

**Sino–Russian Symposium on
Probability Theory and Its Applications
中-俄概率论及其应用研讨会**



**Conference Manual
会议手册**

**Division of International Cooperation and Exchanges
School of Mathematics and Statistics
Shaanxi Provincial “111” Base
Xi'an International Science and Technology Cooperation Base
2026.07.14-07.16**



尊敬的各位专家学者、与会同仁：

在这盛夏时节，古都西安迎来了一场跨越国界的概率聚会——中俄概率论及其应用研讨会。向远道而来的全体参会者，致以最诚挚的欢迎！

概率论是丈量不确定世界的美妙语言，于随机中探寻秩序，在偶然中窥见必然。今天，不同国度、不同文化背景的概率学者齐聚于此，正是对这一学科最生动的注脚。西安电子科技大学，这座承载着红色通信基因的学府，因诸位到来而熠熠生辉。

愿此次研讨会成为思想碰撞的火花之源，让定理与猜想在交流中升华，让友谊与合作在对话中生根。愿每一场报告都掷地有声，每一次讨论都余音绕梁。

祝各位在西安度过一段充实而难忘的学术时光！

中俄概率论及其应用研讨会
西安电子科技大学数学与统计学院



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ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

● Program Committee

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● Conference Affairs

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● Venue and Dates

Accommodation: Ziction Liberal Hotel, Gaoxing Road, Yanta District, Xi'an

Registration: Ziction Liberal Hotel Hall, **Dinner at 6:00 pm**, July 14th

Talks: Meeting Room **104**, Conference Center, North Campus, July 15th-16th

Broadcast online: Tencent (VooV) Meeting ID: **542 69243543** Passcode **202607**

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Division of International Cooperation and Exchanges, Xidian University

School of Mathematics and Statistics, Xidian University

The Shaanxi Provincial "111" Base

International Joint Research Center for "The Belt and Road" Statistics and Stochastic Theory with Applications, Xi'an International Science and Technology Cooperation Base

Agenda

Xi'an Sino–Russian Symposium on Probability Theory and Its Applications				
Jul.14	Registration in the lobby of Ziction Liberal Hotel, 8:30-18:00			
Jul.15	Time	Speaker	Title	Chair
0	8:00-8:20	Opening speech and group photo		
1	8:20-9:00	GAFUROV Makhamat	Asymptotic estimates for a small parameter in Hartmann-Wintner law of the iterated logarithm ⁴	CHEN Dayue
2	9:00-9:40	XIANG Kainan	Local weak convergence of uniform random fullerenes ⁵	
3	9:40-10:20	KHARTOV Alexey	The rational-infinitely divisible distributions: limit theorems and denseness ⁵	
	Tea Break			
4	10:35-11:15	VATUTIN Vladimir	Functional limit theorem for critical branching processes in extreme non-favorable random environment ⁶	LI Yiting
5	11:15-11:55	GUMENYUK Pavel	Inhomogeneous branching processes with constant Denjoy-Wolff point ⁷	
Lunch 12:20-14:30, Ziction Liberal Hotel				
6	14:30-15:10	ZAPOROZHETS Dmitry	On the Steiner entire function ⁸	WU Fuke
7	15:10-15:50	WANG Longmin	Branching random walks and percolation on hyperbolic graphs ⁸	
	Tea Break			
8	16:10-16:50	BURNAEV Evgeny	Mutual information estimation via bridge matching based on diffusion processes ⁹	LI Yuqiang
9	16:50-17:30	YU Jinjiong	Universality of the Brownian net ⁹	
	18:00	Welcome Banquet, Ziction Liberal Hotel		

Xi'an Sino–Russian Symposium on Probability Theory and Its Applications				
Jul.16	Time	Speaker	Title	Chair
10	8:00-8:40	ZHOU Xiaowen	Yaglom limits of continuous-state branching processes in Brownian environment ¹⁰	GONG Fuzhou
11	8:40-9:20	ZORINE Andrei	Jump chain approach to continuous-time Markov chains with periodic transition intensities ¹¹	
12	9:20-10:00	SHI Quan	From multitype branching Brownian motions to branching Markov additive processes ¹²	
	Tea Break			
13	10:15-10:55	PROKOPENKO Evgeny	Trajectory analysis of stochastic gradient descent near local minima ¹³	ZHAO Guohuan
14	10:55-11:35	LI Huaiqian	Limiting formulas for negative Sobolev norms ¹⁴	
15	11:35-12:15	KHOMIDOV Mukhriddin	On the limit distribution of return times for circle maps ¹⁵	
Lunch 12:20-14:30, Ziction Liberal Hotel				
16	14:30-15:10	YAN Xiaodong	Asymptotic theory and sequential test for adaptive multi-armed bandit process ¹⁶	JIANG Hui
17	15:10-15:50	SHKLYAEV Alexander	How to grow like a product of means in a varying environment ¹⁷	
	Tea Break			
18	16:10-16:50	JALILOV Alisher	On the support of stationary distributions for AR(1)-type iterated function systems ¹⁸	WANG Lidan
19	16:50-17:30	PUCHKIN Nikita	On estimation of a score function and its derivatives without the curse of dimensionality ¹⁹	
	18:00	Dinner 18:00, Ziction Liberal Hotel		

