
第六届华东偏微分方程会议

现代偏微分方程 — 前沿与展望

2009年7月6日 — 9日

华东师范大学 数学系

本次会议的目的是汇集国内外偏微分方程，特别是椭圆/抛物型方程及相关学科的专家、学者共同介绍、研讨他们的研究领域的新进展和新动向，并加强彼此之间的相互了解与合作。我们希望这能够为更多的研究生和年青的研究人员提供接触到活跃在该研究领域最前沿的专家、学者并了解他们的工作的机会，以了解和掌握现代偏微分方程领域中一些最前沿的工作和发展趋势。

本系列会议每年举行一次。第一和第二、三、四、五届华东偏微分方程会议已分别于2004年7月和2005年7月、2006年7月、2007年7月、2008年7月在南京大学、华东师范大学、烟台大学等地举行。

在此次会议后，我们将于2009年7月13日（星期一）至8月7日（星期五）举办“椭圆/抛物型方程”暑期学校。今年的主题是“Mathematical Models in Spatial Ecology”，主讲者为倪维明教授（明尼苏达大学），娄元教授（俄亥俄州立大学），R. S. Cantrell 教授（迈阿密大学）以及 C. Cosner 教授（迈阿密大学）。

学术委员会

倪维明（主席，University of Minnesota, USA；华东师范大学）
张恭庆（北京大学）
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会议注册

会议将于 2009 年 7 月 5 日下午 1 时开始在华东师范大学中山北路校区学术交流中心（新逸夫楼）接待大厅办理报到手续并缴纳注册费。除特邀代表外，注册费为每人 500 元（研究生 200 元）。会议的宴会、活动费、资料及点心将由会议提供。

会议地点

华东师范大学中山北路校区理科大楼 A 座 A504 室。

住宿标准

除有特殊要求外，会议的食宿将安排在华东师范大学国际交流中心、学术交流中心、金沙江大酒店、七天连锁酒店：（1）国际交流中心双人标准间，价格：160 元/天（我们将为在此住宿的学生提供补助）；（2）学术交流中心双人标准间，价格：304 元/天（不含早餐）；（3）金沙江大酒店双人标准间，价格：300 元/天（含早餐）。由于国际交流中心的房间有限，我们将安排部分老师和同学入住七天连锁酒店。大床房 169 元/天，标准房 199 元/天（学生按照统一标准支付）。

联系信息

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会议网址: <http://math.ecnu.edu.cn/academia/pde2009/>

会议报告日程表

日期	上午		下午	
7月6日 星期一	主持人: 周风		主持人: 张志涛	
	9:00—9:40	尤建功 (P. 12)	2:30—3:10	张健 (P. 12)
	9:45—10:25	张志涛 (P. 12)	3:15—3:55	林支桂 (P. 7)
	10:30—10:45	Tea Break	4:00—4:15	Tea Break
	10:45—11:25	任晓锋 (P. 9)	4:15—4:55	郭宗明 (P. 5)
7月7日 星期二	主持人: 尤建功		主持人: 张健	
	9:00—9:40	许世璧 (P. 6)	2:30—3:10	李工宝 (P. 6)
	9:45—10:25	王学锋 (P. 10)	3:15—3:55	麻希南 (P. 8)
	10:30—10:45	Tea Break		
	10:45—11:25	吴雅萍 (P. 11)	5:30以后	会议晚宴
7月8日 星期三	主持人: 倪维明		主持人: 邓引斌	
	9:00—9:40	娄元 (P. 8)	2:30—3:10	娄本东 (P. 7)
	9:45—10:25	彭双阶 (P. 8)	3:15—3:55	陶有山 (P. 9)
	10:30—10:45	Tea Break	4:00—4:15	Tea Break
	10:45—11:25	Rejeb Hadiji (P. 5)	4:15—4:55	戴求亿 (P. 4)
7月9日 星期四	主持人: 周风		讨论	
	9:00—9:40	边保军 (P. 4)	(会议结束)	
	9:45—10:25	肖冬梅 (P. 11)		
	10:30—10:45	Tea Break		
	10:45—11:25	叶东 (P. 11)		

