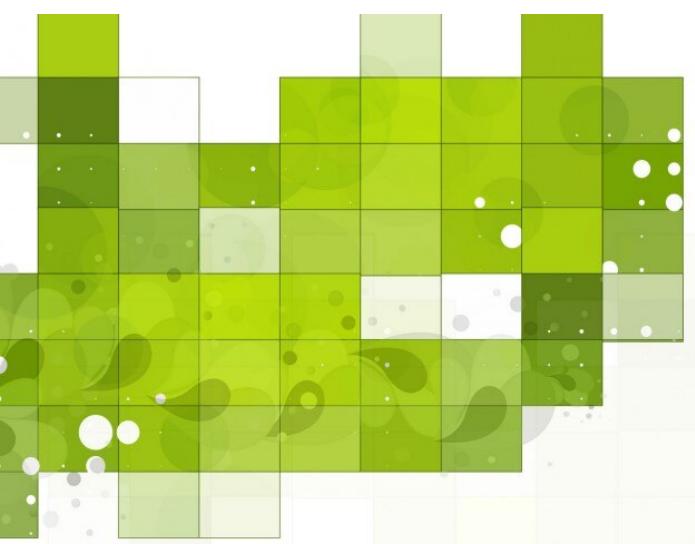


IRIMPAC

Reunión Internacional de Matemáticas
Puras y Aplicadas del Caribe

Primera Reunión de Matemáticas Puras y Aplicadas del Caribe

Octubre, 2023



Universidad de Sucre
INCLUYENTE, INTEGRADA Y PARTICIPATIVA

IRIMPAC

Reunión Internacional de Matemáticas
Puras y Aplicadas del Caribe



 15, 16 y 17 de noviembre de 2023



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Universidad de Sucre
INCLUYENTE, INTEGRADA Y PARTICIPATIVA



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Dpto. de Matemáticas



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Introducción

La Primera Reunión Internacional de Matemáticas Puras y Aplicadas del Caribe (RIMPAC) es un evento que pretende establecer y fortalecer lazos de colaboración académica entre investigadores de diversas áreas de las matemáticas que tienen un reconocido prestigio internacional, las comunidades matemáticas del Caribe Colombiano y otras regiones del país. Este evento será organizado por el Grupo de Investigación Análisis Funcional y Ecuaciones Diferenciales (AFED) y el Departamento de Matemáticas, de la Universidad de Sucre. El evento se desarrollará durante tres días, donde habrá conferencias y cursillos a cargo de profesores de universidades extranjeras que tienen una vasta experiencia desarrollando líneas de investigación en matemáticas puras y/o aplicadas; también, habrá conferencias y cursillos a cargo de profesores de reconocida trayectoria investigativa que laboran en universidades nacionales. Se realizará en modo híbrido (actividades presenciales y online). Para las conferencias online se usará como medio de comunicación la aplicación Google Meet, al mismo tiempo será apoyado con la transmisión por los canales virtuales de la Universidad de Sucre, de tal manera que lo puedan seguir las personas interesadas desde cualquier parte del mundo.



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Justificación

Los organizadores del evento, consideran que a través de este, se puede potencializar el interés por la investigación en matemáticas puras y aplicadas, logrando dar un apoyo a la colaboración e internacionalización de la Universidad de Sucre. Por otra parte, la región Caribe necesita espacios de crecimiento académico que impulsen las ciencias, y en particular, las ciencias matemáticas, generando procesos de investigación para transformar positivamente la región. Es por eso, que este evento será una oportunidad para ampliar el espectro de acción en el que se puedan desenvolver los investigadores afines a las matemáticas, propiciando un escenario de interacción con instituciones nacionales e internacionales, y así, abrir posibilidades para la continuación de la formación profesional, a nivel de posgrado, de los matemáticos de la región Caribe. El evento busca convertirse en un espacio de interacción entre investigadores y estudiantes, interesados en las diferentes áreas del conocimiento relacionadas con las matemáticas puras y aplicadas, con el fin de incentivar la integración entre grupos de investigación a nivel regional, nacional e internacional, y explorar las posibilidades, de colaboración con expertos de talla internacional, que permita aumentar los niveles de investigación en matemáticas de la región.