Title and Abstract

Asymptotic estimates for a small parameter in Hartmann-Wintner law of the iterated logarithm

GAFUROV Makhamat

Academy of Labour and Social Relations, Tashkent

Abstract

The work is devoted to a further refinement of the classical Hartman–Wintner theorem on the law of the iterated logarithm for a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables. We establish estimates for the rate of convergence in the form of convergent series of weighted probabilities of large deviations by deriving exact asymptotes, with respect to a small parameter, of the series $R(\varepsilon)$. These results refine the Theorem 2 in (Gafurov M.U, Lecture notes in Math, vol.1021, 1983). Regarding the assertion of the Theorem 2, academician Y.V. Prokhorov stated the problem of finding further terms of asymptotic representation $R(\varepsilon)$. In this work, we provide the solution of the stated problem. Analogs of the obtained results were proved for a family of independent and identically distributed random variables indexed on sectors (O. Klesov, Springer, 2014) of the d -dimensional integer lattice of the Euclidean space.

Local weak convergence of uniform random fullerenes

XIANG Kainan

Xiangtan University, Xiangtan

Abstract

We prove that the uniform random fullerenes converge locally weakly towards the planar hexagonal lattice, which confirms Conjecture 1 in A. Bille, V. Buchstaber, S. Coste, S. Kuriki and E. Spodarev [(2025). Random eigenvalues of graphenes and the triangulation of plane. J. Phys. A: Math. Theor. 58(2), paper no. 025212.]. This talk is based on the following paper:

Liu Jing, Xiang Kainan and Zou Lang. (2026). Local weak convergence of uniform random fullerenes.

The rational-infinitely divisible distributions: limit theorems and denseness

KHARTOV Alexey

The Kharkevich Institute for Information Transmission Problems, RAS, Moscow

Abstract

We consider a new class Q of distribution functions F that have the property of rational-infinite divisibility: there exist some infinitely divisible distribution functions F_1 and F_2 such that $F_1 = F_2^*$. Characteristic functions of elements of Q admit the Lévy-Khinchine type representations with "signed spectral measures". This class is a wide natural extension of the fundamental class of infinitely divisible distribution functions and it is actively studied now. In this talk, we will review recent important results on limit and compactness theorems for discrete distributions of the class Q with respect to convergence in total variation. We also discuss general results concerning the weak convergence for arbitrary representatives of the class Q . In addition, we will consider the denseness properties of the class Q in the family of all distribution functions with respect to convergence in the weak sense and in total variation.

Functional limit theorem for critical branching processes in extreme non-favorable random environment

VATUTIN Vladimir

The Steklov Institute of Mathematics, RAS, Moscow

Abstract

Let

$$\{Z_m, m \geq 0\}$$

be a critical branching process in random environment and

$$\{S_m, m \geq 0\}$$

be its associated random walk. Assuming that the increments distribution of the associated random walk belongs without centering to the domain of attraction of an α -stable law we prove a conditional functional limit theorem describing, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ the distribution of the number of particles in the process

$$\{Z_m, 0 \leq m \leq n\}$$

given

$$Z_n > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad S_n \leq \text{const.}$$

Joint work with Elena DYAKONOVA.