注：报告专家下方数字是其报告题目及摘要在本程序册中的相应页码。

**SIXTH EAST CHINA CONFERENCE ON
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**

CONTEMPORARY PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS — FRONTIER AND PROSPECT

JULY 6–9, 2009, ECNU, SHANGHAI, CHINA

Titles and Abstracts of Talks

Convexity of Solutions for Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations

Baojun Bian

Tongji University, Shanghai

ABSTRACT: We establish a microscopic convexity principle for convex solutions of nonlinear elliptic and parabolic equations. As applications, we obtain the existence of convex solution for elliptic equations, and prove that the convexity of solution is preserved as time develops for parabolic equations. Other applications are also discussed. This talk is based on the joint works with Pengfei Guan.

A Faber-Krahn Inequality for Robin Problem Involving p-Laplacian

Qiuyi Dai

Hunan Normal University, Hunan

ABSTRACT: Let $\Omega \subset R^N (N \geq 2)$ be an open bounded smooth domain. In this talk, we consider the following eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2}\nabla u) = \lambda|u|^{p-2}u, & x \in \Omega, \\ |\nabla u|^{p-2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} + \beta|u|^{p-2}u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (0.1)$$

where $1 < p < +\infty$, ν is the outward unit normal vector field on $\partial\Omega$ and β is a non-negative constant.

The main purpose is to prove a Faber-Krahn type inequality for the Robin p-Laplacian which can be stated as

Theorem *Let $\lambda_1(\Omega)$ be the first eigenvalue of problem (0.1) with $0 < \beta < +\infty$. If B is an open ball such that $|B| = |\Omega|$, then $\lambda_1(B) \leq \lambda_1(\Omega)$. Moreover, the equality holds if and only if Ω itself is a ball.*

This is a joint work with Yuxia Fu at Hunan University.

Almost-periodic Solutions for Nonlinear Schrödinger equation

Jiansheng Geng

Nanjing University, Jiangsu

ABSTRACT: In this talk, we consider the one-dimensional nonlinear Schrödinger equation

$$iu_t - u_{xx} + mu + f(|u|^2)u = 0$$

with periodic boundary conditions or Dirichlet boundary conditions, where f is a real analytic function in some neighborhood of the origin satisfying $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) \neq 0$. We prove that for each given constant potential m , the equation admits a Whitney smooth family of small-amplitude, time almost-periodic solutions with all frequencies. The proof is based on a Birkhoff normal form reduction and an improved version of the KAM theorem. Thus, we give an affirmative answer to an open problem stated in [Pöschel, Erg. Th. Dynam. Syst., 22(2002), 1537–1549; Bourgain, J. Funct. Anal., 229(2005), 62–94].

Global Solution Branches of some Elliptic Equations with Super-Critical Exponents

Zongming Guo

Henan Normal University, Henan

ABSTRACT: We study the structure of global solution branches of a class of elliptic boundary value problems with super-critical exponents. Most of the results in this talk are joint work with Professors E.N. Dancer, Yihong Du and Juncheng Wei.

Asymptotic Analysis in a Thin Multi-domain of Minimizing Maps with Values in S^2

Rejeb Hadiji

Université de Paris 12, France

ABSTRACT: We consider a thin multidomain of \mathbb{R}^3 consisting of two vertical cylinders, one placed upon the other: the first one with given height and small cross section, the second one with small thickness and given cross section. We first analyze, in this thin multidomain, the classical model for stationary micromagnetism due to Landau and Lifshitz, when the volumes of the two cylinders vanish. We derive the limit problem, which decomposes into two uncoupled problems, well posed on the limit cylinders (with dimensions 1 and 2, respectively). We precise how the limit problem depends on limit of the ratio between the volumes of the two cylinders. We also study and precise the asymptotic behavior of the two limit problems, when the limit of the exterior field increases.