ÍNDICE GENERAL

Objetivos

Objetivo General:

Promover el acercamiento con reconocidos investigadores de prestigio internacional, para aumentar los niveles de investigación en matemáticas de la región Caribe Colombiana.

Objetivos Específicos:

1. Propiciar un espacio de encuentro virtual y/o presencial entre estudiantes, profesionales e investigadores de Matemáticas Puras y Aplicadas.
2. Establecer mecanismos de colaboración regional, nacional e internacional.
3. Elevar el interés por la investigación en matemáticas puras y aplicadas, de estudiantes a nivel de pre y postgrado, buscando transformar positivamente la región.



ÍNDICE GENERAL

Resúmenes

Conferencias Miércoles 15 de Noviembre

08:00 - 09:00 Inauguración

09:00 - 10:00 Dr. Elmar Wagner

SU(1, 1)-coherent states in Krein spaces

10:00 - 10:30 Receso

10:30 - 11:30 Dr. Kais Feki (Virtual)

On some studies on the concept of spectral and numerical radii of operators in semi-Hilbert spaces

11:30 - 12:30 Dr. Marco Mora Cofre (Cursillo-Virtual)

[Redes neuronales de pesos aleatorios: teoría y práctica](#)

02:30 - 03:30 Dr. Marco Mora Cofre (Virtual)

Detección de Parkinson mediante la Resolución de Sistemas Lineales Sobrede-terminados y Redes Neuronales de Pesos Aleatorios

03:30 - 04:30 Dr. Julio C. Ramos F. (Virtual)

Essential norm estimate for tridiagonal operators acting on Orlicz sequence spaces

04:30 - 05:00 Receso

05:00 - 06:00 Dr. Margot Salas-Brown (Virtual)

Exploring operator classes and their connection to perturbation classes



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1.1. $SU(1, 1)$ -coherent states in Krein spaces

Elmar Wagner

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Abstract

The mathematical description of Quantum Mechanics is fundamentally the theory of self-adjoint operators in a Hilbert space. However, Krein spaces also occur naturally in quantum physics. Symmetries of the quantum mechanical system are described by unitary group representations. Perelomov used such unitary group representations on a Hilbert space for the description of coherent states. In the talk I will present Perelomov coherent states in Krein spaces for the non-compact Lie group $SU(1, 1)$. Unlike the Hilbert space case, all finite-dimensional irreducible representations of the complex simple Lie algebra $sl(2, C)$ can be lifted to unitary representations of $SU(1, 1)$ in a Krein space. The coherent states will be given by a weak integral yielding a resolution of the identity and can be thought of as continuous frames in a Krein space.

1.2. On some studies on the concept of spectral and numerical radii of operators in semi-Hilbert spaces

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Abstract

The A -spectral radius of a bounded operator T with respect to the seminorm induced by a positive operator A on a complex Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is denoted by $r_A(T)$. In this talk, we explore various fundamental properties of $r_A(\cdot)$ and investigate the relationship between A -spectral radius and A -spectrum for A -bounded operators. Our analysis sheds light on the behavior of operators in the presence of a positive operator A and deepens our understanding of spectral theory in functional analysis.

keywords:

Positive operator, semi-inner product, A -spectral radius, A -numerical radius.

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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s43034-020-00064-y>

1.3. Detección de Parkinson mediante la resolución de sistemas lineales sobredeterminados y redes neuronales de pesos aleatorios

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Resumen

El Parkinson es la enfermedad neurodegenerativa más importante después del Alzheimer. Los síntomas típicos de la enfermedad de Parkinson son los temblores y rigidez muscular. La progresión de estos síntomas deterioran de forma importante la calidad de vida del paciente y de su familia. La detección del Parkinson se realiza mediante imágenes del cerebro (MRI, PET, SPECT), pero se han estudiado diferentes biomarcadores alternativos para reducir el costo y posibilitar la aplicación masiva del diagnóstico, dentro de los cuales destaca el análisis de grabaciones de voz de los pacientes [1]. El estado del arte de la detección del Parkinson son técnicas basadas en el deep learning y redes neuronales convolucionales [2,3], que corresponden a soluciones altamente no lineales, que requieren una gran cantidad de muestras y de elevado costo computacional. Las redes neuronales de pesos aleatorios (RNPA) [4], a diferencia de los modelos tradicionales que estiman los pesos de la red mediante algoritmos iterativos de optimización no lineales sin restricciones, reducen el entrenamiento de la red a la resolución de un sistema lineal sobredeterminado, logrando elevados niveles de precisión pero con tiempos de entrenamiento más reducidos [5]. Esta charla presenta una aproximación novedosa para la detección del Parkinson mediante RNPA y la resolución de sistemas lineales sobredeterminados. La metodología considera como biomarcador de la enfermedad grabaciones de la voz de los pacientes. Se presentan resultados numéricos de un asociador lineal y dos modelos de RNPA, a saber, extreme learning machine (ELM) [6] y random vector functional link network (RVFL) [7].

