日 程

2025 年 8 月 19-21 日 山西太原・并州饭店

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中国运筹学会第一届青年学术大会日程安排

	时间	活动内容	主持人	地点	
8-19		报到(太原市并州饭店一层大厅)			
8-19	18:00-21:00	晚餐		见餐券标注	
	08:30-09:00	开幕式	徐岩		
	09:00-09:50	与时俱进,水滴石穿 马志明 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院	戴彧虹		
	09:50-10:40	AI: 无限维问题 vs 有限维技术 ——浅析大模型架构的设计原理 徐宗本 西安交通大学、琶洲实验室(黄埔)	孙德锋	并州 AB 厅	
	10:40-11:00	茶歇			
	11:00-11:50	人工智能的数学基础 袁亚湘 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院	郭田德		
	12:00-13:30	午餐		见餐券标注	
8-20	13:30-14:10	人工智能算力与算法驱动的优化决策 陈彩华 南京大学	韩德仁		
	14:10-14:50	人工智能与运筹学的交叉融合: 机遇与挑战 张世华 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院	文再文		
	14:50-15:30	大模型时代的基础软件及其中的数学问题 周兆琦 华为公司	张国川	并州 AB 厅	
	15:30-15:50	茶歇			
	15:50-16:30	极值集合论及其应用 刘鸿 韩国基础科学研究院	闫桂英		
	16:30-17:10	Confucian Game Theory 俞宁 南京审计大学	陈旭瑾		
	17:30-20:00	晚餐		见餐券标注	
	19:30-21:30	管理运筹交叉论坛		迎宾厅	
	08:00-10:00	主题研讨会、青托人才汇报会			
	10:00-10:20	张贴报告、茶歇		详见分会场安排	
	10:20-12:20	主题研讨会、期刊对话			
	12:00-13:30	午餐		见餐券标注	
8-21	13:30-15:30	主题研讨会、 博士生论坛			
	15:30-15:50	张贴报告、茶歇		详见分会场安排	
	15:50-17:50	主题研讨会、博士生论坛、分组报告			
	17:55-18:20	闭幕式		并州 C 厅	
	18:20-20:00	晚餐		见餐券标注	

中国运筹学会第一届青年学术大会分会场安排

编号	专题研讨会/论坛名称	时间(8月21日)	地点
TM01	大规模非凸优化理论、算法及其应用	08:00-12:20	并州 B 厅
TM02	创新优化应用	08:00-10:00	会议室 201
TM03	智慧医疗健康管理中的运筹优化	08:00-10:00	会议室 102
TM04	智能计算	10:20-12:20	会议室 102
TM05	离散数学	08:00-12:20	并州 C 厅
TM06	图论及其应用	13:30-17:50	并州 C 厅
TM07	最优化之青姝力	13:30-15:30	会议室 101
TM08	数智化背景下供应链决策优化与创新	15:50-17:50	迎泽厅
TM09	系统可靠性与韧性	08:00-10:00	多功能 A 厅
TM10	量化金融与风险管理	13:30-17:50	多功能 A 厅
TM11	人工智能中的优化	08:00-10:00	多功能 C 厅
TM12	张量计算的理论及应用	10:20-12:20, 13:30-17:50	多功能 C 厅
TM13	前沿运筹与最优化方法及应用	13:30-15:30	多功能 B 厅
TM14	随机模型的设计与优化	10:20-12:20	多功能 B 厅
TM15	随机优化	13:30-17:50	迎宾厅
TM16	原始对偶分裂算法新进展	10:20-12:20	会议室 201
TM17	智能优化与生物信息	08:00-12:20	迎泽厅
TM18	最优控制与优化	15:50-17:50	多功能 B 厅
TM19	博弈论	13:30-15:30	迎泽厅
TM20	深度学习的相关优化模型算法及其应用	08:00-12:20	并州 A 厅
TM21	零阶优化理论、算法与应用	08:00-12:20	会议室 101
TM22	凸分析与优化前沿	08:00-10:00	会议室 202
TM23	重大产品生产管控的优化模型与方法	10:20-12:20	会议室 202
TM24	排序调度与优化算法:面向复杂系统的理论突破与产业革新	08:00-10:00	多功能 B 厅
TM25	系统运维决策与管理	10:20-12:20	多功能 A 厅
TM26	大模型和运筹优化协同创新研究与应用	10:20-12:20	迎宾厅

TF01	管理运筹交叉论坛:融合创新——运筹学 与管理的交叉前沿与实践	8月20日19:30-21:30	迎宾厅
TF02	青托人才汇报会	08:00-10:00	迎宾厅
TF03	科协青托博士生项目专题论坛	13:30-17:20	并州 B 厅
SF01	博士生论坛 1	13:30-15:30	会议室 201
SF02	博士生论坛 2	13:30-15:30	会议室 202
SF03	博士生论坛 3	13:30-15:30	并州 A 厅
SF04	博士生论坛 4	13:30-15:30	会议室 102
SF05	博士生论坛 5	15:50-17:50	并州 A 厅
CP01	分组报告 1	15:50-17:50	会议室 101
CP02	分组报告 2	15:50-17:50	会议室 102
CP03	分组报告 3	15:50-17:50	会议室 201
CP04	分组报告 4	15:50-17:50	会议室 202

会议室	Session A 8月21日 08:00-10:00	Session B 8月21日 10:20-12:20	Session C 8月21日 13:30-15:30	Session D 8月21日15:50-17:50
并州 B 厅	TM01-大规模非凸优化理论、算法及 其应用(文再文)	TM01-大规模非凸优化理论、算法及 其应用(文再文)	TF03-科协青托博士生项目 专题论坛	
并州 C 厅	TM05-离散数学(王光辉)	TM05-离散数学(王光辉)	TM06-图论及其应用(史永堂)	TM06-图论及其应用(史永堂)
多功能 A 厅	TM09-系统可靠性与韧性(刘宇)	TM25-系统运维决策与管理 (张晓红)	TM10-量化金融与风险管理 (朱书尚)	TM10-量化金融与风险管理 (朱书尚)
多功能 B 厅	TM24-排序调度与优化算法: 面向复杂系统的理论突破与产业革新(马冉)	TM14-随机模型的设计与优化 (姚大成)	TM13-前沿运筹与最优化方法及应用 (丁超)	TM18-最优控制与优化(余长君)
多功能C厅	TM11-人工智能中的优化 (陈彩华)	TM12-张量计算的理论及应用 (胡胜龙)	TM12-张量计算的理论及应用 (胡胜龙)	TM12-张量计算的理论及应用 (胡胜龙)
迎宾厅	TF02-青托人才汇报会	TM26-大模型和运筹优化协同创新 研究与应用(戚永志、祁炜)	TM15-随机优化(张超、孙海琳)	TM15-随机优化(张超、孙海琳)
迎泽厅	TM17-智能优化与生物信息 (刘丙强)	TM17-智能优化与生物信息 (刘丙强)	TM19-博弈论 (曹志刚、贾文生)	TM08-数智化背景下供应链决策优化 与创新(李建斌)
会议室 101	TM21-零阶优化理论、算法与应用 (张在坤)	TM21-零阶优化理论、算法与应用 (张在坤)	TM07-最优化之青姝力(边伟)	CP01-分组报告 1
会议室 102	TM03-智慧医疗健康管理中的 运筹优化(杜刚)	TM04-智能计算(柯华、杨立兴)	SF04-博士生论坛 4	CP02-分组报告 2
会议室 201	TM02-创新优化应用论坛 (鲁坚、涂凯)	TM16-原始对偶分裂算法新进展 (杨俊峰、常小凯)	SF01-博士生论坛 1	CP03-分组报告 3
会议室 202	TM22-凸分析与优化前沿(李军)	TM23-重大产品生产管控的优化模型 与方法(王军强)	SF02-博士生论坛 2	CP04-分组报告 4
并州 A 厅	TM20-深度学习的相关优化模型算法 及其应用(韩丛英)	TM20-深度学习的相关优化模型算法 及其应用(韩丛英)	SF03-博士生论坛 3	SF05-博士生论坛 5

大会报告题目、摘要及报告人简介

与时俱进,水滴石穿

马志明 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

报告摘要: 我将简要介绍近年来我们推进应用数学落地的一些体会和研究成果。

报告人简介:马志明,中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院研究员,中国科学院院士、中国科学技术大学数学科学院首任院长、南开大学统计与数据科学院首任院长。在概率论与随机分析领域做出重要贡献,近年来关注概率论与生命、信息等其它领域的交叉。曾在 1994 年国际数学家大会上作邀请报告。1995 年当选为中国科学院院士,1998 年当选为第三世界科学院院士,2007 年当选为国际数理统计学会(IMS)Fellow。曾担任 2002 年北京国际数学家大会组委会主席、国际数学联盟执委会委员和副主席;曾任中国数学会第八届理事长、第十届理事长、中国数学会概率统计分会理事长,自 2017 年起任国家教材委员会专家委员。曾获 Max-Planck 研究奖、中国科学院自然科学一等奖、国家自然科学二等奖、陈省身数学奖、华罗庚数学奖等奖项。

AI: 无限维问题 vs 有限维技术——浅析大模型架构的设计原理 徐宗本 西安交通大学、琶洲实验室(黄埔)

报告摘要: AI问题的困难部分本质上都是无限维的,如机器学习、模拟学习方法论(SLeM)、世界模型构建等,但基于数字技术(特别是冯.诺依曼计算机)实现的 AI 技术都本质上是有限维的。这一差异导致 AI 研究有诸多困境,如缺少严密的数学基础、深度架构(大模型架构)设计原理不清、对 AI 系统的性能评估靠测试而缺少理论判据等。本报告通过将智能问题描述作无限维函数空间上的优化问题,并将智能问题的任意极小化序列截断定义为 AI 深度架构,阐明 "AI 深度架构设计是函数空间上的算子簇公共不动点问题,而不是逼近论问题",由此揭示并形成大模型架构设计的一个新原理与新方法。基于新原理与新方法,我们提出不同于 GPT 架构的一个新大模型架构一一深度核网络。我们也提出"回到无限维系统来评价有限维技术/AI 大模型"的极限论方法。这一方法基于大模型极限架构的存在性与性能来评估大模型,所建立起的理论提供了对大模型智能涌现和尺度律(Scaling Laws)的理论解释与直接判据。

报告人简介:徐宗本,中国科学院院士,数学家、西安交通大学教授。主要从事应用数学、数据科学、人工智能的基础理论研究。曾提出稀疏信息处理的 L (1/2) 正则化理论,为稀疏微波成像提供了重要基础;发现并证明机器学习的"徐-罗奇"定理,解决了神经网络与模拟演化计算中的一些困难问题,为非欧氏框架下机器学习与非线性分析提供了普遍的数量推演准则;提出基于视觉认知的数据建模新原理与新方法,形成了聚类分析、判别分析、隐变量分析等系列数据挖掘核心算法,并广泛应用于科学与工程领域。曾获国家自然科学二等奖(2次)、国家科技进步二等奖、陕西省最高科技奖;国际 IAITQM 理查德.普莱斯(Richard Price)数据科学奖;中国陈嘉庚科学奖、华罗庚数学奖、吴文俊人工智能最高科技成就奖、苏步青应用数学奖;曾在 2010 年世界数学家大会上作 45 分钟特邀报告。

曾任西安交通大学副校长,现任鹏城国家实验室广州基地/琶州实验室(黄埔)主任、陕西国家应用数学中心主任、西安交通大学数学与数学技术研究院院长、大数据算法与分析技术国家工程实验室主任等。是国家大数据专家咨询委员会委员、国家新一代人工智能战略咨询委员会委员。