Inhomogeneous branching processes with constant Denjoy-Wolff point

GUMENYUK Pavel

Politecnico di Milano, Milan

Abstract

This talk is based on a joint paper [Ann. Appl. Probab. 36 (3), 2163-2198, (June 2026) DOI: 10.1214/25-AAP2276] coauthored with Takahiro Hasebe (Hokkaido University, Sapporo, JAPAN) and José Luis Pérez Garmendia (Centro de Investigación en Matemáticas, Guanajuato, MÉXICO). We consider inhomogeneous branching processes with continuous time and state. Transition probabilities of such processes are described by the so-called Laplace exponents, which can be extended to holomorphic self-mappings of the right half-plane. This allows to associate to each Laplace exponent the so-called Denjoy – Wolff point (or DW-point for short; this notion comes from the iteration theory for holomorphic functions in hyperbolic domains). For homogeneous processes, the position of the DW-point does not depend on time. We study inhomogeneous processes possessing the same property. We characterize such processes in terms of their branching mechanisms and, depending on the position of the DW-point, obtain various results concerning the extinction and explosion probabilities.

In addition, for continuous-time branching processes with the position of the DW-point turns out to determine whether a given processes can be embedded into a continuous state branching process or not.

Our method is heavily based on recent developments in non-autonomous holomorphic dynamics, and in particular, on results we obtained in [Constr. Approx. 61, 379–412 (2025) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00365-023-09675-9>].

On the Steiner entire function

ZAPOROZHETS Dmitry

PDMI, RAS, St. Petersburg

Abstract

The classical Steiner polynomial is one of the central objects of convex geometry, encoding fundamental metric characteristics of a convex body. In this talk, we discuss its infinite-dimensional analogue: the Steiner entire function associated with a compact convex set in a Hilbert space. This analytic object serves as a natural generating function for intrinsic volumes and reveals unexpected connections between convex geometry, Gaussian processes, and the theory of entire functions.

The talk is based on joint work with D. Dospolova and M. Germanskov.

Branching random walks and percolation on hyperbolic graphs

WANG Longmin

Nankai University, Tianjin

Abstract

In this talk, we will consider branching random walks and Bernoulli bond percolation on a nonamenable, transitive hyperbolic graph, and show that the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set (the accumulation points on the boundary) is determined by the growth rate of the two-point functions.

Mutual information estimation via bridge matching based on diffusion processes

BURNAEV Evgeny

Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow

Abstract

Diffusion bridge models have recently become a powerful tool in the field of generative modeling. In this work, we leverage them to address another important problem in machine learning and information theory, the estimation of the mutual information (MI) between two random variables. Neatly framing MI estimation as a domain transfer problem, we construct an unbiased estimator for data posing difficulties for conventional MI estimators. We showcase the performance of our estimator on three standard MI estimation benchmarks, i.e., low-dimensional, image-based and high MI, and on real-world data, i.e., protein language model embeddings.

Universality of the Brownian net

YU Jinjong

East China Normal University, Shanghai

Abstract

The Brownian web is a collection of one-dimensional coalescing Brownian motions starting from every point in space and time, while the Brownian net is an extension that also allows branching. We show here that the Brownian net is the universal scaling limit of one-dimensional branching-coalescing random walks with weak binary branching and arbitrary increment distributions that have finite $(3+\varepsilon)$ -th moment. This gives the first example in the domain of attraction of the Brownian net where paths can cross without coalescing. Joint work with Rongfeng Sun and Jan Swart.

Yaglom limits of continuous-state branching processes in Brownian environment

ZHOU Xiaowen

Concordia University, Montreal

Abstract

We investigate the asymptotic behavior of continuous-state branching processes in Brownian random environment. In weakly, intermediately and strongly subcritical regimes, we prove, respectively, the existence of the Yaglom limit and derive an explicit representation of its Laplace transform using Kummer confluent hypergeometric functions. We show that the Yaglom limit does not depend on the initial state of the process across all the subcritical regimes.

This talk is based on joint work with Pei-Sen Li and Xiangqi Zheng.

Jump chain approach to continuous-time Markov chains with periodic transition intensities