keywords:

Redes neuronales de pesos aleatorios, algoritmos iterativos, Parkinson.

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1.4. Essential norm estimate for tridiagonal operators acting on Orlicz sequence spaces

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Abstract

Given three sequences u, v, w , we consider the tridiagonal operator $T_{u,v,w}$, which is a generalization of multiplication operator, and we estimate its essential norm when it acts on Orlicz sequence space l^φ . As consequence of our results we characterize when this operator is compact on l^φ , generalizing recent results in [1,2]. In the talk we will give the details of the article [3].

Keywords. Compact operators, essential norm, tridiagonal operators.

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1.5. Exploring operator classes and their connection to perturbation classes

Margot Salas-Brown

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Abstract

The strictly singular operators (\mathcal{SS}) were introduced by Kato [5], and he demonstrated their inclusion in the perturbation class of upper semi-Fredholm operators ($P\Phi_+$). It has been a long-standing open problem whether these two classes coincide, until a negative solution was provided in [3]. In [2], Friedman considered the following condition (C) for an operator $K \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$:

$$S \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y), \dim \left(\frac{X^*}{(R(K^*) + R(S^*))} \right) < \infty \Rightarrow \dim \left(\frac{X^*}{R(S^*)} \right) < \infty,$$

where K^* is the conjugate operator of K . She showed that $K \in \mathcal{SS}(X, Y) \Rightarrow K \text{ satisfies (C)} \Rightarrow K \in P\Phi_+(X, Y)$, raising the question of whether condition (C) characterizes the operators in $P\Phi_+(X, Y)$. The strictly cosingular operators (\mathcal{SC}) were introduced by Pelczynski [7], and Vladimirkii [6] demonstrated their inclusion in the perturbation class of lower semi-Fredholm operators ($P\Phi_-$). Aiena, González, and Martínez-Abejón [1] considered the following condition (D) for an operator $K \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$:

$$S \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y), \dim \left(\frac{Y}{(R(K) + R(S))} \right) < \infty \Rightarrow \dim \left(\frac{Y}{R(S)} \right) < \infty.$$

They showed that $K \in \mathcal{SC}(X, Y) \Rightarrow K \text{ satisfies (D)} \Rightarrow K \in P\Phi_-(X, Y)$, and demonstrated that condition (D) does not characterize the operators in $P\Phi_-(X, Y)$. The questions of whether conditions (C) and (D) characterize \mathcal{SS} and \mathcal{SC} , respectively, remain open. As is evident, conditions (C) and (D) involve a certain level of complexity as they are defined in terms of quotients. These conditions (C) and (D) can only be expressed in terms of upper semi-Fredholm and lower semi-Fredholm operators, respectively. This representation is referred to as Φ -singular operators and Φ -cosingular operators (denote by $\Phi\mathcal{S}$ and $\Phi\mathcal{C}$ respectively), and it was introduced by Aiena, González, and Martínez-Abejón in [1]. Consequently:

$$\mathcal{SS}(X, Y) \subset \Phi\mathcal{S}(X, Y) \subset P\Phi_+(X, Y),$$

$$\mathcal{SC}(X, Y) \subset \Phi\mathcal{C}(X, Y) \subset P\Phi_-(X, Y).$$

We investigate conditions on the Banach spaces X and Y so that some of these four inclusions become equalities and derive new positive answers to the perturbation classes problem for semi-Fredholm operators [4].

Keywords

Perturbation classes problem, semi-Fredholm operator, strictly singular operator.