人工智能的数学基础

袁亚湘 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

报告摘要:本报告简要介绍中国科学院学部、国家自然基金委联合咨询项目"人工智能的数学基础"的主要调研成果。报告从人工智能的不同定义出发,给出对人工智能本质的描述,并讨论人工智能的模型基础、理论基础以及算法基础,同时简要讨论人工智能对数学带来的机遇与挑战。报告人简介:袁亚湘,中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院研究员,中国科学院院士、发展中国家科学院院士、巴西科学院通讯院士、美国数学会首届会士、美国工业与应用数学学会会士、伦敦数学会荣誉会员。曾任中国数学会理事长、中国运筹学会理事长、国际工业与应用数学联合会主席、国际运筹学联合会副主席。现任中国科协副主席。主要研究方向为非线性最优化计算方法,在信赖域法、拟牛顿法、非线性共轭梯度法、子空间方法等方面做出了重要贡献。曾获国家自然科学二等奖、发展中国家科学院数学奖、何梁何利科技进步奖、美国工业与应用数学学会杰出贡献奖等。还曾获"中国十大杰出青年"等荣誉称号。

人工智能算力与算法驱动的优化决策 陈彩华 南京大学

报告摘要:随着人工智能技术的快速发展,算力提升与算法革新为优化理论与应用带来了新的机遇与挑战。本研究主要讨论与此相关的两个主题: 1)基于 GPU 加速的大规模优化算法。针对传统优化算法在大规模问题中的计算瓶颈,研究面向 GPU 并行计算架构的高效优化方法,通过算法重构与计算加速技术,提升求解线性规划与半定规划问题的效率。2)动态环境下的在线优化与决策。结合机器学习与运筹优化方法,研究非稳态场景下的在线决策问题。以蚂蚁在线广告投实际场景为例,利用在线学习、优化理论和鲁棒优化等,设计具有理论保证的高效在线决策方法。

报告人简介: 陈彩华,国家优秀青年基金获得者、国家自然科学基金重大项目课题负责人,现任南京大学教授、工程管理学院副院长、民建江苏省委大数据与人工智能委员会主任。曾获中国运筹学会青年科技奖、南京大学青年五四奖章(个人、集体)、江苏省科学技术奖等奖励。

人工智能与运筹学的交叉融合: 机遇与挑战 张世华 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院

报告摘要:运筹学为人工智能与深度学习的理论解析与算法设计提供了丰富的工具;人工智能通过数据驱动的建模方式,促进了复杂优化问题的求解能力。本报告将通过若干研究实例展示人工智能与运筹学的深度交叉与融合。首先,将介绍深度学习作为一个优化问题如何把人工智能与运筹优化自然联系在一起;其次,将介绍从进化博弈论的角度理解深度学习中的捷径学习现象;再次,将介绍人工智能驱动的算法求解的常见策略,并强调基于学习的 TSP 求解器往往倾向于过度贪婪策略。最后,我们将讨论人工智能正在如何重塑运筹决策问题,并改变运筹学的研究范式。报告人简介:张世华,中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院研究员。主要从事人工智能理论、算法以及运筹优化、生物信息学与计算生物学研究,特别是(1)人工智能基础理论与算法设计以及AI驱动数学结构解析、运筹优化算法设计(JMLR, IEEE TPAMI, National Science Review等);(2)单细胞与空间组学的智能表征、集成与建模,以及在复杂疾病、发育和进化等领域的应用(Nature Genetics, Nature Computational Science, Nature Communications, Cell Genomics, Cell Systems

等);(3)三维基因组的计算解析、表征与应用(Cell, Advanced Science, Genome Research)。曾 获中国青年科技奖、中创软件人才奖、教育部自然科学奖二等奖(第三)、中国生物信息学十大进展(两次)、中科院卢嘉锡青年人才奖、全国百篇优秀博士论文奖等。现担任 PLOS Computational Biology 的 Section Editor 和 Genomics, Proteomics & Bioinformatics 编委。

大模型时代的基础软件及其中的数学问题

周兆琦 华为公司

报告摘要:随着大模型时代的到来,基础软件研发范式发生了变革。本报告首先概述现代基础软件架构,随后深入探讨 AI 与数据库的深度融合趋势:一方面阐释 AI for DB(利用机器学习等提升查询优化、索引推荐、自治管理等数据库自身能力),另一方面剖析 DB for AI(特别是向量数据库如何通过高效的向量索引与相似性搜索算法支撑 AI应用),强调数学算法在向量检索(如 ANN算法)和优化器中的核心作用;接着展示智能数据库问答与基于 AI 的智能运维(AIOps)(覆盖监控、诊断、预测等)如何变革用户体验和管理效率;最后聚焦两项关键前沿挑战:向量数据库在存储效率、索引更新、高精度低延迟检索方面面临的瓶颈,以及多核并行环境下优化资源调度、并发控制和减少 CPU 间通信开销的核心难题,解决大模型时代软硬协同关键挑战。

报告人简介:周兆琦,博士毕业于中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院,后加入华为。作为数据库技术专家、智能与安全团队主管、openGauss 开源社区 TC 成员、上海交通大学专业学位研究生行业导师,构筑 GaussDB 核心竞争力以及生态影响力。主导高斯数据库多项跨模块大颗粒特性设计与核心代码研发,包括分布式全局二级索引、在线 DDL、多租等,获得华为公司金牌个人、金牌团队等重量级奖项。作为 openGauss 布道师,在 VLDB、CSIAM 等顶级会议发布数据库挑战难题及数学在数据库中的应用,联合上海交大开设《并行与分布式数据库系统》课程,获得优秀讲师,担任高斯松鼠会走进高校及 GaussDB 导教班主讲人,获得金牌布道师。作为项目/课题骨干,参与国家重点研发项目 1 项,发表专利 15+篇。

极值集合论及其应用

刘鸿 韩国基础科学研究院

报告摘要:极值集合论一直是组合数学的核心领域,与几何、理论计算机科学等其他学科有着深刻联系。本次报告中,我将综述若干经典成果及其在其他领域的应用,并重点介绍有关限制集系内元素对交集模式的若干最新研究进展。

报告人简介: 刘鸿,现任韩国基础科学研究院(IBS)首席科学家,并担任极值及概率组合研究中心(ECOPRO)主任。2015 年获得美国伊利诺伊大学厄巴纳-香槟分校(UIUC)博士学位,2019年获聘英国华威大学终身教职。2019年入选英国研究与创新署(UKRI)"未来领袖学者计划"(Future Leaders Fellowships),2025年荣获国际基础科学大会"前沿科学奖"(Frontiers of Science Awards)。现任 SIAM 离散数学杂志(SIDMA)编委。研究涵盖极值组合、概率组合、图论、离散几何和组合数论等多个领域。其成果发表在 Journal of the American Mathematical Society、Forum of Mathematics Pi、Journal of the European Mathematical Society、American Journal of Mathematics、Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society、Journal of Combinatorial Theory Series B、Combinatorica 等项尖期刊,累计发表论文 70 余篇。

Confucian Game Theory

俞宁 南京审计大学

报告摘要: To rectify the prejudice that "Confucianism lacks a systematic framework and is inferior to Western learning," we trace back to its origins and summarize its logic as "from Ren (仁, empathy-based benevolence) to De (德, virtue) to Yi (義, improving social welfare)." A game-theoretic model elucidates the rigorous logic underlying "the Way of Ren and Yi." In this model, De is defined as prosocial behavior that increases others' self-regarding utility—that is, altruistic actions; Ren corresponds to benevolent social preferences and serves as the motivation for De; Yi corresponds to social welfare and represents the goal of De. Using monotone comparative statics techniques, we prove that, under simple assumptions, Ren enhances De in individual decision-making and Nash equilibria. Given the conclusion that "Ren begets De" and the assumption that "De begets Yi," it follows that "Ren begets Yi:" the more benevolent the social preferences, the higher the social welfare. This analytical framework unifies many known results about prosocial behaviors, filling gaps in the literature of social preferences. Focusing on simple 2x2 games, we derive explicit solutions, with the two classic cooperation coordination games—the "Prisoner's Dilemma" and the "Stag Hunt"—as special cases. This modern view of Confucianism is supported by reliable records on Confucius and his most influential interpreter in Mencius.

报告人简介: 俞宁,南京审计大学社会与经济研究院教授,国家杰出青年科学基金获得者、教育部青年长江学者、江苏特聘教授。上海交通大学管理学博士、斯坦福大学经济学博士,曾任埃默里大学助理教授。研究领域包括博弈论、市场设计、微观行为。任关键作者的论文见诸 American Economic Review、Review of Economic Studies 等期刊。

管理运筹交叉论坛:

融合创新——运筹学与管理的交叉前沿与实践

论坛主题:探索运筹学与管理交叉研究的新趋势、新方向与新机遇

在数字化、智能化加速演进的时代背景下,运筹学与管理科学的交叉融合正展现出前所未有的强大生命力和广阔应用前景。运筹学严谨的建模、优化与决策分析方法,与管理实践中面临的复杂系统、资源调配、流程优化、风险管控等核心问题紧密结合,为解决实际管理挑战提供了强大的理论武器和实践指南。这种交叉不仅是理论创新的沃土,更是驱动管理实践升级、创造实际价值的核心引擎。

本分论坛旨在搭建一个高水平的交流平台,深度聚焦运筹学与管理交叉领域的最新研究动态、前沿方向以及实践转化路径。论坛精心设计两个核心环节,邀请国内顶尖学者分享洞见与经验:

1. 主旨报告:

主 持: 崔春生教授 河南财经政法大学

主讲嘉宾: 肖勇波教授 清华大学

内 容: 肖勇波教授将带来题为《如何寻找有趣的研究话题?》的深度报告。研究选题直接 决定了论文所能抵达的高度。基金委要求管理科学与工程领域的学者开展"顶天立地"式研究, 解决对企业真正重要的问题。那么什么样的研究选题才是既重要又有趣的?如何从实践出发凝练 有意义的科学问题?如何通过建立合适的模型来回答这些科学问题?本报告将结合作者过往的研 究经历,跟各位老师和同学进行深入的分享。

2. 圆桌论坛: 凝练交叉选题与科研实践精要

主 持: 张继红教授 北京外国语大学

特邀嘉宾: (按姓氏拼音排序): 黄 敏教授 东北大学

李勇建教授 南开大学

唐葆君教授 北京理工大学

吴建军教授 北京交通大学

肖勇波教授 清华大学

内 容:本环节将围绕"如何成功开展运筹学与管理交叉研究"这一核心议题展开深度对话。 五位在交叉领域卓有建树的顶尖学者将结合国家级项目评审要求和个人丰富科研经验,聚焦以下 青年学者普遍关心的关键问题:

- 科研选题凝练:如何识别具有重要理论价值和实践意义的交叉研究问题?如何平衡学术前沿与管理现实需求?
- 项目撰写技巧:如何清晰阐述交叉研究的创新点、科学价值和应用潜力?如何构建严谨的研究方案与技术路线?
- ▶ 申报过程注意事项:申报书撰写中应避免哪些常见误区?如何有效展示团队在交叉领域的优势?
- ▶ 评审流程与要点:交叉项目评审的关注点有哪些?如何提升项目的竞争力?

圆桌论坛旨在揭示交叉研究的成功密码,提供宝贵的实战经验和策略建议,助力青年学者提升科研选题与项目申报能力。

中国运筹学会学科交叉工作委员会热忱欢迎所有对运筹学与管理交叉研究感兴趣的青年学者、研究人员和业界同仁踊跃参加本次分论坛!与顶尖学者面对面交流,洞悉前沿趋势,掌握科研精髓,共同推动运筹学与管理交叉领域的繁荣发展!

