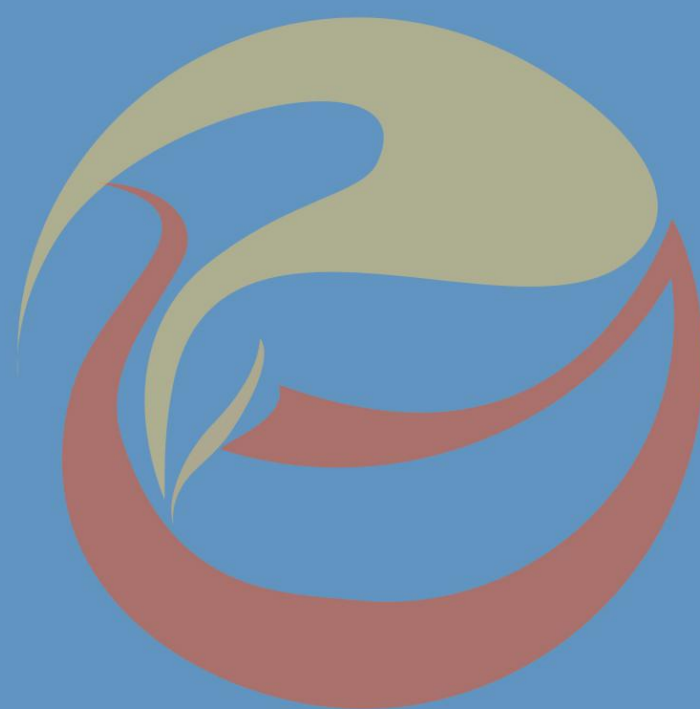吉首大学
Jishou University

第十一届全国概率极限理论和统计大样本理论学术研讨会

程序册

吉首大学数学与统计学院
2019年7月15–19日

第十一届全国概率极限理论和
统计大样本理论学术研讨会

主办单位：中国现场统计研究会

中国概率统计学会

暨概率极限理论统计大样本理论专业委员会

承办单位：吉首大学数学与统计学院

学术委员会成员：林正炎　缪柏其　蔡宗武　荆炳义　方东辉

组织程序委员会：张立新　胡治水　欧祖军

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李　艳　黄　毅　马群威　杨　瑞　沈炳良

目　录

会 议 指 南

一、会议时间地点

会议时间：2019 年 7 月 15 日注册，16 日与 17 日全天为学术报告时间

会议举办地点：湘西州民族宾馆

地址：湘西土家族苗族自治州吉首市人民中路 7 号

二、会议报到安排

1、会议注册地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼大厅

2、会议注册时间：7 月 15 日 8:00-22:00，15 日未能到达的代表可在 16 日上午 8:00-12:00 进行注册。

应急联系电话：欧祖军 13974348616   陈望学 15907418569

杨　瑞 13739001982   沈炳良 13739029591

三、会务费说明

1、 本次会议注册费为教师 1200 元，学生 1000 元（凭研究生学生证）。

2、 **会议注册缴费方式**

会议注册时现场缴纳，通过银联卡刷卡缴纳，由湘西州民族宾馆代收。

四、会议住宿安排

1、本次会议住宿费用需参会代表自理

2、会议协议酒店：

湘西州民族宾馆（湘西土家族苗族自治州吉首市人民中路 7 号）

五、会议就餐安排

请各位参会者在会议注册时领取餐券，凭餐券就餐，用餐安排如下：

7 月 15 日	晚餐	
7 月 16 日	中餐	湘西州民族宾馆
	晚宴	
7 月 17 日	中餐	
	晚餐	

六、交通安排

1、 因参会人数较多，接待能力有限，会议对参会者不安排接送机/站，请参会代表自行抵达会议报到地点。会议往返交通费自理。

2、 交通指引：

以下为从张家界荷花机场、铜仁凤凰机场、怀化南高铁和怀化芷江机场站到湘西州民族宾馆的交通指引：

张家界荷花机场	铜仁凤凰机场	怀化南高铁站	怀化芷江机场
张家界荷花机场距离湘西州民族宾馆约 180 公里，出机场后可打的士至张家界汽车站（机场距离汽车站为 5 公里），然后乘坐汽车大巴至吉首市约需 150 分钟；或者出机场后可打的士至张家界火车站（机场距离火车站为 5 公里），然后乘坐火车至吉首市约需 120 分钟。也可在机场包商务车至湘西州民族宾馆，约 650 元/车，可提供有效票据。	铜仁凤凰机场距离湘西州民族宾馆约 80 公里，出机场后至对面的公路等候回吉首的过路大巴（车次较少），或者等候到达凤凰的过路大巴，然后在凤凰汽车站乘汽车大巴至吉首市。从铜仁机场乘坐汽车大巴至吉首市约需 60 分钟。也可在机场包商务车至湘西州民族宾馆，约 350 元/车，可提供有效票据。	怀化南高铁站距离湘西州民族宾馆约 110 公里，出高铁站后有商务车往返怀化南和湘西州民族宾馆，约需 80 分钟，车费 70 元/人，可提供有效票据。	怀化芷江机场距离湘西州民族宾馆约 131 公里，出机场后有商务车往返怀化南和湘西州民族宾馆，约需 110 分钟，车费 450 元/车，可提供有效票据。

七、温馨提示：

1、会议期间的吉首天气预测如下，请注意携带雨具。

2、吉首大学周边地图

3、湘西州民族宾馆周边地图：

7 月 15 日（周一）	
8:00-22:00	会议报到
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼大厅
18:30-20:00	晚餐
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆
20:30-21:30	全国概率统计极限理论和统计大样本理论学术研讨会学术委员会议
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼吉祥厅
	主持人：林正炎　　浙江大学
7 月 16 日（周二）	
8:30-9:00	开幕式
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼多功能厅
	主持人：欧祖军　　吉首大学
	1、浙江大学林正炎教授致辞 2、吉首大学校领导致辞 3、中国科学技术大学缪柏其教授致辞
9:00-9:10	集体照
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆
9:10-10:10	大会报告
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼多功能厅 主持人：林正炎　　浙江大学
	报告人：彭实戈　　山东大学
	报告题目：Some recent developments of LLN and CLT under probability and distribution uncertainties
10:10-10:30	茶歇
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆
10:30-12:00	特邀报告（1）

1A	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼多功能厅 主持人：缪柏其　　中国科学技术大学
10:30-11:15	报告人：蔡宗武　　美国堪萨斯大学 报告题目：Inferences for Varying-Coefficients Forward-Backward Diffusion Models
11:15-12:00	报告人：王启华　　中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 报告题目：Sufficient Dimension Reduction for Nonignorable Nonresponse
1B	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼湘西厅 主持人：赵林城　　中国科学技术大学
10:30-11:15	报告人：王启应　　University of Sydney 报告题目：Latent Variable Nonparametric Cointegrating Regression
11:15-12:00	报告人：王岳宝　　苏州大学 报告题目：Two problems on subexponential density
12:00-13:30	中餐
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆
13:30-15:00	特邀报告（2）
2A	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼多功能厅 主持人：张立新　　浙江大学
13:30-14:15	报告人：荆炳义　　香港科技大学 报告题目：Recommender system with social network information
14:15-15:00	报告人：崔恒建　　首都师范大学 报告题目：Independence Test in High-Dimension Using Distance Correlation and Power Enhancement Technique
2B	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼湘西厅 主持人：欧祖军　　吉首大学
13:30-14:15	报告人：周文心　　University of California, San Diego 报告题目：Robust Statistics Meets Concave Regularization
14:15-15:00	报告人：刘卫东　　上海交通大学 报告题目：Distributed Robust Estimation on Sparse　Linear Regression
15:00-15:20	茶歇