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Conferencias: Jueves 16 de Noviembre

08:00 - 09:00 Dr. Xiao-Jun Yang (Virtual)

Two formulas in analytic number theory associated with fractional calculus

09:00 - 10:00 Dr. Pietro Aiena (Virtual)

Weyl type theorems for operators on Banach spaces

10:00 - 10:30 Receso

10:30 - 11:30 Dr. Wilson Zúñiga (Virtual)

p-Adic numbers, neural networks, and statistical field theory

11:30 - 12:30 Dr. Marco Mora Cofre (Cursillo-Virtual)

[Redes neuronales de pesos aleatorios: teoría y práctica](#)

02:30 - 03:30 Est. Doc. Rainier Sánchez

Nuevas desigualdades para funciones m -convexas generalizadas sobre conjuntos fractales

03:30 - 04:30 Dr. Carlos Carpintero

On spectral properties for operators R , S satisfying the equations $RSR = R^2$ and $SRS = S^2$

04:30 - 05:00 Receso

05:00 - 06:00 Dr. Elmar Wagner (Cursillo)

[Frames and coherent states in Hilbert and Krein spaces](#)

1.6. Two formulas in analytic number theory associated with fractional calculus

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Abstract

The main purpose of the invited lecture is to study a new challenge in the field of mathematics showed in the *Fractals Challenge* of the journal *Fractals*. The time-fractional diffusion equation in the Caputo sense can be used to connect with the conjectures for the zeros of the Fourier sine and cosine integrals in analytic number theory.

keywords:

Analytic number theory, fractional calculus, time-fractional diffusion equation.

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1.7. Weyl type theorems for operators on Banach spaces

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Abstract

This talk concerns the more important versions of Weyl type theorems for linear bounded operators defined on infinite-dimensional complex Banach spaces. In 1908, H. Weyl showed that selfadjoint operators on Hilbert spaces have a very spectral structure. This structure has been later observed for classes of nonnormal operators, as Toeplitz operators on Hardy spaces. But, successively, it has been proved that many other classes of operators satisfy Weyl's theorem.

We also consider some variants of the classical Weyl's theorem, and we offer a large overview of the classes of operators for which Weyl type theorems hold. In particular, we shall consider a variant, called S-Weyl's theorem, that recently has been introduced in [2]. This property is studied in the case of Toeplitz operators T_ϕ defined on the Hardy space $H^2(\mathbf{T})$, where ϕ is a continuous function on the unit disc \mathbf{T} . The theory is also exemplified by considering some other classes of operators, as non-invertible isometries, and weighted shifts.

Keywords:

Toeplitz operators, selfadjoint operators, Weyl type theorems.

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1.8. p-Adic numbers, neural networks, and statistical field theory

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Abstract

The talk revolves around neural networks (biological and artificial) with hierarchical architectures, p-adic numbers, and Euclidean quantum fields. The talk aims to share the research results we have obtained in the last years at UTRGV and look for potential collaborations with colleagues and students. There are several different types of neural networks. The p-adic numbers are naturally organized in a tree-like structure; this feature can be used to codify the architectures of hierarchical networks. The talk focuses on two types: restricted Boltzmann machines (RBM) and cellular neural networks. In both cases, we assume that the neurons are organized hierarchically in a large tree-like structure.

Deep neural networks have been successfully applied to various tasks, including self-driving cars, natural language processing, and visual recognition, among many others. There is a consensus about developing a theoretical framework to understand how deep learning architectures work. Recently, physicists have proposed the existence of a correspondence between neural networks (NNs) and quantum field theories (QFTs), more precisely, statistical field theory (SFT). In a recent paper published in Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys., we investigate this correspondence using p-adic statistical field theories (SFTs) and neural networks. The p-adic cellular neural networks (CNNs) are mathematical generalizations of the neural networks introduced by Chua and Yang in the 80s. In a recent paper published in Physica D, we present two new types of p-adic CNNs that can perform computations with actual data and whose dynamics can be understood almost completely.

M. Buice and J. Cowan developed the neocortex activity's statistical field theory. A very relevant problem is to develop a hierarchical counterpart of the Buice-Cowan theory, where the neurons are organized hierarchically. This problem is deeply connected with developing an SFT corresponding to the p-adic CNNs..

keywords:

Boltzmann machines, p-adic numbers, cellular neural networks.

