Abstract Harmonic Analysis 2009

National Sun Yat-sen University
台灣・高雄・中山大學
Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

December 18-22, 2009
University Library 11/F

Special Guest: Edmond Granirer

Organizers: Der-Chen Chang 張德健 (USA), Eberhard Kaniuth (Germany), Anthony To-Ming Lau 劉道明 (Canada), Chi-Wai Leung 梁子威 (Hong Kong), Wataru Takahashi 高橋涉 (Japan), Ngai-Ching Wong 黃毅青 (Taiwan), Ali Ulger (Turkey).


Sponsors: National Center for Theoretical Sciences, Taiwan National Science Council, and National Sun Yat-sen University.

Friday, December 18, 2009

08:10 – 08:40 Registration

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Ngai-Ching Wong)

08:45 – 09:00 Opening
Hung-Duen Yang 楊弘敦校長 (President, National Sun Yat-sen University)
Anthony To-Ming Lau 劉道明教授 (President, Canadian Mathematical Society)

09:00 – 09:40 Chin-Cheng Lin 林欽誠 (National Central University, Taiwan) (page 15)
Local Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator.

09:50 – 10:30 Eberhard Kaniuth (University of Paderborn, Germany) (page 12)
Characterizing the image of the Gelfand transform of commutative Banach algebras
and of their multiplier algebras.

TEA/COFFEE/SNACKS

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Eberhard Kaniuth)

10:50 – 11:30 Jeronimo Alaminos (University of Granada, Spain) (page 7)
Applying synthesis to the study of operators.

11:40 – 12:20 Chi-Keung Ng 吳志強 (Nankai University, China) (page 18)
Distance between discrete groups.

Lunch

Parallel Session I, Lecture Room A (Chair: Chi-Keung Ng)

13:20 – 14:00 Stefan Kahler (Munich University of Technology, Germany) (page 11)
Growth conditions for polynomial hypergroups and amenability.

Parallel Session II, Lecture Room B (Chair: Chin-Cheng Lin)

13:20 – 14:00 Shin-ya Matsushita (Akita Prefectural University, Japan) (page 17)
On matching theorems in Hilbert spaces.
14:10 – 14:50 Ya-Shu Wang 王雅書 (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan) (page 28)
Disjointness structures of smooth Banach manifolds.

TEA/COFFEE/SNACKS

Parallel Session I, Lecture Room A (Chair: Der-Chen Chang)

15:10 – 15:50 Alexander Vasiliev (University of Bergen, Norway) (page 27)
Conserved quantities of contour evolution.

16:00 – 16:40 Irina Markina (Matematisk Institutt, Norway) (page 16)
The notion of the sub-Lorentzian geometry.

16:50 – 17:30 Ming-Yi Lee 李明億 (National Central University, Taiwan) (page 14)
A wavelet characterization for the dual of weighted Hardy spaces.

Parallel Session II, Lecture Room B (Chair: Wataru Takahashi)

15:10 – 15:50 Tetsuzo Tanino (Osaka University, Japan) (page 25)
Cost allocation in minimum cost spanning tree problems with groups.

16:00 – 16:40 Takashi Honda (National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan) (page 10)
Nonlinear Retractions In Banach Spaces Which Concern Conditional Expectations And Applications.

16:50 – 17:30 Lai-Jiu Lin 林來居 (National Changhua Univ. of Ed., Taiwan) (page 16)
Existence theorems of relation problems with application to nonlinear problems.

Reception at the venue (17:30 – 19:15 pm)

Shanghai Opera at Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in campus (19:30 – 22:00 pm)

Saturday, December 19, 2009

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Anthony Lau)

09:00 – 09:40 Wataru Takahashi 高橋涉 (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan) (page 23)
Fixed point theorems and convergence theorems for nonlinear mappings in Banach spaces.

09:50 – 10:30 B.-Wolfgang Schulze (University of Potsdam, Germany) (page 22)
Pseudo-differential boundary value problems without the transmission property.

TEA/COFFEE/SNACKS

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Chi-Wai Leung)
10:50 – 11:30 Ka-Sing Lau (Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) (page 14)
The Laplacians and heat kernels on fractal sets.

11:40 – 12:20 Armando Villena (University of Granada, Spain) (page 27)
Hyperreflexivity of the derivation space of some group algebras.

Lunch

Parallel Session I, Lecture Room A (Chair: Chang-Pao Chen)

13:20 – 14:00 Hang-Chin Lai (Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan) (page 13)
Invariant operators and multipliers of Banach-valued function spaces.

14:10 – 14:50 KichiSuke Saito (Niigata University, Japan) (page 21)
Refinements of sharp triangle inequalities in Banach spaces and its applications.

Parallel Session II, Lecture Room B (Chair: Tetsuzo Tanino)

13:20 – 14:00 Tamaki Tanaka (Niigata University, Japan) (page 24)
On nonlinear scalarizing functions for set-valued maps.

14:10 – 14:50 Hiromichi Miyake (Tokyo City University, Japan) (page 18)
Mean ergodic theorems for bounded vector-valued functions and their applications.

TEA/COFFEE/SNACKS

Parallel Session I, Lecture Room A (Chair: Irina Markina)

15:10 – 15:50 Kenro Furutani (Tokyo University of Science, Japan) (page 9)
Generalized Atiyah-Patodi-Singer boundary conditions and variations of a spectral flow formula.

16:00 – 16:40 Chang-Pao Chen (Hsuan Chuang University, Taiwan) (page 8)
Operator norms and lower bounds of generalized Hausdorff matrices.

16:50 – 17:30 Huoxiong Wu (Xiamen University, China) (page 28)
On the generalized Littlewood-Paley operators.

Parallel Session II, Lecture Room B (Chair: Wataru Takahashi)

15:10 – 15:50 Mitsuhiro Hoshino (Akita Prefectural University, Japan) (page 10)
On a state preserving property of non-positive inner product in self-organizing maps.

16:00 – 16:40 Daishi Kuroiwa (Shimane University, Japan) (page 13)
Set optimization and duality theorems.

16:50 – 17:30 Yutaka Kimura (Akita Prefectural University, Japan) (page 12)
Equilibrium points of a noncooperative fractional game with some methods.
Sunday, December 20, 2009

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: B.-Wolfgang Schulze)

09:00 – 09:40 Der-Chen Chang 張德健 (Georgetown University, USA) (page 8)
Div-curl lemmas, local Hardy spaces and elliptic boundary value problems.

09:50 – 10:30 Carine Molitor-Braun (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg) (page 7)
Actions of compact groups on nilpotent Lie groups.

TEA/COFFEE/SNACKS

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Ying-Fen Lin)

10:50 – 11:30 Chi-Wai Leung 梁子威 (Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) (page 15)
Orthogonal matrix coefficients on certain homogeneous spaces.

Lunch

Group Photo Time

A half day tour for local attractions

Granirer’s Monday, December 21, 2009

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Ali Ulger)

09:00 – 09:40 Anthony To-Ming Lau 刘道明 (University of Alberta, Canada) (page 13)
Fixed point property for Banach algebras associated to locally compact groups.

09:50 – 10:30 Keith Taylor (Dalhousie University, USA) (page 26)
Groups with Atomic Regular Representation.

TEA/COFFEE/SNACKS

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Detlev Poguntke)

10:50 – 11:30 Micheal Leinert (Heidelberg University, Germany) (page 14)
Wiener’s Theorem on Hypergroups.

11:40 – 12:20 Bertram Schreiber (Wayne State University, USA) (page 22)
K-Isotropic Completely Bounded Multilinear Forms, with Applications to Harmonizable Stochastic Processes.
Lunch

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Micheal Leinert)

13:20 – 14:00 Detlev Poguntke (University of Bielefeld, Germany) (page 19)
Wiener theorems for $C^p$-spaces on general motion groups.

14:10 – 14:50 Zhong-Jin Ruan 阮忠進 (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA) (page 21)
p-Approximation Properties for Locally Compact Groups.

TEA/COFFEE/SNACKS

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Keith Taylor)

15:10 – 15:50 Ali Ulger (Koc University, Turkey) (page 26)
An Abstract Form of a theorem of Helson and applications to sets of synthesis.

16:00 – 16:40 Zhiguo Hu (University of Windsor, Canada) (page 10)
Some Arens irregularity properties of Banach algebras.

