIGSAM 颁发的 ISSAC 杰出论文奖、中国科学院卢嘉锡青年人才奖。

T2:计算机定理证明系统 Lean 简介

课程简介: Lean 是一个交互式定理证明器,提供了一套严格的逻辑和数学框架,使得推理可以被精确地形式化描述。本课程计划从使用者的角度出发,介绍 Lean 的逻辑基础,与通常的逻辑的关系,以及一些基本的使用方法及例子。最后介绍 Lean 在基础数学前沿领域的影响,及今后可能的研究方向。

主讲人简介:潘锦钊,同济大学博士后,研究方向为椭圆曲线的算术。同时也是Lean 较早的使用者,参与了Lean 数学库的维护工作。

T3: Algebraic Geometry and Data Science

课程简介: This mini-course will consist of two sessions of 80 minutes each. The aim of the mini-course is to give an introduction to a few problems in data science and machine learning, whose mathematical analysis and algorithm design can benefit from techniques of algebraic geometry. In particular, we will discuss low-rank matrix completion, subspace clustering, phase retrieval and linear regression without correspondences. We will focus on the algebraic geometric formulation of these problems, in which dimension theory, Groebner bases, Hilbert Functions and even local cohomology will make an appearence. Basic knowledge of polynomial ring theory will be assumed.

主讲人简介: Manolis C. Tsakiris holds a PhD degree in Mathematics from the University of Genova advised by Aldo Conca, and a PhD in Electrical Engineering from Johns Hopkins University advised by Rene Vidal. His

research interests concern Applied Algebraic Geometry and Commutative Algebra. He is currently Associate Professor at the Academy of Mathematics and Systems Science of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

T4: Machine Learning and Symbolic Computation

- 课程简介: The course will be split into four parts: an introduction, two case studies, and a consideration of where future potential lies.
- 1. Introduction: We will briefly revise the fields of Machine Learning and Symbolic Computation separately and consider different ways in which they may interact, and the potentials and challenges of this interaction.
- 2. ML to Optimise CAD/QE: We will introduce the symbolic computation algorithm Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition (CAD) and its application Quantifier Elimination (QE), before outlining work applying ML to optimise CAD.
- 3. ML to Optimise Symbolic Integration: We will revise symbolic integration and recent work to replace or optimise this with machine learning.
- 4. Explainable AI and Symbolic Computation: We will finish by outlining the field of Explainable AI and the speaker's hypothesis that this may give the most fruitful interactions between Machine Learning and Symbolic Computation, following some preliminary results.
- 主讲人简介: Dr Matthew England is an Associate Professor in Computer Science at Coventry University in the UK. He currently serves as the co-Director of the university's Research Centre of Computational Science and Mathematical Modelling. He is the elected Treasurer for the ACM SIGSAM and on the editorial board for Springer Mathematics in Computer Science and Maple Transactions. His research has focussed on algorithms for

symbolic computation, particularly for real polynomial systems: derivation of new algorithms, their analysis, their implementation in computer algebra systems, and their application in fields as diverse as biology and economics. His recent work has focused on the integration of computer algebra with other areas of computer science: SAT/SMT solvers and machine learning (EPSRC Projects EP/T015748/1 and EP/R019622/1).

报告摘要

F1: The Geometry of Monomials and Null Binomials in Conformal Geometric Algebra

李洪波 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

横头: Conformal Geometric Algebra is a geometric algebraic language for describing and manipulating objects and transformations in conformal geometry, and has found important applications in Geometric reasoning, computer graphics and robotics. The term "Geometric Algebra" indicates that basic algebraic entities such as monomials and their multiplications in this algebra have clear geometric interpretation in conformal geometry. This talk addresses the geometric meaning of monomials and null binomials in conformal geometric algebra. A talk on similar topics was first given in the conference AGACSE 2024, with slides and video available at https://staff.science.uva.nl/l.dorst/AGACSE2024/VIDEO/Li.mp4

