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Experts Committee

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Chang-Jiang Bu	Harbin Engineering University China
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Committee Members	
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Huan-Zhang Ling	Harbin Engineering University
Li-Zhu Sun	Harbin Engineering University

Invited Speakers

1	Zheng-Jian Bai	Xiamen University
2	Changjiang Bu	Harbin Engineering University (organizer)
3	Chongguang Cao	Heilongjiang University
4	Jianlong Chen	Southeast University
5	Mao-Ting Chien	Soochow University
6	Man-Duen Choi	University of Toronto
7	Wai-Leung Chooi	Univeresity of Malaya
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20	Xiaoji Liu	Guangxi University of Nationalities
21	Fangyan Lu	Suzhou University
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23	Chi-Keung Ng	Chern's Instutitute of Mathematics, Nankai University
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28	Tin-Yau Tam	Auburn University
29	Bit-Shun Tam	Department of Mathematics, Auburn University
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31	Yimin Wei	Fudan University
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Title: On Ky Fan's Result on Eigenvalues and Real Singular Values</td><td>Jiang Zhou
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Chair:	Man-Duen Choi	Chair: Zhongshan Li
14:00 -14:30	Pei Yuan Wu Title: Numerical ranges of nilpotent operators	Changjiang Bu Title: Some research results on Drazin (group) inverse of matrices, sign pattern of generalized inverse and graph spectra in HEU
14:30 -15:00	Mao-Ting Chien Title: Numerical range and central force	Shuchao Li Title: Ordering trees by the minimum entry of their doubly stochastic graph matrices
15:00 -15:30	Hwa-Long Gau Title: Weighted Shift Matrices	Chunyuan Deng Title: On invertibility of combinations of k-potent operators
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15:50 -16:20	Minghua Lin Title: The generalized Wielandt inequality in inner product spaces	Zhongshan Li Title: Sign patterns with minimum rank 2 and upper bounds on minimum ranks
16:20 -16:50	Shigeru Furuichi Title: On some refinements of Young inequalities for positive operators	Xiaomin Tang Title: ROTA-BAXTER.OPERATORS ON 4-DIMENSIONAL SIMPLE COMPLEX ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS
16:50-17:20	Jinchuan Hou Title: Convex combination preserving maps and quangtum measurement	Lizhu Sun Title: Group inverse of graph Laplacian with applications
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Parallel session 1 Location: Room 231 of Science Building （理学楼 231 室）		Parallel session 2 Location: Room 212 of Science Building （理学楼 212 室）
Chair:	Chi-Kwong Li	Chair: Qingwen Wang
8:30 - 9:00	Ngai-Ching Wong Title: Compact disjointness preserving operators	Chongguang Cao Title: Mapping preserve classical adjoint of product of two matrices
9:00 - 9:30	Fangyan Lu Title: Similarity-preserving linear maps on B(X)	Yimin Wei Title: A sharp version of Bauer–Fike's theorem
9:30 - 10:00	Xiaofei Qi Title: Characterizations of Lie (ξ-Lie) derivations on some rings and algebras	Wenzhe Wang Title: Some results on graph spectra
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10:20 -10:50	Yu Guo Title: Local channel preserving quantum	Qingwen Wang Title: The new developments of matrix

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10:50 -11:20	Yiu-Tung Poon Title: Linear Preservers of Tensor Product of Unitary Orbits, and Product Numerical Range	Jianlong Chen Title: Generalized Drazin inverses in rings and Banach algebras
11:20 -11:50	Nung-Sing Sze Title: Linear Preservers of spectral radius of tensor products	Qingxiang Xu Title: Explicit characterization of the Drazin index
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Chair:	Xiaomin Tang	Chair: Qingxiang Xu
14:00 -14:30	Yang Zhang Title: Computing the Hermite Form of a Quaternion Matrix	Li Yang Title: A theorem on the decomposability of high-order linear differential operators with variable coefficients
14:30 -15:00	Xiaoyan Liu Title:	Anbao Xu Title: Norm-constrained least-squares solutions to the matrix equation AXB=C
15:00 -15:30	Chundi Zhang Title: Results for the Drazin inverses of the matrices	Qingping Zeng Title: Spectra originated from semi-B-Fredholm theory and commuting perturbations
15:30 - 15:50	Coffee break	
Chair:	Jianlong Chen	Chair: Congguang Cao
15:50 -16:20	Chi-keung Ng Title: A Murray-von Neumann type classification of C^*-algebras	Deyu Wu Title: On the Adjoint of Operator Matrices with Unbounded Entries
16:20-16:50	Kuo-Zhong Wang Title: Maximizing Numerical Radii of Weighted Shifts under Weight Permutations	Zizong Yan Title: The SNIEP with prescribed diagonal entries: a necessary and sufficient condition
16:50-17:20	Kezheng Zuo Title: Convex combination preserving maps and quangtum measurement	Limin Zhang Title: Norm-constrained least-squares solutions to the matrix equation AXB=C