16:50 – 17:30 Ed Granirer (University of British Columbia, Canada) (page 9)
Functional Analytic Properties of the Banach Algebras $A^r_p(G) = A_p \cap L^r(G)$.

Banquet at 7:00 pm, Kingship Hotel

Tuesday, December 22, 2009

Lecture Room A/B (Chair: Ka-Sing Lau)

09:00 – 09:40 Ngai-Ching Wong (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan) (page 28)
Disjointness and orthogonality preserving linear maps of Fourier algebras.

09:50 – 10:30 Jean Ludwig ( Universite Paul Verlaine-Metz, France) (page 16)
Dual topology of the motion groups $SO(n) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$.

TEA/COFFEE/SNACKS

Parallel Session I, Lecture Room A (Chair: Zhong-Jin Ruan)

10:50 – 11:30 Hartmut Fuehr (RWTH Aachen, Germany) (page 9)
Wavelet characterization of Besov spaces on stratified Lie groups.

11:40 – 12:20 Mahmoud Filali (Oulu University, Finland) (page 8)
On the size of the quotients of function spaces on a locally compact group.

Parallel Session II, Lecture Room B (Chair: Alexander Vasiliev)
10:50 – 11:30 Chisato Iwasaki (University of Hyogo, Japan) (page 11)
Symbolic calculus of pseudo-differential operators and a local index.

11:40 – 12:20 Tomio Umeda (University of Hyogo, Japan) (page 26)
The asymptotic limits of zero modes of massless Dirac operators.

Lunch

Parallel Session I, Lecture Room A (Chair: Bertram Schreiber)

13:20 – 14:00 Tomoyoshi Ohwada (Shizuoka University, Japan) (page 19)
On intermediate subalgebras of a crossed product, and its maximality.

14:10 – 14:50 Ali Baklouti (Faculty of Sciences of Sfax, Tunisia) (page 7)
On some monomial representations of exponential Lie groups.

Closing Remarks
Abstracts

Applying synthesis to the study of operators

Jeronimo Alaminos

University of Granada, Spain

Email: alaminos@ugr.es

Abstract

We will show that the study of sets of synthesis and functions of synthesis can be applied to problems appearing in different settings like disjointness preserving operators or determination of operators using their spectral properties.

On some monomial representations of exponential Lie groups

Ali Baklouti

Faculty of Sciences of Sfax, Department of Mathematics, 3038 Sfax, Tunisia

Email: bakloutia@yahoo.fr

Abstract

We discuss in this talk some problems related to a monomial representation $\tau = \text{ind}^G_H \chi$ where $G$ denotes an exponential solvable Lie group, $H$ an analytic subgroup of $G$ and $\chi$ a unitary character of $H$. We first record some results where $G$ is nilpotent. Passing from nilpotent to exponential, many complications arise. The goal is to put the emphasis on a restrictive case where the multiplicities of $\tau$ are with discrete type. This is a joint work in progress with H. Fujiwara and J. Ludwig.

Actions of compact groups on nilpotent Lie groups

Catherine Molitor-Braun

University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Email: carine.molitor@uni.lu

Abstract

Let $N = \exp n$ be a connected, simply connected, nilpotent Lie group. Let $K$ be a compact subgroup of the automorphism group of $N$, acting smoothly on $N$. The purpose of this talk is to show progress made in the $K$-invariant ideal theory of the group algebra $L^1(N)$. This involves Fourier inversion type questions and the construction of smooth families of intertwining operators. Joint work with Raza Lahiani and Jean Ludwig.
Div-curl lemmas, local Hardy spaces and elliptic boundary value problems

Der-Chen Chang
Department of Mathematics, George Town University, USA
Email: chang@georgetown.edu

Abstract
Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Lipschitz domain. In this talk, the speaker will discuss joint works with G. Dafni, E.M. Stein, S. Karnitz, C. Sadosky and H. Yue. Mainly, we prove div-curl type lemma for the local spaces of functions of bounded mean oscillation on $\Omega$, $bmo_r(\Omega)$ and $bmo_z(\Omega)$, resulting in decompositions for the local Hardy spaces $h^1_r(\Omega)$ and $h^1_z(\Omega)$ into non-homogeneous div-curl quantities. In particular, we may recover previous results on homogeneous div-curl type lemma.

Operator norms and lower bounds of generalized Hausdorff matrices

Chang-Pao Chen
Department of Mathematics, Hsuan Chuang University, Taiwan
Email: cpchen@wmail.hcu.edu.tw

Abstract
Let $A = (a_{n,k})_{(n,k)>0}$ be a non-negative matrix. Denote by $L^{p,q}(A)$ the supremum of those $L$ satisfying the following inequality:
\[
\left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{n,k} x_k \right)^q \right)^{1/q} \geq \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_k^p \right)^{1/p}, \quad (X \in \ell_p, X \geq 0).
\]
The purpose of this paper is to establish a Bennett-type formula for $\|H^0_\mu\|_{p,p}$ and a Hardy-type formula for $L^1_{p,p}(H^0_\mu)$ and $L_{p,p}(H^0_\mu)$, where $H^0_\mu$ is a generalized Hausdorff matrix and $0 < p \leq 1$. Similar results are also established for $L_{p,q}(H^\alpha_\mu)$ and $L_{p,q}(H^\alpha_\mu)^t$ for other ranges of $p$ and $q$. Our results extend known results from $H^0_\mu$ to $H^\alpha_\mu$ with $\alpha \geq 0$ and completely solve the value problem of $\|H^\alpha_\mu\|_{p,p}$, $L^1_{p,p}(H^\alpha_\mu)$, $L_{p,p}(H^\alpha_\mu)$ and $L_{p,p}(H^\alpha_\mu)^t$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

On the size of the quotients of function spaces on a locally compact group

Mahmoud Filali
Department of Mathematical Sciences, Oulu University, Oulu 90014 Finland
Email: mfilali@cc.oulu.fi

Abstract
Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Lipschitz domain. In this talk, the speaker will discuss joint works with G. Dafni, E.M. Stein, S. Karnitz, C. Sadosky and H. Yue. Mainly, we prove div-curl type lemma for the local spaces of functions of bounded mean oscillation on $\Omega$, $bmo_r(\Omega)$ and $bmo_z(\Omega)$, resulting in decompositions for the local Hardy spaces $h^1_r(\Omega)$ and $h^1_z(\Omega)$ into non-homogeneous div-curl quantities. In particular, we may recover previous results on homogeneous div-curl type lemma.
For a locally compact group, the following quotient spaces are studied: $C_b(G)/C_{ru}(G)$, $C_{ru}(G)/C_u(G)$, $WAP_0(G)/C_0(G)$, $WAP(G)/B(G)$, $WAP(G)/AP(G) \oplus C_0(G)$, $L^\infty(G)/WAP(G)$.

Some of the results are proved for general topological groups.

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**Wavelet characterization of Besov spaces on stratified Lie groups**

Hartmut Fuehr

*Lehrstuhl A für Mathematik, RWTH Aachen, Germany*

Email: fuehr@matha.rwth-aachen.de

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**Generalized Atiyah-Patodi-Singer boundary conditions and variations of a spectral flow formula**

Kenro Furutani

*Tokyo University of Science, Japan*

Email: furutani@ma.noda.sut.ac.jp

**Abstract**

I recall a selfadjoint extension problem of symmetric operator and introduce a symplectic Hilbert space by using Green formula. Then I will introduce Maslov index in the infinite dimension and spectral flow for a family of selfadjoint Fredholm operators in a functional analytic way. Then I will explain generalized Atiyah-Patodi-Singer boundary conditions which appears when we split a manifold into two part. Finally I show a formula of coincidence of the two quantities (Maslov index = Spectral flow).

