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计算数等通讯

2

二00六年

第2期

中国计算数学学会北京计算数学学会

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德中"物理与几何中的偏微分方程及其应用" 国际学术会议成功举行

2006年2月13日至17日, 德中"物理与几何中的偏微分方程及其应用"国际学术会议在德国 Clausthal-Zellerfeld 的 Clausthal Technology University 举行。

此次会议是由中国国家自然科学基金会国际合作局和德国国家科学基金会双方立项的第二期中德在数学方面的国际合作项目"偏微分方程及其在物理学和几何上的应用"的第一次主要学术活动。这个项目在国内由武汉大学牵头,武汉大学数学与统计学院的陈化教授作为中方负责人,德方由德国 Potsdam 大学牵头,德国 Potsdam 大学的 B. - W. Schulze 教授作为德方负责人。参加的国内单位包括复旦大学、清华大学、中科院数学与系统科学学院、南京大学、吉林大学、南开大学、上海交大、西北大学和西北工大等,而德方参加单位包括 Magdeburg 大学,Clausthal 理工大学,Mainz 大学,Jena 大学,Freiberg 理工大学以及 Kanstanz 大学等。

此次会议聚集了来自中德双方的 32 位偏微分方程领域的专家和青年学者。其中 8 位中国专家和青年学者分别来自武汉大学、南京大学、西北大学、北京应用物理与计算数学研究所、北京师范大学以及上海交大等高校和科研院所,德方 24 位专家则分别来自 Potsdam 大学、Clausthal 理工大学、Kanstanz 大学、Bremen 大学、Greifswald 大学、Magdeburg 的 Otto-von-Guericke 大学、Jena 的 Friedrich-Schiller 大学、Freiberg 理工大学、Karlsruhe 大学等。另外还有 2 位来自英国的专家,他们均与该项目组的成员有着密切联系。

会议期间,共有 30 位中德数学家作了大会学术报告,报告所涉及的学术内容均是当今数学界偏微分方程及相关领域较为前沿的课题,主要包括:线性或非线性偏微分方程,微局部分析与渐近分析,算子代数,几何分析等。报告的学术水平很高。此外与会者还就各自的研究成果和感兴趣的问题进行了广泛的学术交流和讨论,其中部分研究成果还是由中德双方的学者共同合作完成。

会议期间,德国 Clausthal 当地媒体记者对此次国际学术会议十分关注,他们采访了会议组织者——中方的陈化教授、江松教授以及德方的 Schulze 教授和 Demuth 教授,并在当地媒体上详细报道了中德双方在数学偏微分方程方面合作项目的起源、具体实施办法和成效以及此次会议的具体情况,还特别提及了这个项目对青年数学工作者的帮助和重视,同时刊载了有关会议照片。

会议信息

中德 "物理与几何中的偏微分方程及其应用"国际合作项目的第一期于 2001 年开始,2005 年结束,在中德双方的共同努力下,项目执行期间共召开了 3 次国际双边学术会议,中德双方的数学家在学术上互访多次,特别是我们派出的一批中青年数学家到德国学习和合作交流,已经产生了一批好的研究成果。从 2004 年初开始,中德双方鉴于合作的愉快和所取得的成效,均认为有必要将此合作项目再接着做一期,从而能够进一步完善以及进一步扩大此合作项目所取得的成果。在新一轮合作项目的计划中,根据 PDE 学科当前的新发展,中德两国的数学家们在一起进行了多次讨论,对新一轮合作项目的合作研究的内容和计划进行了调整,增强了偏微分方程在几何和现代物理中的应用这方面的内容。在新一轮合作计划中,在对青年数学家(主要受益的是中国的青年数学家)的学术和交流方面进行了比较多的调整,增加了投入的力度。我们希望新的一轮合作能取得圆满成功!