主题研讨会题目、摘要及报告人简介 TM01 大规模非凸优化理论、算法及其应用

组织者: 文再文(北京大学)

8月21日08:00-12:20 并州B厅			
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
户将	08:00-08:30	An Inexact Riemannian Proximal DC Algorithm for Sparse Optimization on Manifolds 姜波(南京师范大学)	
	08:30-09:00	RADA: A Flexible Algorithmic Framework for Nonconvex-Linear Minimax Problems on Riemannian M Manifolds 徐勐(中国科学院)	
	09:00-09:30	Descent-Net: Learning Descent Directions for Constrained Optimization 陈士祥(中国科学技术大学)	
	09:30-10:00	Riemannian EXTRA: Communication-efficient decentralized optimization over compact submanifolds with data heterogeneity 户将(清华大学)	
		茶歇	
	10:20-10:50	A Memory Efficient Randomized Subspace Optimization Method for Training Large Language Models 袁坤(北京大学)	
张娇娇	10:50-11:20	Error Bound Analysis for the Regularized Loss of Deep Linear Neural Networks 江如俊(复旦大学)	
	11:20-11:50	Cyclic Stochastic Gradient Method 孙聪(北京邮电大学)	
	11:50-12:20	生成对抗网络的全局几何图景和高效算法 孙若愚(香港中文大学(深圳))	

主题论坛简介: 非凸优化在机器学习、深度学习、信号处理、运筹优化等诸多领域具有广泛的应用。相较于凸优化,非凸优化问题具有更大的挑战性,其难点包括最优性条件刻画复杂、局部极值众多,以及算法设计与收敛性分析困难。近年来,流形优化、非光滑优化、随机优化等理论和方法的快速发展推动了非凸优化在深度神经网络训练、联邦学习、信号处理等关键任务中的应用。特别是在大规模机器学习模型优化、低秩矩阵优化、智能通信网络优化等方向,非凸优化算法的进步对于提升计算效率和优化质量起到了至关重要的作用。本论坛旨在探讨非凸优化的最新理论突破、高效算法设计及其实践应用,推动非凸优化在实际应用中的发展。

本分论坛将邀请在非凸优化研究领域具有代表性的青年学者,共同探讨非凸优化的数学基础、算法设计、理论分析及其在科学计算、信号处理、深度学习等领域的应用。讨论主题包括:流形优化(如低秩矩阵优化、稀疏优化)、随机优化(如 SGD、Adam 及其变体)、非光滑优化(如次

梯度法、近端梯度法)、机器学习中的非凸优化问题(如深度神经网络优化、联邦学习的优化方法)、非凸优化在通信网络优化、科学计算和金融工程中的应用等。本论坛将为非凸优化理论的深入研究与实践应用提供高质量的交流平台,推动该领域的前沿研究发展,并促进优化理论与机器学习、数据科学、计算数学、信号处理等学科的交叉融合。

1. 题目: An Inexact Riemannian Proximal DC Algorithm for Sparse Optimization on Manifolds

报告摘要: In this talk, we consider a class of nonsmooth Riemannian optimization problems where the objective is the sum of a smooth function and a nonsmooth difference-of-convex (DC) function. Such problems naturally arise in sparse optimization on manifolds, including \$\ell_0\$-regularized and \$\ell_0\$-constrained models. We propose an inexact Riemannian proximal DC algorithm with provable convergence to an \$\epsilon\$-Riemannian critical point in \$\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-2})\$ iterations. To solve the involved subproblems efficiently, we work with regularized dual problems using first-order methods under controlled inexactness. Numerical experiments on sparse PCA illustrate the practical performance of our method.

报告人简介:姜波,南京师范大学数学科学学院教授,博士生导师。2008 年本科毕业于中国石油大学(华东),2013 年博士毕业于中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院,2014 年 8 月入职南京师范大学。主要研究方向为流形约束优化算法与理论,在 Math. Program., SIAM J. Optim, SIAM J. Sci. Comput., IEEE 汇刊等期刊和 NeurIPS 上发表多篇学术论文。曾入选第三届中国科协青年人才托举工程项目,获得 2022 年中国运筹学会青年科技奖,并于 2024 年入选江苏省"333 工程"第三层次培养对象。现任中国运筹学会算法软件与应用分会理事、数学规划分会青年理事以及江苏省运筹学会理事。

2. 题目: RADA: A Flexible Algorithmic Framework for Nonconvex-Linear Minimax Problems on Riemannian Manifolds

报告摘要: In this talk, we focus on the nonconvex-linear minimax problem on Riemannian manifolds, which can be equivalently reformulated as the Riemannian nonsmooth composite problem and finds wide applications in machine learning and signal processing. For solving this class of problems, we propose a flexible Riemannian alternating descent ascent algorithmic framework and prove that the proposed framework achieves the best-known iteration complexity. Various customized simple yet efficient algorithms can be incorporated within the proposed algorithmic framework and applied to different problem scenarios. We also reveal intriguing similarities and differences between the algorithms developed within our proposed framework and existing algorithms, which provide important insights into why the former outperform the latter. Lastly, we report numerical results on sparse PCA, fair PCA, and sparse spectral clustering to demonstrate the superior performance of the proposed algorithms.

报告人简介:徐勐,2022 年本科毕业于吉林大学数学学院,现为中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院计算数学所博士研究生,主要研究兴趣是流形上的非光滑优化和极小极大优化。

3. 题目: Descent-Net: Learning Descent Directions for Constrained Optimization

报告摘要: Deep learning approaches, known for their ability to model complex relationships and fast execution, are increasingly being applied to solve large optimization problems. However, existing methods often face challenges in simultaneously ensuring feasibility and achieving an optimal objective value. To address this issue, we propose Descent-Net, a neural network designed to learn an effective descent direction from a feasible solution. By updating the solution along this learned direction, Descent-Net improves the

objective value while preserving feasibility. Our method demonstrates strong performance on both synthetic optimization tasks and the real-world AC optimal power flow problem.

报告人简介: 陈士祥,数学科学学院特任研究员。主要从事分布式优化算法、流形上的优化、非凸优化等方向的研究,相关成果发表在 SIAM Review、SIAM J. Opt.、TPAMI, TAC, TSP 等期刊,以及 ICML、NeurIPS 会议。入选中国工业与应用数学学会 2024 年青年人才托举工程项目。曾获得2024 年 INFORMS Computing Society Prize,2024 年 SIAM Review SIGEST 奖。

4. 题目: Riemannian EXTRA: Communication-efficient decentralized optimization over compact submanifolds with data heterogeneity

报告摘要: We consider decentralized optimization over a compact Riemannian submanifold in a network of n agents, where each agent holds a smooth, nonconvex local objective defined by its private data. The goal is to collaboratively minimize the sum of these local objective functions. In the presence of data heterogeneity across nodes, existing algorithms typically require communicating both local gradients and iterates to ensure exact convergence with constant step sizes. In this work, we propose REXTRA, a Riemannian extension of the EXTRA algorithm [Shi et al., SIOPT, 2015], to address this limitation. On the theoretical side, we leverage proximal smoothness to overcome the challenges of manifold nonconvexity and establish a global sublinear convergence rate of O(1/k), matching the best-known results. To our knowledge, REXTRA is the first algorithm to achieve a global sublinear convergence rate under a constant step size while requiring only a single round of local iterate communication per iteration. Numerical experiments show that REXTRA achieves superior performance compared to state-of-the-art methods, while supporting larger step sizes and reducing total communication by over 50%.

报告人简介:户将,清华大学数学科学中心助理教授。他的主要研究兴趣包括流形优化、非光滑优化和机器学习。目前在 SIAM 系列、IEEE 系列、JMLR 和 NeurIPS 等期刊和会议发表 20 余篇论文,参与编写教材《最优化:建模、算法与理论》和《最优化计算方法》。他获得 IEEE 信号处理旗舰会议 ICASSP 2024 最佳论文奖。

5. 题目: A Memory Efficient Randomized Subspace Optimization Method for Training Large Language Models

报告摘要: The memory challenges associated with training Large Language Models (LLMs) have become a critical concern, particularly when using the Adam optimizer. To address this issue, numerous memory-efficient techniques have been proposed, with GaLore standing out as a notable example designed to reduce the memory footprint of optimizer states. However, these approaches do not alleviate the memory burden imposed by activations, rendering them unsuitable for scenarios involving long context sequences or large mini-batches. Moreover, their convergence properties are still not well-understood in the literature. In this work, we introduce a Randomized Subspace Optimization framework for pre-training and fine-tuning LLMs. Our approach decomposes the high-dimensional training problem into a series of lower-dimensional subproblems. At each iteration, a random subspace is selected, and the parameters within that subspace are optimized. This structured reduction in dimensionality allows our method to simultaneously reduce memory usage for both activations and optimizer states. We establish comprehensive convergence guarantees and derive rates for various scenarios, accommodating different optimization strategies to solve the subproblems. Extensive experiments validate the superior memory and communication efficiency of our method, achieving performance comparable to GaLore and Adam.

报告人简介: 袁坤,现任北京大学前沿交叉研究院助理教授,研究员,博士生导师,北京大学博雅青年学者。他于 2019 年在美国加州大学洛杉矶分校获得博士学位,并在 2019 年至 2022 年在阿

里巴巴达摩院美国西雅图研究中心任高级算法专家。袁坤主要研究分布式优化及其在大模型中的应用。他在 2018 年获得 IEEE 信号处理协会青年作者最佳论文奖。相关成果被集成于阿里巴巴"敏 迭"优化求解器和英伟达 DeepStream 官方软件库。

6. 题目: Error Bound Analysis for the Regularized Loss of Deep Linear Neural Networks

报告摘要: The optimization foundations of deep linear networks have received significant attention lately. However, due to the non-convexity and hierarchical structure, analyzing the regularized loss of deep linear networks remains a challenging task. In this work, we study the local geometric landscape of the regularized squared loss of deep linear networks, providing a deeper understanding of its optimization properties. Specifically, we characterize the critical point set and establish an error-bound property for all critical points under mild conditions. Notably, we identify the sufficient and necessary conditions under which the error bound holds. To support our theoretical findings, we conduct numerical experiments demonstrating that gradient descent exhibits linear convergence when optimizing the regularized loss of deep linear networks. 报告人简介: 江如俊,复旦大学大数据学院副教授,博士生导师。2016 年 7 月于香港中文大学获得博士学位。研究方向主要包括优化算法和理论分析及其在运筹学、机器学习和金融工程领域的应用。其研究成果发表在 Math. Program., SIAM J. Optim.、Math. Oper. Res.、INFORMS J. Comput. 等运筹优化国际项级期刊和 ICML、NeurIPS、ICLR 等人工智能项会上。获国家级青年人才计划、上海市扬帆计划支持,主持国家自然科学基金青年项目和面上项目。获国际机器学习大会 ICML 2022 杰出论文奖。担任 ICML 和 NeurIPS 领域主席。

7. 题目: Cyclic Stochastic Gradient Method

报告摘要: The cyclic stepsize update strategy is proposed for stochastic gradient method. The stepsize is updated cyclicly, where the first two stepsizes use the approxiamted Cauchy steps and the rest apply the fixed stepsize. The step-ahead BB stepsize is used for the Cauchy step approximation. The method combines with both monotone and nonmonotone linesearches. The convergence properties are analyzed under different types of problems, where the theoretical results are proved without the interpolation condition assumption. The numerical tests show good performances of the proposed methods compared to other first order stochastic methods.