15:20-17:35	特邀报告（3）
3A	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼多功能厅 主持人：张荣茂　　浙江大学
15:20-16:05	报告人：吴月华　　加拿大约克大学 报告题目：Detection of a change-point in variance
16:05-16:50	报告人：郑术蓉　　东北师范大学 报告题目：Spectral properties of high-dimensional sample correlation matrices
3B	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼湘西厅 主持人：杨卫国　　江苏大学
15:20-16:05	报告人：胡亦钧　　武汉大学 报告题目：Time consistency for set-valued dynamic risk measures for bounded discrete-time processes
16:05-16:50	报告人：冯群强　　中国科学技术大学 报告题目：Accessibility percolation on random rooted labeled trees
16:50-17:35	报告人：苏中根　　浙江大学 报告题目：Applications of Chaining Arguments to Semimartingals with Jumps
18:30-	晚宴
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆

7 月 17 日（周三）	
8:30-10:10	分组报告（1）
1A	回归与变点分析 地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼多功能厅 主持人：韦来生　　中国科学技术大学
8:30-8:55	报告人：谭常春　　合肥工业大学 报告题目：Detection of Multiple Change-Points in the Scale Parameter of a Gamma Distributed Sequence Based on　RJMCMC
8:55-9:20	报告人：庞天晓　　浙江大学 报告题目：Common breaks in means for panel data under long-range dependence
9:20-9:45	报告人：韩松辉　　信息工程大学 报告题目：AR 模型中 AO 类异常值探测新算法

9:45-10:10	报告人：张　原　　北京大学 报告题目：On the asymptotic of some Diffusion Limited Aggregation variant
1B	随机过程与随机场 地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼吉祥厅 主持人：杨善朝　　广西师范大学
8:30-8:55	报告人：李应求　　长沙理工大学 报告题目：Bisexual Branching Processes in Random Environments
8:55-9:20	报告人：徐方军　　华东师范大学 报告题目：Derivatives of intersection local time for two independent Gaussian processes
9:20-9:45	报告人：宋占杰　　天津大学 报告题目：随机场 Shannon 采样定理逼近与重构若干问题
1C	风险与精算理论 地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼接见厅 主持人：王学军　　安徽大学
8:30-8:55	报告人：程东亚　　苏州大学 报告题目：Uniform asymptotics for the ruin probabilities in a bidimensional renewal risk model with strongly subexponential claims
8:55-9:20	报告人：孙　飞　　五邑大学 报告题目：A special class of set-valued risk measures
9:20-9:45	报告人：吴　燚　　安徽大学 报告题目：General results on precise asymptotics under sub-linear expectations
9:45-10:10	报告人：宋　锴　　中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 报告题目：Hypothesis testing in massive data sets
10:10-10:30	**茶歇**
10:30-12:10	**分组报告（2）**
2A	高维统计 地点：湘西州民族宾馆 1 楼多功能厅 主持人：梁汉营　　同济大学
10:30-10:55	报告人：张荣茂　　浙江大学 报告题目：Cointegration Rank estimation in High-dimensional Time Series with Possible Breaks

10:55-11:20	报告人：杨文志　　安徽大学
	报告题目：The CLT for Hotelling's T^2 statistic with large dimension
11:20-11:45	报告人：解俊山　　河南大学
	报告题目：Asymptotic distribution of the maximum interpoint distance for high-dimensional data
2B	随机矩阵与随机图
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼吉祥厅
	主持人：董志山　　吉林大学
10:30-10:55	报告人：刘党政　　中国科学技术大学
	报告题目：Lyapunov exponent, universality and phase transition for products of random matrices
10:55-11:20	报告人：刘　群　　闽南师范大学
	报告题目：Limit theorems for empirical measures on generalized random graphs
11:20-11:45	报告人：陈英霞　　武汉大学
	报告题目：Fuctional fluctuations of the free energy of the spherical Sherrington-Kirkpatrick model
11:45-12:10	报告人：贺小芳　　吉首大学
	报告题目：Maximum likelihood estimators of the parameters of the log-logistic distribution
2C	弱收敛与强极限定理
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼接见厅
	主持人：吴群英　　桂林理工大学
10:30-10:55	报告人：石志岩　　江苏大学
	报告题目：The Strong Law of Large Numbers for Moving Average of Continuous State Nonhomogeneous Markov Chains
10:55-11:20	报告人：王汉超　　山东大学
	报告题目：Uniform convergence in large covariance matrices estimation with conditional sparsity
11:20-11:45	报告人：宋玉平　　上海师范大学
	报告题目：Data driven confidence intervals for jump-diffusion process with application to Shibor
11:45-12:10	报告人：席梦梅　　安徽大学
	报告题目：On the rates of asymptotic normality for recursive kernel density

	estimators under ϕ-mixing assumptions
12:10-13:30	中餐
	地点：湘西州民族宾馆
13:30-15:10	分组报告（3）
3A	抽样调查与试验设计 地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼接见厅 主持人：陈望学　　吉首大学
13:30-13:55	报告人：杜子芳　　中国人民大学 报告题目：关于样本量的上限讨论
13:55-14:20	报告人：钱文舒　　中国建设银行 报告题目：Parameter estimation for the Pareto distribution based on ranked set sampling
14:20-14:45	报告人：李洪毅　　吉首大学 报告题目：Quadrupling: construction of uniform designs with large run sizes
14:45-15:10	报告人：胡柳平　　吉首大学 报告题目：Constructing optimal four-level designs via Gray map code
3B	排队模型与随机优化 地点：湘西州民族宾馆 2 楼吉祥厅 主持人：刘再明　　中南大学
13:30-13:55	报告人：钟萍萍　　江苏大学 报告题目：Some Limit Theorems of Delayed Averages for Countable Nonhomogeneous Markov Chains
13:55-14:20	报告人：戴洪帅　　山东财经大学 报告题目：Multidimensional Sticky Brownian Motions: Tail Behavior of the Joint Stationary Distribution
14:20-14:45	报告人：储育青　　武汉理工大学 报告题目：On the optimal vacation-type disclosure policy of queue length information
14:45-15:10	报告人：曹　灿　　吉首大学 报告题目：Analysis of the entrance strategies for an unobservable $Geo\Geo\1$ queueing system with risk-sensitive customers
18:00-19:30	晚餐

	地点：湘西州民族宾馆

论 文 摘 要

大会报告

报告人：彭实戈　　山东大学

题 目：Some recent developments of LLN and CLT under probability and distribution uncertainties

摘要：Law of large numbers (LLN) and central limit theorem (CLT) are fondamental and powerful tools. But in our real world many types of time sequences are not i.i.d. and the uncertainty of probability/distribution measures are non-negligible. In this situation we can robustly apply the method of nonlinear expectation. In principle, one can always find a robust sublinear expectation under which a time sequence satisfies i.i.d. condition. In this talk, we review some recent　progress of LLN and CLT under sublinear expectations. Nonlinear version of Stein method plays an important role to obtain convergence rates.

特邀报告（1A）

报告人：蔡宗武　　美国堪萨斯大学

题 目：Inferences for Varying-Coefficients Forward-Backward Diffusion Models

摘要：This paper studies forward-backward stochastic differential equation models in continuous time setting with nonstationary time series data, allowing also for stationary data. A time-varying coefficients forward-backward diffusion model is considered, kernel estimations of the coefficients are obtained, and large sample theory of the coefficients are deduced by borrowing the method in Phillips, Li and Gao (2017). A functional-generator backward diffusion model is also considered, kernel estimations of the functional generators are obtained, and asymptotic behavior of the generator is deduced by borrowing the method in Cai, Li and Park (2009). As applications in finance, one can identify the Black-Scholes model and the Chen-Epstein model by the time-varying backward diffusion models, and identify linearity of generator and the stochastic differential utility by the functionalgenerator backward diffusion models. Empirical analyses will be shown later.

