


6.0 credits

45.0 h

2q

Teacher(s) :	Haine Luc ; Claeys Tom ;
Language :	Français
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Inline resources:	Site iCampus (> http://icampus.uclouvain.be/).
Prerequisites :	LMAT 1222 ' Complex analysis (second year of Bachelor in Mathematics) or equivalent course. LMAT 2110 ' Elements of differential geometry (third year of Bachelor in Mathematics) or equivalent course.
Main themes :	Complex analysis: orthogonal polynomials, Toeplitz and Hankel determinants, Riemann-Hilbert problems. Complex geometry: compact Riemann surfaces theory with applications to integrable systems.
Aims :	<p>Contribution of the course to learning outcomes in the Master in Mathematics programme. By the end of this activity, students will have made progress in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise and understand a basic foundation of mathematics. In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Recognise the fundamental concepts of important current mathematical theories. -- Establish the main connections between these theories. - Show evidence of abstract thinking and of a critical spirit. In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Identify the unifying features of different situations and experiments in mathematics or in closely related fields (probability and statistics, physics). -- Argue within the context of the axiomatic method. -- Construct and draw up a proof independently, with clarity and rigour. <p>Learning outcomes specific to the course. By the end of this activity, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complex analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Understand the general theory of orthogonal polynomials on the real line and on the unit circle in the complex plane. -- Use orthogonal polynomials to compute some Toeplitz and Hankel determinants. -- Characterize orthogonal polynomials via Riemann-Hilbert problems. -- Understand the basic ideas of the non-linear steepest descent method. - Complex geometry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Understand the origin and the use of the notion of a sheaf in the study of the problem of analytic continuation and the construction of the Riemann surface of an algebraic function. -- Use the first cohomology group with coefficients in a sheaf to approach the classical problems of compact Riemann surfaces theory, like the Riemann-Roch problem and the Mittag-Leffler problem. -- Compute on specific examples the genus of a compact Riemann surface as well as a basis of holomorphic differentials. -- Understand the role of the Jacobi inversion problem and of Riemann's theta function in the modern theory of integrable systems, as well as the notion of a tau function as a generalization of Riemann's theta function. <p><i>The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit".</i></p>
Evaluation methods :	<p>In complex analysis, evaluation is based on an oral presentation by each student during the semester, on a selection of exercises solved by the student and by an oral examination. For the oral presentation, each student chooses a project from a list of projects offered by the teacher and presents this project to the other students. The examination tests knowledge and understanding of the concepts, methods and results seen during the course.</p> <p>In complex geometry, evaluation is based on an oral presentation by groups of two or three students during the semester and by an oral examination on subjects seen during the course. The subject of the oral presentation during the semester is a chapter of the course reference work or a research article that opens up new perspectives. The oral examination tests knowledge and understanding of fundamental concepts, examples and results, as well as mastery of the techniques of proof introduced during the course.</p>
Teaching methods :	The course is taught through lectures. During the sessions, students are asked to give suggestions and formulate ideas on the basis of their previous knowledge in analysis and complex geometry in order to further the course.
Content :	<p>The course deals alternatively with topics in complex analysis or geometry. The following subjects are treated in the course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complex analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Toeplitz and Hankel determinants. -- Orthogonal polynomials on the real line and on the unit circle in the complex plane. -- Riemann-Hilbert problems. -- Asymptotic analysis of Riemann-Hilbert problems.

Programmes / formations proposant cette unité d'enseignement (UE)				
Intitulé du programme	Sigle	Credits	Prerequis	Acquis d'apprentissage
Master [120] in Physics	PHYS2M	6	-	
Master [120] in Mathematics	MATH2M	6	-	