报告人简介: 孙聪,北京邮电大学数学科学学院教授、博士生导师。2008 年本科毕业于北京邮电大学理学院,2013 年博士毕业于中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院。她的主要研究领域是非线性优化方法,特别是优化在信号处理中的应用。她曾获第三届中国科协青年托举人才工程的资助,入选北京邮电大学 1551 人才计划。孙聪博士发表论文三十余篇,其中包括 IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing 等信号处理领域顶级期刊和会议等,工作曾获北京运筹学会青年论文奖。她目前是中国运筹学会理事、副秘书长,中国运筹学会数学与智能分会理事,北京市运筹学会理事。

8. 题目: 生成对抗网络的全局几何图景和高效算法/孙若愚

报告摘要:生成对抗网络(GAN)在图像生成等任务中表现卓越。但其训练面临模式崩溃等挑战,一个主要原因是其为非凸-非凹的极小极大优化问题。在第一部分,我们引入弱严格局部最优点的概念,作为局部最优点的推广,并进一步定义了弱严格局部纳什均衡点。我们证明,可分离 GAN(包括经典的 JS-GAN)存在大量次优的弱严格局部纳什均衡点(对应模式崩溃),而"相对配对GAN"(简称 RpGAN)没有次优的弱严格局部纳什均衡点;或换句话说,任何弱严格局部纳什均衡点都是全局纳什均衡点。这个全局几何图景上的优势,使得 RpGAN 在高分辨率、不平衡数据等场景优势显著。最近一项 NeurIPS'2024 的工作受我们的工作启发,训练了 RpGAN 的一个版本,其

在 ImageNet64 等生成任务上可超过 diffusion model,验证了 RpGAN 的优势。第二部分,我们提出 DigGAN,在 GAN 的损失函数中加入一项缩小真实样本与生成样本的范数差距的正则化项,实验 显示这个正则项可避开次优的局部均衡点。实验表明,DigGAN 能显著提升小数据场景下的 GAN 训练效果。

报告人简介: 孙若愚现为香港中文大学(深圳)数据科学学院长聘副教授、博士生导师,深圳市大数据研究院高级研究科学家、人工智能大模型中心主任,并担任中国应用数学学会数学与产业专委会秘书长、广东省人工智能数理基础重点实验室副主任。曾任伊利诺伊大学香槟分校(UIUC)助理教授、博士生导师,曾任脸书人工智能研究所访问科学家,曾任斯坦福大学博士后研究员。他在美国明尼苏达大学电子与计算机工程系获得博士学位,在北京大学数学科学学院获得本科学位。他的主要研究领域为人工智能和数学优化,具体研究方向包括大模型的理论和算法、非凸优化、学习优化、网络优化和运维等。他曾获得 INFORMS(国际运筹与管理协会) Nicolson 学生论文竞赛第二名,INFORMS 优化协会学生论文竞争荣誉奖。目前担任 NeurIPS, ICML, ICLR 等人工智能会议的 area chair,Transaction on Machine Learning Research 的 action editor。

TM02 创新优化应用论坛

组织者: 鲁坚(深圳大学)、涂凯(深圳大学)

		8月21日08:00-10:00 会议室201
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	08:00-08:20	Palette-based model-data driven fabric image recolorization 韩雨(深圳大学)
鲁坚	08:20-08:40	Variance-reduced primal-dual algorithm for stochastic composite optimization with deterministic constraints 李志保(中南大学)
韩雨	08:50-09:10	On the complexity of proximal gradient and proximal Newton-CG methods for L1-regularized optimization 朱红(江苏大学)
	09:10-09:30	Iteration complexity of Riemannian ADMM 邓康康(国防科技大学)
	09:40-10:00	An MILP-Based solution scheme for factored and robust factored markov decision processes 刘慧康 (上海交通大学)

主题论坛简介: 优化技术的创新在推动科学技术进步、解决实际问题和推动社会经济发展中扮演着关键角色。本论坛将以"创新驱动,优化实践"为主题,聚焦优化技术在人工智能、金融投资、运营管理以及图像与信号处理等领域的前沿研究与创新实践。本论坛拟通过 5 个相关专题报告搭建一个高水平的学术交流平台,汇聚国内外在优化理论、方法与应用领域的青年研究者,共同探讨优化技术在各领域的创新应用与最新进展。

1. 题目: Palette-based model-data driven fabric image recolorization

报告摘要: In the art of fabric design, the technic of image recolorization is usually used to generate synthetic fabric images that can serve as new fabric design proposals. However, classical non-learning-based image recolorization methods for fabric color design are formulated by variational models that are the integration of image decomposition models and image segmentation models. Although classical image recolorization methods can generate relatively good color design proposals, they have much higher computation burden since classical variational models typically rely on inefficient iterative algorithms for solving minimization problems associated with these models. This work addresses the inefficiency problem by introducing a novel image recolorization architecture that is based on two neural networks: (1) a pretrained neural network for intrinsic image decomposition, and (2) a pretrained plug-and-play denoiser for image segmentation. Numerical results demonstrate that, compared to classical variational-based image recolorization methods, our proposed method shows higher efficiency in the running time, while texture details in fabric images to be recolored are better preserved.

报告人简介:韩雨,理学博士、副教授,2013 年毕业于西安电子科技大学应用数学专业,博士学位论文获评陕西省优秀博士论文,曾在香港理工大学做博士后、副研究员等工作,主要研究领域包括智能分析与处理、变分和 PDE 在图像处理中的应用,目前以第一作者或通讯作者身份在 IEEE

Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems、Neurocomputing、Pattern Recognition、IEEE Transactions on Multimedia 等杂志发表学术论文 20 余篇,主持省级以上自然科学基金项目 3 项。

2. 题目: Variance-reduced primal-dual algorithm for stochastic composite optimization with deterministic constraints

报告摘要: In this talk, we address a class of regularized stochastic optimization problems subject to deterministic constraints, where the regularization term is composed with a linear mapping. We propose a novel stochastic primal-dual algorithm that incorporates variance-reduction techniques. Leveraging the structure of the regularization term, the problem is reformulated as a saddle-point problem. The dual variable updates are performed using proximal operators, while the primal variable updates are carried out via a truncated recursive momentum method enhanced with variance reduction. We establish the convergence of the proposed algorithm under mild conditions and demonstrate its practical effectiveness through a series of numerical experiments.

报告人简介: 李志保,中南大学数学与统计学院副教授。研究兴趣包括变分不等式、非线性优化算法及其在传感器阵列信号处理中的应用,曾主持和参与国家自然科学基金青年项目、面上项目,湖南省自然科学基金青年项目、面上项目,部分研究成果发表在 Inverse Problems、Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics、Applied Mathematical Modelling、IEEE/ACM Transactions on Audio, Speech, and Language Processing、Digital Signal Processing、中国科学:数学等期刊。

3. 题目: On the complexity of proximal gradient and proximal Newton-CG methods for L1-regularized optimization

报告摘要: In this talk, we propose two second-order methods for solving the L1-regularized composite optimization problem, which are developed based on two distinct definitions of approximate second-order stationary points. We introduce a hybrid proximal gradient and negative curvature method, as well as a proximal Newton-CG method, to find a strong* approximate second-order stationary point and a weak approximate second-order stationary point for L1-regularized optimization problems, respectively. Comprehensive analyses are provided regarding the iteration complexity, computational complexity, and the local superlinear convergence rates of the first phases of these two methods under specific error bound conditions. Specifically, we demonstrate that the proximal Newton-CG method achieves the best-known iteration complexity for attaining the proposed weak approximate second-order stationary point, which is consistent with the results for finding an approximate second-order stationary point in unconstrained optimization.

报告人简介: 朱红,江苏大学数学与科学学院副教授。研究兴趣包括二阶算法,对偶四元数理论与应用,曾主持国家自然科学基金青年项目、面上项目,江苏省自然科学基金青年项目,部分研究成果发表在 J. Sci. Comput, Comput. Optim. Appl.、IEEE Trans. Image Proc.、Inverse prob.、SIAM J. Image. Sci. 等期刊。

4. 题目: Iteration complexity of Riemannian ADMM

报告摘要: The Riemannian ADMM has been used to solve nonsmooth optimization problems on Riemannian manifolds. It was first introduced in 2016 by Kovnatsky, but without a theoretical convergence analysis. Recent works have established iteration complexity results by applying Riemannian ADMM to smoothed versions of the original problem. In this talk, we directly tackle the original nonsmooth problem and propose a simple yet effective modification to the original Riemannian ADMM by adjusting only the

penalty parameter and the update rule for the dual step size. We prove that our algorithm achieves the optimal iteration complexity.

报告人简介:邓康康,国防科技大学助理研究员,主要从事非光滑优化以及二阶算法研究,在SIOPT, SIIMS, JMLR 等期刊发表论文 10 余篇。

5. 题目: An MILP-Based solution scheme for factored and robust factored markov decision processes

报告摘要: Factored Markov decision processes (MDPs) are a prominent paradigm within the artificial intelligence community for modeling and solving large-scale MDPs whose rewards and dynamics decompose into smaller, loosely interacting components. Through the use of dynamic Bayesian networks and context-specific independence, factored MDPs can achieve an exponential reduction in the state space of an MDP and thus scale to problem sizes that are beyond the reach of classical MDP algorithms. However, factored MDPs are typically solved using custom-designed algorithms that can require meticulous implementations and considerable fine-tuning. In this paper, we propose a mathematical programming approach to solving factored MDPs. In contrast to existing solution schemes, our approach leverages off-the-shelf solvers, which allows for a streamlined implementation and maintenance; it effectively capitalizes on the factored structure present in both state and action spaces; and it readily extends to the largely unexplored class of robust factored MDPs, whose transition kernels are only known to reside in a prespecified ambiguity set. Our numerical experiments demonstrate the potential of our approach.

报告人简介: 刘慧康,上海交通大学安泰经济与管理学院副教授。本科毕业于中国科学技术大学 华罗庚班,于 2018 年在香港中文大学获得运筹学博士学位。之后先后在香港中文大学和伦敦帝国 理工商学院做博士后,2021 年成为上海财经大学信息管理学院助理教授,2024 年加入上海交通大学安泰经济与管理学院。主要研究兴趣是连续优化理论与算法设计,以及在人工智能、运筹管理等领域的应用。近年来,文章发表在 OR、MS、MP、SIOPT 等期刊以及 ICML、NeurIPS 等会议上。

TM03 智慧医疗健康管理中的运筹优化

组织者: 杜刚(华东师范大学)

		8月21日08:00-10:00 会议室102
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	08:00-08:20	基于 IPO 架构的人机协同决策影响因素研究 耿娜(上海交通大学)
	08:20-08:40	低空经济下的无人机资源配置群体智能优化 牛奔(深圳大学)
li el	08:40-09:00	基于运筹学的医疗资源优化配置的研究和实践 谢小磊(清华大学)
杜刚	09:00-09:20	智慧医疗健康管理中的调度与决策优化 杜刚(华东师范大学)
	09:20-09:40	Collaborative operating room planning and sche-duling for heterogeneous hospital alliances: A robust two-stage approach 王建军(大连理工大学)
	09:40-10:00	患者特征驱动的手术调度问题鲁棒优化方法 王昱(东北大学)

主题论坛简介: 随着大数据、人工智能、机器学习等前沿技术和运筹优化的深度融合,为医疗运作管理带来了前所未有的机遇与挑战。为了共同深入探讨未来发展趋势,基于运筹学、管理科学、计算机科学与技术、医学等多学科交叉融合的新视角,探讨智慧医疗健康管理的新理论与方法意义重大。

本分论坛旨在为从事医疗运作管理下的组合优化、排序与调度、算法理论与应用研究的相关人员提供一个学术交流和合作的平台,进一步推动我国组合优化、排序与调度、算法理论等在医疗运作管理研究领域的交叉融合,展示该领域的新成果和新进展。