第四届全国青年计算物理学术会议计算物理学会 计算原子与分子物理专业委员会会议通知

(第一轮)

一、会议时间、地点及承办单位

根据 2006 年 1 月计算物理学会第五届常务理事会会议意见,定于 2006 年 10 月 16 日至 19 日在济南山东师范大学召开第四届全国青年计算物理学术会议,同时召开计算物理学会计算原子与分子物理专业委员会会议。会议由计算物理学会和山东师范大学物理与电子科学学院主办,中国工程物理研究院科协和北京应用物理与计算数学研究所计算物理国家级重点实验室协办。具体事宜详见第二轮通知。

二、征集会议论文稿件

1. 征文范围:本次会议主题是计算原子与分子物理,但也包含应用数学方法,借电子计算机解决其它物理问题的研究成果,尤其是运用计算物理方法,解决经济建设、国防建设和高新技术领域内各种复杂问题而获得的有创造性的研究成果(包括相关的计算软件)。各科研单位、高等院校和工矿企业的青年科技工作者,凡是未正式发表或未在其他

学术会议上宣读过的论文,均属本次征文范围。

- 2. 征文要求:请于 7 月 31 日前寄交一份详细摘要(1000 字以内,包括图表),最好以软盘形式提供,以便汇编成论文摘要集,供会议期间交流。
- 3. 《计算物理》编委会和有关专家将对会议征文进行审查,优秀论文将在《计算物理》(EI 杂志)上陆续发表。
 - 4. 与会代表的论文均可在会议上交流。

也希望计算物理学会的理事和专家踊跃投稿,并积极参加学术交流。

来稿请标明"会议征文"字样。有关征文事宜,若有询问,请与《计算物理》编辑部联系。所有函件统一邮寄:

北京 8009 信箱 《计算物理》编辑部 邮政编码: 100088

电话: (010)62014411-2171, 联系人: 刘晓岚

Email: yuxj@mail. iapcm. ac. cn

第四届全国青年计算物理会议筹备组

2006年4月6日

回 执

姓名	性别		年龄	随行人员 性别年龄	
电话		EM	AIL		
通讯地址 及邮编					
论文题目					

请将此回执和论文摘要于2006年7月31日前寄至《计算物理》编辑部。

科学计算新进展国际会议

Internatio nal conference on recent advances in scientific computation Co-organized by Beijing Normal University & Peking University

June 18-19, 2006

会议背景介绍: In recent years, scientific computation has become an increasingly important research area in both China and the whole world. This conference will gather together a number of notable researchers who are leading innovators in the development of new algorithmic strategies for scientific computation problems, and/or the use of these algorithms in novel applications. The broad theoretical and computational topics featured in the conference will provide for an exchange of information between researchers working on different problems. The meeting will be designed promote to extensive and wide-ranging discussion on the role of computation in science and engineering

主办单位: School of Mathematical Sciences, Beijing Normal University School of Mathematical Sciences, Peking University Center for Computational Science and Engineering, Peking University

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Qiang Du Penn State University

Hyungchun Lee Ajou University

Tao Tang Hong Kong Baptist University

Pingwen Zhang Peking University

联系人:

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第一届数值代数与科学计算国际会议

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUMERICAL ALGEBRA AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

(NASC06)

Beijing, October 22 (Sun.)-25 (Wed.), 2006

(First Announcement)

(Webpage: http://lsec.cc.ac.cn/~ NASC06/)

NASC is an international conference organized by Chinese numerical algebra group starting from 2006. The conference highlights recent advances in theoretical, computational and practical aspects of linear and nonlinear numerical algebra. The aim of the conference is to gather numerical algebra and scientific computing experts to exchange ideas and discuss future developments and trends of these closely related fields. The topics of NASC06 include, but not limited to: solutions of linear and nonlinear equations; least-squares problems; computations of eigenvalue problems; parallel computations; constructions and analyses of preconditioners; methods and theories of structured matrices; and applications of numerical algebraic techniques and algorithms.

In part, as an important event, the best paper prize for young scientists working on numerical algebra and scientific computing will be awarded during the conference.