报告人：王启华　　中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

题目：Sufficient Dimension Reduction for Nonignorable Nonresponse

摘要：Sufficient dimension reduction(SDR) for nonignorable nonresponse poses a challenge and thus there is still no article on this problem. In the nonignorable case, methods derived under ignorable missing assumption are invalid and of serious estimation bias, especially when missing rate is high. In this article, a regression calibration based cumulative mean estimation(RC-CUME) procedure is proposed to recover central subspace $\mathcal S_{Y|\mathbf X}$ with the help of a surrogate subspace. Asymptotic properties of RC-CUME are also investigated. To guide practical application, we construct two feasible surrogate subspaces and compare the proposed RC-CUME based on the two surrogate subspaces.

A modified BIC-type criterion is adopted to determine the structural dimension of $\mathcal S_{y|\mathbf X}$. In addition, we extent our procedure to other SDR methods. Simulation studies are carried out to access the finite-sample performances of the proposed RC-CUME approach. A real data analysis is used to illustrate our method.

特邀报告（1B）

报告人：王启应　　University of Sydney

题目：Latent Variable Nonparametric Cointegrating Regression

摘要：This paper studies the asymptotic properties of empirical nonparametric regressions that partially misspecify the relationships between nonstationary variables. In particular, we analyze nonparametric kernel regressions in which a potential nonlinear cointegrating regression is misspecified through the use of a proxy regressor in place of the true regressor. Such regressions arise naturally in linear and nonlinear regressions where the regressor suffers from measurement error or where the true regressor is a latent variable. The model considered allows for endogenous regressors as the latent variable and proxy variables that cointegrate asymptotically with the true latent variable. Such a framework includes correctly specified systems as well as misspecified models in which the actual regressor serves as a proxy variable for the true regressor. The system is therefore intermediate between nonlinear nonparametric cointegrating regression (Wang and

Phillips 2009a, 2009b) and completely misspecified nonparametric regressions in which the relationship is entirely spurious (Phillips, 2009). The asymptotic results relate to recent work on dynamic misspecification in nonparametric nonstationary systems by Kasparis and Phillips (2012) and Duffy (2014). The limit theory accommodates regressor variables with autoregressive roots that are local to unity and whose errors are driven by long memory and short memory innovations, thereby encompassing applications with a wide range of economic and financial time series. This is a joint work with Peter Phillips and Ioannis Kasparis.

报告人：王岳宝　　苏州大学

题目：Two problems on subexponential density

摘要：In the theory of distribution, there are two problems left over from history as follows.

Problem　2.1. Is a subexponential density almost　decreasing?

Problem 2.2. Are the two definitions of local subexponential distribution equivalent?

In this talk, we give a negative answer to these two problems and get a positive conclusion, which is applied to the theory of infinitely divisible distribution.

特邀报告（2A）

报告人：荆炳义　　香港科技大学

题目：Recommender system with social network information

摘要：We propose the so-called NetRec method in recommender system by incorporating the network information into collaborative filtering (CF). This results in a sharper error bound than previous literature under reasonable assumptions. It is also shown that the combination of the network-related penalty and the nuclear norm penalty gives better estimates than those achieved by any of them alone. The method has been shown to work well in simulations and some real data sets on Yelp. This is joint work with T. Li, N.C. Ning, X.S. Yu.

报告人：崔恒建　　首都师范大学

题 目： Independence Test in High-Dimension Using Distance Correlation and Power Enhancement Technique

摘要： This paper is concerned with independence test in high-dimension. A new test statistic is proposed with two terms: one is based on the modified distance correlation statistic, and the other is constructed to enhance the power under sparse alternatives. Asymptotic properties of the test statistic are discussed under some regular conditions. The finite-sample simulations exhibit its superiority over some existing procedures. Finally a real data example illustrates the proposed test.

特邀报告（2B）

报告人：周文心　　University of California, San Diego

题目： Robust Statistics Meets Concave Regularization

摘要： In this talk, we discuss tradeoffs among optimization errors, statistical rates of convergence and the effect of heavy-tailed random errors for high-dimensional robust regression with concave regularization. When the additive errors in the linear model have only finite variance, our results suggest that adaptive Huber regression with concave regularization yields statistically optimal and sub-Gaussian estimators that also satisfy oracle properties as if the true active set were known beforehand. Computationally, we need at most $O(\log s + \log \log d)$ convex relaxations to reach such oracle estimators, where s and d denote the sparsity and ambient dimension, respectively. Extensions to high-dimensional quantile regression will also be discussed.

报告人：刘卫东　　上海交通大学

题目： Distributed Robust Estimation on Sparse　Linear Regression

摘要： This paper studies distributed estimation and support recovery for high-dimensional linear regression model with heavy-tailed noise. To deal with heavy-tailed noise whose variance can be infinite, we adopt the quantile regression loss function instead of the commonly used squared loss. However, the non-smooth quantile loss poses new

challenges to high-dimensional distributed estimation in both computation and theoretical development. To address the challenge, we transform the response variable and establish a new connection between quantile regression and ordinary linear regression. Then, we provide a distributed estimator that is both computationally and communicationally efficient, where only the gradient information is communicated at each iteration. Theoretically, we show that the proposed estimator achieves the optimal convergence rate (i.e., the oracle convergence rate when all the data is pooled on a single machine) without any restriction on the number of machines. Moreover, we establish the theoretical guarantee for the support recovery. The simulation and real data analysis are provided to demonstrate the effectiveness of our estimator.

特邀报告（3A）

报告人：吴月华　　加拿大约克大学

题目：Detection of a change-point in variance

摘要：We propose a weighted sum of powers of variances test for detecting changes in variance of a data sequence. We derive asymptotic critical value formulas for this test. We also introduce a modified weighted sum of powers of variances test to improve the accuracy of change-point detection for a sample of small size. We assess the proposed tests via simulation studies and real dataanalysis.

报告人：郑术蓉　　东北师范大学

题目：Spectral properties of high-dimensional sample correlation matrices

摘要：Under the high-dimensional setting that the data dimension and sample size tend to infinity proportionally, we derive the limiting spectral distribution and establish the central limit theorem of eigenvalue statistics of sample correlation matrices. Distinguished from existing literature, our proposed spectral properties do not require Gaussian distribution assumption or the assumption that the population correlation matrix equals to an identity matrix.Moreover, the asymptotic mean and variance-covariance in our proposed central limit theorem can be expressed as one-dimensional and two-dimensional contour integrals

on a unit circle centered at the origin. To illustrate the spectral properties, we propose three test statistics for the hypothesis testing problem whether the population correlation matrix equals to a given matrix. Furthermore, we conduct extensive simulation studies to investigate the performance of the proposed testing procedures.

特邀报告（3B）

报告人： 胡亦钧　　武汉大学

题目： Time consistency for set-valued dynamic risk measures for bounded discrete-time processes

摘要： In this paper, we introduce two kinds of time consistent properties for set-valued dynamic risk measures for discrete-time processes that are adapted to a given filtration, named time consistency and multi-portfolio time consistency. Equivalent characterizations of multi-portfolio time consistency are deduced for normalized dynamic risk measures. In the normalized case, multi-portfolio time consistency is equivalent to the recursive form for risk measures as well as a decomposition property for the acceptance sets. The relations between time consistency and multi-portfolio time consistency are addressed. We also provide a way to construct multi-portfolio time consistent versions of any dynamic risk measure. Finally, we investigate the relationship about time consistency and multi-portfolio time consistency between risk measures for processes and risk measures for random vectors on some product space. This talk is based on a joint work with Prof. Yijun Hu at Wuhan University.

