



The Hong Kong Mathematical Society

(Founded in 1979)

Fax: (852) 23629045 URL: https://www.polyu.edu.hk/ama/hkms/ The Hong Kong Mathematical Society c/o Department of Applied Mathematics The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Hung Hom, Hong Kong

THE HONG KONG MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2024

18 May 2024 (Saturday) 9:00 am – 4:30 pm Hong Kong Baptist University

Schedule of Events

<u>Time:</u> 9:00 am-11:30 am	
Venue: Room 104, The Wing Lung Bank Building (WLB), Shaw Campus, HKBU	
9:00 am – 10:00 am	HKMS Distinguished Lecture by Prof. Binyong Sun (Zhejiang University)
	Chair: Prof. Defeng Sun
10:00 am 10:30 am	Tea/Coffee break with refreshment
10:30 am 10:50 am	Award Presentation Ceremony
10:50 am 11:10 am	Financial report
11:10 am 11:30 am	HKMS Council Election
<u>Time:</u> 12:00 noon - 14:00	
<u>Venue:</u> Bistro NTT, HKBU	
12:0014:00	Lunch
<u>Time:</u> 14:00 - 16:15	
Venue: Room 104, The Wi	ng Lung Bank Building (WLB), Shaw Campus, HKBU
14:00 14:45	Plenary talk by Dr. Chenchen Mou (CityU)
	Chair: Prof. Yayan Lu
14:45 15:30	Plenary talk by Dr. Xiaolu Tan (CUHK)
	Chair: Prof. Jun Zou
15:30 16:15	Plenary talk by Dr. Zhu Zhang (PolyU)

Chair: Prof. Xianpeng Hu

Title and Abstract

Distinguished lecture

<u>Time</u>: 9:00am-10:00am

<u>Title:</u> L-functions and their basic arithmetic properties

Speak: Binyong Sun, Zhejiang University

<u>Abstract</u>: The Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ was introduced by Euler and Riemann and is an important object in number theory. The special values of Riemann zeta function have striking arithmetic properties: $\zeta(k)$ is a rational number for every negative odd integer k, and Kummer congruence asserts that these values vary continuously under the p-adic topology. L-functions are natural generalizations of the Riemann zeta function. Starting from the Riemann zeta function, we will give some examples of L-functions, including Dirichlet L-functions and more general automorphic L-functions. Their rationality and p-adic continuity properties will be emphasized.

Plenary Talks:

<u>Time</u>: 14:00 – 14:45

Speaker: Chenchen Mou (CityU)

Title: Mean field game and its master equation

Abstract: Initiated independently by Caines-Huang-Malhame and Lasry-Lions, mean field games have received very strong attention recently. Such problems consider limit behavior of large systems where the agents interact with each other in some symmetric way, with the systemic risk as a notable application. The master equation, introduced by Lions, is a powerful tool in the framework, which plays the role of the PDE in the standard literature of controls/games. A central question in the theory is the global well-posedness of this infinite dimensional nonlocal equation. The master equation can be described through a forward-backward system of mean field stochastic differential equations or stochastic partial differential equations. In this talk, we would like to discuss the global well-posedness of mean field game master equations in various settings mainly via the techniques of forward-backward stochastic differential equations.

<u>Time</u>: 14:45 – 15:30

<u>Speaker</u>: Xiaolu Tan (CUHK)

<u>Title</u>: A representation of stochastic processes and its applications in the exit contract problems Abstract: We first recall a classical representation theorem for stochastic processes, the so-called Bank-El Karoui's representation, and then provide a mean-field extension of the theorem. We next study an exit contract optimization problem with one principal and (finitely or infinitely) many heterogeneous agents. The principal provides a universal exit contract, under which each agent choses his/her optimal exit time. The problem consists in finding the optimal universal contract for the principal. Under some structural conditions, we show how the exit contract problem can be solved by the classical representation theorem and its extensions.

<u>Time</u>: 15:30 – 16:15

Speaker: Zhu Zhang (PolyU)

Title: Recent studies on compressible boundary layers

Abstract: Even though there are extensive studies on the stability/instability of different hydrodynamic patterns in various physical settings, particularly in the high Reynolds number limit of laminar flows for the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations, there are much fewer mathematical results in the compressible setting. This talk will present a new approach to studying the compressible Navier-Stokes equations in the subsonic and high Reynolds number regimes. Some applications of this approach will

