

International  
Scientific Conference



Algebraic  
and Geometric  
Methods  
of Analysis

27-30 May 2024  
Odesa, Ukraine

The purpose of this conference is to bring together researchers in geometry, topology, algebra, analysis and dynamical systems and to provide for them a forum to present their recent work to colleagues from different nationalities. This way we aim to stimulate discussion about the latest findings in geometrical and topological methods in analysis and to increase international collaboration.

The conference continues the traditional annual conference «Geometry in Odesa» holding from 2004, and hosted by Odesa National University of Technology (Odesa National Academy of Food Technologies till 2021). From 2017 the conference was renamed to «Algebraic and geometric methods of analysis» (AGMA).

The Conference languages: Ukrainian and English.

#### LIST OF TOPICS

- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the large
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Dynamical systems and their applications
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences
- Geometric problems in mathematical analysis

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**Theorem 4.** *Let  $(M, g, \eta, \xi, \phi)$  be a  $K$ -contact metric manifold,  $\dim M = 2n + 1$ , and let  $G$  be a Riemannian  $g$ -natural metric on  $T_1M$  with  $c = 1 - 2a$  and  $d = a$ . Then the Reeb vector field  $\xi$  defining the isometric embedding  $\xi : (M, g) \rightarrow (T_1M, G)$  is totally geodesic if and only if  $M$  is Sasakian manifold.*

Thus totally geodesic property of the Reeb vector fields as isometric embeddings is distinguished Sasakian manifold among  $K$ -contact metric manifold with the Riemannian  $g$ -natural metrics on the unit tangent bundle.

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## Classification of smooth structures on line with two origins

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We classified differentiable structures on a line  $\mathbf{L}$  with two origins begin a non-Hausdorff but  $T_1$  one-dimensional manifold obtained by "doubling" 0.

**Definition 1.** Let  $\tau$  be the standard topology on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then  $\mathbf{L} = \mathbb{R} \sqcup \bar{0}$  is a disjoint union of  $\mathbb{R}$  with some point  $\bar{0}$  endowed with the following topology:

$$\eta = \tau \cup \{(W \setminus 0) \cup \{\bar{0}\} : 0 \in W \in \tau\}$$

whose elements are elements of  $\tau$  and also open neighborhoods of 0 in which 0 is replaced with  $\bar{0}$ .

For  $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$  let  $H^k$  be the group of homeomorphisms  $h$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $h(0) = 0$  and the restriction of  $h$  to  $\mathbb{R} \setminus 0$  is a  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -diffeomorphism. It contains a subgroup  $D^k$  consisting of  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -diffeomorphisms of  $\mathbb{R}$  also fixing 0.

**Definition 2.** Let  $H$  be a group and  $C, D$  be two subgroups. Then for each  $h \in H$  the following subset of  $H$ :

$$ChD = \{chd^{-1} : c \in C, d \in D\}$$

is called the  $(C, D)$ -coset of  $h$ . If  $C = D$ , then  $DhD$  is also called the  $D$ -double coset of  $h$ . The set

$$Dh^{\pm 1}D := DhD \cup Dh^{-1}D = \{chd^{-1}, ch^{-1}d^{-1} : c, d \in D\}$$

is called the  $(D, \pm)$ -double coset of  $h$ .

We are referring to the book by J. Lee [1] and paper of F. Takens [2] for the definition of  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -structures. So the problem of classification of smooth  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -structures on  $\mathbf{L}$  can be stated as follows:

**Problem 3.** Describe the orbits of the action of the group  $\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{L})$  on the set of  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -structures on  $M$ .

It is shown that there is a natural bijection between  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -structures on  $\mathbf{L}$  up to a  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -diffeomorphism and double coset classes  $D^k \backslash H^k / D^k$  which can be regarded as the orbit space of the action  $D^k \times D^k$  on  $H^k$  by the rule  $(a, b)h = ahb^{-1}$ .

**Theorem 4.** Let  $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ . Then

- $\mathcal{C}^k$ -structures on  $\mathbf{L}$  up to a  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -diffeomorphism are in one-to-one correspondence with the set  $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}, 0) \backslash \mathcal{H}_0^k(\mathbb{R})^{\pm 1} / \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}, 0)$  of  $(\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}, 0), \pm)$ -double coset classes;
- while  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -structures on  $\mathbf{L}$  up to a  $\mathcal{C}^k$ -diffeomorphism fixing 0 and  $\bar{0}$  are in one-to-one correspondence with the set  $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}, 0) \backslash \mathcal{H}_0^k(\mathbb{R}) / \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}, 0)$  of  $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}, 0)$ -double coset classes.

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<b>G. Kuduk</b> <i>Integral problem for system of partial differential equations of third order</i>	<b>65</b>
<b>A. Kuramoto</b> <i>The density of Borromean primes</i>	<b>66</b>
<b>I. Kurbatova, N. Konovenko, M. Pistruil</b> <i>Invariant transformation of generalized-recurrent-parabolic spaces that are in a quasi-geodesic mapping</i>	<b>68</b>
<b>J. Lang</b> <i>Notes on the Quality of Non-compactness for Non-compact Sobolev Embeddings</i>	<b>70</b>
<b>D. Lehmann</b> <i>Ordinary linear differential operators and connections. Application to curvilinear webs</i>	<b>70</b>
<b>Jian Liu, Dong Chen, and Guo-Wei Wei</b> <i>Persistent interaction topology in data analysis</i>	<b>73</b>
<b>L. Lotarets</b> <i>Reeb vector field as isometric embedding</i>	<b>73</b>
<b>S. Maksymenko, M. Lysynskiy</b> <i>Classification of smooth structures on line with two origins</i>	<b>75</b>
<b>D. Maingi</b> <i>Vector bundle construction via monads on multiprojective spaces</i>	<b>77</b>
<b>O. Makarchuk</b> <i>About one problem of the Gauss-Kuzmin type</i>	<b>78</b>
<b>S. Maksymenko</b> <i>Homotopy types of stabilizers of Morse-Bott functions on 3-manifolds</i>	<b>79</b>
<b>M. Jinzenji, K. Kuwata</b> <i>Elliptic Virtual Structure Constants and Generalizations of BCOV-Zinger Formula to Projective Fano Hypersurfaces</i>	<b>80</b>
<b>B. Mazhar, S. Maksymenko</b> <i>Deformation properties of smooth functions on Klein bottle</i>	<b>80</b>
<b>Ł. Michalak</b> <i>Algebraic periods of surface homeomorphisms</i>	<b>82</b>
<b>H. Monaim</b> <i>Wigner-Ville distribution associated with quadratic Clifford-Fourier transform</i>	<b>82</b>
<b>P. Mormul</b> <i>Non-simple strongly nilpotent distribution germs</i>	<b>82</b>
<b>V. Mykhaylyuk</b> <i>Extending of partial metrics</i>	<b>83</b>
<b>C. L. Nehaniv</b> <i>Axiomatic Development of Complexity Theory for Finite Groups</i>	<b>84</b>
<b>M. Nesterenko</b> <i>Construction and application of quasicrystals</i>	<b>85</b>
<b>M. Nijjima</b> <i>On Beloch's curve that appears when solving real cubic with origami</i>	<b>87</b>
<b>Z. Novosad, A. Zagorodnyuk</b> <i>Hypercyclicity of symmetric composition operator</i>	<b>89</b>
<b>M. Nxumalo</b> <i>On <math>(i, j)</math>-Baire Bilocales</i>	<b>89</b>
<b>T. Obikhod</b> <i>Application of the dynamical system theory for counting black hole entropy of microstates</i>	<b>90</b>