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**Functional analytic properties of the Banach algebras**

$A^r_p(G) = A_p \cap L^r(G)$

Edmond Granirer

*Department of Mathematics, University of British Columbia, Canada*

Email: granirer@gmail.com

**Abstract**

Functional Analytic Properties, for the above algebras, such as, Arens regularity, amenability, weak sequential completeness, strict containment for fixed $p$ and increasing $r$, nonfactorisation, the RNP, ... , etc. are investigated.
Nonlinear Retractions In Banach Spaces Which Concern Conditional Expectations And Applications

Takashi Honda

Department of Applied Mathematics, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan

Email: honda@mail.math.nsysu.edu.tw

Abstract

Recently, four nonlinear retractions (projections) were found in a Banach space. They are the metric projection, a sunny nonexpansive retraction, the generalized projection and a sunny generalized nonexpansive retraction. In a Hilbert space, they are equivalent to the metric projection. They can also related to the resolvents of accretive operators or monotone operators. Using these retractions, we can solve variational inequalities and fixed point problems in a Banach space. In this talk, we consider one of them, a sunny generalized nonexpansive retraction. It was found by Ibaraki and Takahashi few years ago. First, we found the relation between conditional expectations and sunny generalized nonexpansive retractions. Using this retraction, we extend the orthogonal complemented subspace decomposition in a Hilbert space to a Banach space. From this, we can deal with the relation between contractive linear projections and sunny generalized nonexpansive retractions. Further, we discuss an equivalent condition for a closed half space in a a Banach space to be a nonexpansive retract as the application of the orthogonal decomposition.

On a state preserving property of non-positive inner product in self-organizing maps

Mitsuhiro Hoshino

Department of Management Science and Engineering, Akita Prefectural University, Japan

Email: hoshino@akita-pu.ac.jp

Abstract

We deal with self-organizing map models referred to as Kohonen type algorithm. In self-organizing maps, it is easy to observe some practical and interesting properties in the relation between the arrangement of the nodes and their values. This speech is mainly concerned with behavior of ordering and state preserving properties in self-organizing maps with one-dimensional array of nodes and inputs taking values in an inner product space, and their stochastic estimation by simulation approach.

Some Arens irregularity properties of Banach algebras

Zhiguo Hu

Mathematics and Statistics, University of Windsor, Canada

Email: zhiguohu@uwindsor.ca

Abstract
Let $A$ be a Banach algebra. It is known that the multiplication on $A$ can be extended naturally to two Banach algebra multiplications on the bidual of $A$, called the left and right Arens products. The Banach algebra $A$ is said to be Arens regular if the two Arens products coincide. In this talk, we shall discuss some Arens irregularity properties, including the extreme non-Arens regularity property introduced by Ed Granirer in 1996.

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**Symbolic calculus of pseudo-differential operators and a local index**

Chisato Iwasaki  
*Mathematical Sciences University of Hyogo, Japan*  
Email: iwasaki@sci.u-hyogo.ac.jp

**Abstract**

I will show that a local version of Gauss-Bonnet-Chern theorem on Riemannian manifolds with boundary and its generalization are obtained by symbolic calculus of pseudo-differential operators, if we introduce a new weight for symbols. A local version of Riemann-Roch-Hirzebruch theorem on Kaehler manifolds is obtained by the similar methods.

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**Growth conditions for polynomial hypergroups and amenability**

Stefan Alexander Kahler  
*Munich University of Technology, Germany*  
Email: stefan.kahler@gmx.de

**Abstract**

We consider polynomial hypergroups on $\mathbb{N}_0$. As for locally compact groups, for such a hypergroup there exists a Haar measure, and the basic tools of harmonic analysis are available. The Haar measure is given by the counting measure on $\mathbb{N}_0$ weighted by a Haar function $w_{Haar} : \mathbb{N}_0 \to [0, \infty)$. In this talk we study various conditions on the growth of $w_{Haar}$, for example boundedness, polynomial growth and subexponential growth. We examine relations of these notions to another, more involved growth condition which appears i.a. in the context of amenability. Then we present applications to the theory of orthogonal polynomials and to amenability (and generalized concepts) of polynomial hypergroups. In particular we study connections between growth conditions and some necessary conditions for weak amenability of a polynomial hypergroup. As a special case we consider polynomial hypergroups constructed by a criterion of R. Szwarc, for which some of our results can be sharpened.
Characterizing the image of the Gelfand transform of commutative Banach algebras and of their multiplier algebras

Eberhard Kaniuth
Institute of Mathematics, University of Paderborn, Germany
Email: kaniuth@math.uni-paderborn.de

Abstract

Let $A$ be a semisimple commutative Banach algebra with Gelfand spectrum $\Delta(A)$ and let $M(A)$ be the multiplier algebra of $A$. For $T \in M(A)$ and $a \in A$, respectively, let $\hat{T}$ and $\hat{a}$ denote the Gelfand transform of $T$ and $a$ on $\Delta(A)$, respectively. The talk will focus on giving an intrinsic characterization of the images $\hat{A} = \{\hat{a} : a \in A\}$ and $\hat{M(A)} = \{\hat{T} : T \in M(A)\}$ under the Gelfand homomorphism as certain continuous functions on $\Delta(A)$. Due to classical results, such characterizations are known for the $L^1$-algebra $L^1(G)$ of a locally compact abelian group $G$ and for the measure algebra $M(G)$, which is isometrically isomorphic to the multiplier algebra of $L^1(G)$. Establishing such results for other, more general classes of commutative Banach algebras has been a matter of interest for quite some time. Notably, a number of Japanese mathematicians have been working on the topic. The main purpose of the talk is to discuss very recent results that have been obtained in collaboration with Ali Ülger (Koc University, Istanbul).

Apart from giving some general results on how the validity of such characterization behaves under forming, e.g., unitizations and projective tensor products, the emphasis will be on

- Fourier algebras $A(G)$ and Fourier-Stieltjes algebras $B(G)$ of a locally compact group and ideals of these algebras, thus extending the results for $L^1(G)$ and $M(G)$ mentioned above;
- uniform algebras, that is, closed subalgebras of $C(X)$, the algebra of continuous functions on a compact Hausdorff space $X$, thus extending what is known for the disc algebra.

Equilibrium points of a noncooperative fractional game with some methods

Yutaka Kimura
Department of Management Science and Engineering, Faculty of Systems Science and Technology, Akita Prefectural University, Japan
Email: yutaka@akita-pu.ac.jp

Abstract

We are interested in a noncooperative $n$ person game with a fractional loss function for each player, which is called such a game a noncooperative $n$ person fractional game. We consider existence of equilibrium points of the game using some properties of a parametric noncooperative $n$ person fractional game.
So, in this talk, we investigate some methods for equilibrium points of a noncooperative \( n \) person fractional game and a parametric noncooperative \( n \) person fractional game. Moreover, we define an \( \varepsilon \)-equilibrium point of a fractional game and show their existence.

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### Set optimization and duality theorems

Daishi Kuroiwa  
*Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Shimane University, Japan*  
Email: kuroiwa@math.shimane-u.ac.jp

**Abstract**

We study an optimization problem which is called a set optimization problem. We investigate the dual space of an ordered vector space in which the set optimization problem is embedded, and characterize the dual problem.

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### Invariant operators and multipliers of Banach-valued function spaces

Hang-Chin Lai  
*Department of Applied Mathematics, Chung-Yuan Christian University, Taiwan*  
Email: hclai@cycu.edu.tw

**Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to characterize various spaces of invariant operators from a Banach valued function space into another Banach-valued function space. We also establish a relationship between invariant operators and multiplier operators. Finally, we extend these results to the multiplier space of the vector-valued Bochner integrable function space.  
**Keywords and phrases:** Banach A-module, invariant operator, multiplier of Banach algebra, Bochner integral, vector measure, Radon Nikodym property.

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### Fixed point property for Banach algebras associated to locally compact groups

Anthony To-Ming Lau  
*Department of Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada*  
Email: tlau@math.ualberta.ca

**Abstract**
This talk is based on my recent joint work with Peter F. Mah dedicated to our teacher, Professor Edmond E. Granirer on the occasion of his 75th birthday. In this talk, I will discuss various Banach algebras associated to a locally compact group with the weak or weak*-fixed point property for non-expansive mappings.

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The Laplacians and heat kernels on fractal sets

Ka-Sing Lau

Department of Mathematics, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Email: kslau@math.cuhk.edu.hk

Abstract

The Laplacian plays a central role in analysis and PDE. Recently there is a surge of interest to study this operator and diffusion of fractal sets. One of the questions is to define a Laplacian without using derivative. In this talk, we will give a brief survey on this and to report some of our work in connection with the heat kernels that arise.

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A wavelet characterization for the dual of weighted Hardy spaces

Ming-Yi Lee

Department of Mathematics, National Central University, Taiwan

Email: mylee@math.ncu.edu.tw

Abstract

We define the weighted Carleson measure space $CMO^p_w$ by wavelet, where the weight function $w$ belongs to the Muckenhoupt class. Then we show that $CMO^p_w$ is the dual space of the weighted Hardy space $H^p_w$ by using sequence spaces. As an application, we give a wavelet characterization of $BMO_w$.