报告人： 冯群强　　中国科学技术大学

题目： Accessibility percolation on random rooted labeled trees

摘要： The accessibility percolation model is investigated on random rooted labeled trees. More precisely, the number of accessible leaves (i.e., increasing paths) Z_n and the number of accessible vertices C_n in a random rooted labeled tree of size n are jointly considered in this work. As $n \to \infty$, we prove that (Z_n, C_n) converges in distribution to a random vector whose probability generating function is given in an explicit form. In particular, we obtain

that the asymptotic distributions of Zn+1 and Cn are geometric distributions with parameters e/(1+e) and 1/e, respectively. Much of our analysis is performed in the context of local weak convergence of random rooted labeled trees. This is joint work with Hu Zhishui and Li Zheng.

报告人：苏中根　　浙江大学

题目：Applications of Chaining Arguments to Semimartingals with Jumps

摘要：The chaining argument is a powerful analytic tool in the study of index sets with a certain distance. It has been successfully used to investigate the expectation and tail probability for the supremum of random process with an arbitrary index set in the literatures by a lot of celebrated probabilists and statisticians like Dudley, Fernique, Kolmogorov, Talagrand, Vapnik, Welllner. In this talk we shall give two recent applications of the chaining argument to semimartingales　with jumps. The first one is to obtain an upper bound for a sequence of　stochastic integrals of multivariate point processes indexed by a class of functionals and then to apply the uniform exponential bound to nonparametric maximum likelihood estimators to get a rate of convergence in terms of Hellinger distance. The other is to establish a Donsker type theorem for log-likelihood processes indexed by an arbitrary set under some regularity conditions in terms of logarithm entropy and Hellinger distance. The talk is based on two joint articles with Z.Lin and H.C. Wang (On Bernstein type inequalities for stochastic integrals of multivariate point processes, Stoch. Proc. Appl. 129 (2019) 1605–1621; A Donsker-type theorem for log-likelihood processes (2019 +))

分组报告（1A）　回归与变点分析

报告人：谭常春　　合肥工业大学

题 目 ：Detection of Multiple Change-Points in the Scale Parameter of a Gamma Distributed Sequence Based on　RJMCMC

摘要：In this paper, the multiple change-point problem in the scale parameter of a sequence of independent gamma distributed observations is discussed. A reversible jump

Markov chain Monte Carlo(RJMCMC) algorithm is developed to compute the posterior probabilities of the number and positions of the multiple change-points. Four types of jumps are designed, and the acceptance probability of each type is given. The simulation studies show that the RJMCMC-based method is efficient in the detection of multiple change-points in the scale parameter in gamma distributed sequence, and performs better than a self-normalization based method. In addition, a real data example about successive rises and falls of Shanghai stock exchange composite index (abbreviated by SSECI) yield is used to illustrate the proposed methodology.

报告人： 庞天晓　　浙江大学
题目： Common breaks in means for panel data under long-range dependence
摘要： In this talk, we study a change-point model for panel data under long-range dependence. We first study the single common break model, then extend it to the case of multiple common breaks. Consistent estimators of the single common break as well as the multiple common breaks are obtained as the number of series N goes to infinity whenever the number of observations T is either bounded or unbounded. The limiting distributions of the estimators are also derived.

报告人： 韩松辉　　　信息工程大学
题目： AR 模型中 AO 类异常值探测新算法
摘要： 时间序列分析是测绘导航数据处理的基本技术手段。本文基于 EM 算法，提出一种 AR 模型中 AO 类异常值探测的新算法，该算法可同时进行 AR 模型拟合与 AO 类异常值探测，并可有效地解决成片 AO 类异常值探测时所产生的掩盖和淹没问题。算法精度依赖于阈值的选择，本文提出一种利用假设检验与极限分布确定阈值的新算法。

报告人：张原　　北京大学

题目：On the asymptotic of some Diffusion Limited Aggregation variant

摘要：In this talk we discuss the asymptotic behavior of some models derived from 2 dimensional Diffusion Limited Aggregation (DLA), including our recent construction of an infinite stationary DLA (SDLA) on the upper half planar lattice, growing from an infinite line. We conjecture the SDLA as the scaling limit of the regular model growing from a long line segment. Progresses on this direction will also be discussed. Mainly based on joint work(s) with Eviatar B. Procaccia and Jiayan Ye.

分组报告（1B）　随机过程与随机场

报告人：李应求　　长沙理工大学

题目：Bisexual Branching Processes in Random Environments

摘要：For a bisexual branching process in a random environment, the conditional mean growth rate per mating unit is introduced, and its related properties are studied, then the upper and lower bounds of conditional mean of the process are obtained. The limiting behaviors of the number of mating units in each generation normalized by these two bounds are respectively investigated. Particularly, the limiting behaviors of the number of females and males in each generation normalized by slightly modified bounds are discussed too, and equivalence theorems between the normalized number of mating units and that of females or males in each generation are obtained.

报告人：徐方军　　华东师范大学

题目：Derivatives of intersection local time for two independent Gaussian processes

摘要：Given two independent Gaussian processes from a class of Gaussian processes, we first show sufficient and necessary conditions for the existence of derivatives of their intersection local time, then we give some limit theorems when derivatives of intersection local time do not exist.

报告人：宋占杰　　天津大学

题目：随机场 Shannon 采样定理逼近与重构若干问题

摘要：随机过程采样定理在上世纪五十年代曾得到概率学科国际大师柯尔莫戈洛夫的重视并列为公开问题。近年来研究发现这一问题的点采样还可以推广到随机积分局部平均采样，而且是非对称区间带一般权函数的广义采样模型并可获得一系列有意义的结果。同时近期研究也表明在高维随机过程类似结果同样成立。最近研究表明，如果推广到一维随机场存在同等有价值的结果。推广到高维随机场和超过程的表现形式目前尚不清楚。但随机场的相关理论对土木工程、风险控制等诸多实际问题有潜在应用价值。

分组报告（1C）　风险与精算理论

报告人：程东亚　　苏州大学

题 目：Uniform asymptotics for the ruin probabilities in a bidimensional renewal risk model with strongly subexponential claims

摘要： This research considers a bidimensional continuous-time renewal risk model of insurance business with different claim-number processes and strongly subexponential claims. Some uniform asymptotic formulas are established for some kinds of finite-time ruin probabilities which provide new insights into the solvency ability of the insurance company. The extension of the result to a multidimensional renewal risk model is also considered.

报告人：孙飞　　五邑大学

题 目：A special class of set-valued risk measures

摘要： Risk measures are a critical factor not only in risk management, but also in insurance and financial applications. However, for portfolios in multi-currency markets, the traditional risk measure may be inappropriate. This is the case if transaction costs have to be paid for each transaction between different currencies. This encouraged the study of set-valued risk measures. In this paper, we consider a special class of set-valued risk measures, named set-valued cash sub-additive risk measures. These set-valued risk

measures allocate each risk portfolio with a set, which composed of all the elements that can be used to evaluate the risk portfolio and closely related to investors' minimum income expectation. By further developing the axioms related to these set-valued risk measures, we are able to derive dual representations for them.

报告人： 吴燚　　安徽大学

题目： General results on precise asymptotics under sub-linear expectations

摘要： In this paper, we investigate the precise asymptotics for complete convergence and complete moment convergence under sub-linear expectations. Some general results on precise asymptotics are obtained, which improve and extend some existing ones in classical probability space and sub-linear expectation space. As applications, we further establish some general results on complete integral convergence under sub-linear expectations.

报告人： 宋锴　　中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

题目： Hypothesis testing in massive data sets

摘要： This paper investigates the hypothesis testing problem under the framework of massive data. By means of the divide and conquer strategy, we develop two methods, which combine the testing results and p-values of data blocks respectively to obtain the corresponding testing schemes. Under some mild conditions, the first hypothesis testing scheme has the optimal local power. We also carry out the numerical simulations to verify the effectiveness of our proposed testing schemes.

