

Fostering International Student Research in the Mathematical Sciences

Jeff Hirst
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC USA

November 14, 2018

Appalachian Global Symposium
Office of International Education and Development
Appalachian State University

Research related student international travel

During his senior year, alumnus Noah Hughes gave a talk on his senior honors thesis in the logic seminar at the University of Ghent. Paul Shafer was our contact in Ghent.

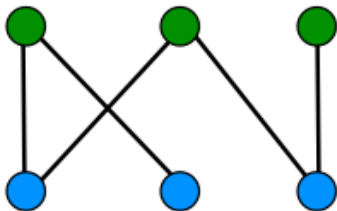


An example of student research in mathematics

A formalization of a theorem of Marshall Hall, Jr.:

Theorem

(RCA_0) If $M = (B, G)$ is a finite bipartite graph with unique matching, then there is an enumeration of B such that for every i , $|G(\{b_0, \dots, b_{i-1}\})| = i$.

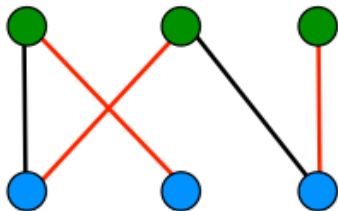


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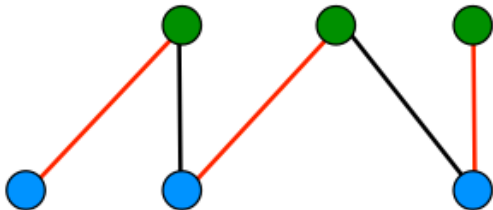
(RCA_0) If $M = (B, G)$ is a finite bipartite graph with unique matching, then there is an enumeration of B such that for every i , $|G(\{b_0, \dots, b_{i-1}\})| = i$.



A formalization of a theorem of Marshall Hall, Jr.:

Theorem

(RCA₀) *If $M = (B, G)$ is a finite bipartite graph with unique matching, then there is an enumeration of B such that for every i , $|G(\{b_0, \dots, b_{i-1}\})| = i$.*



A result about infinite matchings (with Noah)

Theorem

(RCA_0) *The following are equivalent:*

1. WKL_0 .
2. *Suppose $M = (B, G)$ is a bipartite graph and $h(b) = |G(b)|$ for every $b \in B$. If M has a unique matching, then there is an enumeration of B such that for every i , $|G(\{b_0, \dots, b_{i-1}\})| = i$.*

Note: The existence of the enumeration is actually a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a unique matching.

Student research related to Ramsey's theorem

How many 2-colorings of K_5 have no 1-colored K_3 ?

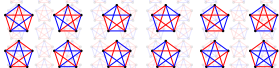
Ramsey Interest Group: Anthony Hengst, Sergei Miles, Isaac Medina Silva, Allison Staley

Faculty Mentor: Jeff Hirst

Appalachian State University, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Boone, North Carolina 28608

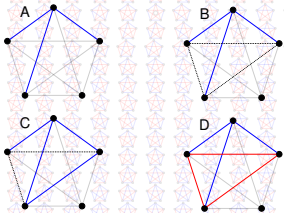
Introduction

Of the 1024 possible 2-colorings of K_5 , only 12 have no 1-colored triangles.



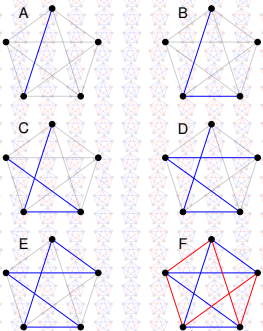
Claim 1

If any 3 edges match, then there is a 1-colored triangle.



Claim 2

If G has no 1-colored triangles, then G has a 1-colored 5-cycle.

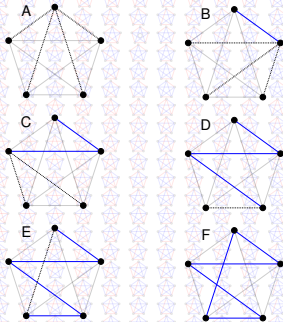


E: 1-colored 5-cycle

F: Remaining edges form a 5-cycle

Claim 3

There are 12 ways to construct a 1-colored 5-cycle.



$$\frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{2} = 12$$

Making contacts, groundwork

International workshops provide opportunities to create new contacts.

- Smaller than conferences
 - greater interaction
 - disciplinary focus
- More international participants
- Travel tips

Organization of the workshop may or may not be international.

Workshop example 1: Rome

Workshop on Ramsey Theory and Computability
Rome Global Gateway of Notre Dame University
July 9-13, 2018

Participants from:

Leeds University

University of Bern

Central South University of China

Dartmouth College

Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology

Università di Roma Sapienza

Appalachian State

Cornell University

Università di Pisa

National University of Singapore

University of Vienna

Swansea University

University of Pennsylvania

Università degli Studi di Udine



Workshop example 2: Bertinoro, Italy

RaTLoCC18:

Ramsey Theory in Logic, Combinatorics, and Complexity

Bertinoro International Center for Informatics

July 15-20, 2018

37 participants from Spain, Germany, USA, England, Greece, Czech Republic, Russia, Poland, Italy, Austria, France, and Canada



Basilica of San Vitale in Ravenna

Workshop example 3: Wadern, Germany

Dagstuhl Seminar 18361:

Measuring the Complexity of Computational Content:

From Combinatorial Problems to Analysis

Leibniz-Zentrum für Informatik

September 2-7, 2018

43 participants from Spain, France, USA, Germany, Austria, England, Japan, New Zealand, Italy, Singapore, Chile, and Russia



Faculty from Appalachian can pursue funding from multiple sources:

- Office of International Education and Development
- Board of Trustees International Research Grants
- Student And Faculty Excellence (SAFE) Fund, College of Arts and Sciences

References:

- [1] Jeffry L. Hirst and Noah A. Hughes, *Reverse mathematics and marriage problems with finitely many solutions*, Arch. Math. Logic **55** (2016), no. 7-8, 1015–1024, DOI 10.1007/s00153-016-0509-4. MR3555339
- [2] ———, *Reverse mathematics and marriage problems with unique solutions*, Arch. Math. Logic **54** (2015), no. 1-2, 49–57, DOI 10.1007/s00153-014-0401-z. MR3304736