July 16

City tourism

Harbin City Sightseeing (free of charge)

In the morning, we will visit Siberian Tiger Park and Sun Island Park.

Lunch

In the afternoon, we will visit the Church of St Sophia(the largest orthodox church in the Far East), Zhongyang Street(the longest walkway in china), Stalin Park , the Memorial Tower of Flood Prevention, Russian Trade Market and Northeast Specialty Store.

Abstracts

Name：Zheng-Jian Bai	Institutions：Xiamen University
Title：Applications of the Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers to the Semidenite Inverse Quadratic Eigenvalue Problem with Partial Eigenstructure	
Abstract：This paper shows that the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) is an efficient approach to solving the semidefinite inverse quadratic eigenvalue problem (SDIQEP) with partial eigenstructure. We derive several ADMM-based iterative schemes for SDIQEP,and demonstrate their efficiency for large-scale cases of SDIQEP numerically.	

Name：Changjiang Bu	Institutions：Harbin Engineering University
Title：Some results on graph spectra, generalized inverse and signed generalized inverse	
Abstract：In recent years, many results on graph spectra and generalized inverse are given by the research group of Harbin Engineering University. In this talk, we mainly discuss the following three topics. 1. Graph spectra (graph spectra and quantum computing, spectral characterizations of graphs); 2. Generalized inverse (Drazin inverse of block matrices, group inverse of graph Laplacian); 3. Sign pattern of generalized inverse (Block matrices with signed Drazin inverse).	

Name：Man-Duen Choi	Institutions：Math Department, University of Toronto
Title： The Taming of the Shrew with Positive Linear Maps	
Abstract：I look into the full structure of positive linear maps between matrix algebras. In particular, I wish to tame the quantum entanglements, from the pure mathematical point of view. Note that the research work along these lines, has been proven to be useful to the foundation of abstract quantum information in the light of (the reality of) quantum computers.	

Name：Chongguang Cao	Institutions：Heilongjiang University
Title：Mapping preserve classical adjoint of product of two matrices	

Name：Jianlong Chen	Institutions：Southeast University
Title：Generalized Drazin inverses in rings and Banach algebras	
Abstract：The notion of the generalized Drazin inverse in Banach algebras and rings are introduced in 1996 and 2002, respectively. Because of desirable spectral property, the generalized Drazin inverse attracted widely concern. In this talk, we introduce additive and multiplicative property of (generalized) Drazin invertibility of elements in a ring. In particular, we present Cline's formula and Jacobson's lemma for the generalized Drazin inverse in rings, and the applications of the related results of generalized Drazin inverses in Banach algebras.	

Name：Mao-Ting Chien	Institutions：Soochow University Taiwan

Title：Numerical range and central force

Abstract：Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. A homogeneous polynomial associated with A is defined by

$$F_A(t, x, y) = \det(t I_n + x(A + A^*)/2 + y(A - A^*)/(2i)).$$

It is known that the numerical range of A, which is defined as the set

$$W(A) = \{\xi^* A\xi : \xi \in C^n, \xi^*\xi = 1\},$$

is the convex hull of the real part of the dual curve of $F_A(t, x, y) = 0$.

In this talk, I will discuss orbits of some central forces which are interpreted as the algebraic curves $F_A(1, x, y) = 0$ for some matrix A. It is shown that the orbit of a point mass under a central force $f(r) = -r^{-3}$ with angular momentum M, satisfying $M/(M^2 - 1)^{1/2} = m/p$, is represented by the algebraic curve $F_A(1, x, y) = 0$ for some

Name：Chun-Yuan Deng	Institutions：South China Normal University

Title：On invertibility of combinations of k-potent operators

Abstract：In this talk, we will report some recent results on the general invertibility of the products and di® erences of projectors and generalized projectors. The invertibility, the group invertibility and the k-potency of the linear combinations of k-potents are investigated, under certain commutativity properties imposed on them. In addition, the range relations of projectors and the detailed representations for various inverses are presented.