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1.9. Nuevas desigualdades para funciones m -convexas generalizadas sobre conjuntos fractales

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Resumen

El concepto de función convexa y sus generalizaciones han sido objeto de numerosos estudios que han proporcionado resultados interesantes en algunas ramas relacionadas con la matemática, tales como análisis funcional geométrico, economía matemática, análisis convexo, optimización no lineal, programación lineal, teoría de control y sistemas dinámicos. Una generalización interesante fue hecha en 1984 por Toader [1], al introducir el concepto de funciones m -convexas. Por otra parte, el concepto de cálculo fraccional local (también llamado cálculo fractal) introducido por Kolwankar y Gangal [2] ha recibido una atención considerable debido a sus aplicaciones en problemas no diferenciables de ciencia e ingeniería. Motivado por estas aplicaciones, en 2012, Yang [3] estableció sistemáticamente el análisis de funciones locales fraccionales, que incluye el cálculo fraccional local y la monotonía de funciones. Motivado por las investigaciones de Yang, Mo, Sui y Yu [4] introdujeron una generalización del concepto de función convexa sobre conjuntos fractales y establecen desigualdades de Jensen y Hermite-Hadamard. Posteriormente, en 2019, Du et al. [5] introdujeron el concepto de función m -convexa generalizada sobre conjuntos fractales. En este trabajo, se estudian algunas propiedades algebraicas y se establecen desigualdades del tipo Hermite-Hadamard para las funciones m -convexas generalizadas sobre conjuntos fractales.

Palabras claves:

Funciones m -convexas generalizadas, conjuntos fractales, cálculo fraccional local, convexidad generalizada.

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1.10. On spectral properties for operators R , S satisfying the equations $RSR = R^2$ and $SRS = S^2$

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Abstract

Operators satisfying the equations $RSR = R^2$ and $SRS = S^2$ were studied first in [7], and more recently in [5],[6],[4],[1] and other papers. In this work, we continue studying the relationship between the spectral properties of RS , SR and the spectral properties of R , S , respectively. By using the results of Carpintero et al. [3], we obtain some results concerning the transmission of spectral properties for bounded operators R , S , RS and SR , in the case where R and S satisfy the equations $RSR = R^2$ and $SRS = S^2$. Among other results, we prove that S , R , SR and RS share the spectral properties [2].

keywords:

Bounded linear operators, type Weyl properties, spectral properties of an operator.

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Conferencias: Viernes 16 de Noviembre

08:00 - 09:00 Dr. Ennis Rosas

Some new subsets in bitopological spaces and bioperations continuity associated

09:00 - 10:00 Dr. Elmar Wagner (Cursillo)

[Frames and coherent states in Hilbert and Krein spaces](#)

10:00 - 10:30 Receso

10:30 - 11:30 Est. Doc. Arley Sierra

El programa de clasificación de Elliott

11:30 - 12:30 Est. Doc. Yhon J. Castro Bedoya

Splitting number en dos parámetros

02:30 - 04:30 Dr. Boris Lora (Cursillo)

[Núcleos reproductores y espacios de Hilbert y Pontryagin](#)

04:30 - 05:00 Clausura

1.11. Some new subsets in bitopological spaces and bioperations continuity associated

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Abstract

The aim of this talk is to introduce and study some new types of sets via bioperations and define and characterize a new forms of Bioperations continuity using this sets and its relationships.

We define some notions in order to understand, what we want to do in this Conference.