TBA

Sze-Bi Hsu

National Tsinghua University, Taiwan

ABSTRACT: TBA.

Multiplicity for nonlinear elliptic boundary value problems of p -Laplacian type without Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition

Gongbao Li, Yinghong Li

HuaZhong Normal University, Hubei

ABSTRACT: In this paper, we study the existence of multiple solutions to the following nonlinear elliptic boundary value problem of p -Laplacian type:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_p u = f(x, u), & x \in \Omega, \\ u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (\star)$$

where $1 < p < \infty$, $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ is a bounded smooth domain, $\Delta_p u = \operatorname{div}(|Du|^{p-2} Du)$ is the p -Laplacian of u , and $f : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies $\lim_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x,t)}{|t|^{p-2}t} = l$ uniformly with respect to $x \in \Omega$, and l is not an eigenvalue of $-\Delta_p$ in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Under suitable assumptions on $f(x, t)$, we have proved that (\star) has at least four nontrivial solutions in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ by using nonsmooth mountain pass theorem under $(C)_c$ condition. Our main result generalizes a result by N. S. Papageorgiou, E. M. Rocha and V. Staicu in [29] and a result by G.B. Li and H. S. Zhou in [23] (see Theorem 1.3). The difference between our result and the result in [29] is that we assume that $f(x, t)$ is of p -asymptotically linear at $t = \infty$ hence $f(x, t)$ does not satisfy the Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition, while [29] assumes that $f(x, t)$ satisfies the Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition. The difference

between our result and the result in [23] is that [23] also assumes that $f(x, t)$ is of p -*asymptotically linear* at $t = \infty$, but is of p -*superlinear* at $t = 0$, i.e. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, t)}{|t|^{p-2}t} = 0$ uniformly with respect to $x \in \Omega$, but we do not require that $f(x, t)$ satisfies this condition.

Free boundary problems describing ecological models

Zhigui Lin

Yangzhou Univeristy, Jianguo

ABSTRACT: This talk is concerned with a system of semilinear parabolic equations with a free boundary, which arises in a mutualistic ecological model. The local existence and uniqueness of a classical solution are obtained. The asymptotic behavior of the free boundary problem is studied. Our results shows that the free problem admits a global slow solution if the inter-specific competitions are strong, while if the inter-specific competitions are weak there exist the blowup solution and global fast solution.

Homogenization Limit of a Quasilinear Parabolic Equation with Nonlinear Boundary Conditions

Bendong Lou

Tongji University, Shanghai

ABSTRACT: We consider a quasilinear parabolic equation $u_t = a(u_x)u_{xx} + f(u_x)$ with nonlinear boundary conditions: $u_x(\pm 1, t) = \mp g(u(\pm 1, t)/\varepsilon)$, where g is a function which can approach its supremum in a relatively dense set (This includes periodic, almost periodic and recurrent functions as special cases).

We first give the existence of time-global solutions u^ε , and give a precise estimate for the solution when $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$. Using this estimate we prove that the homogenization limit of u^ε as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ is the solution \bar{u} of the same equation with boundary conditions: $\bar{u}_x(\pm 1, t) = \mp \max g$.

Next, we prove the existence of recurrent traveling waves U^ε when g is a recurrent function. Applying the above homogenization limit results to U^ε , we finally obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} [u^\varepsilon(x, t+s) - u^\varepsilon(x, s)] = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [\bar{u}(x, t+s) - \bar{u}(x, s)] \\ = & \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [u^\varepsilon(x, t+s) - u^\varepsilon(x, s)] = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} U^\varepsilon(x, t) = \varphi_0(x) + c_0 t. \end{aligned}$$

Evolution of dispersal: reaction-diffusion models

Yuan Lou

Ohio State University, USA

ABSTRACT: A general question in the study of the evolution of dispersal is what kind of dispersal strategies can convey competitive advantages and thus will evolve. We consider a two species competition model in which the species are assumed to have the same population dynamics but different dispersal strategies. Both species disperse by random diffusion and advection along resource gradients. Some linear eigenvalue problems with large advection coefficients will play important roles in our analysis.