F2: 计算代数理论和应用

王明生 中国科学院信息工程研究所

摘要:回顾计算代数的经典问题和目前发展现状!同时给出一些有重要研究价值的计算问题。

F3:基于可达集上下近似的混成系统安全性验证研究

杂志坤 北京航空航天大学

摘要:信息-物理系统 (CPS) 是一种将计算与物理过程相结合的系统,是多学科交叉融合的产物。混成系统作为一类将离散事件系统和微分方程相结合的动力系统,被认为是研究信息-物理系统的一个非常有效的数学模型。由于混成系统安全性验证是一不可判定问题,本报告将主要围绕动力系统可达集的上下近似展开: 首先, 引入演化函数并借助李导数给出宅的泰勒级数展开;接着,基于部分和公式,提出两种计算可达集上下近似的方法并给予实现;最后,与最近几种可达集上下近似方法的计算结果比较展示了我们方法的优越性。

F4: Linear Differential Equations under Specialization

冯如勇 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

摘要:

Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero and let B be a finitely generated k-algebra that is an integral domain. We consider the following linear differential equation

$$L(y) = a_n(x)y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_0(x)y = 0, \ a_i \in B[x]$$

as a family of linear differential equations parametrized by the variety $X(k) = \operatorname{Hom}_k(B, k)$. Precisely, applying $c \in X(k)$ to the coefficients of each $a_i(x)$, one obtains a specialized differential equation

$$L^{c}(y) = a_{n}^{c}(x)y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}^{c}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{0}^{c}(x)y = 0.$$

It is natural to ask how the algebraic properties of solutions of $L^c(y) = 0$ vary as c ranges over X(k). For instance, one may ask for which $c \in X(k)$ $L^c(y) = 0$ has a basis of Liouvillian solutions, assuming that L(y) = 0 does not have such basis. We call the set of such c the exceptional set of X(k). In this talk, generalizing a result of Hrushovski, we show that the exceptional set is indeed "small" in an appropriate sense. As an application, we prove Matzat's conjecture in full generality: The absolute differential Galois group of a one-variable function field over k, equipped with a non-trivial k-derivation, is the free proalgebraic group on a set of cardinality |k|.

This is joint work with Michael Wibmer from University of Leeds, UK.

F5: Completing Parametric Unimodular Rows to Unimodular Matrices

王定康 中国科学院教学与系统科学研究院

摘要: In 1955, Serre proposed the following famous conjecture: "Every projective module over polynomial ring is free". In 1976, Quillen and Suslin proved independently that Serre's Conjecture is true. This means that polynomial vector (f_1, \ldots, f_m) can be completed to a unimodular matrix if f_1, \ldots, f_m generate the unit ideal. We will extend the Quillen-Suslin Theorem to the parametric case.

F6: Reductions in symbolic integration

陈绍示 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

橘 多: Symbolic integration is a classic and core topic in symbolic computation. In 1969, Risch presented a complete algorithm for determining whether an elementary function is elementary integrable or not. When an elementary function is not integrable, the reduction algorithm can refine the output of the Risch algorithm, that is, it can decompose the integrand into an integrable part and a minimal remainder part. In the previous decade, the combination of the reduction algorithms and Zeilberger's method of Creative Telescoping has significantly improved the efficiency of symbolic integration and summation. In this talk, we will overview the reduction algorithms and their applications, including the cases of rational functions, hyperexponential functions, algebraic functions, D-finite functions, and elementary functions in certain logarithmic and hyperexponential extensions.

F7: 面向组合恒等式的定理自动生成和证明

杨争峰 华东师范大学

摘要:自动化定理证明 (ATP) 传统上依赖于证明搜索,近年来,随着大语言模型的快速发展,AI 赋能的定理自动证明已成为一种新范式。然而,由于现有证明数据的匮乏,基于人工智能的定理自动证明仍面临诸多挑战。针对组合恒等式定理自动证明问题,我们提出了一种结合大语言模型与强化学习的定理自动生成方法;通过融合人工形式化与定理自动生成,我们开发了一个基于 Lean 的组合恒等式形式化数据集 LeanComb,及其相应的定理自动证明器;实验结果表明,针对组合恒等式的定理自动证明问题,我们开发的证明器在准确率上优于现有的证明器,且提出的定理自动生成方法显著提高了自动证明的效率和准确率。

