



MATHEMATICS BULLETIN

Issue # 12
February, 2010

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BOOK PUBLICATION

A book entitled "On Ramsey numbers of path Versus Wheel-like graph" by Dr. Kashif Ali (Assistant Professor) has been published in "Verlag: Lambert Academic Publishing Company Germany".

A book entitled "Stanley Conjecture and Regularity on Monomial Ideals" by Dr. Imran Anwar (Assistant Professor) has been published in "Verlag: Lambert Academic Publishing Company Germany".

PROMOTIONS

It is a matter of great pleasure for Mathematics Department that two of its faculty members Dr. M. Arif Rafique and Dr S.A. Taj has been promoted as Associate Professors.

ORANGE PARTY

Faculty of Mathematics Department enjoyed an orange party on a sunny day of this winter arranged by Mr. Rafiullah.



JOINING OF NEW FACULTY

Two new faculty members Dr.Amir and Dr Samina Mazhar joined the Department as Assistant Professor.

UPDATES

As a senior Professor, Dr Abbasi was appointed the regular member of Adhoc Selection Committee to conduct interviews for faculty and non faculty positions held on 19th and 2th January, 2010

Professor Dr.Aslam Noor Chairman Department of Mathematics had a meeting with senior faculty members of Math Department CIIT Lahore on January 2010 and discussed new proposals to be presented in upcoming CEC meeting.

RESEARCH PUBLICATION

A research paper entitled "Solution of Nonlinear Pull-In Behavior in Electrostatic Micro-Actuators by using He's Homotopy Perturbation Method" by Dr Arif Rafiq Assistant Professor has been accepted in Journal "Computers and Mathematics with Applications."

A research paper entitled "New Exact Traveling Wave Solutions of Nonlinear Evolution Equations" by Dr. Imran Siddique Assistant Professor has been published in "International Journal of Nonlinear Science"8, No.4 (2009), 462-468.

A research paper entitled "Mathematical Modeling of Thrombus Growth in Mesenteric Vessles" by Dr. Imran Siddique Assistant Professor ; A.Kondratyev; I.Mikhailova has been accepted in Journal "Mathematical Biosciences" (With Impact Factor: 1.148).

SEMINAR SERIES

Dispersive and Dissipative properties of Higher Order Schemes for Computational Wave Propagation by Dr Hafiz Abdul wajid



Firstly the dispersive and dissipative behavior of the spectral element scheme, sometimes called the Gauss-point mass lumped finite element scheme for the wave equation was discussed. Secondly a qualitative description of the nature of the dispersive and dissipative behavior of the scheme along with precise quantitative statements of the accuracy in terms of the mesh size, the order of the scheme and the wave number was provided. Optimally blending of finite element and spectral element scheme which provide superior dispersive and dissipative behavior was discussed. Finally the efficient implementation of optimally blended scheme obtained merely by replacing the usual Gaussian Quadrature rule used to assemble the mass and stiffness matrices by novel non-standard Quadrature rules was discussed.

Carl Friedrich Gauss

April 30, 1777-Feb 23,1855

Carl Friedrich Gauss, was born in Brunswick, Germany. By the age of three, he was able to perform long computations in his head; at age of 10 he studied algebra and analysis. While still a teenager he made many fundamental discoveries. Among these were the method of "least squares" for handling statistical data and a proof that a 17-sided regular polygon can be constructed with a straight edge and a compass. Gauss obtained his PhD in 1799 from the University of Helmstedt, under the supervision of Pfaff. In his dissertation he proved the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra.



In 1801, Ceres, an asteroid was observed by astronomers on three occasions before they lost track of it. In what seemed to be an almost superhuman feat, Gauss used these three observations to calculate the orbit of Ceres. In carrying out his work, he showed that the variation inherent in experimentally derived data follows a bell-shaped curve, now called the Gaussian distribution. Gauss also used the method of least square in this problem. This achievement established Gauss's reputation as a scientific genius before he was 25 years old.

He also published his monumental book on number theory. Gauss continued to make important contributions not only in nearly all branches of mathematics, but also in astronomy, mechanics, optics, geodesy, and magnetism. He invented with physicist Wilhelm Weber, the first practical telegraph.

He had many outstanding students, including Einstein, Riemann, Kummer, Dirichlet, and Dedekind. In 1989, Germany issued a bank note depicting Gauss and Gaussian Distribution.