The curvature estimates of the convexity level sets of solution for elliptic PDE

Xinan Ma

Chinese University of Science and Technology, Anhui

ABSTRACT: We shall report our new approach to prove the convexity of the level sets of PDE. We give the curvature estimates for a class nonlinear elliptic equation.

Multiplicity of solutions for the plasma problem in two dimensions

Shuangjie Peng

HuaZhong Normal University, Hubei

ABSTRACT: Let Ω be a bounded domain in R^2 , $u_+ = u$ if $u \geq 0$, $u_+ = 0$ if $u < 0$, $u_- = u_+ - u$. In this paper we study the existence of solutions to the following problem arising in the study of a simple model of a confined plasma

$$(P_\lambda) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta u - \lambda u_- = 0, & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = c, & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} ds = I, \end{cases}$$

where ν is the outward unit normal of $\partial\Omega$ at x , c is a constant which is unprescribed, and I is a given positive constant. The set $\Omega_p = \{x \in \Omega, u(x) < 0\}$ is called plasma set. Existence of solutions whose plasma set consisting of one component and asymptotic behavior of plasma set were studied by Caffarelli and Friedman for large λ . Under the condition that the homology of Ω is nontrivial we obtain in this paper by a constructive way that for any given integer $k \geq 1$, there is $\lambda_k > 0$ such that for $\lambda > \lambda_k$, (P_λ) has a

solution with plasma set consisting of k components. This is joint work with Professors Daomin Cao and Shusen Yan.

Disc droplets, ring droplets, and oval droplets in some morphogenesis and morphology problems

Xiaofeng Ren

George Washington University, USA

ABSTRACT: The Gierer-Meinhardt system for morphogenesis in development and the Ohta-Kawasaki theory for block copolymer morphology give rise to one nonlocal geometric problem of finding a (often disconnected) subset of a given domain. The subset satisfies an equation that involves the curvature of the boundary of the subset and the inverse Laplacian of the characteristic function of the subset. Three solutions are found: a subset of many small discs, a subset of many small rings, and a small oval shaped subset. A resonance diagram determines the existence and stability of the first two solutions. It reveals a complicated landscape of the free energy functional. An analysis near a resonance point yields the third solution with unexpected properties.

Three new tumor PDE models

Youshan Tao

Dong Hua University, Shanghai

ABSTRACT: This talk firstly deals with a mathematical model describing the cell cycle dynamics and chemotactic driven cell movement in a multicellular tumor spheroid. Tumor cells consist of two types of cells: proliferating cells and quiescent cells, which have *different* chemotactic responses to an extracellular nutrient supply. The model is a free boundary problem for a nonlinear system of reaction-diffusion-advection equations. The global existence of solutions to the model is proved by using a fixed point argument, together with the L^p -theory for parabolic equations with the third boundary condition.

Secondly, this talk considers a 3×3 chemotaxis-haptotaxis system modeling cancer invasion. The model consists of a parabolic chemotaxis-haptotaxis partial differential equation (PDE) describing the evolution of tumor cell density, an elliptic PDE governing the evolution of proteolytic enzyme concentration and an ordinary differential equation (ODE) modeling the proteolysis of extracellular matrix. In three space dimensions, the existence, uniqueness and uniform-in-time boundedness of global classical solutions to

above system is proved for *large* $\mu > 0$ by raising the a priori estimate of a solution from $L^1(\Omega)$ to $L^2(\Omega)$, and then to $L^4(\Omega)$; in two space dimensions, the existence, uniqueness and boundedness is proved for *any* $\mu > 0$ by raising the a priori estimate of a solution in the following way: $L^1(\Omega) \rightarrow L^3(Q_T) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow L^4(Q_T) \rightarrow L^3(\Omega)$. The above-mentioned μ is the logistic growth rate of cancer cells, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ ($d = 2$ or 3) is a bounded domain, and $Q_T = \Omega \times (0, T)$. The central point is to develop new L^p -estimate techniques for a 3×3 chemotaxis-haptotaxis system.

