

机器证明与人工智能数理基础专题研讨会

会议议程



<u>上海大学</u>

中国上海, 2024年11月23日



由上海大学主办的机器证明与人工智能数理基础专题研讨会将于 2024 年 11 月 23 日在中国上海举行。研讨会的宗旨为团结凝聚数学与人工智能领域的科研工作者,弘扬科学精神,加强学术交流,促进学科交叉,致力于推进数学与人工智能的融合与发展。

本次研讨会将围绕计算机代数与符号计算理论、机器证明、人工智能的数理基础、数学机械化、矩阵与多项式理论、组合图论与优化、可解释的机器学习、强化学习、图神经网络等多个专题,邀请国内外知名专家作为报告人,开展一系列学术交流与教学活动。此次研讨会希望通过一系列的专题授课以及研讨,加强各高校之间的学术联系。

研讨会的举办将为与会学者提供一个高水平的交流平台,助力研究人员深入了解机器证明和人工智能数理基础的前沿研究动态。通过报告与讨论,学员们将能够掌握机器证明的发展历史和基础理论、现代人工智能技术在机器证明的应用以及人工智能的数理基础的核心方法,拓展数学与人工智能的融合思路。诚邀全国各科研院所、高校及企业的青年学者、科技工作者和学生参加。

本次研讨会的主题包括但不限于:

- 机器证明、数学机械化理论及其应用
- 计算机代数、符号计算、数值计算
- 组合数学、离散优化
- 多项式理论、矩阵论
- 现代人工智能技术、深度学习、强化学习、图神经网络
- 人工智能的数理基础
- 人工智能与机器证明



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李 阳(上海大学)



乐乎新楼,海纳厅, 2024年11月23日,星期六

时间	议程
9:00-9:10	欢迎仪式
9:10-9:50	主持人: 冷拓
	牟晨琪 Polynomial System Solving and its Applications in Puzzles for
	Littlewood-Richardson Coefficients
9:50-10:20	合照&茶歇
10:20-11:00	主持人: 冷拓
	杨争峰 Polynomial Neural Barrier Certificate Synthesis of Hybrid
	Systems via Counterexample Guidance
11:00-11:40	主持人: 冷拓
	陈经纬 Transformer 神经网络模型的密态推理
11:40-14:00	午餐&午休
14:00-14:40	主持人: 曾振柄
	徐鸣 二进制数的有理恢复在相位估计中的运用
14:40-15:20	主持人: 曾振柄
	王宜敏 Intelligent Methods for Neuro-big-data Computing
15:20-15:40	茶歇
15:40-16:20	主持人: 曾振柄
	李颖 Deep learning based iteration scheme approximation for solving
	PDEs
16:20-17:00	主持人: 曾振柄
	张阳春 On Reward Transferability in Adversarial Inverse
	Reinforcement Learning: Insights from Random Matrix Theory and
	Unobservable State Transitions
17:00	晚宴



Polynomial System Solving and its Applications in Puzzles for Littlewood-Richardson Coefficients

牟晨琪(北京航空航天大学)

In this talk I will first present the fundamental problem of solving polynomial systems and the underlying symbolic methods. Then I will focus on its applications in puzzles, a versatile combinatorial tool first introduced by Knutson, Tao, and Woodward to interpret the Littlewood-Richardson coefficients for Grassmannians. In particular, I will introduce the new concept of puzzle ideals whose varieties one-one correspond to the tilings of puzzles and present an algebraic framework to construct the puzzle ideals which works with existing puzzles for Grassmannians. Besides the underlying algebraic importance of the introduction of these puzzle ideals is the computational feasibility to find all the tilings of the puzzles for Grassmannians by studying the defining polynomial ideals and their elimination ideals, demonstrated with illustrative puzzles via computation of Gröbner bases. This talk is based on the joint work with Weifeng Shang.