ZORINE Andrei

Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod, Nizhni Novgorod

Abstract

In reliability and queuing theory, continuous-time Markov chains (CTMCs) play important role. If the CTMC is multivariate, or its transition intensities are time-dependent, analysis of the limiting behavior can be fairly involved. In this case, a jump chain of (an augmented) process can be studied. In the talk a CTMC $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$ is considered which is a number in the queue process of a $M(t)/M(t)/1/\infty$ queue with arrival intensity $\lambda(t)$ and service intensities $\mu_1(t)$ for queue holding 1 job, $\mu_2(t)$ for any larger queue. We assume that all of the functions $\lambda(t)$, $\mu_1(t)$, and $\mu_2(t)$ are periodic with period 1. Let $J(t) = \{t\}$ where $\{\cdot\}$ stands for the fractional part function, then $\{(X(t), J(t)); t \geq 0\}$ be a time-homogeneous Markov process whose invariant measure's density are in a certain relations to the Kolmogorov differential equations for the original CTMC. Set $\tau_0 = 0$, let $\tau_{n+1} = \inf\{t: t > \tau_n, X(t) \neq X(\tau_n)\}$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$, be the jump instants of the Markov process $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$. In the talk we analyze a general-state time-homogeneous Markov chain $\{(X_n, J_n); n = 0, 1, \dots\}$ where $X_n = X(\tau_n)$, $J_n = J(\tau_n)$. This General Markov chain is proved to be ψ -irreducible, some of its small sets are found, and conditions for the invariant measure existence are established by means of a new iterative dominating technique [1, 2]. The stationary solution for the Kolmogorov partial differential equations for the process $\{(X(t), J(t)); t \geq 0\}$ is given in terms of the invariant measure of the general Markov chain $\{(X_n, J_n); n = 0, 1, \dots\}$.

References.

1. Zorine A. V. On ergodicity conditions in a polling model with Markov modulated input and state-dependent routing. *Queueing Systems*. 2014. V. 76, No 2. P. 223–241.
2. Zorine A. V. Controlled M/M/1–RQ system with randomized acceptance from the orbit. *Queueing Theory and Network Applications. QTNA 2019. Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. V. 11688. Cham: Springer, 2019. P. 64–76.

From multitype branching Brownian motions to branching Markov additive processes

SHI Quan

Academy of Mathematics and Systems Science, CAS, Beijing

Abstract

We study a class of multitype branching Lévy processes, where particles move according to type-dependent Lévy processes, switch types via an irreducible Markov chain, and branch according to type-dependent laws. This framework generalizes multitype branching Brownian motions. Using techniques of Markov additive processes, we develop a spine decomposition. This approach further enables us to prove convergence results for the additive martingales and derivative martingales, and establish the existence and uniqueness of travelling wave solutions to the corresponding multitype FKPP equations.

Trajectory analysis of stochastic gradient descent near local minima

PROKOPENKO Evgeny

Sobolev Institute of Mathematics, Novosibirsk

Abstract

The talk addresses limit theorems for additive stochastic gradient descent (SGD) employing a constant step size that eventually decays to zero. The local asymptotic behavior of the SGD process is examined, and sufficient conditions are derived under which the iterates remain within a neighborhood of the local minimum.

The main object of study is the Markov chain defined by the recurrence

$$x_{n+1}^\varepsilon = x_n^\varepsilon - \varepsilon f'(x_n^\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \xi_{n+1},$$

where $f: R \rightarrow R$ is a suitable function; $\{\xi_n\}$ is a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables representing noise; $\varepsilon > 0$ is the step size, which tends to zero; $x_0^\varepsilon \in R$ is the initial point. The central problem addressed in this talk is to determine the conditions on f , $\{\xi_n\}$, n'_ε , n''_ε , and x_0^ε under which

$$\sup_{n'_\varepsilon \leq k \leq n''_\varepsilon} |x_k^\varepsilon - m| \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

in probability or almost surely, where m is a local minimum of $f(x)$.

For nontrivial dynamics, we require $n'_\varepsilon \gg \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$, ensuring the process evolves

rather than remaining near the initial point with high probability. The condition $E[\xi_1] = 0$ is essential; otherwise, the process effectively minimizes $f(x) - E[\xi_1] \cdot x$ rather than $f(x)$. We consider the case when the noise distribution has regularly varying tail with index $\alpha > 2$.

This is joint work with Dmitry Dudukalov.

Limiting Formulas for Negative Sobolev Norms

LI Huaqian

Tianjin University, Tianjin

Abstract

This talk presents an asymptotic formula for negative Sobolev norms as the fractional order tends to zero. Using heat-kernel convolutions to realize these spaces on $\mathbb{R}^d$, we show that, under a mild boundedness assumption, the order times the p -th power of the norm converges to a dimension-free constant times the L^p norm. The proof combines heat-kernel regularization, monotonicity, weak compactness, and an Abelian–Tauberian argument. We further extend this result to general measure spaces equipped with a family of sub-additive, bounded, and continuous operators. This gives a negative-order analogue of the classical Bourgain–Brezis–Mironescu and Maz'ya–Shaposhnikova formulas.