1. 题目:基于 IPO 架构的人机协同决策影响因素研究

报告摘要: 在全球范围内,医疗资源不足和资源配置不均衡的问题日益严重,影响了医疗服务的质量和可及性。随着人工智能(AI)技术的进步,医生与 AI 协同决策成为解决这些问题的重要途径。本文基于 IPO(输入-过程-输出)模型,分析影响人机协同实施及其效果的主要因素(输入),探讨信任构建及不同协同决策模式的优化(过程),评估人机协同对医疗决策绩效、医生态度及行为的影响(输出)。最后,本文讨论了现有研究的局限性,总结了十二个未来研究方向,旨在为人机协同在医疗决策中的应用提供理论支持与实践指导。

报告人简介: 耿娜,上海交通大学安泰经管学院教授,博导,上海交通大学中美物流研究院副院长,国家级青年人才计划入选者; 主要研究方向为生产与服务系统运作管理。发表了包括 INFORMS Journal on Computing、Production and Operations Management、IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control 等在内的重要期刊论文一百余篇,承担了包括国家自然科学基金重点项目在内的 国家级项目四项,参与了国家级重大重点项目六项。担任 IEEE Transactions on Automation Science

and Engineering、Flexible Services and Manufacturing journal、Health Care Management Science 三本国际 SCI 期刊副主编;担任机械工程学会工业工程分会副秘书长、教育部高等学校工业工程类专业教学指导委员会副秘书长等学术兼职。

2. 题目: 低空经济下的无人机资源配置群体智能优化

报告摘要:在低空经济蓬勃发展的背景下,最大化挖掘无人机在各类场景中的应用潜能成为关键。本研究以无人机资源配置为核心,阐释借助群体智能方法进行资源调配的方式,探究应急场景下多无人机协同应急物资调度优化策略,以及常规场景中无人机医疗资源配送的优化路径,旨在提升无人机资源利用效率,为低空经济发展提供支撑。

报告人简介: 牛奔博士,教授,博导。长期从事医疗人工智能,主持国家自然基金 6 项,在 Lancet Infectious Diseases (Correspondence)、eClinical-Medicine、IEEE Transactions、IISE Transactions 等期刊发表论文,担任《IEEE Transactions on Artificial Intelligence》等国际期刊副主编。

3. 题目: 基于运筹学的医疗资源优化配置的研究和实践

报告摘要: 近年来,就医需求不断提升,医疗资源紧缺的状况时有发生。因此,开发考虑多类不确定性和多目标的模型与算法能够更好的保障医疗资源的合理优化配置。本报告将介绍若干相关研究,并探索实践落地的机遇和挑战。

报告人简介:谢小磊,清华大学工业工程系长聘副教授。从事运筹仿真、人工智能和医疗管理的交叉研究。曾获国际工业和系统工程学会服务系统工程杰出创新奖和国际医学信息学会年度最佳论文。主持国自然、国社科重大子课题、国家卫健委、国家医保局、北京市卫健委课题项目,曾获清华大学校级考核优秀奖和年度教学优秀奖,指导在读学生获批国家自然科学基金青年学生基础研究项目(博士研究生)。

4. 题目: 智慧医疗健康管理中的调度与决策优化

报告摘要:随着大数据、人工智能、云计算、区块链等新技术不断涌现,催生医疗运作管理数智化转型。本报告系统探讨数智化时代下我国医疗运作管理面临新问题与新挑战,并介绍本团队立足我国医院实践,在若干智慧医疗健康管理中的调度与决策优化前沿理论与应用实践探索方面取得的突破性成果。最后,对未来研究进行展望。

报告人简介: 杜刚,华东师范大学经济与管理学院教授(破格)、统计交叉科学研究院副院长、博士生导师、博士后合作导师,上海市浦江人才计划获得者,第五届、第九届"全国百篇优秀管理案例"获得者。2011-2013 年在新加坡国立大学(National University of Singapore)担任 Research Fellow。现任中国运筹学会理事、医疗运作管理分会副理事长、中国运筹学会排序分会常务理事、中国系统工程学会可持续运营与管理系统分会常务理事、中国系统工程学会物流系统工程专业委员会委员、管理科学与工程学会理事、中国优选法统筹法与经济数学研究会理事等。杜刚教授主要从事服务运作管理、物流与供应链管理科学研究工作。先后主持科研项目 30 余项(含国家级 4 项、省部级 13 项),作为骨干主研国家自科重点项目 1 项、国家重点研发计划项目 1 项,获得中国计算机软件著作权 2 项,出版学术专著 3 部,在国内外顶级/权威期刊发表学术论文 80 余篇,含ESI"高被引论文"4 篇、"热点论文"3 篇。获中国产学研合作创新奖、中国发明协会发明创新二等奖和中国商业联合会服务业科学技术二等奖等科研奖励 10 余项。

5. 题目: Collaborative operating room planning and scheduling for heterogeneous hospital alliances: A robust two-stage approach

报告摘要: Operating rooms (ORs) are a critical resource in hospitals, and efficient utilization of OR capacity is essential for both the financial stability and operational efficiency of healthcare systems, especially within hospital alliances that pool resources across facilities. This study addresses the challenge of optimizing OR scheduling in alliances of diverse hospitals, where variable surgery durations and patient conditions create significant scheduling uncertainties. We introduce the Collaborative OR Planning and Scheduling for Heterogeneous Hospitals (CORPS-H) framework, modeled as a two-stage robust optimization (RO) approach to manage these uncertainties. To fairly distribute cost savings from optimized scheduling, we propose an improved Shapley value method. For efficient computation, we develop an improved nested column-and-constraint generation (i-NC&CG) algorithm, accelerated by an early stopping mechanism to handle binary recourse variables effectively. Numerical experiments based on real-world data demonstrate that the proposed scheduling method significantly improves both computational efficiency and scheduling effectiveness, providing a robust solution for managing OR resources for heterogeneous hospital alliances.

报告人简介: 王建军博士,大连理工大学经济管理学院教授,博士生导师; Georgia State University 商学院访问学者、East Carolina University 商学院博士后; 2013 年入选教育部"新世纪优秀人才支持计划"。主要研究方向包括供应链管理、医疗运作管理、互联网医疗、数据科学等。在 Decision Science、Transportation Research Part E、Omega、Computers & Operations Research、管理科学学报等期刊发表论文 120 余篇,主持国家自然科学基金项目 3 项,辽宁省社会科学规划基金重大项目 2 项。

6. 题目: 患者特征驱动的手术调度问题鲁棒优化方法

报告摘要:患者特征如性别、年龄及其基础疾病,对于提升手术时长预测的准确度至关重要。我们探讨了一种结合患者特征划分的鲁棒手术调度方法,为择期患者和未来到达的急诊患者分配手术室。基于患者特征数据,利用机器学习方法划分患者类型,并通过基于特征的群落划分来界定手术时间的不确定性。我们提出了一种特征驱动的自适应鲁棒优化模型,旨在最小化加班风险指数,以降低加班的概率和时长。该模型可以等价转化为二阶锥规划模型。我们发现最小化加班风险指数实际上等同于最小化 Fano 因子。这使得我们的鲁棒优化模型对医疗实践者来说更加易于理解。为了高效解决这一问题,我们开发了一种分支切割算法,并引入了打破对称性的约束。数值实验表明,我们的模型相对于传统方法具有优势。

报告人简介: 王昱,副教授,博士生导师,东北大学工商管理学院党委副书记、纪委书记; 沈阳市拔尖人才,兼任中国运筹学会排序分会理事、随机服务与运作管理分会理事,香港科技大学、香港城市大学管理科学系、系统工程与工程管理学系访问学者。学术成果发表于 Production and Operations Management、European Journal of Operational Research、Omega 等。主持国家自然科学基金项目 2 项。研究成果获 Omega 期刊年度最佳论文奖,辽宁省自然科学学术成果奖等奖励。

TM04 智能计算分论坛

组织者: 柯华(同济大学)、杨立兴(北京交通大学)

		8月21日10:20-12:20 会议室102
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	10:20-10:44	区间数据的统计建模与应用 秦中峰(北京航空航天大学)
	10:44-11:08	不确定分数阶微分方程 金婷(南京信息工程大学)
杨立兴/ 柯华	11:08-11:32	Homomorphic Encryption and Federated Learning 张艺(中国人民大学)
	11:32-11:56	Robust Optimization for Urban Metro Operations: Solving Rolling Stock Scheduling Challenges via Facility Location Models 戚建国(北京交通大学)
	11:56-12:20	考虑技术溢出的供应链企业合作减排策略研究 刘锦锦(扬州大学)

主题论坛简介:智能计算是运筹学与人工智能交叉融合的重要方向,其研究涉及优化算法、机器学习、数据挖掘等多个前沿领域,具有广泛的应用前景。在数字经济与智能化技术深度融合的背景下,智能计算已成为解决复杂系统优化、资源调度与决策分析等运筹学核心问题的关键驱动力。申报智能计算分论坛,旨在聚焦人工智能、大数据分析与运筹学交叉领域的前沿探索,为青年学者搭建跨学科对话平台,推动智能算法在工业、交通、金融等场景的落地应用。

通过申请并参与本次分论坛,可以深入探讨智能计算中的关键科学问题,如复杂系统建模、高效算法设计以及不确定性处理等,从而推动相关理论体系的发展。此外,分论坛将汇聚国内外优秀青年学者,共同分享最新研究成果,激发创新思维,促进学术思想的碰撞与融合,为智能计算领域的长远发展注入新的活力,同时也为中国运筹学的学科建设贡献智慧和力量。

1. 题目:区间数据的统计建模与应用

报告摘要: 本报告聚焦于区间数据的统计建模与应用,介绍课题组近些年取得的一些研究进展,主要包括区间数据的贝叶斯建模方法、协方差矩阵的稳健估计等,区间时间序列的分类与预测研究,基于精度矩阵联合估计的大语言模型生成内容检测等方面。

报告人简介:秦中峰,北京航空航天大学经济管理学院教授、博士生导师、副院长,入选国家级青年人才、教育部新世纪优秀人才等,国家级一流课程负责人,连续上榜"爱思唯尔"中国高被引学者,霍英东青年教师奖、钟家庆运筹学奖获得者。主要从事系统建模与优化、风险管理、复杂数据分析等,出版学术专著 1 部,在 EJOR、管理科学学报等国内外期刊发表论文 80 余篇,主持多项国家自然科学基金面上项目等课题。现任中国管理科学学会常务理事兼空天系统管理专委会副主任委员,中国系统工程学会理事兼应急管理系统工程专委会秘书长,中国运筹学会智能计算分会秘书长,中国统计教育学会常务理事等。

2. 题目:不确定分数阶微分方程

报告摘要:不确定分数阶微分方程(UFDEs)具有含非局部性特征的分数阶微分算子,可以反映变量变化的记忆和遗传特征,因此更适合对真实动力系统进行建模。基于这一特点,本次报告主要介绍了 Caputo 型不确定分数阶微分方程的一些重要定理、应用及参数估计。首先,基于 α-path 方法对不确定分数阶微分方程进行了性能分析(包括方程的极值、首达时等定理),设计了预估矫正的数值算法,用于求解不确定分数阶微分方程的解的极值、首达时间等,并验证了算法的准确性和有效性。其次,作为所提出定理的应用,给出了一系列新颖的不确定分数金融模型,推导出了不同期权(欧式期权、美式期权、障碍期权)的定价公式,并对不同的参数进行了灵敏性分析。同时,基于 Banach 不动点定理,考虑了一类带有状态时滞的不确定分数阶微分方程的存在唯一性质,并给出数值算例。最后,考虑了不确定分数阶微分方程的参数估计问题,通过对分数阶微积分的离散化,将参数估计问题转换为代数系统求解,并通过广义矩方法及 Adam 最优化算法得出最优参数,该组参数通过不确定假设检验。