F8: Motion Polynomials Admitting a Factorization with Linear Factors

孝子佳 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

橘 y: Motion polynomials (polynomials over the dual quaternions with nonzero real norm) describe rational motions. In this talk, we will present a necessary and sufficient condition for reduced bounded motion polynomials to admit factorizations into monic linear factors, and we give an algorithm to compute them. We can use those linear factors to construct mechanisms because the factorization corresponds to the decomposition of the rational motion into simple rotations or translations. Bounded motion polynomials always admit a factorization into linear factors after multiplying with a suitable real or quaternion polynomial.

Our criterion for factorizability allows us to improve on earlier algorithms to compute a suitable real or quaternion polynomial co-factor.

F9: Computing the great common divisor of several parametric univariate polynomials via generalized subresultants

杨静 广西民族大学

- **稿** 会: In this talk, we tackle the following problem: compute the gcd for several univariate polynomials with parametric coefficients. It amounts to partitioning the parameter space into "cells" so that the gcd has a uniform expression over each cell and constructing a uniform expression of gcd in each cell. We tackle the problem as follows. We begin by making a natural and obvious extension of subresultants of two polynomials to several polynomials. Then we develop the following structural theories about them.
- 1. We generalize Sylvester's theory to several polynomials, in order to obtain an elegant relationship between generalized subresultants and the gcd of several polynomials, yielding an elegant algorithm.
- 2. We generalize Habicht's theory to several polynomials, in order to obtain a systematic relationship between generalized subresultants and pseudo-remainders, yielding an efficient algorithm.

Using the generalized theories, we present a simple (structurally elegant) algorithm which is significantly more efficient (both in the output size and computing time) than algorithms based on previous approaches.

F10: Recent Advance on Rational Surface Implicitization using Moving Surfaces

陈发来 中国科学技术大学

稿要: Rational surface implicitization is a fundamental problem in Computer Aided Geometric Design, and it has wide applications in surface/surface intersection, surface singularity computation, point inversion, etc. In this talk, I will present the latest development of the method of moving surfaces in implicitizing rational surfaces. Future research problems are also discussed.

F11: 基于最优传输的可解释深度学习理论及模型构建

雷娜 大连理工大学

摘要:最优传输研究如何将给定的概率分布以最低的代价映射到另一个概率分布,它是目前深度学习领域中一个非常火热的研究方向。在这个报告中,我们将首先介绍最优传输的基本理论和相关算法,然后从最优传输的视角来解释生成任务和分类任务,最后我们将介绍基于最优传输构建的能够避免模式崩溃的新型生成模型、长尾分类模型、图像超分辨模型、点云上采样模型等。

F12: 符号计算与 Pi 级数

侯庆虎 天津大学

摘要: 我们将介绍利用符号计算方法,推导和证明若干涉及 Pi 的级数恒

等式。包括利用 Gosper 表示和约化算法构造 Pi 级数恒等式,利用符号求导证明 Pi 级数恒等式,以及构造 WZ 对证明 Pi 级数恒等式。

F13: Hermite Ring Conjecture on polynomial rings over Valuation Rings

李冬梅 湖南科技大学

橘季: Serre's conjecture, proposed by J.P. Serre in 1955, asserts that finitely generated projective modules over polynomial rings with finitely many variables over a field, are free. Quillen and Suslin independently gave an affirmative answer to this famous conjecture via completely different approaches in January of 1976. Hermite ring Conjecture is an extension of Serre's conjecture. In this talk, we mainly investigate Hermite Ring Conjecture on polynomial rings over Valuation Rings. We obtain an analogy of a theorem of Lequain-Simis. Based on this theorem, we can prove that a unimodular row ν in the polynomial ring over Valuation Rings can be transformed into $\nu(0, ..., 0)$ by elementary transformations. Then we state that the Hermite ring conjecture holds on polynomial rings over Valuation Rings.