On the limit distribution of return times for circle maps

KHOMIDOV Mukhriddin

Stochastic Analysis Laboratory, V.I. Romanovskiyy Institute of Mathematics, Tashkent

Abstract

In this talk, we study limit distributions of return times for circle homeomorphisms with a single critical point and an irrational rotation number. We investigate return-time distributions associated with intervals generated by dynamical partitions and show that the corresponding limit distribution is singular with respect to the Lebesgue measure. Furthermore, we consider a family of parameter-dependent limit distributions and compare the corresponding probability measures. The obtained results reveal quasi-random statistical phenomena arising in deterministic dynamical systems.

Asymptotic theory and sequential test for adaptive multi-armed bandit process

YAN Xiaodong

Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an

Abstract

Multi-armed bandit (MAB) processes constitute a foundational subclass of reinforcement learning problems and represent a central topic in statistical decision theory, but are limited to simultaneous adaptive allocation and sequential test, because of the absence of asymptotic theory under non-i.i.d sequence and sublinear information. To address this open challenge, we propose Urn Bandit (UNB) process to integrate the reinforcement mechanism of urn probabilistic models with MAB principles, ensuring almost sure convergence of resource allocation to optimal arms. We establish the joint functional central limit theorem (FCLT) for consistent estimators of expected rewards under non-i.i.d., non-sub-Gaussian and sublinear reward samples with pairwise correlations across arms. To overcome the limitations of existing methods that focus mainly on cumulative regret, we establish the asymptotic theory along with adaptive allocation that serves powerful sequential test, such as arms comparison, A/B testing, and policy valuation. Simulation studies and real data analysis demonstrate that UNB maintains statistical test performance of equal randomization (ER) design but obtain more average rewards like classical MAB processes.

How to grow like a product of means in a varying environment

SHKLYAEV Alexander

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow

Abstract

Let $(X_{ij}, j \geq 1)$ be independent random variables with the given distributions $P_i, i \geq 1$. The process $\{Z_n\}$ defined by

$$Z_{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{Z_n} X_{n+1,i}, Z_0=1,$$

is called a branching process in a varying environment (BPVE).

In [1] G. Kersting gives sufficient conditions for BPVE to survive and to converge in $L^2(P)$ and a.s. to a non-degenerate limit. However, an important condition for this work was uniform boundedness of

$$\frac{E(X_{n,i}^2; X_{n,i} \geq 2)}{E(X_{n,1}|X_{n,1} \geq 1)E(X_{n,1}; X_{n,1} \geq 2)} \quad (1)$$

This condition is nice. However, it is very restrictive in the case of a random environment. We want to obtain new conditions for BPVE, that can't be applied to different models of branching process in a random environment from a quenched point of view.

The key problem is to obtain the following important result:

$$P(W > 0) = P(Z_n > 0, n \geq 1)$$

where W is the limit of a natural martingale $\{Z_n/EZ_n\}$. This fact is a key step to study the limit behavior of $\{Z_n\}$ conditioned to survive in terms of the "associated random walk" (in the case of BPVE this sequence is non-random).

In the recent preprint [2] we obtain this result under two conditions:

1. standard condition

$$P(Z_n \rightarrow +\infty) + P(Z_n \rightarrow 0) = 1;$$

2. condition

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Var} X_{n+i,1}}{(E X_{n+i,1})^2} \prod_{j=n}^{n+i-1} \frac{1}{E X_{j,1}} < +\infty \quad (2)$$

Condition (2) is easily verified in the case of regenerative random environment (for example, i.i.d. random environment, P^+ random environment). In this case this condition is much weaker than uniform condition (1).

Also, our results do not use the p.g.f. technique, thus, we can relax $EX^2 < +\infty$ condition to $EX^{1+\delta} < +\infty$ or even $EX \ln^\alpha X < +\infty$. In that case we need a stronger version of (2). In the report we discuss the conditions, apply it to particular cases of BPVE and present some generalizations.

On the support of stationary distributions for AR(1)-type iterated function systems

JALILOV Alisher

American University of Technology, Tashkent

Abstract

We consider a class of AR(1)-type random processes on the unit interval of the form

$$X_{n+1} = f(X_n) + \varepsilon \xi_{n+1}, n \geq 0$$

where f is a contraction and (ξ_n) is an i.i.d. sequence taking finitely many values with positive probabilities. Under natural invariance assumptions this process is generated by the finite iterated function system consisting of the maps $x \rightarrow f(x) + \varepsilon a_i$, where a_i are the possible values of the noise.

The aim of the talk is to study the support of the stationary distribution of this process. We show that it coincides with the Hutchinson attractor of the associated iterated function system. We then discuss sufficient conditions under which this support is a Cantor-type set. The main emphasis is on injectivity, separation of images, and contraction coefficients. Examples related to Bernoulli perturbations and nonlinear AR(1) models are also discussed.