分组报告（2A） 高维统计

报告人：张荣茂 浙江大学

题目：Cointegration Rank estimation in High-dimensional Time Series with Possible Breaks

摘要：A novel and simple-to-use procedure for estimating the cointegration rank of a high-dimensional time series system with possible breaks is proposed in this paper. Based on a similar idea to principal component analysis, a new expression of the cointegrated time series is derived, from which the cointegration rank can be estimated by the number of the eigenvalues of certain non-negative definite matrix.

There are several advantages of the new method: (a) the dimension of the cointegrated time series is allowed to vary with the sample size; (b) it is model free; (c) it is robust for a linear trend, that is, the cointegration rank can be identified without detrending; (d) it is simple-to-use and robust against possible breaks in trend. The cointegration rank can be estimated without testing and estimating the break points a priori. Asymptotic properties of the proposed methods are investigated when the dimension of the time series increases with the sample size. Illustrations of simulations are also reported.

报告人：杨文志 安徽大学

题目：The CLT for Hotelling's T^2 statistic with large dimension

摘要：In this paper, we prove the central limit theorem of the Hotelling's T^2 statistic when the dimension p of random vectors and sample size n are both tend to infinity. Some applications and simulations are also investigated.

报告人：解俊山 河南大学

题目：Asymptotic distribution of the maximum interpoint distance for high-dimensional data.

摘要：Let $X_1, X_2, \mathrm{L}, X_n$ be a random sample coming from a p-dimensional population with independent components. Denote the maximum interpoint Euclidean distance by $M_{np} = \max_{1 \le i < j \le n} |X_i - X_j|$. When both the dimension p and the sample size n tend to infinity, it proves that M_{np} under a suitable normalization asymptotically obeys Gumbel distribution. The proofs are mainly depend on the Stein-Chen Poisson approximation and the moderate deviation of the partial sum of independent random variables.

分组报告（2B）　随机矩阵与随机图

报告人： 刘党政　　中国科学技术大学

题 目： Lyapunov exponent, universality and phase transition for products of random matrices

摘 要： We solve the problem on local statistics of finite Lyapunov exponents for M products of $N \times N$ Gaussian random matrices as both M and N go to infinity, proposed by Akemann, Burda, Kieburg and Deift. When the ratio $(M+1)/N$ changes from 0 to ∞, we prove that the local statistics undergoes a transition from GUE to Gaussian. Especially at the critical scaling $(M+1)/N \to \gamma \in (0, \infty)$, we observe a phase transition phenomenon. Joint work with D. Wang, Y. Wang.

报告人： 刘群　　闽南师范大学

题 目： Limit theorems for empirical measures on generalized random graphs

摘 要： In a generalized random graph with random node weights, we investigatethe asymptotic behaviours for two crucial empirical measures:The empirical pair measure, which represents the number of edges connecting each pair of weights,and the empirical neighborhood measure, which interprets the number of nodes of a given weight connected to a given number of nodes of each weight. By some mixing approaches, we obtain the large deviation principles for these empirical measures in the weak topology. Through these large deviation results, the large deviation principle for the number of edges in a generalized random graph is obtained, as well as the large deviation principle for the empirical degree distribution.

报告人： 陈英霞　　武汉大学

题 目： Fuctional fluctuations of the free energy of the spherical Sherrington-Kirkpatrick model

摘 要： We consider the fluctuations of free energy for the spherical spin glasses model. A functional central limit theorem in the high temperature regime is established using the martingale approach of Comets and Neveu.

报告人： 贺小芳　　吉首大学

题目： Maximum likelihood estimators of the parameters of the log-logistic distribution

摘要： In this article, maximum likelihood estimator(s) (MLE(s)) of the scale and shape parameters α and β from log-logistic distribution will be respectively considered in cases when one parameter is known and when both are unknown under simple random sampling (SRS) and ranked set sampling (RSS). In addition, the MLE of one parameter, when another parameter is known using a RSS version based on the order statistic that maximizes the Fisher information for a fixed set size, will be considered. These MLEs will be compared in terms of asymptotic efficiencies. These MLEs based on RSS can be real competitors against those based on SRS. All efficiencies of these MLEs are simulated under imperfect ranking.

分组报告（2C）　　弱收敛与强极限定理

报告人： 石志岩　　江苏大学

题目： The Strong Law of Large Numbers for Moving Average of Continuous State Nonhomogeneous Markov Chains

摘要： In this paper, we will study the limit theorem for moving average of continuous state nonhomogeneous Markov chains. Firstly, we introduce the concept of ergodicity for continuous state homogeneous Markov chains. Meanwhile, we establish some lemmas which are the basis of the main result. Finally, we obtain the strong law of large numbers for moving average of continuous state nonhomogeneous Markov chains.

报告人： 王汉超　　山东大学

题目： Uniform convergence in large covariance matrices estimation with conditional sparsity

摘要： In many datasets in applied problems, we often observe a large number of correlated variables that exhibit different patterns of interaction at different time. This gives rise to covariance matrices that are large and dense with varying patterns. This paper studies the estimation of such covariance matrices by modelling matrix entries as smooth functions of a univariate index variable or scaled time point. We overcome the challenge of estimating

dense matrices by assuming a factor model structure for the variables under consideration, the challenge of estimating large-dimensional matrices by postulating sparsity on the covariance structure of the random noises not explained by these factors, and the challenge of estimating varying matrices by allowing factor loadings to smoothly change. These assumptions result in a conditional sparse structure for covariance matrices, which is more appealing in large economic and financial data analysis than the commonly-used sparsity assumption. We propose a kernel-weighted estimation approach to estimate the covariance matrix, extending the POET methodology introduced by Fan and Liao where the covariance is assumed not varying. Under mild conditions, we derive uniform consistency results for the developed estimation method and obtain convergence rates which are comparable to those achieved in the literature for simpler models.

报告人：宋玉平　　上海师范大学

题 目：Data driven confidence intervals for jump-diffusion process with application to Shibor

摘要：In this paper, we study the empirical likelihood inference for infinitesimal coefficients such as drift and volatility functions in the jump-diffusion process. Under certain regular conditions, we have proved the corresponding empirical log-likelihood ratio asymptotically follows $\chi^{2}(1).$ Through Monte Carlo simulation and empirical analysis, the approach considered here is superior to traditional asymptotic normality confidence intervals in terms of coverage rate, etc

报告人：席梦梅　　安徽大学

题 目：On the rates of asymptotic normality for recursive kernel density estimators under ϕ-mixing assumptions

摘要： In this paper, we mainly consider two kinds of recursive kernel estimators of $f(x)$, which is the probability density function of a sequence of φ-mixing random variables $\{X_i, i \geq 1\}$. Under some suitable conditions, we establish the convergence rates of asymptotic normality for the two recursive kernel estimators $\hat{f}_n(x) = \dfrac{1}{n\sqrt{b_n}} \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j^{-\frac{1}{2}} K\left(\dfrac{x - X_j}{b_j} \right)$

and $\widetilde{f}_n(x) = \dfrac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x-X_j}{b_j}\right)$. In particular, by the choice of the bandwidths, the convergence rates of asymptotic normality for the estimators $\hat{f}_n(x)$ and $\widetilde{f}_n(x)$ can attain $O(n^{-\frac{1}{8}}\log^{\frac{1}{3}}n)$ and $O(n^{-\frac{1}{6}}\log^{\frac{1}{3}}n)$, respectively.

Besides, the simulation study and a real data analysis are presented to verify the validity of the theoretical results.