Name：Huai-An Diao	Institutions：Northeast Normal University

Title：On Condition Numbers for Constrained Linear Least Squares Problems

Abstract：Condition numbers are important in numerical linear algebra, who can tell us the poste-rior error bounds for the computed solution. Classical condition numbers are normwise, but they ignore the input data sparsity and/or scaling. Componentwise analysis had been introduced, which gives a powerful tool to study the perturbations on input and output data regarding on the sparsity and scaling. In this paper under componentwise perturbation analysis we will study the condition numbers for constrained linear least squares problems. The obtained expressions of the condition numbers avoid the explicit formingKronecker products, which can be estimated by power methods efficiently. Numerical examples show that our condition numbers can give better error bounds.

Name：Shigeru Furuichi	Institutions：Tokyo University of Science

Title：On some refinements of Young inequalities for positive operators

Abstract：We show two different kinds of refinements of Young inequalities for positive operators.Based on one of refinements, we give two reverse Young inequalities. We also give alternative reverse Young inequalities. This talk is based on the following papers.

[1] S.Furuichi, On refined Young inequalities and reverse inequalities, Journal of Mathematical inequalities,Vol.5(2011),pp.21-31.

[2] S.Furuichi, Refined Young Inequalities with Specht's Ratio,J.Egypt.Math. Soc. (10.1016/j.joems.2011.12.010), in press.
[3] S.Furuichi, and N. Minculete, Alternative reverse inequalities for Young's inequality, Journal of Mathematical inequalities, Vol.5(2011),pp. 595–600.

Name：Nathaniel Johnston | Institutions：University of Guelph

Title：Right CP-Invariant Cones of Superoperators

Abstract：We consider cones of superoperators (i.e., linear maps on matrices) that are closed under composition on one side by completely positive maps. We see that many results involving positive and superpositive maps follow from this simple property. We also consider other examples motivated by quantum information theory, and we show that every such cone corresponds to an abstract operator system

Name：Zejun Huang | Institutions：Polytechnic University

Title：Partial matrices all of whose completions have the same rank

Abstract：We characterize the partial matrices all of whose completions have the same rank, determinethe largest number of indeterminates in such partial matrices of a given size, and determine the partial matrices that attain this largest number

Name：Jin-Chuan Hou | Institutions：Taiyuan university of technology

Title：Convex combination preserving maps and quangtum measurement

Abstract: We show an essential relationship between quantum measurement and a convex combination preserving maps. This gives a geometric charactarization of invertible quantum measurment. Similar characterization of invertible local quantum measurement is also obtained.

Name：Hwa-Long Gau | Institutions：National Central University

Title：Weighted Shift Matrices

Abstract：An n-by-n ($n\ge 3$) weighted shift matrix A is one of the form
$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc}0 & a_1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & & & 0\end{array}\right],$$
where the a_j's, called the weights of A, are complex numbers. Assume that all a_j's are nonzero and B is an n-by-n weighted shift matrix with weights $b_1, \ldots, b_n$. We show that B is unitarily equivalent to A if and only if $b_1\cdots b_n=a_1\cdots a_n$ and, for some fixed k, $1\le k \le n$, $|b_j| = |a_{k+j}|$ ($a_{n+j}\equiv a_j$) for all j. Next, we show that A is reducible if and only if A has periodic weights, that is, for some fixed k, $1\le k \le \lfloor n/2\rfloor$, n is divisible by k, and $|a_j|=|a_{k+j}|$ for all $1\le j\le n-k$. Finally, we prove that A and B have the same numerical range if and only if $a_1\cdots a_n=b_1\cdots b_n$ and $S_r(|a_1|^2, \ldots, |a_n|^2)=S_r(|b_1|^2, \ldots, |b_n|^2)$ for all $1\le r\le \lfloor n/2\rfloor$, where S_r's are the circularly symmetric functions.