On estimation of a score function and its derivatives without the curse of dimensionality

PUCHKIN Nikita

National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow

Abstract

We study the problem of estimating the score function using both implicit score matching and denoising score matching. Assuming that the data distribution exhibits a low-dimensional structure, we prove that implicit score matching is able not only to adapt to the intrinsic dimension, but also to achieve the same rates of convergence as denoising score matching in terms of the sample size. Furthermore, we demonstrate that both methods allow us to estimate log-density Hessians without the curse of dimensionality by simple differentiation. This justifies convergence of ODE-based samplers for generative diffusion models. Our approach is based on Gagliardo-Nirenberg-type inequalities relating weighted L^2 -norms of smooth functions and their derivatives.

About Our School

School of Mathematics and Statistics, XDU 西安电子科技大学数学与统计学院

The school of Mathematics and Statistics of Xidian University was established in July 2013, and it can be traced back to the Basic Courses Teaching Department at the early stage of the university. It has been gradually expanded, going through the Mathematics Teaching and Research Section, Applied Mathematics Department, and Mathematics Department in the School of Sciences.

At present, the school has a doctoral program in Mathematics (first-level discipline), a master's program in Statistics (first-level discipline), a professional master's program in Applied Statistics, a center for post-doctoral studies of mathematics. It has three undergraduate majors, including Mathematics and Applied Mathematics (national first-class undergraduate major construction point, provincial prestigious and characteristic major), Statistics (provincial first-class undergraduate major construction point), and Information and Computing Science (provincial first-class undergraduate major construction point). Based on the Master Students training plan of basic subjects, it offers advanced classes to cultivate top-notch innovative compound talents. Currently the school has 4 departments, 1 research center and 1 research institute. The school has 131 Faculty Members, including 119 full-time teachers, 17 doctoral supervisors, 24 professors and 60 associate professors. The school boasts a competitive faculty team, with 1 national Ten Thousand Talents Program professor, 1 national New Century Million Talents Program professor, 1 national distinguished professor, 1 member of National Advisory Committee under the Ministry of Education, 1 Cross-Century Excellent Talent, 2 New-Century Outstanding Talents, 2 recipients of special allowance of the State Council, 2 professors selected into Shaanxi Provincial Talents Program, 1 Provincial Morality Model Teacher, 1 Provincial Model Teacher of Teaching Master Students, 1 winner of Shaanxi Provincial Outstanding Youth Fund, 2 young outstanding talents of Shaanxi Colleges and Universities, and 4 candidates of Youth Talent Promotion Program of Shaanxi Science and Technology Association.

The school is responsible for the teaching of the university general course of mathematics, mathematical modeling education and competition training. At present, there is 1 national teaching team, 2 provincial teaching teams, 2 national excellent MOOCs and 4 provincial excellent MOOCs. Two national plan textbooks have been published. The school has successively won 3 national teaching achievement awards and more than 10 provincial teaching achievement awards. Guiding Master Students to participate in mathematical modeling competitions, it has gained more than 300

international and national awards, including 3 Outstanding Winners and 1 Finalist in MCM/ICM (Mathematical Contest in Modeling & Interdisciplinary Contest in Modeling), 13 nominations for special prize, 1 MATLAB Innovation Award, 1 national excellent paper and 1 special prize of national postgraduate mathematical modeling competition. The level and number of awards rank top among all the domestic universities.

The school strives for high-quality teaching, first-class discipline construction, cutting-edge scientific research and high-level talents cultivation. It aims to build a well-known and distinctive discipline at home and abroad. The school attaches equal importance to teaching and scientific research, pays attention to interdisciplinary research, and focuses on strengthening internationalization and informatization. Great progress has been made in every aspect. In the past five years, it has chaired over 170 scientific projects with research funding of over 26 million yuan. Many high-quality papers have been published, including 120 in the CAS Q2 journals or above, 1 ESI hot spot paper, 9 ESI highly cited papers and 1 in the 100 Most Influential Academic Papers in China. The faculty of the school have won numerous awards, including 3 first prizes and 1 second prize of Shaanxi Science & Technology Award, 1 second prize of Xi'an Science & Technology Award, 3 Shaanxi Youth Science & Technology Award, and several awards from provincial and ministerial associations. With more than 200 PhD graduates and 4 provincial excellent doctoral dissertations, the discipline of mathematics in this university has been top 20% in the country for many years, according to China's Best Discipline Ranking. The school has recommended outstanding undergraduate, master and doctoral Master Students to participate in international visiting programs, joint training programs, degree-pursuing programs and other special projects funded by China Scholarship Council.