分组报告（3A） 抽样调查与试验设计

报告人：杜子芳 中国人民大学

题目：关于样本量上限的讨论

摘要：样本量确定是统计学的第二主题，但因学术界普遍对此重视不够，理论上存在许多需要厘清的地方。在所谓大数据时代，兹事实则体大。笔者发现，样本量并非越多越好，对有限总体而言，样本量似乎存在一个上限：N/2。

报告人：钱文舒 中国建设银行

题目：Parameter estimation for the Pareto distribution based on ranked set sampling

摘要：Ranked set sampling (RSS) is an efficient method for estimating parameters when exact measurement of observation is difficult and/or expensive. In the current paper, several traditional and ad hoc estimators of the scale and shape parameters θ and α from the Pareto distribution p(θ, α) will be respectively studied in cases when one parameter is known and when both are unknown under simple random sampling, RSS and some of its modifications such as extreme RSS(ERSS) and median RSS(MRSS). It is found for estimating of θ from p(θ, α) in which α is known, the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE) under ERSS is more efficient than the other estimators under the other sampling techniques. For estimating of α from p(θ, α) in which θ is known, the modified BLUE under MRSS is more efficient than the other estimators under the other sampling techniques. For estimating of θ and α from p(θ, α) in which both are unknown, the ad hoc estimators under ERSS are more efficient than the other estimators under the other sampling techniques. All efficiencies of these estimators are simulated under imperfect ranking. A real data set is used for illustration.

报告人： 李洪毅　　吉首大学

题目： Quadrupling: construction of uniform designs with large run sizes

摘要： Fractional factorial designs are widely used becaus of their various merits. Foldover or level permutation are usually used to construct optimal fractional factorial designs. In this paper, a novel method via foldover and level permutation, called quadrupling, is proposed to construct uniform four-level designs with large run sizes. The relationship of uniformity between the initial design and the design obtained by quadrupling is investigated, and new lower bounds of wrap-around L2-discrepancy for such designs are obtained, These results provide a theoretical basis for constructing uniform four-level designs with large run sizes by quadrupling successively. Furthermore, the analytic connection between the initial design and the design obtained by quadrupling is presented under generalized minimum aberration criterion.

报告人： 胡柳平　　　吉首大学

题目： Constructing optimal four-level designs via Gray map code

摘要： Recent research indicates that optimal designs can be constructed based on coding theory. We explore the use of Gray map code to construct optimal four-level designs. A general construction of four-level designs is described and some theoretic results are obtained. Many four-level designs constructed by the method often possess nice properties, such as less aberration and lower discrepancy. When measuring uniformity by Lee discrepancy, we obtain a class of four-level designs with a value of zero, which apparently are optimal. Moreover, the method is useful to construct those of four-level designs with large size.

分组报告（3B） 排队模型与随机优化

报告人： 钟萍萍　 江苏大学

题 目： Some Limit Theorems of Delayed Averages for Countable Nonhomogeneous Markov Chains

摘要： The purpose of this paper is to establish some limit theorems of delayed averages for countable nonhomogeneous Markov chains. The definition of the generalized C-strong ergodicity and the generalized uniformly C-strong ergodicity for countable nonhomogeneous Markov chains is introduced first. Then a theorem about the generalized C-strong ergodicity and the generalized uniformly C-strong ergodicity for the nonhomogeneous Markov chains is established, and its applications to the information theory are given. Finally, the strong law of large numbers of delayed averages of bivariate functions for countable nonhomogeneous Markov chains is proved.

报告人： 戴洪帅　 山东财经大学

题目： Multidimensional Sticky Brownian Motions: Tail Behavior of the Joint Stationary Distribution

摘 要 ： In this talk, we consider multidimensional time-changed semi- -martingale reflecting Brownian motion (SRBM), or sticky Brownian motion. This type of time-changed SRBM finds applications in many areas including queueing theory and mathematical finance. For this kind of processes, it is interesting and important to study its stationary probabilities. However, except for very limited special cases, we cannot get a closed-form solution for the stationary distribution. This motivates us to study the tail behavior of the joint stationary distribution. The main result reported here is the tail behavior of the joint stationary distribution.

报告人： 储育青　　武汉理工大学

题目： On the optimal vacation-type disclosure policy of queue length information

摘要： Hu et al. (2017) finds that some amount of information heterogeneity in the population can lead to more efficient outcomes than information homogeneity. In this paper, a vacation-type queue length information disclosure policy is implemented: once the system becomes empty, the server conceals the queue-length information to customers for a random vacation time. The equilibrium behavior of customers under this setting is characterised and the throughput optimal and socially optimal disclosure policy are investigated. We find that during the vacation time, unlike Hu et al. (2017), there always exist customers to join the queue however high the offered load is. Moreover, we prove that it benefits the social welfare to enlarge the vacation rate, while it yet hinges on the traffic load to maximize the throughput. To be specific, the vacation rate hurts the throughput under lower traffic load, whereas the throughput is unimodal in the vacation rate and there exists a vacation rate that maximizes the throughput under higher traffic load.

报告人： 曹灿　　吉首大学

题目： Analysis of the entrance strategies for an unobservable $Geo\backslash Geo\backslash 1$ queueing system with risk-sensitive customers

摘要： This paper considered the joining strategies of risk-sensitive customers in the discrete-time queueing model. To the author's knowledge, this is the first time that the mean-variance quadratic utility function is introduced into the economics of the $Geo/Geo/1$ queueing model. Based on the mean-variance quadratic utility function, we obtain the individual optimal joining strategy, the joining strategy for the social net welfare and the joining strategy for the optimal profit. Finally, we illustrate the effects of the parameters on the risk-sensitive customers' equilibrium behavior via numerical experiments.

学 院 简 介

数学与统计学院现有数学与应用数学、信息与计算科学、统计学、金融工程、金融数学 5 个本科专业，拥有数学、统计学两个一级学科硕士点及教育学（数学学科方向）专业学位硕士点，可招收基础数学、应用数学、计算数学、运筹学与控制论、数学教育、概率论与数理统计、经济统计、应用统计等 10 个二级学科硕士研究生。设有数学与应用数学系、信息与计算科学系、金融工程系、统计系、金融数学系、高等数学教学部等教学机构。

学院现有教授 15 名，副教授 20 人，博士 19 人。湖南省学科带头人 1 人，湖南省 121 人才 1 人，湖南省青年骨干教师 7 人，湖南省教学能手 1 人，硕士生导师 28 人。近几年来，主持国家自然科学基金项目 10 项，省自然科学基金项目、省教育厅重点项目等省部级科研项目 30 余项，获国家优秀教学成果奖二等奖 1 项，湖南省自然科学一、三等奖各 1 项，省优秀教学成果奖 4 项，在国内外知名期刊上发表学术论文 400 多篇，并有 110 多篇被 SCI/SCIE 收录，学科综合实力居省内同类高校先进行列，部分研究成果达到国际先进水平。

学院教学条件齐备，拥有大数据分析与处理实验室、数学建模与科学计算实验室、金融统计创新实验室，共 350 多个计算机终端；有湖南省数学类专业创新创业基地、湖南省统计类专业校政企创新创业教育基地、湖南省研究生创新基地、湖南省优秀实习基地各 1 个，毕业生就业创业基地 20 余个；图书资料室 1 个，包括学校图书馆馆藏资料在内，共拥有专业中文藏书量 8 万余册，外文藏书量 2.3 万余册，中文期刊 140 多种，外文期刊 30 余种，能满足教学和科研需要。

在多年的办学过程中，与国内外众多知名高校建立了良好的学术合作交流关系，建立了与美国特拉华州立大学、中山大学、中南大学、湖南师范大学本科生联合培养机制。在办学实践中，注重学生应用、创新能力的培养，铸造了"尊师、守纪、团结、奋进"的学院精神，形成了"勤奋、严谨、求是、创新"的学风。多次在国际数学建模竞赛、全国数学建模竞赛、全国大学生数学竞赛、全国大学生金融精英挑战赛等学科竞赛中获奖，近三年来获国际一等奖 1 项、二等奖 6 项，国家一等奖 15 项，二等奖 36 项，湖南省一、二、三等奖 100 余项。