Name：Yu Guo | Institutions：Taiyuan university of technology

Title：Local channel preserving quantum correlations

Name：Chi-Kwong Li | Institutions：College of William and Mary

Title：Physical transformation of quantum states

Abstract：Given two sets of quantum states $\{A_1, \dots, A_k\}$ and $\{B_1, \dots, B_k\}$, represented as sets as density matrices, necessary and sufficient conditions are obtained for the existence of a physical transformation T, represented as a trace-preserving completely positive map, such that

$T(A_i) = B_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$.

General completely positive maps without the trace-preserving requirement, and unital completely positive maps transforming the states are also considered.

Name：Zhongshan Li | Institutions：Georgia State University

Title：Sign patterns with minimum rank 2 and upper bounds on minimum ranks

Abstract：A {sign pattern (matrix)} is a matrix whose entries are from the set $\{+, -,$ $ 0\}$. The minimum rank (resp., rational minimum rank) of a sign pattern matrix $\cal A$ is the minimum of the ranks of the real (resp., rational) matrices whose entries have signs equal to the corresponding entries of $\cal A$. The notion of a condensed sign pattern is introduced.

A new, insightful proof of the rational realizability of the minimum rank of a sign pattern with minimum rank 2 is obtained. Several characterizations of sign patterns with minimum rank 2 are established, along with linear upper bounds for the absolute values of an integer matrix achieving the minimum rank 2. A known upper bound for the minimum rank of a $(+,-)$ sign pattern in terms of the maximum number of sign changes in the rows of the sign pattern is substantially extended to obtain upper bounds for the rational minimum ranks of general sign pattern matrices. The new concept of the number of polynomial sign changes of a sign vector is crucial for this extension. Another known upper bound for the minimum rank of a $(+,-)$ sign pattern in terms of the smallest number of sign changes in the rows of the sign pattern is also extended to all sign patterns using the notion of the number of strict sign changes. Some examples and open problems are also presented.

Name：Minghua Lin | Institutions：University of Waterloo

Title：The generalized Wielandt inequality in inner product spaces

Abstract：A new inequality between angles in inner product spaces is formulated and proved. It leads directly to a concise statement and proof of the generalized Wielandt inequality, including a simple description of all cases of equality. As a consequence, several recent results in matrix analysis and inner product spaces are improved. The talk is based on this manuscript http://arxiv.org/abs/1201.6294

Name：Shuchao Li | Institutions：Central China Normal University

Title：Ordering trees by the minimum entry of their doubly stochastic graph matrices

Abstract. Given an n-vertex graph G, the matrix $\Omega(G) = (I_n + L(G))^{-1} = (\omega_{ij})$ is called the doubly stochastic graph matrix of G, where I_n is the $n \times n$ identity matrix and $L(G)$ is the Laplacian matrix of G. Let $\underline{\omega}(G)$ be the smallest element of $\Omega(G)$. Zhang and Wu [X.D. Zhang, J.X. Wu, Doubly stochastic matrices of trees, Appl. Math. Lett. 18 (2005) 339 – 343] determined the tree T with the minimum $\underline{\omega}(T)$ among the set of n-vertex trees. In this paper, as a continuance of it, we determine the first $\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil$ trees $T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_{\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil}$ among the set of n-vertex trees such that $\underline{\omega}(T_1) < \underline{\omega}(T_2) < \cdots < \underline{\omega}\left(T_{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor}\right) \leq \underline{\omega}\left(T_{\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil}\right) < \underline{\omega}(T)$, where T_i is obtained by attaching a pendant vertex to v_i of path $P_{n-1} = v_1 v_2 \ldots v_i \ldots v_{n-1}$ and $T \in \mathscr{T}_n \setminus \{T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_{\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil}\}$, where $\mathscr{T}_n$ is the set of all n-vertex trees.

Name：Fangyan Lu	Institutions：Suzhou University

Title：Similarity-preserving linear maps on B(X)

Abstract：Let X be an infinite-dimensional Banach space, $B(X)$ the algebra of all bounded linear operators on X. Then a bijective linear map $\phi: B(X)\to B(X)$ is similarity-preserving if and only if one of the following holds:

\begin{itemize} \item[(1).]

There exist a nonzero complex number c, an invertible bounded operator T in $B(X)$ and a similarity-invariant linear functional h on $B(X)$ with $h(I)\ne -c$ such that

$\phi(A)=cTAT^{-1}+h(A)I$ for all $A\in B(X)$;\item[(2).]