KEYNOTE INVITED SPEAKERS:

Zhao-Jun Bai (University of California at Davis, USA)

Michele Benzi (Emory University, USA)

Raymond H. Chan (Chinese University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG)

Tony F. Chan (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Ljiljana Cvetkovic (University of Novi Sad, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

lain S. Duff (Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, UK)

Gene H. Golub (Stanford University, USA)

Martin H. Gutknecht (ETH Zurich, SWITZERLAND)

Ken Hayami (National Institute of Informatics, JAPAN)

Lev A. Krukier (Rostov State University, RUSSIA)

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Qiang Ye (University of Kentucky, USA)

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Lin-Bo Zhang (Chinese Academy of Sciences, BEIJING)

INSTRUCTION TO AUTHORS:

Persons who wish to submit a paper should send an extended abstract before June 15th, 2006, to the contacting address given below. The extended abstract should be of 1-2 pages in double spaced A4 papers printed with Latex.

Authors of all accepted papers will be noticed by July 15th, 2006.

Contacting Address

Ms Zeng-Qi Wang

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Chinese Academy of Sciences

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SPONSORSHIP:

National Natural Science Foundation of China

State Key Laboratory on Scientific/Engineering Computing

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The High-Performance Scientific Computation Research Project: Research Group II

The Chinese Mathematical Society

The Computer Network Information Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Laboratory of Computational Physics, Beijing Inst. of Appl. Physics and Comput. Math.

Department of Mathematical Sciences, Tsinghua University

PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings will be published as a special issue on Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics. Papers in the proceedings will be referred by the normal review procedure of the journal.

REGISTRATION:

The registration fee for the conference is US\$ 200. It includes lunches during the conference, a banquet and the conference proceedings. Special registration fee for students is US\$ 100. The later registration fee after September 1st, 2006, is US\$ 250 (or US\$150 for students). Please complete the attached registration form, with a check of US\$200 (or US\$100 for students) payable to Zhong-Zhi Bai, and sent it to

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IMPORTANT DATES

June 15th, 2006

Deadline for submission of extended abstracts

July 15th, 2006

Notification of acceptance

October 21st(Sat.),2006

Registration

October 22th (Sun.)-25th (Wed.)2006-

Conference NASC06

REGISTRATION FORM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NASC06

Title: Prof/Dr/Mr/Ms				
Name:	_ (First)		_(Middle)	_(Last)
Mailing Address				
Email:				
Fax:		_Title		
TiTel of Talk: :				

Abstract: Enclosed / will be sent before June 15th 2006.

Registration Fee: Cheque enclosed/ will be paid at the conference

全国高性能计算学术会议

HPC China 2006

2006年10月27至10月29日,北京

在中国计算机学会批准并指导下,由计算机学会高性能计算专业委员会主办,中国科学院计算机网络信息中心承办的 2006 年"全国高性能计算学术会议"(HPC China 2006)将于 2006 年 10 月 27 至 10 月 29 日在北京友谊宾馆召开。

在今后每年十月中旬都将举办高性能计算的全国性学术会议,会议的展览和学术内容涵盖高性能计算机系统、并行算法、高性能应用、和网格应用等领域的内容。这是中国高性能计算领域的盛会,大家共同交流,推动中国高性能计算的发展。

程序委员会将从会议论文中选出 10 篇左右的文章向计算机学报、计算机研究与发展、软件学报增刊、数值计算与计算机应用,小型与微型计算机等期刊推荐,优先发表。会议论文包括 40 篇左右的正常文章,30 篇左右的短文章,来稿不超过 10 页,语言为中文。

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陈静姝 cjs@sccas. cn

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张云泉 中科院软件所并行计算实验室

周铁 北京大学

会议内容

议题:交流高性能计算各应用领域的需求、成果和经验体会

大会主要内容:

- 大会特邀报告
- 企业最新技术介绍
- 性能计算应用相关的培训(tutorial)
- 展览,包括企业最新技术、软件、应用成果,尤其欢迎创新性的应用的演示

科技论文

论文涉及的领域。

本次会议热烈欢迎全国高性能计算各界人士踊跃投稿和参加。征文范围如下:

- 高性能计算机体系结构
- 高性能计算机软件
- 并行算法
- 高性能计算机应用
- 网格技术及应用

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联系地址:北京市海淀区中关村南四街四号中科院计算机网络信息

中心超级计算中心 100080

会议地址:北京市海淀区中关村南大街1号友谊宾馆

重要日期:

会议召开日期: 2006年10月27日--2006年10月29日

论文截止日期: 2006年08月30日

论文通知日期: 2006年09月30日

论文交印日期: 2006年10月20日

编者按:本期刊载了 Craig C. Douglas and Deng Li 合写的论文 "Some Uses of Dynamic Data-Driven Application Simulation Techniques"的第 I 部分,第 II 部分将在下期刊载,敬请留意。

Some Uses of Dynamic Data-Driven Application Simulation Techniques I

Craig C. Douglas and Deng Li
University of Kentucky, Department of Computer Science
773 Anderson Hall, Lexington, KY 40506-0046, USA
Guan Qin

Texas A&M University, Institute for Scientific Computation 612 Blocker Hall, 3404 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843-3404, USA

Dynamic Data-Driven Application Simulation (DDDAS) is a relatively new research area, particularly in the United States and Europe. Information, coupled with effective simulation and

analysis, can significantly impact scientific, engineering, medical, social, disaster management, and homeland security issues of importance. There is a serious gap between the current computational and information technologies' capabilities and their ability to meaningfully impact important, and often, time critical problems. This gap limits the usefulness of computational and information science. When an unexpected environmental event occurs, e.g., an earthquake or a tsunami, timely simulation is critical to usefulness.

Very significant computing power is available at many international supercomputer centers while local clusters of fast PCs form the backbone of Grid Computing. Through the prolific deployment of sophisticated new generations of sensors, there is a wealth of data acquisition and generation abilities never seen before. However, the lack of coordination between current computational capacity and sensor technology impairs our ability to effectively utilize the continuous flood of information. This is a substantial barrier to achieving the potential benefit computational science can deliver to many application areas including contaminant tracking, wildland fire tracking, transportation management, or ensemble weather, climate, or ocean forecasting, just to name a few fields that DDDAS can be applied to.

To address this current state we have identified four relatively diverse areas that have common issues that must be addressed for dynamic data-driven application simulation, informational, and computational sciences to have significant impact toward addressing important problems. These issues include:

- 1. Effectively assimilating continuous streams of data into running simulations. These data streams most often will be
 - (a) noisy but with known statistics and must be filtered using stochastic methods.
 - (b) received from a large number of scattered remote locations and must therefore be assimilated to a useable computational grid.
 - (c) missing bits or transmission packets, as for example is the case in wireless transmissions.
 - (d) injecting dynamic and unexpected data input into the model.
 - (e) limited to providing information only at specific scales, specific to each sensor type.
- 2. Warm restarting simulations by incorporation of the new data into parallel or distributed computations, which require the data but are sensitive to communication speeds and data quality.

- 3. Tracking and steering of remote distributed simulations to efficiently interact with the computations and to collaborate with other researchers.
- 4. Components to assist researchers in their interpretation and analysis of collections of simulations. This will include designing and creating an application program interface and middleware.
- 5. Better scheduling of high performance computing and network resources so that multiple models, possibly running at different locations, can be coordinated and data can be exchanged in a timely manner.