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Wiener’s Theorem on Hypergroups

Michael Leinert

Institut für Math, Heidelberg University, Germany

Email: leinert@math.uni-heidelberg.de

Abstract
This is a joint work with W. Bloom and J. Foumier.

The following theorem is due to Norber Wiener: If an integrable function \( f \) on the circle group \( T \) has non-negative Fourier coefficients and is square integrable on a neighbourhood of the identity, then \( f \) is square integrable on all of \( T \). This result has been extended to even exponents, but shown to fail for all other exponents \( p > 1 \) (S. Wainger, H. S. Shapiro). All of this was extended to compact abelian groups (M. Rains), then (in appropriate reformulation) to locally compact abelian groups, and finally to groups with at least one invariant neighbourhood (IN-groups) (M. Leinert).

We now prove Wiener’s theorem with even exponents for a large class of commutative hypergroups. In addition, we present examples of commutative hypergroups for which, in sharp contrast to the group case, Wiener’s theorem holds for all exponents \( p > 1 \).

We also characterise locally integrable functions of positive type as well as their Fourier transforms in terms of amalgam spaces, thus extending a theorem by J. Foumier on locally compact abelian groups.

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**Orthogonal matrix coefficients on certain homogeneous spaces**

Chi-Wai Leung

*Mathematics Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

Email: cwleung@math.cuhk.edu.hk

**Abstract**

Let \( G \) be a locally compact group and let \( K \) be its closed subgroup. We call a pair \((G, K)\) admissible if for each irreducible representation \((\pi, V_\pi)\) of \( G \), its \( K \)-invariant subspace \( V^K_\pi \) is of finite dimension. Write \( \hat{G}_K \) for the set of irreducible representations with non-zero \( K \)-invariant vectors. For each \( \pi \) in \( \hat{G}_K \), let \( \pi_{v_i, \xi_j} \)’s \((\pi_{v_i, \xi_j}(gK) := \langle v_i, \pi(g)\xi_j \rangle)\), be the matrix coordinate functions on \( G/K \) induced by fixed orthonormal bases \( \{v_i\} \) and \( \{\xi_j\} \) for \( V_\pi \) and \( V^K_\pi \) respectively.

Let \( \mu \) be a probability measure on \( G/K \). We call \( \mu \) a spectral measure if there is a subset \( \Gamma \) of \( \hat{G}_K \) such that the set of all such matrix coordinate functions \( \pi_{v_i, \xi_j}, \pi \in \Gamma \), constitute an orthonormal base for \( L^2(G/K, \mu) \) with some suitable normalization of these matrix coordinate functions.

In this talk, we shall present some results of spectral measures for certain admissible pairs.

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**Local Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator**

Chin-Cheng Lin

*Department of Mathematics, National Central University, Taiwan*

Email: clin@math.ncu.edu.tw

**Abstract**

In this talk we define and investigate a local Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator in Euclidean spaces. It is proved that this operator satisfies weighted \( L^p \), \( p > 1 \), and weighted weak type \((1,1)\) estimates with weight function \( w \in A_p^{\text{loc}} \), the class of local \( A_p \) weights which is larger than the
Muckenhoupt $A_p$ class. Also, the condition $w \in A^p_{\text{loc}}$ turns out to be necessary for the weighted weak type $(p, p)$, $p \geq 1$, inequality to hold.

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**Existence theorems of relation problems with application to nonlinear problems**

Lai-Jiu Lin

*Department of Math., National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan*

Email: maljlin@cc.ncue.edu.tw

**Abstract**

In this paper, we study existence theorem of a relation problem. From this existence theorem of relation problem, we establish some existence theorems of variational relation problems, nonlinear inclusion problems, variational inclusion problems and equilibrium problems. Our problem contain many problems as special cases. Our results are different any existence results of these types of problems in the literatures.

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**Dual topology of the motion groups**

Jean Ludwig

*Laboratoire LMAM, Universite Paul Verlaine-Metz, Ile du Saulcy, F-57045 Metz, France*

Email: ludwig@univ-metz.fr

**Abstract**

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and let $M_n = SO(n) \rtimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be the corresponding motion group. We describe in this talk the topology of the dual space $\hat{M}_n$ and identifying $\hat{M}_n$ with the subspace of admissible coadjoint orbits $m^*_k/M_n$, we show that this identification is a homeomorphism.

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**The notion of the sub-Lorentzian geometry**

Irina Markina

*Mathematical Institute, University of Bergen, Norway*

Email: mirina.markina@uib.no

**Abstract**

Sub-Riemannian manifolds and the geometry introduced by bracket generating distributions of smoothly varying $k$-plaques is widely studied, interesting subject, which has applications in control theory, quantum physics, C-R geometry, and other areas. The main difference of the sub-Riemannian manifold from a Riemannian one is the presence of a smooth subbundle of the tangent bundle, generating the entire tangent bundle by means of the commutators of vector fields. The subbundle, which is often called horizontal, is equipped with a positively definite metric that leads
to the triple: manifold, horizontal subbundle, and Riemannian metric on the horizontal subbundle, which is called a sub-Riemannian manifold. The foundation of the sub-Riemannian geometry can be found in [4, 5]. The following question can be asked. What kind of geometrical features will have the mentioned triplet if we change the positively definite metric to an indefinite non-degenerate metric. It is natural to start with the Lorentzian metric of index 1. In this case the triplet: manifold, horizontal subbundle, and Lorentzian metric on the horizontal subbundle can be called sub-Lorentzian manifold. It was mentioned in [5] that it would be interesting to consider the sub-Lorentzian geometry, but there are only few works devoted to this subject. In the talk we present the different examples of the manifolds with the non-degenerated indefinite metric defined on the subbundle. We will compare the sub-Riemannian geometry and the sub-Lorentzian. We find the parametric equations for timelike future directed geodesics. We also present some physical applications. References


3 Korolko A., Markina I. Nonholonomic Lorentzian geometry on some H-type groups. ArXiv: 0809.4450


On matching theorems in Hilbert spaces

Shin-ya Matsushita

Department of Electronics and Information Systems, Akita Prefectural University, Japan

Email: matsushita@akita-pu.ac.jp

Abstract

Let $X$ be a compact convex subset of a Hilbert space $H$, let $\{A_i : i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ be a family of closed subsets of $H$ such that $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i$ and let $\{C_i : i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ be a family of nonempty compact subsets of $H$. Let $s : X \rightarrow H$ be a continuous mapping. In this talk we study a matching theorem concerning closed covering of convex sets in Hilbert spaces. We present a condition which guarantee the existence $I \subset \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ and $\tilde{x} \in X$ such that $\tilde{x}$ is in the convex hull of $\cup\{C_i + s(\tilde{x}) : i \in I\}$ and well as in $\bigcap\{A_i : i \in I\}$.

Mean ergodic theorems for bounded vector-valued functions and their applications

Hiromichi Miyake
Tokyo City University, Japan
Email: miyake@ams.kuramae.ne.jp

Abstract

Recently, we introduce notions of (weak) almost periodicity (in the sense of Eberlein) and almost convergence in the sense of Lorentz for bounded vector-valued functions defined on a semigroup which take values in a Banach space, and also study the relationship between the mean values and almost periodicity (or almost convergence) for those functions.

In this talk, it is shown that the results of our study can be applied to obtain mean ergodic theorems for linear and nonlinear semigroups of various types in Banach spaces.

Distance between discrete groups

Chi-Keung Ng
Chern Inst. of Math., Nankai Univ., China
Email: ckng@nankai.edu.cn

Abstract

We introduce and study briefly a notion of distance between two discrete groups.
On intermediate subalgebras of a crossed product, and its maximality

Tomoyoshi Ohwada

Department of Mathematics, Shizuoka University, Japan
Email: etoowad@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp

Abstract

The maximality of subalgebras in a von Neumann algebra is one of the interesting problems and have been treated by many authors. In this talk we shall present correspondence between intermediate subalgebras of a crossed product and semigroups and, as an application of it, we will discuss the maximality of subalgebras.