There exist a nonzero complex number c, an invertible bounded operator $T: X^*\to X$ and a similarity-invariant linear functional h on $B(X)$ with $h(I)\ne -c$ such that $\phi(A)=cTA^*T^{-1}+h(A)I$ for all $A\in B(X)$. \end{itemize}

Name：Chi-Keung Ng	Institutions ： Chern's Instutitute of Mathematics, Nankai University

Title：A Murray-von Neumann type classification of C^*-algebras

Abstract：\noindent Abstract:

We define type $\mathfrak{A}$, type $\mathfrak{B}$, type $\mathfrak{C}$ as well as C^*-semi-finite C^*-algebras.

It is shown that a von Neumann algebra is a type $\mathfrak{A}$, type $\mathfrak{B}$, type $\mathfrak{C}$ or C^*-semi-finite C^*-algebra if and only if it is, respectively, a type I, type II, type III orsemi-finite von Neumann algebra.

Any type I C^*-algebrais of type $\mathfrak{A}$ (actually, type $\mathfrak{A}$ coincides with the discreteness as defined by Peligrad and Zsid\'{o}), and any type II C^*-algebra (as defined by Cuntz and Pedersen) is of type $\mathfrak{B}$. Moreover, any type $\mathfrak{C}$ C^*-algebra is of type III (in the sense of Cuntz and Pedersen). Conversely, any purely infinite C^*-algebra (in the sense of Kirchberg and R{\o}rdam) with real rank zero is of type $\mathfrak{C}$, and any separable purely infinite C^*-algebra with stable rank one is also of type $\mathfrak{C}$. We also prove that type $\mathfrak{A}$, type $\mathfrak{B}$, type $\mathfrak{C}$ and C^*-semi-finiteness are stable under taking hereditary C^*-subalgebras, multiplier algebras and strong Morita equivalence. Furthermore, any C^*-algebra A contains a largest type $\mathfrak{A}$ closed ideal

$J_\mathfrak{A}$, a largest type $\mathfrak{B}$ closed ideal $J_\mathfrak{B}$, a

largest type
$\mathfrak{C}$ closed ideal $J_\mathfrak{C}$ as well as a largest C^*-semi-finite closed ideal $J_\mathfrak{sf}$.
Among them, we have $J_\mathfrak{A} + J_\mathfrak{B}$ being an
essential ideal of $J_\mathfrak{sf}$, and $J_\mathfrak{A} + J_\mathfrak{B} + J_\mathfrak{C}$ being an
essential ideal of A. On the other hand, $A/J_\mathfrak{C}$ is always
C^*-semi-finite, and if A is C^*-semi-finite, then $A/J_\mathfrak{B}$
is of type $\mathfrak{A}$.
Finally, we show that these results hold if type $\mathfrak{A}$, type $\mathfrak{B}$, type $\mathfrak{C}$ and C^*-semi-finiteness are replaced by discreteness, type II, type III and semi-finiteness (as defined by Cuntz and Pedersen), respectively \smallskip
\noindent [It is a joint work with Ngai-Ching Wong]

Name：Yiu Tung Poon	Institutions：Iowa State University
Title：Linear Preservers of Tensor Product of Unitary Orbits, and Product Numerical Range	
Abstract：It is shown that the linear group of automorphism of Hermitian matrices which preserves the tensor product of unitary orbits is generated by {\bf natural} automorphisms: change of an orthonormal basis in each tensor factor, partial transpose in each tensor factor, and interchanging two tensor factors of the same dimension. The result is then applied to show that automorphisms of the product numerical ranges have the same structure	

Name：Xiaofei Qi	Institutions: Shanxi University
Title：Characterizations of Lie (ξ-Lie) derivations on some rings and algebras	
Abstract：Let $\mathcal A$ be an algebra over a field $\mathbb F$. For any scalar $\xi\in {\mathbb F}$, a map $L : {\mathcal A}\rightarrow{\mathcal A}$ is called a ξ-Lie derivation if $ [L(A);B]_\xi + [A;L(B)]_\xi = L([A;B]_\xi)$, where $[A;B]_\xi= AB-\xi BA$ is the ξ-Lie product of $A,B \in {\mathcal A}$. In this talk, such maps on some rings and algebras are characterized and the relations L to the derivations are revealed.	