报告人简介: 牟晨琪,北京航空航天大学数学科学学院副教授,研究兴趣为符号计算及其应用。在 Mathematics of Computation、Journal of Symbolic Computation 等国际期刊和 ISSAC 等国际会议序列中发表论文 30 余篇,现任《Journal of Systems Science and Complexity》、《Mathematics in Computer Science》和《系统科学与数学》等国内外期刊的编委会委员,任国际学术会议 CASC 的程序委员会主席以及 ISSAC 和中国数学会计算机数学大会等多个国内外学术会议的程序委员会委员。因在多项式系统求解方面的贡献获"吴文俊计算机数学青年学者奖"和"计算机代数应用青年学者奖"。



Polynomial Neural Barrier Certificate Synthesis of Hybrid Systems via Counterexample Guidance

杨争峰(华东师范大学)

In this talk, we present a novel approach to safety verification by synthesizing barrier certificates (BCs) for hybrid systems, which integrates counterexample-guided learning with efficient SOS-based verification. We develop an inductive loop for generating easily verifiable barrier certificates by training polynomial neural networks guided by a high-quality counter-example set. By leveraging the polynomial candidates obtained from the learning phase, the identification of valid barrier certificate can be converted into Linear Matrix Inequality (LMI) feasibility testing problems, instead of directly solving the non-convex Bilinear Matrix Inequality (BMI) problems inherent in barrier certificate generation. Furthermore, we decompose the large SOS programming into several manageable sub-programming ones. Benefiting from the efficiency and scalability advantages, our proposed approach can synthesize barrier certificates not amenable to existing methods.

报告人简介: 杨争峰,华东师范大学软件工程学院,教授,于 2006 年获得中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院博士学位。主要研究方向包括数学机械化、AI for Math、混成系统验证等。迄今为止在 CAV、FM、EMSOFT、ISSAC、NeurIPS、CVPR 等国际会议和 ACM TECS、IEEE TCAD、JSC 等国际期刊上发表了 80 余篇论文。近年来主持国家重点研发计划"数学和应用研究"专项课题、国防科工委创新项目、国家自然科学基金等多个科研课题的研究。



Transformer 神经网络模型的密态推理

陈经纬(中国科学院重庆绿色智能技术研究院)

近年来,以大语言模型为代表的人工智能模型已在诸多领域显示了其强大的影响力。然而,大模型应用中的数据隐私保护问题也尤为突出。在这样的背景下,隐私计算领域著名的 iDASH 竞赛今年将同态加密赛道的题目设置为基于transformer 的神经网络模型密态推理。本报告将介绍报告人所在团队在今年iDASH 同态赛道的竞赛中给出的一个获奖方案。该方案中涉及的密态张量编码、密态矩阵乘法以及相关算法的复杂度分析等方法都带有强烈的符号计算色彩,为符号计算的理论和算法提供了新的应用场景。

报告人简介: 陈经纬,中国科学院重庆绿色智能技术研究院自动推理与认知研究中心副研究员。主要从事符号数值混合计算、基于格的密码学理论及应用研究。主持或参与国家重点研发计划、国家自然科学基金等项目 10 余项,以第一作者或通讯作者在 Mathematics of Computation, Science China:

Mathematics, Journal of Systems Science and Complexity (JSSC), ISSAC, IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security (TIFS) 等期刊或会议上发表论文多篇。



二进制数的有理恢复在相位估计中的运用

徐鸣(华东师范大学)

计算机的存储与处理数据都是二进制数,因其精度可以预先设定以及位运算的便捷,给算法的执行带来高效性能。而算法的结果并不总是可用一个二进制数来准确表示。如何事先计算所需精度,并从达到该精度级别的二进制数恢复出有理数表示将是零误差计算的一个基本问题。在本报告中,我们将介绍矩阵相位估计算法,在其背景下初探将二进制数进行有理恢复的方法,包括方法的有效性和性能分析两个层面。以上方法的原创性均来自前人出色工作,报告人仅做些带有个人偏见的解读。