When DDDAS works well, it assumes that almost everything can be modified during the course of a long term simulation. The diagram in Figure 1 shows how a number of elements might interact with each other: All six of the components may change without resorting to a new simulation as the computation progresses. Virtually all DDDAS applications are multiscale in nature. As the scale changes, models change, which in turn, changes which numerical algorithms must be used and possibly the discretization methods. To date, almost all DDDAS applications involve a complicated time dependent, nonlinear set of coupled partial differential equations, which adds to the complexity of dynamically changing models and numeric algorithms. It also causes computational requirements to change, particularly if dynamic adaptive grid refinement or coarsening methods are used. This is not something normally supported at supercomputer centers, but is slowly being added.

Sensors and data generating devices may take many forms, including simultaneously running other computational simulations. The intent our group's DDDAS projects is to directly address DDDAS issues in the context of specific application areas in order to provide techniques and tools to effectively demonstrate the potential of dynamic data driven simulations for many other areas.

To support DDDAS' requirements, data acquisition, data accessing, and data dissemination tools are typically used. Data acquisition tools are responsible for retrieving of the real-time or near real-time data, processing, and storing them into a common internal data store. Data accessing tools provide common data manipulation support, e.g., querying, storing, and searching, to upper level models. Data dissemination tools read data from the data store, format them based on requests from data consumers and deliver the formatted data to the data consumers. Figure 2 illustrates a simplified view of a typical DDAS system.

The data used to drive a DDDAS system are retrieved periodically by a data retrieval service, extracted, converted, quality controlled, and then save to the internal data store. After the data is stored, the data accessing tools are notified which can then update the input to the simulation models. The whole process is illustrated in Figure 3. The extraction process reads the retrieved data based on the meta data associated with them and feeds the extracted values to the conversion model whose major purpose is unit conversion, e.g., from inches to millimeters. The converted data are then analyzed for potential errors and missing values by the quality control model. This control process will ensure the correctness of the data, which is of great importance for the model simulation accuracy. The quality controlled data are then fed to the data storage model, which either saves the data to a central file system or loads them to a central database (this depends on project requirements). The data store model may also need to register the data in a metadata database so that other models can query it later.

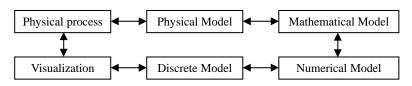


Figure 1: DDDAS processing

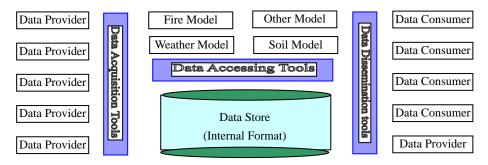


Figure 2: Data acquisition, accessing, and dissemination software layout in a typical DDDAS project(e.g., a wildland fire DDDAS project).

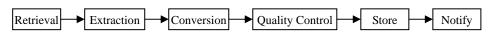


Figure 3: A General View of Data Acquisition Tools

DDDAS projects are highly multidisciplinary in nature and are developing comprehensive IT tools, mathematical models, and prototype infrastructure for disaster modeling and management. The projects will bring comprehensive_information and numerical prediction where it is needed, at the disaster command center, in real time

.In Part II of this paper, we will discuss specific DDDAS projects at the University of Kentucky and provide the second half of the appendix.

Appendix A. Quite Recently Funded National Science Foundation DDDAS Project Titles I (A-H)

- A Data Driven Environment for Multi-physics Applications
- A Dynamic Data Driven System for Structural Health Monitoring and Critical Event Prediction
- A Framework for Discovery, Exploration and Analysis of Evolutionary Data (DEAS)
- A Framework for Environment-Aware Massively Distributed Computing
- A Framework For the Dynamic Data-Driven Fault Diagnosis of Wind Turbine Systems
- A Generic Multi-scale Modeling Framework for Reactive Observing Systems
- A Novel Grid Architecture Integrating Real-Time Data and Intervention During Image Guided Therapy
- Adaptive Data-Driven Sensor Configuration, Modeling, and Deployment for Oil, Chemical, and Biological Contamination near Coastal Facilities
- Adaptive Software for Field-Driven Simulations
- An Adaptive Cyberinfrastructure for Threat Management in Urban Water Distribution Systems
- Application of DDDAS to Assessment of Thermal Systems Using Combined Experiment and Simulation
- Autonomic Interconnected Systems: The National Energy Infrastructure
- Auto-Steered Information-Decision Processes for Electric System Asset Management
- Building Structural Integrity
- Coordinated Control of Multiple Mobile Observing Platforms for Weather Forecast Improvement
- Data Assimilation by Field Alignment
- Data Dynamic Simulation for Disaster Management (Fire Propagation)
- Data Mining and Exploration Middleware for Grid and Distributed Computing
- Data-Driven Power System Operations
- DDDAS Advances in recognition and interpretation of human motion: An Integrated Approach to ASL Recognition Development of a closedloop identification machine for