通 讯 录

编号	姓名	工作单位	E-mail
1	史建清	Newcastle University and Alan Turing Institute, UK	j.q.shi@ncl.ac.uk
2	周文心	University of California, San Diego	wez243@ucsd.edu
3	马平	University of Georgia	pingma@uga.edu
4	王启应	University of Sydney	qiying.wang@sydney.edu.au
5	吴月华	加拿大约克大学	amywuyh@gmail.com
6	蔡宗武	美国堪萨斯大学	zongwucai@gmail.com
7	刘志	澳门大学	liuzhi@um.edu.mo
8	荆炳义	香港科技大学	majing@ust.hk
9	陈玲	安徽大学	chling@mail.ustc.edu.cn
10	丁赛赛	安徽大学	634313244@qq.com
11	方红燕	安徽大学	fanhoy@ustc.edu.cn
12	高敏	安徽大学	329282078@qq.com
13	胡舒合	安徽大学	hushuhe@263.net
14	沈爱婷	安徽大学	empress201010@126.com
15	汪世界	安徽大学	ahuwsj@126.com
16	王星惠	安徽大学	wangxinghuial@163.com
17	王学军	安徽大学	wxjahdx2000@126.com
18	吴世朋	安徽大学	1337497938@qq.com
19	吴燚	安徽大学	wuyi8702@163.com
20	席梦梅	安徽大学	ximengmei123@163.com
21	杨文志	安徽大学	wzyang827@163.com
22	汪忠志	安徽工业大学	zhongzhiw@126.com
23	袁敏	安徽医科大学	myuan@ahmu.edu.cn
24	胡学平	安庆师范大学	hxprob@163.com
25	张原	北京大学	zhangyuan@math.pku.edu.cn
26	李寿梅	北京工业大学	lisma@bjut.edu.cn
27	王珊珊	北京航空航天大学	sswang@buaa.edu.cn
28	王立春	北京交通大学	wlc@amss.ac.cn

编号	姓名	工作单位	E-mail
29	李增沪	北京师范大学	lizh@bnu.edu.cn
30	陈娟娟	北京亚欧国际文化院	fclit2015@gmail.com
31	姚博	北京亚欧国际文化院	yaobo@263.net
32	汪明瑾	常州大学	wang197913@126.com
33	李小飞	长江大学	xiaofeili2016@126.com
34	李应求	长沙理工大学	liyq-2001@163.com
35	安军	重庆工商大学	1227212031@qq.com
36	黄映泉	重庆工商大学	huangyq1110@ctbu.edu.cn
37	陶宝	重庆工商大学	149485414@qq.com
38	吕文华	滁州学院	Qdlwhat2005@126.com
39	沈新美	大连理工大学	xshen@dlut.edu.cn
40	刘红	东北师范大学	liuh653@nenu.edu.cn
41	杨青山	东北师范大学	yangqs431@nenu.edu.cn
42	郑术蓉	东北师范大学	zhengsr@nenu.edu.cn
43	林玉蕊	福建农林大学	yrlin@fafu.edu.cn
44	熊贤祝	福州大学	xiongxianzhu2001@sina.com
45	李乃医	广东海洋大学	Linaiyi1979@163.com
46	杨善朝	广西师范大学	scyangq@qq.com
47	金明仲	贵州民族大学	jmz689@vip.163.com
48	郭桂容	贵州商学院	1559521944@qq.com
49	刘永宏	桂林电子科技大学	1286391997@qq.com
50	莫永向	桂林电子科技大学	175048247@qq.com
51	邓小芹	桂林理工大学	1084979551@qq.com
52	蒋远营	桂林理工大学	jyy@ruc.edu.cn
53	吴群英	桂林理工大学	wqy666@glut.edu.cn
54	伍欣叶	桂林理工大学	87447637@qq.com
55	杨秀桃	海口经济学院	Yangxiutao1983@163.com
56	王志刚	海南大学	wzhigang@hainanu.edu.cn
57	韩新方	海南师范大学	xfanghan@163.com
58	马丽	海南师范大学	malihnsd@163.com
59	王文胜	杭州电子科技大学	wswang@aliyun.com
60	贾兆丽	合肥工业大学	jiazhaoli@hfut.edu.cn

编号	姓名	工作单位	E-mail
61	凌能祥	合肥工业大学	hfut.lnx@163.com
62	谭常春	合肥工业大学	cctan@hfut.edu.cn
63	姚梅	合肥工业大学	ymnancy@sina.com
64	解俊山	河南大学	junshan@henu.edu.cn
65	王雁辉	河南大学	yhwang@henu.edu.cn
66	苗雨	河南师范大学	yumiao728@gmail.com
67	黄海午	衡阳师范学院	haiwuhuang@126.com
68	陈燕红	湖南大学	yhchen@hnu.edu.cn
69	王历容	湖南人文科技学院	584978631@qq.com
70	夏学文	湖南省超级计算学会	xxw1234567@163.com
71	曾杏元	湖南师范大学	xyzeng@csu.edu.cn
72	徐方军	华东师范大学	fjxu@finance.ecnu.edu.cn
73	陈卓恒	华侨大学	ranic@163.com
74	臧庆佩	淮阴师范学院	zqphunhu@hytc.edu.cn
75	董志山	吉林大学	dongzs@jlu.edu.cn
76	张勇	吉林大学	zyong2661@jlu.edu.cn
77	陈平炎	暨南大学	tchenpy@jnu.edu.cn
78	鲍丹	江苏大学	lishilin0307@163.com
79	丁承军	江苏大学	lishilin0307@163.com
80	景颖	江苏大学	lishilin0307@163.com
81	李世林	江苏大学	lishilin0307@163.com
82	石志岩	江苏大学	shizhiyan1984@126.com
83	许华	江苏大学	xuhua1590526@163.com
84	杨洁	江苏大学	claila@163.com
85	杨卫国	江苏大学	wgyang@ujs.edu.cn
86	赵梦迪	江苏大学	lishilin0307@163.com
87	钟萍萍	江苏大学	zpp2008@126.com
88	周红	江苏大学	lishilin0307@163.com
89	崔艳	江西理工大学	2285599343@qq.com
90	李威	江西理工大学	2815937591@qq.com
91	詹青青	江西理工大学	416230768@qq.com
92	张天芳	江西师范大学	Tifa8804@163.com

编号	姓名	工作单位	E-mail
93	刘群	闽南师范大学	qunliu14@mnnu.edu.cn
94	夏婉婉	南京工业大学	xiaww@mail.ustc.edu.cn
95	蒋辉	南京航空航天大学	huijiang@nuaa.edu.cn
96	林金官	南京审计大学	jglin@nau.edu.cn
97	周兴才	南京审计大学	xczhou@nuaa.edu.cn
98	董华	曲阜师范大学	sddh1978@126.com
99	赵翔华	曲阜师范大学	qfzxh@163.com
100	赵守江	三峡大学	shjzhao@163.com
101	于林	三峡大学	yulin@ctgu.edu.cn
102	戴洪帅	山东财经大学	mathdsh@gmail.com
103	何勇	山东财经大学	heyong@sdufe.edu.cn
104	孔令涛	山东财经大学	kltgw80@163.com
105	于渊	山东财经大学	yuyuan_mail@126.com
106	陈增敬	山东大学	zjchen@sdu.edu.cn
107	潘磊	山东大学	Herrpan@foxmail.com
108	彭实戈	山东大学	peng@sdu.edu.cn
109	王汉超	山东大学	wanghanchao@sdu.edu.cn
110	刘福窑	上海工程技术大学	liu-fuyao@163.com
111	王国强	上海工程技术大学	guoq_wang@hotmail.com
112	王涛	上海交通大学	neowangtao@sjtu.edu.cn
113	刘卫东	上海交通大学	liuweidong99@gmail.com
114	宋玉平	上海师范大学	songyuping@shnu.edu.cn
115	许佩蓉	上海师范大学	prxu@shnu.edu.cn
116	李永明	上饶师范学院	lym1019@163.com
117	崔恒建	首都师范大学	hjcui@bnu.edu.cn
118	程东亚	苏州大学	dycheng@suda.edu.cn
119	王岳宝	苏州大学	ybwang@suda.edu.cn
120	严继高	苏州大学	yanjigao@suda.edu.cn
121	宋占杰	天津大学	zhanjiesong@tju.edu.cn
122	张家兴	天津大学	zhangjiaxing2017@tju.edu.cn
123	梁汉营	同济大学	hyliang@tongji.edu.cn
124	吴永锋	铜陵学院	wyfwyf@126.com