报告人简介:徐鸣,华东师范大学副教授、博士生导师,从事计算机代数、程序验证、概率模型检测、量子计算领域的基础研究。近10年内在广义多项式零点计算、程序终止性分析和量子马尔可夫模型检验等方面做了些有益尝试,成果发表在期刊 JSC、JAR、TCS、Inform. & Comput.、TOSEM 和会议 ISSAC、POPL、CONCUR、HSCC。



Intelligent Methods for Neuro-big-data Computing

王宜敏 (广东省智能科学与技术研究院)

Recent advances in data acquisition technology have made high resolution, large scale neuroscience data more accessible than ever before. Such data, e.g. single-cell level microscopic images, offers unprecedented insights into the complex structures of the brain anatomy. However, in order to effectively profile these structures and facilitate downstream studies such as analysis, brain modeling and simulation, proper computation and visualization methods are essential. In response to these challenges, our team has been working on developing tools and techniques for the visualization and mass generation of neuroscience data. In this work, we will describe our recent efforts towards achieving these goals and the potential impact on the field of neuroscience.

报告人简介:王宜敏,PI,研究员,博导。分别于复旦大学和新加坡南洋理工大学取得计算机科学方向学士和博士学位。2022年起于广东省智能科学和技术研究院任神经网络数据计算与可视化研究组组长。课题组基于计算几何和人工智能方向的前沿技术研发新型的计算神经科学工具,并探索脑科学领域的若干关键问题,如单细胞水平脑连接图谱的构建。相关研究获得多项国家级和省部级科研基金的支持,研究成果发表在 Nature, Nature Methods, Nature Communications等期刊。



Deep learning based iteration scheme approximation for solving

PDEs

李颖 (上海大学)

Solving the high dimensional partial differential equations (PDEs) with the classical numerical methods is a challenge task. As possessing the power of progressing high dimensional data, deep learning is naturally considered to solve PDEs. This talk will introduce a deep learning framework based iteration scheme approximation, the iteration scheme is approximated by a neural network. And, we present numerical experiments results for some benchmark PDEs.

报告人简介:李颖,博士,上海大学计算机学院副教授。2014 年毕业于西安交通大学数学与统计学院,博士期间曾在美国布朗大学和中科院深圳先进技术研究院访问学习。主要从事科学与工程计算、机器学习、迁移学习、图像处理方面的研究和应用。相应成果发表于《Journal of computational Physics》、《Applied Mathematical Modelling》、《Computers & mathematics with applications》、《Journal of Alloys and Compounds》、《Scripta Materialia》等国际顶级期刊中。主持国家自然科学基金面上项目,青年基金,上海市科技英才扬帆计划等。研究应用领域主要在工程数值模拟、图像处理、自然语言处理等领域。



On Reward Transferability in Adversarial Inverse Reinforcement Learning: Insights from Random Matrix Theory and Unobservable State Transitions

张阳春(上海大学)

In scenarios of inverse reinforcement learning (IRL) with a single expert, adversarial inverse reinforcement learning (AIRL) serves as a foundational approach to providing comprehensive and transferable task descriptions by restricting the reward class, e.g., to state-only rewards. However, AIRL faces practical challenges, primarily stemming from the difficulty of verifying the unobservable transition matrix — often encountered in practice — under the specific conditions necessary for effective transfer. This paper reexamines AIRL in light of the unobservable transition matrix or limited informative priors. By applying random matrix theory (RMT), we demonstrate that AIRL can disentangle rewards for effective transfer with high probability, irrespective of specific conditions. This perspective reframes inadequate transfer in certain contexts. Specifically, it is attributed to the selection problem of the reinforcement learning algorithm employed by AIRL, which is characterized by training variance. Based on this insight, we propose a hybrid framework that integrates on-policy proximal policy optimization (PPO) in the source environment with off-policy soft actor-critic (SAC) in the target environment, leading to significant improvements in reward transfer effectiveness.

报告人简介: 张阳春,上海大学讲师,研究兴趣主要集中在高维统计,强化学习,目前在 BERNOULLI; AAAI; JOURNAL OF MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS; NEURAL NETWORKS 等统计人工智能期刊发表十余篇文章。