In the past 5 years, it has chaired 73 research projects supported by China National Natural Science Foundation and published around 400 SCI papers. In addition, many of its research findings have been awarded and published in related top and peer-reviewed journals, including *Advances in Mathematics*, *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, *SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics*, *Calculus of Variations and Partial Differential Equations*, *Journal of Algebra*, *Journal of Differential Equations*, *SIAM Journal on Financial Mathematics*, *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks*, *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing*, *Inverse Problem* and *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*. Thus, the published papers have been important to the university and to the ESI rankings of the university's key disciplines.

О нашей Школе

Школа математики и статистики Университета Сидянь (Сианьский университет электронных наук и технологий, Xidian University, XDU)

Школа математики и статистики Университета Сидянь (XDU) была основана в июле 2013 года и ведёт свою историю от кафедры педагогики общеобразовательных дисциплин, существовавшей на раннем этапе развития университета. Постепенно расширяясь, кафедра была сначала преобразована в Математический образовательно-исследовательский отдел, затем в Департамент прикладной математики, и позднее в Департамент математики в составе Школы естественных наук.

В настоящее время в Школе математики и статистики действует аспирантура по направлению математика (дисциплина первого уровня), реализуются магистерские программы по статистике (дисциплина первого уровня) и прикладной статистике (профессиональная программа), а также функционирует центр пост-докторских исследований по математике. Школа предлагает три бакалаврские специальности: «Математика и прикладная математика» (программа национального уровня), «Статистика» и «Информационные и вычислительные науки» (программы регионального уровня). На основе плана подготовки магистров по фундаментальным дисциплинам Школа предлагает углублённые курсы, направленные на развитие талантов в сфере инноваций.

В структуру Школы входят 4 департамента, 1 исследовательский центр и 1 научно-исследовательский институт. В школе работают 131 сотрудник, включая 119 штатных преподавателей, 17 научных руководителей аспирантов, 24 профессора и 60 доцентов. Школа гордится своим высококонкурентным преподавательским составом, в который входят: один профессор — участник государственной программы «Десять тысяч талантов», один профессор — участник государственной программы «Миллион талантов нового века», один заслуженный профессор (звание национального уровня), один член Национального консультативного комитета при Министерстве образования, один обладатель звания «выдающийся талант рубежа веков», два обладателя звания «выдающийся талант нового века», два обладателя специальной надбавки

Государственного совета КНР, два профессора, включённые в программу талантов провинции Шэньси, один преподаватель — обладатель звания регионального уровня «образец нравственности», один обладатель звания регионального уровня «образцовый преподаватель магистратуры», один стипендиат Фонда поддержки выдающейся молодёжи провинции Шэньси, два обладателя молодёжного звания «выдающийся талант ВУЗов провинции Шэньси» и четыре кандидата Программы продвижения молодых талантов Ассоциации науки и техники провинции Шэньси.

Школа математики и статистики отвечает за преподавание общеуниверситетского курса математики, обучение математическому моделированию и подготовку к студенческим соревнованиям. В настоящее время в Школе действуют один педагогический коллектив национальной аккредитации и два педагогических коллектива региональной аккредитации, разработаны шесть массовых открытых онлайн-курсов (Massive open online course, MOOC), два из которых имеют общенациональный передовой статус и четыре — региональный передовой статус. Опубликовано два учебника, включённых в государственный план. Школой завоевано множество премий за педагогические достижения: три государственных и более десяти премий регионального значения. Под руководством преподавателей школы студенты магистратуры принимают участие в соревнованиях по математическому моделированию, ими завоевано более 300 международных и национальных наград, включая три звания безусловных победителей (outstanding winner) и одно звание финалиста в MCM/ICM (Mathematical Contest in Modeling & Interdisciplinary Contest in Modeling), 13 номинаций на специальный приз, одна премия за инновации MATLAB, одна национальная премия за лучшую научную работу и один специальный приз общенационального соревнования по математическому моделированию для магистрантов. Уровень и количество наград ставят Школу математики и статистики Университета Сидянь в число лидеров среди ВУЗов Китая.