Name：Raymond Sze	Institutions：The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Title：Linear Preservers of spectral radius of tensor products	
Abstract：In this talk, characterization of linear maps leaving invariant the spectral radius of Hermitian matrices in tensor form $A\otimes B$ will be presented. a brief survey of recent results on linear preserver problems relating to tensor product is given. In addition, some other related results will also be mentioned This talk is based on a joint work with A. Fo\v sner, Z. Huang, and C.K. Li.	

Name：Lizhu Sun	Institutions：Harbin Engineering University
Title：Group inverse of graph Laplacian with applications	
Abstract：Let G be a graph with adjacency matrix $A(G)$, and let $D(G)$ be the diagonal	

matrix of vertex degrees of G. The matrix $L(G) = D(G) - A(G)$ is called the Laplacian matrix of G.

In an electrical network, the effective resistance between two nodes is defined as the ratio between the total voltage drop across the circuit and the total current through the circuit if a voltage is applied between these two nodes. The resistance distance between vertices u and v in graph G, is defined to be the effective resistance between nodes u and v in electrical network G.

The group inverse of Laplacian matrix $L(G)$ can be used to obtain the resistance distance of graph G. It is discussed that the expression for the group inverse of block matrix with application.

Name：Tin-Yau Tam	Institutions：Department of Mathematics, Auburn University

Title：On Ky Fan's Result on Eigenvalues and Real Singular Values

Abstract：Ky Fan's result states that the real parts of the eigenvalues of an $n\times n$ complex matrix A is majorized by the real singular values of A. The converse was established independently by Amir-Mo\'ez and Horn, and Mirsky. We extend the results in the context of complex semisimple Lie algebras. The real semisimple case is also discussed. The complex skew symmetric case and the symplectic case are explicitly worked out in terms of inequalities. The symplectic case and the odd dimensional skew symmetric case can be stated in terms of weak majorization. The even dimensional skew symmetric case involves Pfaffian.

Name：Xiao-Min Tang	Institutions：Heilongjiang University

Title：ROTA-BAXTER OPERATORS ON 4-DIMENSIONAL SIMPLE COMPLEX ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS

Abstract：Rota-Baxter operators or relations were introduced to solve certain analytic and combinatorial problems and then applied to many fields in mathematics and mathematical physics. In this paper, we commence to study the Rota-Baxter operators of weight zero on 4-dimensional simple associative algebra. Such operators satisfy (the operator form of) the classical Yang-Baxter equation on the general linear Lie algebra.

Name：,Bit-Shun Tam	Institutions：Tamkang University

Title：Every rational number is the sum of the entries of the inverse of the adjacency matrix of a nonsingular graph

Abstract：For a graph G we use $A(G)$ to denote the adjacency matrix of G. It is proved that for any given integer a, every rational number can be attained as the sum of the entries of the inverse of the matrix $A(G)+aI$, where G is a
connected graph for which $-a$ is not an eigenvalue of $A(G)$. Our proof depends on a characterization of the non-singularity of a matrix in the 2×2 block form $\left[\begin{array}{cc}A_1&J\\ J^T&A_2\end{array}\right]$, where A_1,A_2 are general real symmetric matrices with nullity 0 or 1 and J stands for a matrix of all 1's. As another application of the latter characterization, we find equivalent conditions for vertex-disjoint graphs G_1,G_2 to satisfy ${\rm rank}(A(G_1\vee G_2)) = {\rm dnzr}(A(G_1\vee G_2))$, where $G_1\vee G_2$ is the join of G_1, G_2 and for any matrix A,${\rm dnzr}(A)$ denotes the number of distinct

nonzero rows of A; thus we provide a new proof for Sillke's conjecture that for every cograph G, ${\rm rank}(A(G)) = {\rm dnzr}(A(G))$. This talk is based on a joint work with Liang-Hao Huang

Name：Yimin Wei	Institutions：Fudan University
Title：A sharp version of Bauer–Fike's theorem	
Abstract: In this talk, we present a sharp version of Bauer–Fike's theorem. We replace the matrix norm with its spectral radius or sign-complex spectral radius for diagonalizable matrices; 1-normand ∞-norm for non-diagonalizable matrices.We also give thea pplications to the pole placement problem and the singular system	

Name: Pei-Yuan Wu	Institutions：National Chiao Tung University
Title：Numerical ranges of nilpotent operators	
Abstract：In this talk, we present properties of the numerical ranges of nilpotent operators on a (possibly infinite-dimensional) Hilbert space. More precisely, we show that (1) if A is a nonzero nilpotent operator, then 0 is always in the interior of its numerical range W(A) and the boundary of W(A) is a differentiable curve, (2) if A is as in (1) with nilpotency n, then its numerical radius w(A) is at most the product of n-1 and the (generalized) Crawford number (i.e., the distance from the origin to the boundary of W(A)), and (3) in contrast to the finite-dimensional case, a noncircular elliptic disc can be the numerical range of a nilpotent operator with nilpotency 3 on an infinite-dimensional space.	