Wiener theorems for \( C^p \)-spaces on general motion groups

Detlev Poguntke

Department of Mathematics, University of Bielefeld, Germany
Email: poguntke@math.uni-bielefeld.de

Abstract

The classical Wiener approximation theorem tells that the translates of \( f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \) are total in \( L^1(\mathbb{R}) \) provided that \( f \) has a nowhere vanishing Fourier transform. Beurling (and his school) proved some results in this direction for functions \( f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}) \) with \( p \neq 1 \). Besides generalizations to general locally compact abelian groups there are also non-commutative versions. A locally compact group \( G \) is said to have the two-sided Wiener property if each proper closed two-sided translation invariant subspace of \( L^1(G) \), i.e., two-sided closed ideal, is contained in the kernel of an (irreducible) involutive representation. Not each group has this property, but there are classes of groups, for which this property can be verified: various groups with polynomially growing Haar measure (R. Gangolli, H. Leptin, V. Losert, J. Ludwig), but also so-called contracting extensions (P. Müller-Römer) including some exponential Lie groups. Y. Weit studied also a one-sided version in the case of the motion group \( G \) of the real plane. He found a negative result: There exists a proper closed right ideal in \( L^1(G) \) which is not contained in any closed maximal right ideal.

The present investigations have their origin in two more recent articles. R. Rawat and A. Sitaram (Israel J. Math. 91 [1995]) considered a subset \( X \) of \( L^1 \cap L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and asked for conditions which guarantee that \( \langle X \rangle_{M(n)} \), the space of functions on \( \mathbb{R}^n \) obtained from \( X \) by applying the members of the motion group \( M(n) = SO(n) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n \), is total in \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \). They found results for all \( p, 1 \leq p < \infty \) (depending on \( p \)), for instance, \( \langle X \rangle_{M(n)} \) is total in \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) if \( \frac{2n}{n-1} < p < \infty \) and \( S(X) := \bigcap_{f \in X} \{ r > 0 \mid \hat{f} \equiv 0 \text{ on the sphere in } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ of radius } r \} \) is nowhere dense in \( \mathbb{R}_+ \).

E. K. Narayanan and R. Rawat (to appear in Math. Z.) considered the motion group \( M(2) \) of the real plane, a function \( f \in L^1 \cap L^p(M(2)) \), and they asked for (representation theoretic) conditions on \( f \) to guarantee that the set of right (or two-sided) translates of \( f \) is total in \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \). As above, they found results for all \( p, 1 \leq p < \infty \). The desired property is satisfied if the range of \( \pi(f) \) is dense for sufficiently many irreducible representations \( \pi \) of \( M(2) \). What ‘sufficiently many’ is, depends on \( p \); typically, the larger \( p \) is, the weaker is the condition.
In this talk, I wish to report on generalizations of the above indicated results to groups of the form
\[ G = K \rtimes M, \]
where \( K \) is compact, \( M \) is locally compact abelian; both are assumed to be second countable. One may think of \( K \) being a compact Lie group acting irreducibly on \( \mathbb{R}^n \), for instance \( K = SO(3) \) and \( M = \{ A \in M_{3,3}(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^T = A, \text{Tr} A = 0 \} \) with the obvious action.

The irreducible representations of \( G \) are very well understood. Let \( \xi \in \hat{M} = \text{Pontryagin dual} \), and let \( H = K_\xi \) be the stabilizer of \( \xi \) in \( K \). With any irreducible representation \( \sigma \) of \( H \) one can associate (by inducing) an irreducible representation \( \pi_{\xi,\sigma} \) of \( G \).

These representations exhaust the unitary dual \( \hat{G} \); two representations \( \pi_{\xi,\sigma} \) and \( \pi_{\xi',\sigma'} \), are equivalent if and only if the pairs \( (\xi,\sigma) \) and \( (\xi',\sigma') \) are \( K \)-conjugate.

As one may imagine from the discussion of the “Indian articles” there is a variety of possible results: varying \( p \), considering one-sided or two-sided invariant subspaces. In this abstract I shall restrict myself to two cases.

**Theorem 1.** Let \( X \) be a subset of \( L^1 \cap L^p(G) \). If \( \infty > p > 1 \) assume that for all \( \xi \in \hat{M} \), \( \xi \neq 0 \), and for all \( \sigma \in K_\xi^\gamma \) the operators \( \pi_{\xi,\sigma}(f) \), \( f \in X \), are “collectively dense”, that is, if \( \omega \in \mathcal{H}_{\xi,\sigma} \) satisfies \( \langle \pi_{\xi,\sigma}(f)\mathcal{H}_{\xi,\sigma},\omega \rangle = 0 \) (for all \( f \)), then \( \omega = 0 \). If \( p = 1 \) assume this property for all \( \xi \). Then the set of all functions obtained from \( X \) by \( K \)-left and \( G \)-right translations is total in \( L^p(G) \).

The proof of this theorem rests on Banach algebra techniques. This theorem holds true for all \( p \), but it gives a relevant result only for small \( p \). The second case concerns “very large \( p \)”, where one has much stronger results. Here one applies restriction theorems (of the Fourier transform).

Consider first the following simplified situation. Suppose there is given a \( K \)-orbit \( S \) in \( \hat{M} \); it carries a canonical \( K \)-invariant measure \( \mu_S \). The Fourier transform \( \mathcal{F} \) (for \( M \)) defines, by restriction, a map
\[ C_c(M) \to C_\infty(\hat{M}) \to L^2(S,d\mu_S). \]

Now it may happen that for some exponent, say \( r \), this map extends to a bounded operator
\[ L^r(M) \to L^2(S,d\mu_S). \]

The ‘classical case’ is \( M = \mathbb{R}^n \), \( S = S^{n-1} \); here one has this boundedness if \( r = \frac{2n+2}{n+3} \) (or smaller).

More generally, suppose that there is a subset \( \Omega \) of \( \hat{M} \), which is open, \( K \)-invariant and of full measure, with the following properties. There is a covering \( \Omega = \bigcup_{j \in J} \Omega_j \), \( J \) being at most countable, each \( \Omega_j \) is open and \( K \)-invariant and there are ‘trivializations’
\[ \gamma_j : K/H_j \times U_j \to \Omega_j, \]
i.e., \( K \)-homeomorphisms, where the \( U_j \) are locally compact spaces with trivial \( K \)-action (this is so far not a serious restriction). Further assume that there is an exponent \( r > 1 \) such that one obtains, by restricting the Fourier transform to \( K \)-orbits in \( \Omega_j \) and transforming along \( \gamma_j \), a bounded operator
\[ L^r(M) \ni f \mapsto R_p^{(j)} f \in L^2(K/H_j) \]
for \( p \in U_j \). Assume finally that \( U_j \ni p \mapsto \|R_{p}^{(j)}\| \) is locally bounded.

**Theorem 2.** Under the above described properties and notation let \( X \), for \( 1 < p < \infty \), be a subset of \( L^1 \cap L^p(G) \) such that \( p' \) ( = conjugate exponent) is smaller than \( r \). Assume further that there is a dense subset \( \Gamma \) of \( \Omega \) such that for all \( \xi \in \Gamma \) and all \( \xi \in K_\xi^\gamma \) the collection of operators \( \pi_{\xi,\sigma}(f) \),
f ∈ X, is collectively dense in \( S_{\xi,\sigma} \). Then \( \langle X \rangle \), the set of functions obtained from \( X \) by applying \( G \)-right-translations, is total in \( p(G) \).

The assumptions of Theorem 2 can be verified, for instance, if \( M = \mathbb{R}^n \), and \( K \) acts irreducibly on \( \mathbb{R}^n \), using the methods described in Stein’s book on Harmonic Analysis: Real-Variable Methods, Orthogonality and Oscillatory Integrals. But, as far as I can see, it is difficult to find an optimal \( r \) (i.e., as large as possible; up to my best knowledge even in the above mentioned example of \( SO(3) \) acting on a space of \( 3 \times 3 \) matrices an optimal \( r \) is not known.). This might be a task for further research. Also, I must admit that I don’t know if there are other relevant cases, besides \( M = \mathbb{R}^n \), where Theorem 2 might be applicable.

Finally, results on \( G \)-invariant subspaces of \( L^p(M) \) can be deduced from the corresponding results on subspaces of \( L^p(G) \) because with subspaces of \( L^p(M) \) one can associate subspaces of \( L^p(G) \). In particular, the results of Rawat/Sitaram can be deduced from ours.

\[ \text{p-Approximation Properties for Locally Compact Groups} \]

Zhong-Jin Ruan

Department of Mathematics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Email: ruan@math.uiuc.edu

Abstract

In this talk, I will first review some well-known approximation properties for group C*-algebras and group von Neumann algebras.