Finally, this talk addresses a model at the macroscopic scale of prostate tumor growth under intermittent androgen suppression. The relapse of tumor is a crucial problem in hormonal therapy of prostate cancer. The so-called androgen-independent cells are considered to be responsible for such a recurrence. These cells are not sensitive to androgen suppression but rather apt to proliferate even in an androgen-poor environment. Bruchofsky *et al.* in their experimental and clinical studies suggested that intermittent androgen suppression may delay or prevent the relapse when compared with continuous androgen suppression. Qualitative analysis shows that the tumor relapse cannot be avoided under continuous androgen suppression for typical parameter values. Numerical simulation supports the above-mentioned experimental and clinical suggestion, and implies an optimal medication scheme of intermittent androgen suppression therapy.

Estimating the effectiveness of anisotropic insulators

Xuefeng Wang

Tulane University, USA

ABSTRACT: Of concern is the thermal insulation ability of an anisotropic material (anisotropy means the thermal conductivity is direction-dependent). We propose to use the Dirichlet eigenvalues and eigenmodes, especially the principal ones, to measure the thermal insulation. More specifically, we propose to use the principal Dirichlet eigenvalue of the elliptic operator on the unit ball (occupied by the anisotropic material) as a simple thermal insulation measurement ; numerically we obtain some user-friendly formulas for this Dirichlet eigenvalue in terms of the trace and determinant of the thermal tensor. We also study the scenario of protecting a thermal conductor (e.g., a space shuttle) from overheating by coating it with an insulator. We establish and prove some easy-to-use rules for the optimal thickness of the coating. We achieve this by studying the behavior of Dirichlet and Robin eigenvalues and eigenfunctions, as well as the heat equation itself, in the singular limit as the coating thickness approaches 0.

The Stability of Traveling Waves with Algebraic Decay for Autocatalytic Reaction Systems

Yaping Wu

Capital Normal University, Beijing

ABSTRACT: This talk is based on the joint work with Yi Li and Xiuxia Xing.

Consider the following autocatalytic chemical reactio

$$\begin{cases} u_t = du_{xx} - u^p v^q, \\ v_t = v_{xx} + u^p v^q. \end{cases}$$

For each fixed $p \geq 1$, $q \geq 1$, and $d \geq 0$, it is known that there exists a critical speed $c^*(p, q, d)$ such that for any $c \geq c^*(p, q, d)$ there exist travelling front solutions $(u(x - ct), v(x - ct))$ connecting $(0, 1)$ and $(1, 0)$. For the cases $p > 1$ or $q > 1$, the travelling waves with noncritical speed decay algebraically in space at $-\infty$ or $+\infty$.

In this talk we shall talk about our recent results on the asymptotic stability of travelling waves with algebraic spacial decay for the cases $p > 1$ and $q \geq 1$, when $d = 1$ or d is near 1.

Dynamics of totally competitive Lotka - Volterra systems

Dongmei Xiao

Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai

ABSTRACT: In this talk, I will introduce some dynamics of three or four-dimensional competitive Lotka-Volterra systems, such as limit cycles, invariant torus, homoclinic loop and chaos.

On a family of generalized MEMS elliptic or parabolic equations

Dong Ye

Université de Metz, France

ABSTRACT: We consider a general family of parabolic equations $u_t - \Delta u = \lambda f(x)g(u)$ as well as the corresponding elliptic problems, with a nonnegative profile f and a positive nondecreasing convex function g verifying $\lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} g(u) = \infty$. Our study is motivated by a simplified Micro- Electromechanical Systems (MEMS) device model. We extend or improve many qualitative and quantitative results for the MEMS modeling to this very

general setting, which help us to understand more about the influence of f on the pull-in voltage λ^* and the quenching phenomenon. In particular, we give some simple but interesting estimates for λ^* and the quenching time T .