1. [1] Let (X, τ) be a topological space. An operation γ on the topology τ is function from τ on to power set $P(X)$ of X such that $V \subset V^\gamma$ for each $V \in \tau$, where V^γ denotes the value of τ at V . It is denoted by $\gamma : \tau \rightarrow P(X)$.
2. [6] A topological space (X, τ) equipped with two operations, say, γ and γ' defined on τ is called a bioperation-topological space, it is denoted by $(X, \tau, \gamma, \gamma')$
3. A subset A of a bioperation topological space $(X, \tau, \gamma, \gamma')$ is said to be (γ, γ') -open set [6] if for each $x \in A$ there exist open neighborhoods U and V of x such that $U^\gamma \cup V^{\gamma'} \subset A$. The complement of (γ, γ') -open set is called a (γ, γ') -closed set. $\tau_{(\gamma, \gamma')}$ denotes set of all (γ, γ') -open sets in $(X, \tau, \gamma, \gamma')$.
4. For a subset A of a bioperation-topological space $(X, \tau, \gamma, \gamma')$, $(\gamma, \gamma') - cl(A)$ denotes the intersection of all (γ, γ') -closed sets containing A , that is, $(\gamma, \gamma') - cl(A) = \bigcap \{F : A \subset F, X \setminus F \in \tau_{(\gamma, \gamma')}\}$.
5. Let A be any subset of X . The (γ, γ') - $Int(A)$ is defined as $(\gamma, \gamma') - Int(A) = \bigcup \{U : U \text{ is a } (\gamma, \gamma') - \text{open set and } U \subset A\}$.

Now using the notions of (γ, γ') -closure and (γ, γ') -interior, are defined the following sets: $(\gamma, \gamma') - \alpha$ -open, (γ, γ') -preopen, (γ, γ') -semi-open, (γ, γ') -semi-preopen, (γ, γ') -regular open, (γ, γ') -regular closed, (γ, γ') - t -set, (γ, γ') -locally closed set.

In function of the above sets. Now we define some notions of continuity functions: $(\gamma, \gamma')-(\beta, \beta')$ -continuous, $(\gamma, \gamma')-(\beta, \beta')$ - α -continuous, $(\gamma, \gamma')-(\beta, \beta')$ -semi-precontinuous, etc.

Finally, we define the following sets in order to locking for its relationships between them and some decomposition of continuity.

A subset F of a bioperation-topological space $(X, \tau, \gamma, \gamma')$ is said to be:

1. a $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha A_1$ -set if $F = G \cap H$, where G is $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha$ -open set and H is a (γ, γ') -regular closed set,
2. a $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha A_2$ -set if $F = G \cap H$, where G is $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha$ -open set and H is a (γ, γ') -locally closed set,
3. a $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha A_3$ -set if $F = G \cap H$, where G is $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha$ -open set and H is a $(\gamma, \gamma')-t$ -set,
4. a $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha A_4$ -set if $F = G \cap H$, where G is $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha$ -open set and H is a $(\gamma, \gamma')-$ pre-closed set,
5. a $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha A_5$ -set if $F = G \cap H$, where G is $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha$ -open set and H is a $(\gamma, \gamma')-$ semi-preclosed set,

The family of all $(\gamma, \gamma')-\alpha A_i$ -subsets of $(X, \tau, \gamma, \gamma')$ is denoted by $\alpha A_i(X)$, where $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$.

keywords:

Bioperation topological space, $(\gamma, \gamma')-$ open sets, $(\gamma, \gamma')-A_i$ -sets ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$.)

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1.12. El programa de clasificación de Elliott

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Resumen

Dadas dos álgebras C*, ¿cómo podemos determinar si son isomorfas? Este es un problema realmente difícil del álgebra de operadores. Es por ello que la técnica más usada consiste en definir un invariante y aterrizar el problema en una categoría en la que sea más fácil abordarlo, por ejemplo, la categoría de grupos abelianos. Así, Elliott en 1976 logró clasificar las AF-álgebras unitales vía un invariante (el invariante de Elliott: K_0 grupos ordenados, trazas), y este resultado permitió pensar en la clasificación de otras clases de álgebras C* (con tal invariante), lo que marcó el origen de su programa de clasificación, y le permitió conjeturar en esos años que las C*-álgebras unitales, simples, separables y nucleares también se pueden clasificar vía este invariante. En esta charla hablaremos de dicho programa de clasificación, y de Rørdam, quien en 2001, mostró un contraejemplo de la conjetura. Hecho que produjo un vertiginoso avance en el álgebra de operadores, hasta lo que hoy conocemos como teorema de clasificación, el cual sostiene que la clase de álgebras C* anteriores, se puede clasificar módulo el teorema de coeficientes universales (UCT). Si el tiempo lo permite hablaremos de algunos problemas abiertos, tales como el problema UCT y la conjetura de regularidad de Toms-Winter.