I will then discuss the corresponding approximation properties for the pseudofunction algebras \( FP_p(G) \) and the pseudomeasure algebras \( PM_p(G) \). The theory of p-Operator spaces provides an important tool for this study.

\[ \text{Refinements of sharp triangle inequalities in Banach spaces and its applications} \]

Kichisuke Saito

Department of Mathematics, Niigata University, Japan

Email: saito@math.sc.niigata-u.ac.jp

Abstract

The triangle inequality is one of the most important tools in analysis. In recent year, refinements of triangle inequality in Banach spaces were presented by several papers. Recently, Mitani, Saito, Kato and Tamura showed the following inequalities.
Theorem A. For all nonzero elements $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ in a Banach space $X$, $n > 2$,

$$\| \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j \| + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \left( k - \| \sum_{j=1}^{k} x_j^* \| \right) \left( \| x_k^* \| - \| x_{k+1}^* \| \right)$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^{m} \| x_j \|$$

$$\leq \| \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j \| - \sum_{j=n-(k-1)}^{n} \left( k - \| \sum_{j=1}^{n-(k-1)} x_j^* \| \right) \left( \| x_{n-k}^* \| - \| x_{n-(k-1)}^* \| \right),$$

where $x_1^*, x_2^*, \ldots, x_n^*$ are the rearrangement of $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ satisfying $\| x_1^* \| \geq \| x_2^* \| \geq \cdots \geq \| x_n^* \|$, and $x_0^* = x_{n+1}^* = 0$. In this talk we present the recent works of sharp triangle inequalities and consider the applications.

**K-Isotropic Completely Bounded Multilinear Forms, with Applications to Harmonizable Stochastic Processes**

Bertram Schreiber

Department of Mathematics, Wayne State University, USA

Email: bert@math.wayne.edu

Abstract

Let $K$ be a compact group acting as a transformation group via automorphisms on the locally compact group $G$. Then $K$ acts in the canonical way on unitary representations of $G$, and thus on both $C^*(G)$ and its dual, $B(G)$. More generally, if we let $K$ act diagonally on $G \times \cdots \times G$, then this induces an action of $K$ on the Haagerup tensor product $C^*(G) \otimes_h \cdots \otimes_h C^*(G)$ and its dual space. A functional $u$ in this dual space is called $K$-isotropic if $u^\kappa = u \ \forall \ \kappa \in K$, where $u^\kappa$ denotes the image of $u$ under the action of $\kappa$. When $u$ is completely positive, a representation of the Fourier transform of $u$, as a function on $G \times \cdots \times G$, can be formulated in terms of $K$-spherical functions on $G$. When $K = SO(d)$ and $K$ acts on $\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d$, this leads to a representation theorem for isotropic, weakly harmonizable processes.

**Pseudo-differential Boundary Value Problems without the Transmission Property**

Bert-Wolfgang Schulze

Institute of Mathematics, University of Potsdam, Germany

Email: schulze@math.uni-potsdam.de

Abstract
Boundary value problems for pseudo-differential operators appear when we reduce mixed problems (e.g., for the Laplacian with jumping Dirichlet-to-Neumann conditions along a smooth or singular interface) to the boundary. The resulting operators fail to have the transmission property at the interface, and regularity and asymptotics of solutions may be understood by interpreting the problems as edge problems with the interface as the edge. The edge calculus comes from the analysis on manifolds with singularities, and the respective techniques give a completely new insight into the nature of such boundary value problems. In particular, we encounter specific types of weighted Sobolev spaces, based on actions of one-parameter groups transversal to the interface, and we obtain parametrices within the edge calculus which explain regularity and asymptotic phenomena in a new natural way.

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**Fixed Point Theorems and Convergence Theorems for Nonlinear Mappings in Banach Spaces**

Wataru Takahashi  
*Department of Applied Mathematics, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan*

Email: wataru@is.titech.ac.jp

**Abstract**

Let $H$ be a real Hilbert space and let $C$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of $H$. Then, a mapping $T : C \to C$ is said to be firmly nonexpansive if  
$$
\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \langle x - y, Tx - Ty \rangle
$$
for all $x, y \in C$. Such a nonlinear mapping is deduced from an equilibrium problem in a Hilbert space as follows: Let $C$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of $H$ and let a bifunction $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfy the following conditions:

(A1) $f(x, x) = 0$, $\forall x \in C$;

(A2) $f$ is monotone, i.e., $f(x, y) + f(y, x) \leq 0$, $\forall x, y \in C$;

(A3) $\lim_{t \downarrow 0} f(tz + (1-t)x, y) \leq f(x, y)$, $\forall x, y, z \in C$;

(A4) for each $x \in C$, $y \mapsto f(x, y)$ is convex and lower semicontinuous.

From the equilibrium problem, we know the following result:

Let $C$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of $H$ and let $f$ be a bifunction from $C \times C$ into $\mathbb{R}$ satisfying (A1), (A2), (A3) and (A4). Then, for any $r > 0$ and $x \in H$, there exists $z \in C$ such that  
$$
f(z, y) + \frac{1}{r} \langle y - z, z - x \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C.
$$

Further, if $T_r x = \{ z \in C : f(z, y) + \frac{1}{r} \langle y - z, z - x \rangle \geq 0, \forall y \in C \}$ for all $x \in H$, then the following hold:

(1) $T_r$ is single-valued;
(2) $T_r$ is firmly nonexpansive, i.e.,
\[ \|T_r x - T_r y\| \leq (T_r x - T_r y, x - y), \quad \forall x, y \in H. \]

A mapping $T : C \to C$ is said to be nonexpansive if $\|T x - T y\| \leq \|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in C$. A mapping $S : C \to C$ is said to be nonspreading if
\[ 2\|S x - S y\|^2 \leq \|S x - y\|^2 + \|x - Sy\|^2 \]
for all $x, y \in C$. These two mappings are deduced from a firmly nonexpansive mapping in a Hilbert space. We know many fixed point theorems and convergence theorems for nonexpansive mappings in a Hilbert space or a Banach space.

In this talk, we first consider nonlinear mappings which are deduced from a firmly nonexpansive mapping in a Hilbert space or a Banach space. Further, we deal with fixed point theorems and convergence theorems for the nonlinear mappings in a Hilbert space or a Banach space.

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On nonlinear scalarizing functions for set-valued maps

Tamaki Tanaka

Graduate School of Science and Technology, Niigata University, 8050, Ikarashi, 2-no-cho, Niigata 950-2181, Japan

Email: tamaki@math.sc.niigata-u.ac.jp

Abstract

Authors: Tamaki Tanaka, Yuuya Sonda, Issei Kuwano

We introduce a certain mathematical methodology on the comparison between sets in an ordered vector space. In set-valued optimization, there are some studies using the comparison between a vector and a set, and another studies using the comparison between sets as images of set-valued map. In [S-T-Y], we introduced unified types (1) and (2) below of scalarizing functions for set-valued maps, and in [K-T-Y] we provided some properties of them including the monotonicity and the inheritance on cone-convexity of parent set-valued maps. The aim of this talk is to report such properties and another inherited property with respect to semicontinuity of parent set-valued maps.

If a real-valued or vector-valued function has some kinds of convexity and continuity, then we can utilize such properties as a means to solve several types of equilibrium problems including variational inequalities, minimax problems, complementarity problems and other optimization problems. In vector-valued case, we apply corresponding real-valued results via scalarization as long as we find suitable monotone scalarizing functions for objective vector-valued functions. However it is unclear whether any scalarizing function for set-valued maps plays such a similar role. Hence, it is important that we verify its monotonicity and inherited properties on cone-convexity and semicontinuity of set-valued maps through scalarization.

Let $X$ be a real topological vector space, $Y$ a real ordered topological vector space with the vector ordering $\leq_C$ induced by a nonempty convex cone $C \subset Y$ (that is, for any $y, z \in Y$, $y \leq_C z$ if $z - y \in C$), $k \in \text{int}C$, $V' \in 2^Y \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ and $F$ a set-valued map from $X$ into $2^Y \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. Then, for any $x \in X$ and for each $j = 1, \ldots, 6$, the following two types of scalarizing functions can be applied for the scalarization of set-valued map $F$ ([K-T-Y]):

\[ (I_{k,V'} \circ F)(x) := I_{k,V'}(F(x)) := \inf \left\{ t \in \mathbb{R} \mid F(x) \leq_C^L (tk + V') \right\}. \]
\[(S^{(j)}_{k,V}, \circ F)(x) := S^{(j)}_{k,V}(F(x)) := \sup \left\{ t \in \mathbb{R} \mid (tk + V') \leq^{(j)}_{C} F(x) \right\}, \]

where the set-relationships \( \leq^{(j)}_{C} (j = 1, \ldots, 6) \) are defined in [K-T-H].