Name：Ngai-Ching Wong	Institutions：National Sun Yat-sen University
Title：Compact disjointness preserving operators	
Abstract：We show that the compactness, the weak compactness, and the complete continuity of a disjointness preserving linear operator between continuous function spaces are equivalent. They provide a nuclear representation of the operator, and implement a tree structure on the underlying spectral space. This makes graph theoretic technique is applicable in studying these kind of operators.	

Name：Qingwen Wang	Institutions：Shanghai University
Title：The new developments of matrix equations	
Abstract: This talk gives some new developments of some systems of linear and nonlinear matrix equations, presents some applications of the new results	

Name：Kuo-Zhong Wang	Institutions：National transportation university
Title：Maximizing Numerical Radii of Weighted Shifts under Weight Permutations	
Abstract：Let $w_i \in$ □ $(1 \le i \le n)$ and $r \in S_n$, the symmetric group of all permutations of 1, 2, …, n. Suppose A_r is the weighted cyclic matrix with the weight $\{w_i\}_{i=1}^n$ and $w(A_r)$ denotes its numerical radius. We characterize those $\xi \in S_n$ which satisfy $$w(A_\xi) = \max_{r \in S_n} w(A_r)$$ The characterizations for unilateral and bilateral weighted (backward) shifts are also obtained.	

Name：Wenzhe Wang	Institutions：Harbin Engineering University
Title：Some results on graph spectra	
Abstract：The sun graph $C_n \circ 2K_1$ is determined by its Laplacian spectrum and the caterpillars graph T_n^3 is determined by its signless Laplacian spectrum.	

Name：Deyu Wu	Institutions：School of Mathematical Science
Title：On the Adjoint of Operator Matrices with Unbounded Entries	
Abstract：In this report, the adjoint of an densely defined block operator matrix $$T=\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}: D(T) \subset X \times X \to X \times X$$ is studied ,and by applying perturbation theory of linear operator and Frobenius-Schur factorization, the sufficient conditions under which the conclusion $$T^* = \begin{bmatrix} A^* & C^* \\ B^* & D^* \end{bmatrix}$$ holds are obtained.	

Name：Qingxiang Xu	Institutions：Shanghai Normal University
Title：Explicit characterization of the Drazin index	
Abstract: Let $\mathbb{B}\,(X)$ be the set of bounded linear operators on a Banach space X, and $A\in\mathbb{B}\,(X)$ be Drazin invertible. An element $B\in\mathbb{B}\,(X)$ is said to be a stable perturbation of A if B is Drazin invertible and $I-A^\pi-B^ pi $I-A^\pi-B^\pi$ is invertible,where I is the identity operator on X, A^π and $B^\pi$where I is the identity operator on X, A^π and B^π arethe spectral projectors of A and B respectively. Under thecondition that B is a stable perturbation of A, a formula forthe Drazin inverse B^D is derived. Based on this formula, a newapproach is provided to the computation of the explicit Drazin indices of certain 2×2 operator matrices.	

Name: An-Bao Xu	Institutions：Guilin electronic science and technology university
Title：Norm-constrained least-squares solutions to the matrix equation AXB=C	
Abstract：In this paper, an iterative method to compute the norm-constrained least-squares solutions of the matrix AXB=C is proposed. Numerical experiments are performed to illustrate the efficiency of the algorithm.	

Name：Li Yang	Institutions：Xian industrial university science
Title：A theorem on the decomposability of high-order linear differential operators with variable coefficients	
Abstract：In this paper, we study the decomposability of high-order linear differential operators with variable coefficients, and obtain a decomposition theorem of high-order linear differential operators. Applying this result, we give out a sufficient condition that high-order linear differential equations can be reduced into lower order linear differential equations.	