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bionetworks (CLIMB) and its application to nucleotide metabolism

- Dependable Grids
- Development of a general Computational Framework for the Optimal Integration of Atmospheric Chemical Transport Models and Measurements Using Adjoints
- Dynamic Data Driven Integrated Simulation and Stochastic Optimization for Wildland Fire Containment
- Dynamic Data-Driven Brain-Machine Interfaces
- Dynamic Data-Driven System for Laser Treatment of Cancer
- Dynamic Real-Time Order Promising and Fulfillment for Global Make-to-Order Supply Chains
- Dynamic Sensor Networks Enabling the Measurement, Modeling, and Prediction of Biophysical Change in a Landscape
- Dynamic, Simulation-Based Management of Surface Transportation Systems
- Dynamically Integrated Production Planning and Operational Control for the Distributed Enterprise.
- General DDDAS Framework with Coast and Environment Modeling Applications
- Generalized Polynomial Chaos: Parallel Algorithms for Modeling and Propagating Uncertainty in Physical and Biological Systems
- Hourglass: An Infrastructure for Sensor Networks

瑞典数学家获本年度阿贝尔奖

挪威科学院 2006 年 3 月 23 日将本年度有着国际数学界"诺贝尔奖"之称的阿贝尔奖颁 发给瑞典数学家伦纳特·卡勒松,以奖励他在调和分析和动力系统方面取得的研究成果。

今年78岁的卡勒松教授就职于瑞典皇家工学院和乌普萨拉大学。在接到获奖通知时, 卡勒松非常吃惊。他表示自己从小就喜爱数学,他非常感谢年轻时遇到的启蒙老师,使他 在数学研究的道路上走得很远。卡勒松将获得价值600万挪威克朗(1美元约合6.6挪威 克朗)的丰厚奖金。 挪威国王将于5月23日在奥斯陆举行的颁奖仪式上,向 Lennart Carleson 教授颁奖。 Carleson 教授获奖是因为"他在平稳动力系统的调和分析和理论方面意义深远的贡献"。阿贝尔奖委员会认为"Carleson 教授的工作永远改变了我们对分析的理解。他不仅证明了一些极其困难的定理,他证明这些定理时所引入的工具被认为和定理本身一样重要"。

相关内容: Carleson 教授简介

瑞典数学家 Carleson 教授 1928 年 3 月 18 日生于斯德哥尔摩。1947 年由乌普萨拉大学毕业,1950 年获博士学位。1950 年到 1951 年在美国哈佛大学做研究,后回乌鲁萨拉大学任助理教授。1954 年一 1955 年任斯德哥尔摩大学教授。1955 年起任乌鲁萨拉大学教授。1968 年到 1984 年曾任 Mttag-Leffler 研究所所长。1986 年兼任美国加州大学洛杉矶分校教授。

Carleson 教授是当代著名的分析大家之一。在 Fourier 分析、复分析、拟共形映射及动力系统理论等方面均有重要贡献。他在 1952 年发表的关于各种函数的唯一性集理论是这领域重大突破。1958 年及 1962 年关于插值及 Corona(日冕)问题的研究不仅解决 Corona 猜想而且引起 Carleson 测度、Corona 构造等一系列新概念和新方法。1965 年他证明 Lusin 猜想成立引起轰动: [0,1]上平方可积函数的 Fourier 级数几乎处处收敛。