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**Cost Allocation in Minimum Cost Spanning Tree Problems with Groups**

Tetsuzo Tanino

*Division of Electrical, Electronic and Information Engineering, Osaka University, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan*

Email: anino@eei.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp

**Abstract**

Minimum cost spanning tree problems are fundamental optimization problems. A minimum cost spanning tree problem involves a set of agents is involved willing to be connected as cheap as possible to a source (i.e. a supplier of a service). It gives rise to two problems: the construction of a network of minimal cost (minimum cost spanning tree, mcst for short) connecting all agents to the source, and a cost sharing problem of distributing this cost in a fair way among agents. To construct an mcst, some efficient algorithms, such as the Prim algorithm and the Kruskal algorithm, have been proposed.

On the other hand, several interesting cost allocation rules, which are maps assigning to every minimum cost spanning tree situation a unique cost allocation, have been developed based on the obtained mcst. Corresponding to a minimum cost spanning tree problem, some cooperative games can be introduced and solutions of those games are closely related to the cost allocation rules.

Recently Bergant iños and Gómez-Rú proposed minimum cost spanning tree problems with groups which reflect structures among agents such as different villages, cities, etc. They also provided a two phase cost allocation rule based on the equal remaining obligation rule. In this paper we extend their approach and discuss some cost allocation rules in minimum cost spanning tree problems with groups with some theoretical results.
Groups with Atomic Regular Representation
Keith Taylor
Mathematics and Statistics, Dalhousie University, USA
Email: keith.f.taylor@dal.ca

Abstract
A locally compact group is said to have atomic regular representation if its left regular representation is the direct sum of irreducible representations. All compact groups have this property, but it is rare for non-compact groups. Nevertheless, there are many natural situations in which they arise with implications for a wide range of theories from the properties of the Fourier algebra to wavelet analysis. This talk will provide an overview of this property and provide some applications.

An Abstract Form of a theorem of Helson and applications to sets of synthesis
Ali Ulger
Department of Mathematics, Koc University, 45450 Sariyer-Istanbul, Turkey
Email: aulger@ku.edu.tr

Abstract
Let $G$ be a locally compact abelian group and $\hat{G}$ its dual group. For each closed subset $E$ of $\hat{G}$, let $\phi_E : L^1(G) \to C_0(E)$, $\phi_E(a) = \hat{a}|_E$, be the restriction of the Fourier transform to the set $E$. This is a Banach algebra homomorphism and its kernel is the ideal $k(E) = \{a \in L^1(G) : \hat{a} = 0 \text{ on } E\}$. A closed subset $E$ of $\hat{G}$ is said to be an Helson set if the homomorphism $\phi_E$ is surjective. In this case the algebras $L^1(G)/k(E)$ and $C_0(E)$ are isomorphic so that the spaces $k(E)\perp$ (the annihilator of the ideal $k(E)$ in $L^1(G)$) and $M(E) = C_0(E)^*$ are also isomorphic. The following theorem in the case $G = \mathbb{R}$ is due to Helson (Studia Math. 14 (1954), 209-213) and in the general case to Rudin (Fourier Analysis on Groups, Theorem 5.6.7).

**Theorem** (Helson/Rudin). Let $E, E \subseteq \hat{G}$ be a closed Helson set. Then for a measure $\mu \in M(E)$ concentrated on $E$, $\hat{\mu}$ belongs to $C_0(G)$ only if $\mu = 0$. (i.e. $k(E)\perp \cap C_0(E) = \{0\}$).

In this talk we present an abstract and fairly general version of this intriguing theorem and some applications of it to the study of sets of synthesis. The abstract version of this theorem that we present applies (under quite mild hypotheses) to the classical Banach algebras of Harmonic Analysis such as $L^1(G)$, $A(G)$, $A_p(G)$, $L^1(G;\omega)$, $L^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$, etc., and produces considerably stronger results than the conclusion of this theorem of Helson.

The asymptotic limits of zero modes of massless Dirac operators
Tomio Umeda
Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Hyogo, Japan
Email: umeda@sci.u-hyogo.ac.jp

Abstract

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The question whether a zero mode of a Weyl-Dirac operator exists or not was revealed to be very important in the study of stability of Coulomb systems with magnetic fields (Froehlich, Lieb and Loss 1986), and the first examples of zero modes of Weyl-Dirac operators were constructed by Loss and Yau in 1986. Since then, a lot of contributions to the study of the zero modes of the Weyl-Dirac operators have been made. On the other hand, it seems that properties of the zero modes themselves are not well understood. In this talk, I first make a quick review of the history of the study of zero modes of the Weyl-Dirac operators, and then talk about the asymptotic property of zero modes of massless Dirac operators which are generalizations of the Weyl-Dirac operators. One of our main results asserts that all zero modes behave in the same manner at infinity. (This talk is based on joint works with Yoshimi Saito.)

Conserved quantities of contour evolution

Alexander Vasiliev

Department of Mathematics, University of Bergen, Johannes Bruns Gate 12, Bergen 5008, Norway

Email: alexander.vasiliev@math.uib.no

Abstract

We consider planar contour evolution given by the Laplacian growth and by Loewner equation. The first one is a sample dissipative field problem, and the second is an infinite-dimensional controllable problem. For both problems we reveal an algebraic skeleton of conservation laws. These problems have strong connections to classical results in complex analysis.

Hyperreflexivity of the derivation space of some group algebras

Armando Villena

Department of Mathematics, University of Granada, Spain

Email: avillena@ugr.es

Abstract

Let $T$ be a continuous linear operator on a Banach algebra $A$. We address the question of whether the constant $\sup \{ \|aT(b)c\| : a, b, c \in A, \ ab = bc = 0, \ |a| = |b| = |c| = 1 \}$ being small implies that the distance from $T$ to the space $\text{Der}(A)$ of all continuous derivations on $A$ is small. We show that this is the case for amenable group algebras. As a consequence, we deduce that $\text{Der}(L^1(G))$ is hyperreflexive for each amenable group in [SIN].
Disjointness structures of smooth Banach manifolds
Ya-Shu Wang
Department of Applied Mathematics, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan
Email: wangys@math.nsysu.edu.tw

Abstract
Let $X$ and $Y$ be separating smooth Banach manifolds, and $S_1(X)$ and $S_2(Y)$ be abstract definition of a smoothness class $S$ which generalizes the standard classes $C^n$. In this talk, we will show that for each continuous linear bijective separating map $T : S_1(X) \rightarrow S_2(Y)$, there exists a homeomorphism $\varphi : Y \rightarrow X$ and $h \in S_2(Y)$ such that $Tf(y) = h(y)f(\varphi(y))$ for all $y \in Y$ and $f \in S_1(X)$.

Disjointness and orthogonality preserving linear maps of Fourier algebras
Ngai-Ching Wong
Department of Applied Mathematics, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan
Email: wong@math.nsysu.edu.tw

Abstract
We show that a linear bijection $\psi : A(G_1) \rightarrow A(G_2)$ between two Fourier algebras of locally compact (not necessarily abelian or amenable) groups will induce a topological group isomorphism between $G_1$ and $G_2$, provided that $\psi$ preserves both disjointness and orthogonality. We also study the structure of bounded and unbounded disjointness preserving linear functionals of Fourier algebras, and their applications in characterizing the extremely left amenability of a semitopological semigroup $S$. In the development, general results about disjointness and orthogonality preserving linear maps between C*-algebras, W*-algebras and their preduals are obtained.