报告人简介:金婷,南京大学工程管理学院管理科学与工程专业博士后,目前是南京信息工程大学管理工程学院副教授,硕士生导师。本硕均毕业于东南大学,博士毕业于南京理工大学,并获校优秀博士论文。主要研究:计算智能及神经网络等、不确定分数阶微分方程的性能、不确定首达最优控制理论及其应用。近三年在 Fractals、Chaos Solitons & Fractals、European Journal of Operational Research、Knowledge-Based Systems等领域内重要期刊上发表 SCI 论文 30 余篇,其中以第一或通讯作者发表 20 余篇,ESI 高被引一区 SCI 论文 5 篇。先后主持江苏省自然科学基金项目,国家自然科学基金青年项目,江苏省高校哲学社会科学研究一般项目,中国博士后科学基金面上项目等多项省部级以上课题。同时,获得授权专利两项(排名第一)。目前担任中国运筹学会智能计算分会常务理事,中国运筹学会不确定系统分会副理事长以及 Mathematical Biosciences and Engineering、Electronic Research Archive、Axioms 等 SCI 期刊的客座编辑。

3. 题目: Homomorphic Encryption and Federated Learning

报告摘要: Federated learning is a distributed machine learning paradigm that enables the training of a machine learning model by exchanging intermediate results between a central server and federated clients, effectively mitigating the risk of exposing federated clients' local data. However, existing research has proved that traditional federated learning models are not inherently secure. In this talk, I will introduce a repairable threshold Paillier encryption scheme specifically designed for federated learning. Furthermore, to address the communication overhead introduced by encryption, we will explore a communication-efficient stochastic alternating direction method of multipliers for federated learning. Both convergence analysis and convergence rate analysis will be detailed in the talk. Finally, the effectiveness of the algorithm is demonstrated through numerical experiments.

报告人简介: 张艺,本科毕业于首都师范大学数学科学学院,硕博毕业于中国人民大学数学学院,师从高金伍教授。现任中国人民大学数学学院讲师,中国运筹学会智能计算分会副秘书长,主要从事联邦学习、深度学习、博弈论的研究工作。主持国家自然科学基金青年科学基金和中国博士后科学基金。在国际期刊如: IEEE T ENG MANAGE、INT J PROD RES、INFORM SCIENCES、APPL MATH COMPUT,国内期刊如管理科学学报、系统工程学报等发表论文 20 余篇。

4. 题目: Robust Optimization for Urban Metro Operations: Solving Rolling Stock Scheduling Challenges via Facility Location Models

报告摘要: The dynamic and uncertain nature of passenger demand presents significant challenges in the operation of urban metro systems. We address the robust rolling stock scheduling problem under uncertain passenger demand to enhance metro service stability and operational efficiency. Passenger demand is modeled using a continuous polyhedral uncertainty set to capture real-world variations. A novel modeling framework is introduced that reformulates the rolling stock scheduling problem as a capacitated facility location problem, enabling more effective integration of complex operational decisions. To solve this problem efficiently, we propose a progressive optimality gap reduction method, which iterates between a master problem and a subproblem. This approach accelerates early iterations and enables the computation of (near) optimal solutions for extremely large-scale instances. Numerical experiments based on Beijing Metro Yizhuang Line show that our method outperforms traditional column-and-constraint generation and Benders decomposition approaches in whole-day experiment. The robust model exhibits superior to deterministic and stochastic models, producing reliable, high-performance operational plans under uncertainty.

报告人简介: 戚建国,北京交通大学系统科学学院副教授。主要从事轨道交通运营管理和铁路运输组织优化等相关研究工作。主持国家自然科学基金面上、青年和北京市自然科学基金面上等项目。在 Transportation Research Part B/Part C/Part E、Omega、Computers & Industrial Engineering、Computers & Operations Research、控制与决策、交通运输系统工程与信息等期刊上发表学术论文20 余篇。

5. 题目: 考虑技术溢出的供应链企业合作减排策略研究

报告摘要:企业作为社会经济组织的基本单位,是实现经济社会发展绿色转型的关键环节,供应链整体减排更有助于形成绿色低碳的生产方式。面对逐渐收紧的碳排放约束,企业亟需寻求更有效的减排方式,以推动供应链的绿色低碳转型。独立减排受制于单个企业的资金、技术、资源等限制,减排效果遇到瓶颈。企业逐渐寻求向外延伸,与供应链上下游成员开展合作,通过优势互补、风险共担、信息共享等方式提升经济与环境效益。例如,大众作为汽车制造商,与其上游供应商博世合作研发减排技术,使得部分车型的二氧化碳排放量降低了约 15%-20%。理论与实践均表明,合作减排已经成为供应链系统提升环境效益的有效途径。本研究针对链内与链外合作路径,通过构建制造商与低碳服务商,以及制造商与上游供应商之间的决策博弈模型,探讨低碳技术合作场景下企业的最优定价与减排决策,以及技术溢出对供应链经济与环境效益的影响。

报告人简介: 刘锦锦,管理学博士,2021 年毕业于同济大学经管学院管理科学与工程专业,2022 年至今就职于扬州大学商学院。本人自博士期间就一直聚焦于低碳供应链中企业的生产运营决策研究,主要探讨碳交易政策下消费者低碳偏好、竞争强度和公平态度等市场内外部因素对企业生产、定价与减排均衡决策以及经济与环境效益的影响,为企业科学制定碳政策下的减排投资与生产决策提供理论依据。近些年已经在《Journal of Cleaner Production》《Annals of Operations Research》《International Journal of Production Research》《Computers & Industrial Engineering》等高质量期刊上发表 SCI/SSCI 论文共 10 余篇,其中中科院一区 4 篇,JCR 一区 6 篇。

TM05 离散数学

组织者: 王光辉(山东大学)

8月21日08:00-12:20 并州 C 厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
王健	08:00-08:30	The vanishing order and its applications 丁来浩(华中师范大学)
	08:30-09:00	Combinatorial Schubert Calculus 郭龙(南开大学)
	09:00-09:30	Generalized Ramsey-Turán density for cliques 江素云(江汉大学)
	09:30-10:00	Equivalence of skew Schur functions 李舒啸(山东大学)
		茶歇
	10:20-10:50	Connectivity and curvature 刘世平(中国科学技术大学)
丁来浩	10:50-11:20	Maximal flow and self-avoiding walk on bunkbed graphs 唐鹏飞(天津大学)
	11:20-11:50	On the maximum diversity of intersecting families of symmetric groups 王健(太原理工大学)
	11:50-12:20	The constant term conjectures 周岳(中南大学)

主题论坛简介:以组合数学为中心的离散数学已成为现代科学与技术的核心基础工具,通过研究离散结构的性质、规律与算法,为计算机科学、密码学、运筹学、统计物理和生物信息学等学科提供了理论支持与方法论革新。它在算法设计、网络优化、数据安全等领域具有不可替代的应用价值,同时又推动数学内部的交叉融合(如近年来逐渐兴起的离散概率、离散分析、组合代数几何等新兴数学方向),揭示了深层次数学结构的美与统一性。近年来对经典组合难题的持续突破以及面向量子计算、人工智能等前沿领域的应用性拓展,成为连接抽象数学与现实复杂问题的桥梁,深刻影响着科技创新与人类社会的数字化转型。

1. 题目: The vanishing order and its applications

报告摘要: For a k-uniform hypergraph (or simply k-graph) F, the uniform Turan density $\pi_{::}(F)$ is the supremum over all d such that there are infinitely many F-free k-graphs H satisfying that any induced linear-size subhypergraph of H has edge density at least d. In 2018, using the so-called vanishing order, Reiher, Rödl and Schacht gave a characterization of all 3-graphs F with $\pi_{::}(F) = 0$. In this talk, I will introduce some other applications of the vanishing order.

报告人简介: 丁来浩,华中师范大学数学与统计学学院副教授,博士毕业于山东大学,曾前往佐治亚理工学院和韩国基础科学研究院交流访问,主持国家自然科学基金青年基金一项。研究方向主要为图染色理论和极值图论,在 Journal of the London Mathematical Society, Journal of Combinatorial Theory-Series B, European Journal of Combinatorics, Discrete Mathematics, Science China-Mathematics 等期刊上发表论文十余篇。

2. 题目: Combinatorial Schubert calculus

报告摘要: Combinatorial Schubert Calculus is a typical topic in Combinatorial Algebraic Geometry, where geometric phenomena can be described with combinatorial data, and combinatorial methods are essential for further progress. In this talk, we shall give an overview of basic information about Combinatorial Schubert Calculus as well as some of our work in this area.

报告人简介: 郭龙,南开大学组合数学中心教授。研究方向是代数组合学,主要关注组合学与表示论、代数几何、离散几何相交叉的课题。与合作者解决了 ICM 报告人 Andras Nemethi、Igor Pak、Gunter Ziegler 以及数学项刊 J. AMS 副主编 Thomas Lam、Victor Reiner 等人提出的多个猜想和公开问题,相关结果发表在 Adv. Math.、Math. Z.、Science China Math.、JCTA、Discrete & Comput. Geom.等期刊,受到包括 Fields 奖获得者、ICM 报告人的关注和引用。先后主持多项国家自然科学基金项目,入选南开大学"青年学科带头人培养计划"。

3. 题目: Generalized Ramsey-Turán density for cliques

报告摘要: We study the generalized Ramsey-Turán function $RT(n, K_s, K_t, o(n))$, which is the maximum possible number of copies of K_s in an n-vertex K_t -free graph with independence number o(n). The case when s = 2 was settled by Erdős, Sós, Bollobás, Hajnal, and Szemerédi in the 1980s. We combinatorially resolve the general case for all $s \ge 3$, showing that the (asymptotic) extremal graphs for this problem have simple (bounded) structures. In particular, it implies that the extremal structures follow a periodic pattern when t is much larger than s. Our results disprove a conjecture of Balogh, Liu, and Sharifzadeh and show that a relaxed version does hold.

报告人简介: 江素云,江汉大学人工智能学院助理研究员,2018 年博士毕业于山东大学,2016 年9月-2017 年9月访问佐治亚州立大学,2022 年11月至2024年8月访问韩国基础科学研究院,主持完成国家自然科学基金青年基金项目1项,主持湖北省自然科学基金一般面上1项。研究方向主要包括结构图论和极值图论,在 Forum of Mathematics, Sigma, Journal of Combinatorial Theory, Series B,Journal of Graph Theory,Discrete Mathematics,Discrete Applied Mathematics等期刊上发表论文十余篇。

4. 题目: Equivalence of skew Schur functions

报告摘要: A basic problem in the theory of symmetric functions is to determine when two skew diagrams are equivalent i.e. when their corresponding skew Schur functions are equal. The equivalence classes for ribbons have been classified by Billera, Thomas and van Willigenburg in 2006. With Emma Jin, we provide a complete characterization of equivalence classes of thickened ribbons, confirming special cases of the elusive conjecture on equivalent skew connected diagrams proposed by McNamara and van Willigenburg in 2009.