Школа стремится к высокому качеству преподавания, разработке первоклассных учебных дисциплин, передовым научным исследованиям и к подготовке высококвалифицированных кадров. Наша цель — заслужить прочную репутацию в научной и образовательных сферах как на национальном, так и на международном уровнях. Мы уделяем равное внимание преподавательской и научно-исследовательской работе, придавая при этом большое значение междисциплинарным исследованиям и усилению интернационализации и информатизации. Значительный прогресс достигнут во всех аспектах. За последние пять лет Школа руководила более чем 170 научными проектами с

общим объемом финансирования более 26 миллионов юаней. Опубликовано множество работ высокого научного уровня, в том числе 120 статей в журналах первого и второго квартиля (по классификации Китайской Академии Наук), одна статья в категории «hot paper» и 9 высоко цитируемых статей по версии компании Clarivate (Essential Science Indicators) и одна статья, вошедшая в список 100 наиболее влиятельных научных публикаций в Китае. Преподаватели школы удостоены многочисленных наград, включая три первых премии и одну вторую премию провинции Шэньси в области науки и техники, одну вторую премию города Сиань в области науки и техники, три премии провинции Шэньси для молодых учёных в области науки и техники, а также ряд других наград от региональных и министерских ассоциаций. Подготовлено более 200 докторов наук, причём 4 докторских диссертации защищены с отличием (регионального уровня). Согласно рейтингу лучших образовательных программ Китая, дисциплина «Математика» в нашем университете на протяжении многих лет входит в топ 20% лучших по стране. Школа поощряет участие выдающихся студентов, магистрантов и аспирантов в международных программах стажировок, в совместных образовательных программах и программах получения научных степеней, а также в других специальных проектах, финансируемых Стипендиальным советом Китая.

За последние пять лет в Школе математики и статистики проводились научные исследования в рамках 73 проектов, поддержанных Государственным фондом естественных наук Китая. Были опубликованы около 400 статей, индексируемых в базе Web of Science SCI. Кроме того, многие из полученных научных результатов были отмечены различными наградами и опубликованы в ведущих рецензируемых журналах, таких как *Advances in Mathematics*, *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, *SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics*, *Calculus of Variations and Partial Differential Equations*, *Journal of Algebra*, *Journal of Differential Equations*, *SIAM Journal on Financial Mathematics*, *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks*, *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing*, *Inverse Problem* и *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*. Таким образом, опубликованные статьи внесли важный вклад в развитие университета и в рейтинги ESI ключевых дисциплин университета.

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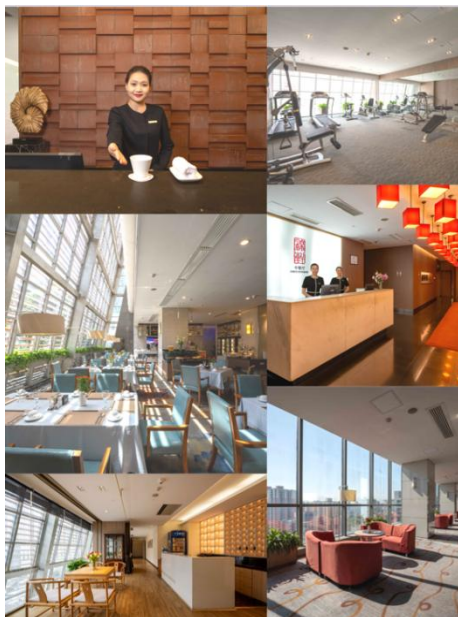
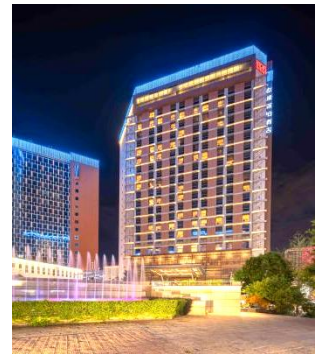
Ziction Liberal Hotel 志诚丽柏酒店



Xi'an Ziction Liberal Hotel is a four-star foreign affair-related business hotel. It is located in New Century Square of Hi-Tech Development Zone, core section of CBD in Xi'an Hi-Tech Development Zone, with convenient traffic, business, finance. Shopping mall, leisure and entertainment are gathered here. Airport shuttle bus starting and terminating stations located on hotel parking area. The nearest subway station is 50 meters from hotel.

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- Chinese restaurant:** purity and fine Guangdong cuisine, Sichuan cuisine and Shaanxi style canteen
- Kafka Bar:** various drinks, coffee, tea and snacks
- Executive lounge:** private service of check in and check out, secretary service, welcome drinks
- 24 hours room service**

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