On the generalized Littlewood-Paley operators
Huoxiong Wu
School of Mathematical Sciences, Xiamen University, Xiamen Fujian, China
Email: huoxwu@xmu.edu.cn

Abstract
In this talk, I will show some recent results on the generalized Littlewood-Paley operators, which contain the generalized Littlewood-Paley $g$-functions, Lusin area integrals and $g_\alpha^*$-functions, and the corresponding Marcinkiewicz integrals with rough kernels.
Email addresses of registered participants, as of Dec. 8, 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name/First Name</th>
<th>Citizen:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akashi Shigeo</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:akashi@is.noda.tus.ac.jp">akashi@is.noda.tus.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaminos Jeronimo</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alaminos@uier.es">alaminos@uier.es</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Baklouti Ali</td>
<td>Tunisian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bakloutia@yahoo.fr">bakloutia@yahoo.fr</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Braun (Molitor-Braun) Catherine (Carine)</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td><a href="mailto:carine.molitor@uni.lu">carine.molitor@uni.lu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>CAI-CL YEN</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tsaitsz@yahoo.com.tw">tsaitsz@yahoo.com.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cao Huai-Dong</td>
<td>China</td>
<td><a href="mailto:huc2@lehigh.edu">huc2@lehigh.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAN PAK KEUNG</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dchan@math.ualberta.ca">dchan@math.ualberta.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang Der-Chen</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cpchen@wmail.hcu.edu.tw">cpchen@wmail.hcu.edu.tw</a></td>
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<td>Chen Chang-Pao</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mtcchen@scu.edu.tw">mtcchen@scu.edu.tw</a></td>
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<td>Canadian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sdesaulniers@okanagan.bc.ca">sdesaulniers@okanagan.bc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filali Mahmoud</td>
<td>Algerian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mfilali@cc.oulu.fi">mfilali@cc.oulu.fi</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuehr Hartmut</td>
<td>German</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fuehr@matha.rwth-aachen.de">fuehr@matha.rwth-aachen.de</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Furutani Kenro</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:furutani@ma.noda.sut.ac.jp">furutani@ma.noda.sut.ac.jp</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Honda Takashi</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:honda@mail.math.nsysu.edu.tw">honda@mail.math.nsysu.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>Hong Chuong Doan</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chuongdoanhong@gmail.com">chuongdoanhong@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoshino Mitsuhiro</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hoshino@aita-pu.ac.jp">hoshino@aita-pu.ac.jp</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hu Zhiguo</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhiguohu@uwindor.ca">zhiguohu@uwindor.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huang Tone-Yau</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:toneyau@yau.ac.hk">toneyau@yau.ac.hk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWASAKI CHISATO</td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td><a href="mailto:iwasaki@sci.u-hyogo.ac.jp">iwasaki@sci.u-hyogo.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabbari Ali</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jabbari@mail.uk.ac.ir">jabbari@mail.uk.ac.ir</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jafari seyede somaye</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:s_somayehjafari1982@yahoo.com">s_somayehjafari1982@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahler Stefan Alexander</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td><a href="mailto:stefan.kahler@gmx.de">stefan.kahler@gmx.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamali Zeinab</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ze.kamali@sci.ui.ac.ir">ze.kamali@sci.ui.ac.ir</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaniuth Eberhard</td>
<td>German</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kaniuth@math.uni-paderborn.de">kaniuth@math.uni-paderborn.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimura Yutaka</td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yutaka@akita-pu.ac.jp">yutaka@akita-pu.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuroiwa Daishi</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kuroiwa@math.shimane-u.ac.jp">kuroiwa@math.shimane-u.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lai Hang-Chin</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hclai@cycu.edu.tw">hclai@cycu.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lashkarizadeh Bami Mahmood</td>
<td>Iranian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lashkari@sci.ui.ac.ir">lashkari@sci.ui.ac.ir</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lau Anthony To Ming</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tla@math.ualberta.ca">tla@math.ualberta.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lau Ka-Sing</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kslau@math.cuhk.edu.hk">kslau@math.cuhk.edu.hk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Ming-Yi</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mylee@math.ncu.edu.tw">mylee@math.ncu.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leinert Michael</td>
<td>German</td>
<td><a href="mailto:leinert@math.uni-heidelberg.de">leinert@math.uni-heidelberg.de</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Leung Chi-Wai</td>
<td>China</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cweun@math.cuhk.edu.hk">cweun@math.cuhk.edu.hk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li Bing</td>
<td>China</td>
<td><a href="mailto:libing0826@email.com">libing0826@email.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li Lei</td>
<td>China</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lilee@nankai.edu.cn">lilee@nankai.edu.cn</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lin Chin-Cheng</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:clin@math.ncu.edu.tw">clin@math.ncu.edu.tw</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lin Lai-Jiu</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mal.lin@cc.ncue.edu.tw">mal.lin@cc.ncue.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin Ying-Fen</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:linyf@mail.ndhu.edu.tw">linyf@mail.ndhu.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludwig Jean</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ludwig@univ-metz.fr">ludwig@univ-metz.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markina Irina</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:irina.markina@uib.no">irina.markina@uib.no</a></td>
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<td>Matsushita Shin-ya</td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td><a href="mailto:matsushita@akita-pu.ac.jp">matsushita@akita-pu.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miyake Hiromichi</td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td><a href="mailto:miyake@ams.kuramae.ne.jp">miyake@ams.kuramae.ne.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng Chi-Keung</td>
<td>British</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eckng@nankai.educn">eckng@nankai.educn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohwada Tomoyoshi</td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td><a href="mailto:etoowad@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp">etoowad@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poguntke Detlev</td>
<td>German</td>
<td><a href="mailto:poguntke@math.uni-bielefeld.de">poguntke@math.uni-bielefeld.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruan Zhong-Jin</td>
<td>American</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ruan@math.uiuc.edu">ruan@math.uiuc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runde Volker</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yrende@ualberta.ca">yrende@ualberta.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAITO KICHISUKE</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:saito@math.sc.niigata-u.ac.jp">saito@math.sc.niigata-u.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schreiber Bertram</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bert@math.wayne.edu">bert@math.wayne.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schulze Bert-Wolfgang</td>
<td>German</td>
<td><a href="mailto:schulze@math.uni-potsdam.de">schulze@math.uni-potsdam.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi Wataru</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wataru@is.titech.ac.jp">wataru@is.titech.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Tamaki</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:taniko@eci.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp">taniko@eci.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanino Tetsuzo</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tanino@eei.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp">tanino@eei.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Keith</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:keith.f.taylor@dal.ca">keith.f.taylor@dal.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran Dinh Ke</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ke.trandinh@gmail.com">ke.trandinh@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULER Ger</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td><a href="mailto:auler@ku.edu.tr">auler@ku.edu.tr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umeda Tomio</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:umeda@sci.u-hyogo.ac.jp">umeda@sci.u-hyogo.ac.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasiliev Alexander</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexander.vasiliev@math.uib.no">alexander.vasiliev@math.uib.no</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villena Armando</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td><a href="mailto:avillena@ugr.es">avillena@ugr.es</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wang tsungjiy</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pro7576@yahoo.com.tw">pro7576@yahoo.com.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang Wan Zhen</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:m982040007@student.nsysu.edu.tw">m982040007@student.nsysu.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang Ya-Shu</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:b8824026@student.nsysu.edu.tw">b8824026@student.nsysu.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wong Ngai-Ching</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wong@math.nsysu.edu.tw">wong@math.nsysu.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu Huoxiong</td>
<td>China</td>
<td><a href="mailto:huoxwu@xmu.edu.cn">huoxwu@xmu.edu.cn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu Pei Yuan</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pywu@math.nctu.edu.tw">pywu@math.nctu.edu.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yen weni</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:m982040015@student.nsysu.edu.tw">m982040015@student.nsysu.edu.tw</a></td>
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**Abstract Harmonic Analysis 2009 抽象調和分析研討會 2009**

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Tea/coffee/snacks

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<tr>
<td>Jeronimo Alaminos</td>
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Lunch

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<th>1:00pm: A half day tour to look around Kaohsiung</th>
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<tr>
<td>Detlev Poguntke</td>
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<td>Tomoyoshi Ohwada</td>
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1:00-2:00pm

Tea/coffee/snacks

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Tea/coffee/snacks

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1. Venue: 11/F Library Building, NSYSU, Kaohsiung, Taiwan.
2. Registration takes place during 8:10-8:40 am, and Opening is at 8:45-9:00 am, Friday, Dec. 18. Taking a group photo at 12:30 pm, Dec. 20.
3. Reception after the last talk, and then Shanghai Opera, at Dec. 18 at venue. Banquet starts at 7:00 pm, Dec. 21, in the Kingship Hotel (漢王飯店, 高雄市七賢三路 98 號, No.98 Cisian 3rd.Rd Kaohsiung, +886-7-5313131), which is close to the O2 metro train station.