Name：Zi-Zong Yan	Institutions：The university information and mathematics institute
Title：The SNIEP with prescribed diagonal entries: a necessary and sufficient condition	
Abstract：With the help of the inverse of the interlacing theorem, this paper presents a necessary and sufficient condition for the symmetric nonnegative inverse eigenvalue problem. Meanwhile, we present a family of matrixes with prescribed diagonal entries.	

Name： Jiang Zhou	Institutions：Harbin Engineering University
Title：Graph spectra and quantum computing	
Abstract：Let G be a graph with adjacency matrix A, and let $H(t)=\exp(itA)$, where $i=\sqrt{-1}$. For two vertices u,v of G, we say that perfect state transfer occurs from u to v, if there exists a time τ such that the (u,v)-entry of $H(\tau)$ has length one. The unitary matrix $H(t)$ has important applications in quantum spin networks, it builds a bridge between graph spectra and quantum computing. In this talk, we discuss some topics on graphs with perfect state transfer.	

Name：Karol Zyczkowski	Institutions：Jagiellonian University
Title：Almost Hadamard matrices	
Abstract：We analyze "almost Hadamard matrices"- orthogonal matrices of a given order N with modulus of all elements distributed as uniform as possible. Formally an Almost Hadamard matrix is an orthogonal matrix, for which the 1-norm on O(N) achieves a local maximum of. Our study includes a detailed discussion of the circulant case and of the two-entry case, with the construction of several families of examples, and some 1-norm computations.	

Name：Yang Zhang	Institutions：University of Manitoba
Title：Computing the Hermite Form of a Quaternion Matrix	
Abstract: In this talk, we discuss an algorithm to compute the Hermite form of a quaternion matrix, and give a careful analysis of the complexity in terms of matrix size and entry degree.	

Name： Chundi Zhang	Institutions：Harbin Engineering University
Title：Results for the Drazin inverses of the matrices	
Abstract：In the talk, some new results are introduced on Drazin inverse of matrix.	

Name：Qing-Ping Zeng	Institutions：Fujian normal university
Title：Spectra originated from semi-B-Fredholm theory and commuting perturbations	
Abstract：In [\cite{Burgos-Kaidi-Mbekhta-Oudghiri}], Burgos, Kaidi, Mbekhta and Oudghiri provided an affirmative answer to a question of Kaashoek and Lay and proved that an operator F is power finite rank if and only if $\sigma_{dsc}(T+F) =\sigma_{dsc}(T)$ for every operator T commuting with F. Later, several authors	

extended this result to the essential descent spectrum, the left Drazin spectrum and the left essentially Drazin spectrum.

In this paper, using the theory of operator with eventual topological uniform descent and the technique used in [\cite{Burgos-Kaidi-Mbekhta-Oudghiri}], we generalize this result to various spectra originated from seni-B-Fredholm theory. As immediate consequences, we give affirmative answers to several questions posed by Berkani, Amouch and Zariouh. Besides, we provide a general framework which allows us to derive in a unify way commuting perturbational results of Weyl-Browder type theorems and properties (generalized or not). These commuting perturbational results, in particular, improve many recent results of [\cite{Berkani-Amouch}, \cite{Berkani-Zariouh partial}, \cite{Berkani Zariouh}, \cite{Berkani Zariouh Functional Analysis}, \cite{Rashid gw}] by removing certain extra assumptions.

Name: Min-Li Zhang	Institutions：Beijing university of post and telecommunications
Title：Norm-constrained least-squares solutions to the matrix equation AXB=C	
Abstract：In this note we consider the classical gambler's ruin problem with two players as a random walk problem. Ruin probability in matrix form is expressed and it can be easily calculate in MATLAB. This two-gambler's ruin model can be also extended to multiple transition states. And an in-depth analysis is given	

Name：Kezheng Zuo	Institutions：Generalized inverses of combinations of idempotent operators
Title：Convex combination preserving maps and quangtum measurement	
Abstract: Studied the criteria and representation of the Drazin inverse of combinations of two idempotent operators on a Hilbert space. By using the methods of splitting operator’s matrix into blocks and space decompositions, the existence and calculation formulas of Drazin inverse of the combinations aP + bQ + cPQ of two idempotent operators P and Q are obtained under the conditions PQP = 0, PQP = P and PQP = PQ respectively. These generalized the related results of Deng Chunyuan’s work, which characterized the Drazin inverse of the sumand difference of two idempotents.	

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