报告人简介:李舒啸,山东大学研究员。2018年博士毕业于加拿大约克大学,2018年-2023年分别在加拿大约克大学、香港浸会大学、大连理工大学从事博士后研究工作,2023年起加入山东大

学数学与交叉科学研究中心。主要研究方向为代数组合学和对称函数理论。相关工作发表于 Adv. Math.、IMRN 等期刊。

5. 题目: Connectivity and curvature

报告摘要: In this talk, we discuss interactions between the fundamental concept of connectivity from graph theory and discrete curvature notions originated from the study of differential geometry. A classical estimate due to Whitney tells that the vertex connectivity of a graph ≤ its edge connectivity ≤ its minimum degree. We will discuss lower bounds of vertex and edge connectivity in terms of discrete curvatures. In particular, we show that (i) the vertex connectivity is lower bounded by the product of minimum Lin-Lu-Yau curvature and minimum degree; (ii) the edge connectivity of any connected graph with positive Lin-Lu-Yau curvature equals its minimum degree. This is based on a joint work with Kaizhe Chen and Zhe You. 报告人简介: 刘世平,中国科学技术大学教授。2012 年于德国莱比锡马普数学所和莱比锡大学获博士学位。先后在德国莱比锡马普数学所做博士后、在英国杜伦大学任研究助理。2016 年入选第七批国家级青年人才计划,同年至今在中国科学技术大学工作。主要感兴趣于图曲率和图谱理论等。在 Adv. Math., J. Reine Angew. Math. (Crelles journal), Math. Ann., Combinatorica, JGT,CPC,SIDMA 等期刊上发表学术论文多篇。

6. 题目: Maximal flow and self-avoiding walk on bunkbed graphs

报告摘要: Last year witnessed significant progress on the bunkbed conjecture in Bernoulli percolation, culminating in the discovery of a counterexample to the conjecture. In this talk, I will present recent work about two combinatorial problems on bunkbed graphs: the maximal flow problem and self-avoiding walks. This talk builds on results from arXiv:2502.06237.

报告人简介: 唐鹏飞,天津大学应用数学中心,副教授,研究领域是马氏过程和统计物理,尤其感兴趣的是渗流模型。

7. 题目: On the maximum diversity of intersecting families of symmetric groups

报告摘要: Let S_n be the symmetric group on the set $[n] \coloneqq \{1,2,...,n\}$. A family $\mathcal{F} \subset S_n$ is called intersecting if for every $\sigma, \pi \in \mathcal{F}$ there exists some $i \in [n]$ such that $\sigma(i) = \pi(i)$. Deza and Frankl proved that the largest intersecting family of permutations is the full star, that is, the collection of all permutations with a fixed position. The diversity of an intersecting family \mathcal{F} is defined as the minimum number of permutations in \mathcal{F} , which deletion results in a star. In this talk, I will give a brief introduction to the spread approximation method developed recently by Kupavskii and Zakharov. By applying this method, we prove that for $n \geq 500$ the diversity of an intersecting subfamily of S_n is at most (n-3)(n-3)!, which is best possible. Joint work with Jimeng Xiao.

报告人简介: 王健,太原理工大学数学学院副教授,2016 年博士毕业于南开大学组合数学中心,导师为陈永川院士。主要研究方向为极值组合学与极值集合论,在 Combinatorics Probability and Computing、J. Combin. Theory Ser. A/B、Journal of Graph Theory、Siam Journal on Discrete Math.等期刊发表论文 20 余篇,主持国家自然科学基金两项。

8. 题目: The constant term conjectures

报告摘要: The study of constant term identities is a branch of combinatorics. The research on constant term identities originated from a conjecture by Freeman Dyson, a Wolf Prize winner in 1962. In this talk, we will review the important conjectures in this field. Meanwhile, we will present our recent progress on the 26-year-old q-Baker-Forrester conjecture.

报告人简介:周岳,中南大学数学与统计学院副院长、博士生导师、教授。研究方向为代数组合学,主要研究常数项等式及对称函数。近年来对 q-Dyson 型常数项等式、Macdonald 对称多项式、Selberg 积分等问题有浓厚的兴趣。在 Advances in Mathematics、Transactions of the American Mathematical Society、Journal of Combinatorial Theory, Series A、Advances in Applied Mathematics、Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society 等国际重要期刊上发表多篇论文。现主持国家自然科学基金面上项目一项。曾主持国家自然科学基金青年基金、教育部博士点基金、湖南省自然科学基金、湖南省科技计划等项目。合作翻译了组合数学领军人物 R. P. Stanley 教授的本科生教材《代数组合论》。

TM06 图论及其应用

组织者: 史永堂(南开大学)

8月21日13:30-17:50 并州 C 厅			
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
# 7 7	13:30-14:00	Research progress on vertex arboricity and linear 2-arboricity of graphs 王艺桥(北京工业大学)	
苗正科	14:00-14:30	Forcibly P-graphic sequences and potentially P-graphic sequences 田应智(新疆大学)	
吕长虹	14:30-15:00	Bounds on the combinatorial Laplacian spectral radius for simplicial complex 鲁卢(中南大学)	
	15:00-15:30	A solution to Chen-Lih-Wu conjecture with linear maximum degree 孙婉婷(山东大学)	
		茶歇	
康丽英	15:50-16:20	The spread of graphs 汪毅(安徽大学)	
承凯天	16:20-16:50	Bounding s of vertex-primitive s-arc-transitive digraphs 尹富纲(北京交通大学)	
王秀梅	16:50-17:20	On high discrepancy 1-factorizations of complete graphs 艾江东(南开大学)	
	17:20-17:50	The vertex-arboricity of IC-planar graphs 王阳(浙江财经大学)	

主题论坛简介: 图论作为运筹学的重要分支,在人工智能和数据科学等领域都有着广泛应用,近年来在很多核心问题上都取得了重要进展。

1. 题目: Research Progress on Vertex Arboricity and Linear 2-Arboricity of Graphs

报告摘要: The vertex arboricity of a graph G, denoted a(G), is defined as the minimum number of subsets into which the vertex set V(G) can be partitioned such that each subset induces a forest. On the other hand, the linear 2-arboricity of G, denoted $a_2(G)$, is the smallest integer G for which the edge set G admits a partition into G disjoint forests, where each component of these forests is a path of length at most G. In this talk, we present a chief survey about the research progress of the vertex arboricity and linear-arboricity of graphs, where some recent results and open problems are involved.

报告人简介: 王艺桥,北京工业大学数学统计学与力学学院教授,博士生导师,国家优秀青年科学基金获得者,主要研究领域是图的结构与图的染色。在 J. Graph Theory, SIAM J. Discrere Math., European J. Combin., Discrete Math.等期刊上发表 SCI 论文 80 余篇。主持国家自然科学基金 4 项,其中优青项目 1 项、面上项目 2 项、青年项目 1 项,参与中韩国际合作与交流项目 1 项。获教育部

自然科学二等奖 1 项。现任中国运筹学会图论组合分会常务理事,中国数学会组合数学与图论专委会委员,中国工业与应用数学会图论组合及应用专委会委员。

2. 题目: Forcibly P-graphic sequences and potentially P-graphic sequences

报告摘要: For a graphic sequence D, let <D> denote the set of all realizations of D. The graphic sequence D is potentially P-graphic if at least one graph in <D> has property P; the graphic sequence D is forcibly P-graphic if all graphs in <D> have property P, where P is a graph theoretical property. In this talk, we will present results on the forcibly P-graphic sequence and potentially P-graphic sequence for some kinds of graph theoretical properties.

报告人简介: 田应智,教授,博士生导师。2012年7月博士毕业于新疆大学,2016年8月至2018年8月在美国西弗吉尼亚大学做博士后研究。2009年9月至今在在新疆大学数学与系统科学学院工作。主要从事与图的连通性相关的理论研究。现主持一项国家自然科学基金项目、主持完成国家自然科学基金项目3项,参与完成一项国家自然科学基金重点项目。在 Discrete Math., Discrete App. Math., Graphs and Combinatorics等期刊上发表学术论文五十余篇。荣获2017年自治区科技进步二等奖1项(排名:3/5)。现任中国运筹学会图论组合分会理事、中国工业与应用数学学会图论组合及应用分会青年理事。

3. 题目: Bounds on the combinatorial Laplacian spectral radius for simplicial complex

报告摘要: Let K be a pure (i + 1)-dimensional simplicial complex with orientation σ , and s_1 the i-up Laplacian spectral radius. In this paper, we investigate the upper and lower bounds on s_1 . On the one hand, we show that

$$s_1 \le \max\{d_{S_{i+1}(K)}(E) + m(E) : E \in S_i(K)\},\$$

where $d_{S_{i+1}(K)}(E)$ is the up degree of E and

$$m(E) = \frac{\sum_{E' \in S_i(K), E' \cup E \in S_{i+1}(K)} d_{S_{i+1}(K)}(E')}{d_{S_{i+1}(K)}(E)}.$$

Moreover, if K is (i+1)-path connected, then equality holds if and only if $d_{S_{i+1}(K)}(E) + m(E)$ is a constant for any $E \in S_i(K)$, and $(B_{i-1}(K), \sigma)$ is balanced. This generalizes some bounds on graph Laplacian to higher dimensions. On the other hand, we show that

$$s_1 \geq i + 2 + \max\bigg\{\! \frac{\sum_{F \in S_{i+1}(K')} d_{S_{i+1}(K')}(F)}{|S_{i+1}(K')|}\! \bigg\}\!,$$

where the maximum is taken over all sub-complexes of K such that $(B_i(K'), \sigma_{K'})$ is balanced. This improves the lower bound established [Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 354 (11) (2002)]. As a corollary, we also derives a lower bound for s_1 in terms of the (i + 1)-diameter d of K, which not only strengthens the previously known bound for graphs (i.e., the case i = 0) established in [Linear Algebra Appl. 420 (2006)], but also generalizes it to higher dimensions.

报告人简介:鲁卢,中南大学数学与统计学院副教授,博士生导师. 2019 年博士毕业于新疆大学,导师为黄琼湘教授,主要研究方向为代数图论和图谱理论,主持国家自然科学基金两项,湖南省自然科学基金一项,发表论文 40 余篇

4. 题目: A solution to Chen-Lih-Wu conjecture with linear maximum degree

报告摘要: An equitable coloring of a graph is a proper vertex coloring where the sizes of any two different color classes do not differ by more than one. Chen, Lih, and Wu conjectured that for $r \geq 3$, the only connected n-vertex graphs with maximum degree at most r that are not equitably r-colorable are $K_{r,r}$ (for odd r) and K_{r+1} . We prove that for any ϵ , the conjecture holds for $r \geq 1$.

\epsilon n\\$. In fact, we prove a stronger Ore-type version of this result, confirming a conjecture posed by Kierstead and Kostochka under the linear maximum degree condition. Joint work with Yangyang Cheng, Zhenyu Li and Guanghui Wang.

报告人简介: 孙婉婷,山东大学数据科学研究院博士后,合作导师王光辉教授。2023 年博士毕业于华中师范大学,导师李书超教授,曾在加拿大滑铁卢大学联合培养一年,导师 Chris Godsil 教授。研究方向为极值图论和图谱理论,发表论文 20 余篇。现主持中国博士后面上项目和山东省自然科学基金青年基金各一项。

5. 题目: The spread of graphs

报告摘要: The spread of a graph is the difference between the largest and smallest eigenvalue of its adjacency matrix. In this talk, we will present some new progress on this topic.