Related topics in dynamical systems, spectrum theory and Hamiltonian PDEs

Jiangong You

Nanjing University, Jiangsu

ABSTRACT: I will talk about some problems and results in the spectrum theory of Schrodinger operators and Hamiltonian PDEs which are closely related to the theory and methods in dynamical systems.

Dynamics of Soliton and Blow-up Solutions for Gross-Pitaevskii Equation

Jian Zhang

Sichuan Normal University, Sichuan

ABSTRACT: We deal with the Gross-Pitaevskii equation, which models the remarkable Bose-Einstein condensate. By exploiting the variational characteristic of the corresponding nonlinear elliptic equations, we obtain a series of dynamical properties of the soliton and blow-up solutions for Gross-Pitaevskii equation, including sharp thresholds of the global existence, stability of solitons, limiting profiles, blow-up rate and L^2 -concentration of the blow-up solutions.

Existence and Non-existence of Solutions for a Class of Monge-Ampere Equations

Zhitao Zhang, Kelei Wang

Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing

ABSTRACT: We study the boundary value problems for Monge-Ampère equations: $\det D^2u = e^{-u}$ in $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 1, u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$. First we prove that any solution on the ball is radially symmetric by the argument of moving plane. Then we show there exists a critical radius such that if the radius of a ball is smaller than this critical value there exists a solution, and vice versa. Using the comparison between domains we can prove that this phenomenon occurs for every domain. Finally we consider an equivalent

problem with a parameter $\det D^2u = e^{-tu}$ in Ω , $u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, t \geq 0$. By using Lyapunov-Schmidt Reduction method we get the local structure of the solutions near a degenerate point; by Leray-Schauder degree theory, apriori estimates and bifurcation theory we get the global structure.

参加会议的部分专家及学生

边保军	教授	同济大学
戴求亿	教授	湖南师范大学
邓引斌	教授	华中师范大学
耿建生	教授	南京大学
郭宗明	教授	河南师范大学
Rejeb Hadiji	教授	Université de Paris 12, France
李风泉	教授	大连理工大学
李工宝	教授	华中师范大学
林支桂	教授	扬州大学数学科学学院
刘永明	教授	华东师范大学
姜本东	教授	同济大学
姜元	教授	The Ohio State University, USA
卢国富	教授	莆田学院应用数学研究所
麻希南	教授	中国科技大学
倪维明	教授	华东师范大学, University of Minnesota
潘兴斌	教授	华东师范大学
彭双阶	教授	华中师范大学
任晓锋	教授	George Washington University, USA
陶有山	教授	东华大学
王学锋	教授	Tulane University, USA

吴雅萍	教授	首都师范大学
肖冬梅	教授	上海交通大学
徐本龙	教授	上海师范大学数学系
许世璧	教授	台湾国立清华大学
叶东	教授	Université de Metz, France
叶耀军	教授	浙江科技学院理学院
尤建功	教授	南京大学
张健	教授	四川师范大学
周风	教授	华东师范大学
张志涛	研究员	中科院数学与系统科学研究院
樊永红	副教授	鲁东大学
吕中学	副教授	徐州师范大学数学科学学院
孙彦	副教授	上海师范大学数学系
魏公明	副教授	上海理工大学理学院
袁海荣	副教授	华东师范大学
章国庆	副教授	上海理工大学理学院
徐露	副研究员	中科院武汉物理与数学研究所
杨军	教师	深圳大学
李芳	Assistant Professor	Purdue University
Li Qun	Assistant Professor	The Ohio State University, USA
钱晓松	讲师	扬州大学
王阳	讲师	杭州电子科技大学

王丽萍	讲师	华东师范大学
衣凤岐	讲师	哈尔滨工程大学
蔡静静	研究生	同济大学
曹斌	研究生	上海师范大学数理学院
陈健	研究生	安庆师范学院研究生处
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