Carleson 教授 1972 年证明,在二维情形,任意阶的 Bochner-Riesz 均值都有界. Carleson 教授是瑞典科学院院士以及苏联、丹麦、挪威、芬兰、匈牙利等科学院外籍院土。1978 年到 1982 年任国际联盟主席。曾于 1984 年获美国数学会 Steele 奖的重大成就奖。1992 年获Wolf 奖。

"阿贝尔奖"设立于 2002 年,以纪念挪威天才数学家阿贝尔诞辰 200 周年。

小资料

数学界的诺贝尔奖

以挪威数学家阿贝尔(Abel,1802 年~1829 年)命名的"阿贝尔奖"设立于 2002 年。该奖仿效"诺贝尔奖",每年颁发一次,奖金额为 87.5 万美元,是目前国际数学奖中奖金额最大的奖项,与诺贝尔奖 100 万美元左右的奖金差不多。挪威政府创立该奖的目的是为了鼓励人类在数学领域的探索与研究,同时也是为了弥补科学领域最高荣誉——诺贝尔奖中没有数学奖的遗憾。

新书介绍

在"阿贝尔奖"创立之前,国际数学界最著名的奖项当属以已故加拿大数学家菲尔兹命名的"菲尔兹奖",但该奖不仅奖金少得可怜(不到诺贝尔奖的 1%),而且限制获奖者在 40岁以下。对它的一个补充是以色列的"沃尔夫奖",它虽然没有年龄限制,但其他的非学术因素还是存在的。第三个是瑞典颁发的"克拉福德奖",这是为弥补非诺贝尔奖的专业而设,包括数学、地球物理等,但每个学科六七年才轮到一次,影响力有限。与以上奖项相比,"阿贝尔奖"尽管历史较短,但由于奖金额巨大,很快在世界范围内获得了承认,目前已被公认为数学界的诺贝尔奖。

简介《偏微分方程数值解》教材

我想给各高校计算数学专业推荐一本《偏微分方程数值解》教材。这是一本由 K.W. Morton 和 D.F. Mayers (英国) 为牛津大学数学本科生编写的教材,第二版已由我和我的学生翻译成中文,由人民邮电出版社 2006 年一月出版(图灵数学,统计学丛书)。我们本学期正在使用该教材,感觉效果不错。希望能将该信息登到下一期的《计算数学通讯》上介绍给大家。

附:

内容简介:

偏微分方程是科学、工程和其他领域数学建模的主要手段之一。一般情况下,这些模型都需要用数值方法去求解。本书提供了偏微分方程标准数值方法的简明教材。

全书共分7章,分别借助抛物线型、双曲线型和椭圆型方程的一些简单典型的问题。 介绍了经典的有限差分方法、有限元方法、有限体积法和近年来得到日益重视的辛积分格 式;在离散范数下讨论了算法的相容性、稳定性和收敛性,介绍了修正方程分析等用于分 析算法引起的耗散、色散等现象及分析算法稳定性的有力工具;利

用极大值原理、能量法和离散傅里叶分析清晰严格地处理了稳定性问题;同时介绍了多重 网格法、共轭梯度法等用于求解由偏微分方程离散化得到的线性代数方程组的实用的迭代 算法。本书在选材上既注重基础性和实用性,又注重反映该领域的最新进展;在内容处理 上尽可能利用较少的基础知识,力求结合实用性和可扩展性。每章之后提供了不同难度习题,这些习题一方面为学生提供了练习和实践的素材,另一方面也丰富和完善了正文的内容。

本书可作为综合性大学、理工科大学、高等师范院校数学、理工科及计算机科学各专业本科生的相关教材或教学参考书,也可供科学工程技术人员和应用工作者参考。

北大数学院教授 李治平