编号	姓名	工作单位	E-mail
125	黄辉林	温州大学	huilin_huang@wzu.edu.cn
126	温红蕾	温州大学	514110840@qq.com
127	孙飞	五邑大学	fsun.sci@outlook.com
128	陈英霞	武汉大学	yingxiachen@whu.edu.cn
129	胡亦钧	武汉大学	yjhu.math@whu.edu.cn
130	刘艳	武汉大学	yanliu@whu.edu.cn
131	袁海丽	武汉大学	hailiyuan@whu.edu.cn
132	何晓霞	武汉科技大学	hexiaoxia@wust.edu.cn
133	储育青	武汉理工大学	chuyuqing@whut.edu.cn
134	彭幸春	武汉理工大学	pxch@whut.edu.cn
135	黄磊	西南交通大学	yellones@163.com
136	郑海涛	西南交通大学	htzheng@swjtu.edu.cn
137	梅雪晖	新疆大学	meixuehui163@163.com
138	董翠玲	新疆师范大学	75894804@qq.com
139	韩松辉	信息工程大学	hansonghui@126.com
140	严钧	扬州大学	junyan@yzu.edu.cn
141	陈丽君	玉林师范学院	2770087495@qq.com
142	欧诗德	玉林师范学院	oushide2008@126.com
143	宋岩	玉林师范学院	1327235628@qq.com
144	韦盛学	玉林师范学院	573241252@qq.com
145	吴荣火	玉林师范学院	1661812557@qq.com
146	归庆明	战略支援部队信息工程大学	guiqingming@126.com
147	周力凯	浙江财经大学	lkzhou@zufe.edu.cn
148	龚涛	浙江大学	gongtao@zju.edu.cn
149	黄炜	浙江大学	hwmath2003@zju.edu.cn
150	梁克维	浙江大学	matlkw@zju.edu.cn
151	廖桂丽	浙江大学	xiaoliaozi@163.com
152	林正炎	浙江大学	zlin@zju.edu.cn
153	刘其梦	浙江大学	1363421858@qq.com
154	庞天晓	浙江大学	txpang@zju.edu.cn
155	苏中根	浙江大学	suzhonggen@zju.edu.cn
156	习代青	浙江大学	xidq110@zju.edu.cn

编号	姓名	工作单位	E-mail
157	许佳攀	浙江大学	statxjp@zju.edu.cn
158	张立新	浙江大学	stazlx@zju.edu.cn
159	张荣茂	浙江大学	rmzhang@zju.edu.cn
160	张彩伢	浙江大学城市学院	zhangcy@zucc.edu.cn
161	陈洋	浙江工商大学	chenyangsz@163.com
162	陈振龙	浙江工商大学	zlchenv@163.com
163	董雪梅	浙江工商大学	doxume205@163.com
164	傅可昂	浙江工商大学	fukeang@126.com
165	明瑞星	浙江工商大学	ruixingming@aliyun.com
166	王伟刚	浙江工商大学	wwgys_2000@163.com
167	江涛	浙江工商大学杭州商学院	jtao@263.net
168	钱文舒	中国建设银行	15080898970@163.com
169	陈昱	中国科学技术大学	cyu@ustc.edu.cn
170	董梁	中国科学技术大学	DL040@mail.ustc.edu.cn
171	方子健	中国科学技术大学	laoplaop@mail.ustc.edu.cn
172	冯群强	中国科学技术大学	fengqq@ustc.edu.cn
173	胡太忠	中国科学技术大学	thu@ustc.edu.cn
174	胡治水	中国科学技术大学	huzs@ustc.edu.cn
175	李炽坤	中国科学技术大学	ahtclzk@mail.ustc.edu.cn
176	李兴	中国科学技术大学	znlee@mail.ustc.edu.cn
177	刘党政	中国科学技术大学	dzliu@ustc.edu.cn
178	缪柏其	中国科学技术大学	bqmiao@ustc.edu.cn
179	邱国新	中国科学技术大学	qiugx02@ustc.edu.cn
180	韦来生	中国科学技术大学	lwei@ustc.edu.cn
181	吴钦宇	中国科学技术大学	wu051555@mail.ustc.edu.cn
182	吴耀华	中国科学技术大学	wuyh@ustc.edu.cn
183	夏子超	中国科学技术大学	zichaox@mail.ustc.edu.cn
184	熊培瀚	中国科学技术大学	xiongph@mail.ustc.edu.cn
185	张洪	中国科学技术大学	zhangh@ustc.edu.cn
186	张萍	中国科学技术大学	zp012@mail.ustc.edu.cn
187	张施	中国科学技术大学	zs1997@mail.ustc.edu.cn
188	张伟平	中国科学技术大学	zwp@ustc.edu.cn
189	赵林城	中国科学技术大学	lczhao@ustc.edu.cn
190	庄玮玮	中国科学技术大学	weizh@ustc.edu.cn

编号	姓名	工作单位	E-mail
191	邹振锋	中国科学技术大学	newzzf@mail.ustc.edu.cn
192	陈敏	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院	mchen@amss.ac.cn
193	石坚	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院	jshi@iss.ac.cn
194	宋锴	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院	2311670756@qq.com
195	王启华	中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院	qhwang@amss.ac.cn
196	杜子芳	中国人民大学	duzifang@126.com
197	袁茹	中南财经政法大学	nkyuan@126.com
198	刘再明	中南大学	math_lzm@csu.edu.cn
199	彭君	中南大学	pengjun0825@163.com
200	罗敬	中南民族大学	jingluo2017@mail.scuec.edu.cn
201	王思洋	中央财经大学	siyangw@163.com
202	曹灿	吉首大学	jsucc181@163.com
203	陈望学	吉首大学	chenwangxue@jsu.edu.cn
204	方东辉	吉首大学	dh_fang@jsu.edu.cn
205	黄蕊	吉首大学	rhuang@jsu.edu.cn
206	黄毅	吉首大学	359786511@qq.com
207	雷亿辉	吉首大学	57270749@qq.com
208	李洪毅	吉首大学	lhfeng1224@163.com
209	李艳	吉首大学	418461251@qq.com
210	马群威	吉首大学	842102332@qq.com
211	欧祖军	吉首大学	ozj9325@139.com
212	王文珺	吉首大学	amber930422@163.com
213	董艳飞	吉首大学	583979756@qq.com
214	贺小芳	吉首大学	m15274317096@163.com
215	胡柳平	吉首大学	565122877@qq.com
216	李洁	吉首大学	1114062370@qq.com
217	龙春先	吉首大学	18311801610@163.com
218	罗彪	吉首大学	991534548@qq.com
219	沈炳良	吉首大学	shenbl1996@163.com
220	王康	吉首大学	357966167@163@qq.com
221	王治清	吉首大学	942195933@qq.com
222	杨瑞	吉首大学	yangrui2475@163.com
223	姚东森	吉首大学	17307436537@163.com