Palabras claves:

C*-álgebra, K-grupos, invariante de Elliott, AF-álgebra, UCT.

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1.13. Splitting number en dos parámetros

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Resumen

Los cardinales característicos del continuo son cardinales μ que se sitúan entre el primer cardinal no numerable y el cardinal del continuo, *i.e.* $\aleph_1 \leq \mu \leq \mathfrak{c}$ donde $\mathfrak{c} := |\mathbb{R}|$. Ejemplos de estos cardinales son el *splitting number* \mathfrak{s} , *dominating number* \mathfrak{d} y el *bounding number* \mathfrak{b} . Estos cardinales han sido estudiados ampliamente por los conjuntista casi desde el nacimiento de la teoría de conjuntos y se han encontrado varias aplicaciones en diversas áreas de la matemática como la combinatoria infinita, el análisis funcional y la topología general. Lo que despertó el interés de la comunidad conjuntista por estudiarlos en contextos más generales como lo son los cardinales asociados al κ -espacio de Cantor o el κ -espacio de Baire. En este contexto generalizado también se han encontrado resultados sorprendentes y, podría decirse, patológicos (respecto a la teoría clásica). En esta charla hablaremos de algunos de estos cardinales y sus aplicaciones e introduciremos una generalización, en dos parámetros, del splitting number, el cual denotaremos por $\mathfrak{s}(\kappa, \lambda)$.

Palabras claves:

Cardinales característicos del continuo, splitting number, splitting number en dos parámetros.

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Cursillos

1.14. Redes neuronales de pesos aleatorios: teoría y práctica

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Resumen

Las redes neuronales de pesos aleatorios (RNPA) [1], a diferencia de los modelos tradicionales como el Perceptrón Multicapa que encuentran sus parámetros mediante algoritmos iterativos de optimización no lineales sin restricciones, determinan un grupo de parámetros de forma aleatoria, reduciendo la estimación de los restantes a resolución de sistemas lineales sobre-determinados. La literatura muestra que este tipo de redes mantienen la precisión de las aproximaciones tradicionales pero con tiempos de entrenamiento mucho más reducidos [2]. En el curso se introducen los 2 modelos básicos de RNPA; a saber, random vector functional link (RVFL) [3] y extreme learning machine (ELM) [4], y se presentan los algoritmos de entrenamiento supervisado [5], no-supervisado y semi-supervisado [6], utilizando el lenguaje de programación Matlab/Octave. El curso está organizado en 3 partes:

- Parte 1 (60 minutos) Algoritmo supervisado.
- Parte 2 (60 minutos) Algoritmo no-supervisado.
- Parte 3 (60 minutos) Algoritmo semi-supervisado.

keywords:

Redes neuronales de pesos aleatorios, algoritmos iterativos, optimización.

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1.15. Núcleos reproductores y espacios de Hilbert y Pontryagin

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Resumen

El cursillo tiene por objeto introducir la teoría de los núcleos reproductores y así mismo mostrar la construcción de espacios de Hilbert y de Pontryagin a partir de núcleos definidos positivos y k-indefinidos respectivamente.

Contenido:

1. Espacios de Hilbert.
2. Espacios de Krein.
3. Espacios de Pontryagin.
4. Funciones definidas positivas y k-indefinidas.
5. Núcleos reproductores.
6. Construcción de espacios de Hilbert y de Pontryagin con núcleos reproductores.

1.16. Frames and coherent states in Hilbert and Krein spaces

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Abstract

The mathematical description of Quantum Mechanics is fundamentally the theory of self-adjoint operators in a Hilbert space. However, Krein spaces also occur naturally in physics, e.g. in quantum electrodynamics, solid state physics (topological insulators), in the fermionic theory of the general boundary formulation, and in the theory of PT-invariant, non-selfadjoint Hamiltonians. The classical behavior of a quantum system is best modeled by coherent states, which arise from (projective) group representations and satisfy a minimal uncertainty relation. To mathematicians, especially those working in signal processing, coherent states are known as frames in a Hilbert space. Such frames have a natural generalization to frames in Krein spaces. The objective of my talks is to give a short introduction into Quantum Mechanics with an emphasis on coherent states, explain their relation to the mathematical theory of Frames in a Hilbert space, and show that these concepts have a natural generalization to Krein spaces.