报告人简介: 汪毅,安徽大学教授,博士生导师,安徽省领军人才特聘教授,中国工业与应用数学学会理事,中国工业应用数学学会图论组合专业委员会常务委员、副秘书长,中国运筹学会理事,中国运筹学会图论组合分会常务理事。研究兴趣包括谱图理论,整数流理论,图多项式等。先后在 SIAM Discrete Math., European J. Combin., Electron. J. Combin., J. Algebraic Combin.等期刊发表论文 50 余篇;先后主持国家自然科学基金 5 项,参与重点项目 1 项;2014 年与2018 年两次获安徽省自然科学三等奖。

6. 题目: Bounding s of vertex-primitive s-arc-transitive digraphs

报告摘要: A digraph is a directed graph where each edge has only one direction. An \$s\$-arc in a digraph is a sequence of s+1\$ vertices (v_0,v_1,\ldots,v_s) \$ such that $v_i \to v_i \to v_i$

For every integer \$s\$, there exist infinitely many \$s\$-arc-transitive digraphs. However, apart from directed cycles, no vertex-primitive \$s\$-arc-transitive digraphs have been discovered for \$s \geq 3\$. In 2017, Giudici and Xia raised the question of whether there exists an upper bound on \$s\$ for vertex-primitive \$s\$-arc-transitive digraphs that are not directed cycles. This question has been reduced to the almost simple group cases, and progress has been made for several families of simple groups. In this talk, I will discuss the advancements in addressing the upper bound problem for \$s\$, along with a brief introduction to the relevant knowledge of simple groups.

报告人简介: 尹富纲,北京交通大学,高聘副教授。2022年博士毕业于北京交通大学,导师冯衍全教授。主要从事代数图论方面的研究,主要研究图的对称性理论。在 JCTA/B, J. Algebra, J. Graph Theory 等期刊发表学术论文 20 余篇。主持一项国家自然科学基金-青年基金项目。

7. 题目: On high discrepancy 1-factorizations of complete graphs

报告摘要: We proved that for every sufficiently large n, the complete graph K_{2n} with an arbitrary edge signing $\sigma(E(K_{2n})) \to \{-1, +1\}$ admits a high discrepancy 1-factor decomposition. That is, there exists a universal constant c > 0 such that every edge-signed K_{2n} has a perfect matching decomposition $\{\psi_1, \ldots, \psi_{2n-1}\}$, where for each perfect matching ψ_i , the discrepancy $|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{e\in E(\psi_i)}\sigma(e)|$ is at least c.

报告人简介: 艾江东,南开大学数学科学学院,副教授,博士生导师。博士毕业于英国伦敦大学皇家霍洛威学院。研究兴趣主要是有向图理论,包括有向图结构的分析和刻画等等。在 SIAM J. Discrete Math, J. Graph Theory 等杂志发表论文 18 篇。

8. 题目: The vertex-arboricity of IC-planar graphs

报告摘要: A graph is IC-planar if it can be drawn in the plane so that each edge crosses at most one edge and every vertex is incident with at most one crossing edge. In this talk, we show that the vertex set of an IC-planar graph can be partitioned into three forests, which strengthens the known result that the vertex set of a planar graph can be partitioned into three forests. This work is joint with Professor Yiqiao Wang and Professor Weifan Wang.

报告人简介: 王阳,博士毕业于浙江师范大学,现为浙江财经大学数据科学学院教师。主要从事图的染色和划分相关问题研究。在《J. Graph Theory》《Discrete Math.》《Czechoslovak Math. J.》《数学进展》等国内外杂志上发表论文 8 篇。

TM07 最优化之青姝力

组织者:边伟(哈尔滨工业大学)

		8月21日13:30-15:30 会议室101
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	13:30-14:00	求解大规模线性规划问题的 HPR 快速方法 赵欣苑(北京工业大学)
	14:00-14:30	Gradient Norm Regularization Second-Order Algorithms for Solving Nonconvex-Strongly Concave Minimax Problems 徐姿(上海大学)
边伟	14:30-15:00	Sparse Quadratically Constrained Quadratic Programming via Semismooth Newton Method 罗自炎(北京交通大学)
	15:00-15:30	Stochastic Approximation Methods for Nonconvex Constrained Optimization 王晓(中山大学)

主题论坛简介:最优化研究对人工智能、运筹学、工程管理等领域的发展至关重要,其中,女性工作者的付出和参与对推动科研多元话发展具有重要的作用和深远的影响。组织以发挥青年女性学者在最优化研究中的重要力量为主题的分论坛,邀请该领域的优秀女性学者做学术报告,分享她们在最优化理论、算法与应用上的最新研究成果,不仅有助于推动运筹学研究的创新与发展,而且通过展现部分女性学者独特的智慧和力量,促进最优化女性工作者队伍的壮大和发展,加强学者之间的交流与合作。

1. 题目: 求解大规模线性规划问题的 HPR 快速方法

报告摘要:我们基于 Halpern 迭代与半邻近 Peaceman-Rachford 分裂算子原理,提出一种适用于超大规模线性规划(LP)问题的一阶加速算法——Halpern Peaceman-Rachford(HPR)方法。该方法以矩阵-向量乘法为核心运算单元,该运算易于并行化处理,同时结合松弛技术实现大步长计算,能够高效输出高精度的超大规模 LP问题解决方案。理论上,我们证明了 HPR 方法在 Karush-Kuhn-Tucker(KKT)残差和目标函数误差上,具备 O(1/k)的迭代复杂度。基于这一理论成果,我们进一步设计了一套自适应重启与参数调整策略,显著提升了算法的求解效率与鲁棒性。为验证算法性能,我们利用 NVIDIA A100-SXM4-80GB GPU 计算平台,针对各类 LP 基准数据集,在不同停机精度条件下开展了系统性数值实验。实验结果显示,在高精度求解场景下,与 Google 开发的PDLP 求解器相比,我们开发的 Julia 版本 HPR-LP 求解器在处理预处理问题时,基于 SGM10 指标实现了 2.39 至 5.70 倍的加速;即使对于未预处理问题,也达到了 2.03 至 4.06 倍的加速效果。

报告人简介:赵欣苑,北京工业大学数统力学院教授、数学和统计学博导。2009 年在新加坡国立大学数学系获博士学位。主要研究兴趣:大规模矩阵优化问题的理论、算法及应用;数据驱动的智能优化算法及其求解器开发。主持和参与多项国家基金委项目、北京市教委项目及多个业界合作的重要项目,如与华为、中石油、北京市一卡通公司等。研究成果主要发表在 SIAM OPT、《中国科学-数学》、OMS、AAAI 等国内外期刊和会议上,是国际知名大规模半定规划求解器

SDPNAL/SDPNAL+主要开发成员。2022 年获《中国运筹学会科学技术奖运筹应用奖》。目前学

术兼职有中国运筹学会数学规划分会和数学与智能分会副秘书长,北京市运筹学会理事、亚太运筹学杂志《APJOR》编委。

2. 题目: Gradient Norm Regularization Second-Order Algorithms for Solving Nonconvex-Strongly Concave Minimax Problems

报告摘要: In this paper, we study second-order algorithms for solving nonconvex-strongly concave minimax problems, which have attracted much attention in recent years in many fields, especially in machine learning. We propose a gradient norm regularized trust region (GRTR) algorithm to solve nonconvex-strongly concave minimax problems, where the objective function of the trust region subproblem in each iteration uses a regularized version of the Hessian matrix, and the regularization coefficient and the radius of the ball constraint are proportional to the square root of the gradient norm. The iteration complexity of the proposed GRTR algorithm to obtain an \$\mathcal{O}(\epsilon,\sqrt{\epsilon})\$second-order stationary point is proved be upper bounded $\hat{O}_{\sigma^{0.5}\kappa^{1.5}\epsilon^{-3/2}}$, where $\rho^{0.5}\kappa^{1.5}\epsilon^{-3/2}$, where $\rho^{0.5}\kappa^{1.5}\epsilon^{-3/2}$ Lipschitz constant of the Jacobian matrix and the condition number of the objective function respectively, which matches the best known iteration complexity of second-order methods for solving nonconvexstrongly concave minimax problems. We further propose a Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm with a gradient norm regularization coefficient and use the negative curvature direction to correct the iteration direction (LMNegCur), which does not need to solve the trust region subproblem at each iteration. We also prove that the LMNegCur algorithm achieves an \$\mathcal{O}(\epsilon,\sqrt{\epsilon})\$-second-order stationary point within $\tilde{O}_{\sigma^{-3/2}}\$ number of iterations. Numerical results show the efficiency of both proposed algorithms.

报告人简介:徐姿,上海大学理学院教授、博士生导师。主要研究方向是最优化理论与方法及在机器学习等领域中的应用,成果在 Mathematical Programming,SIAM Journal on Optimization、Journal of Machine Learning Research、IEEE JSAC等国际著名期刊上发表论文 40 余篇。主持国家自然科学基金项目 4 项和上海市自然基金项目 1 项。担任中国运筹学会数学规划分会常务理事、上海市运筹学会理事。现任 Springer 旗下优化期刊 J. Global Optim.客座编委(Guest Editor);担任国际期刊 JORSC、PLOS One 和 Numerical Algebra, Control & Optimization 编委。曾应邀赴美国明尼苏达大学、香港中文大学、香港理工大学等机构学术访问和交流。2020 年获得中国运筹学会科学技术奖青年科技奖。2024 年入选上海市东方英才计划拔尖项目。

3. 题目: Sparse Quadratically Constrained Quadratic Programming via Semismooth Newton Method

报告摘要: Quadratically constrained quadratic programming (QCQP) has long been recognized as a computationally challenging problem, particularly in large-scale cases where solving it directly becomes intractable. The complexity further escalates when the sparsity constraint is involved, giving rise to the problem of sparse QCQP (SQCQP), which makes conventional solution methods even less effective. Existing approaches for solving SQCQP typically rely on mixed-integer programming formulations, relaxation techniques, or greedy heuristics but often suffer from computational inefficiency and limited accuracy. In this talk, we will introduce a novel paradigm by designing an efficient algorithm that directly addresses SQCQP. To be more specific, we introduce P-stationarity to establish first- and second-order optimality conditions of the original problem, leading to a system of nonlinear equations whose generalized Jacobian is proven to be nonsingular under mild assumptions. These equations facilitate the design of a semismooth Newton-type method that exhibits low computational complexity due to the sparsity constraint

and achieves a locally quadratic convergence rate. Numerical experiments demonstrate the accuracy and computational efficiency of our proposed algorithm compared to several state-of-the-art solvers. This is a joint work with Shuai Li and Shenglong Zhou.

报告人简介:罗自炎,北京交通大学数学与统计学院教授、博士生导师,中国运筹学会数学规划分会副秘书长,中国运筹学会女性工作委员会委员,中国运筹学会算法软件与应用分会理事。曾访问美国斯坦福大学、新加坡国立大学、香港理工大学、英国南安普顿大学等。主要从事张量优化、稀疏优化及统计优化的理论、算法及应用研究,在SIOPT、MP、MOR、IEEE TSP、JMLR等顶级期刊发表学术论文,合著 SIAM 出版社英文专著 1 部,曾获教育部自然科学奖二等奖、中国运筹学会青年科技奖提名奖、2023 年入选国家级青年人才计划。

4. 题目: Stochastic Approximation Methods for Nonconvex Constrained Optimization

报告摘要: Nonconvex constrained optimization (NCO) is a vital research area within the optimization community, encompassing a wide range of applications across various fields. However, addressing NCO problems presents significant challenges due to the large-scale data and inherent uncertainties in optimization models. In this talk, I will share our recent progress in stochastic approximation (SA) methods for NCO, highlighting first- and second-order SA methods that include established complexity bounds and/or convergence properties, as well as specialized SA methods tailored for specific problem structures. 报告人简介: 王晓,中山大学教授、博士生导师。研究方向为大规模非凸优化的理论和算法。部分成果发表在 SIAM J. Optim.、SIAM J. Numer. Anal.、SIAM J. Imaging Sci.、SIAM J. Matrix. Ana. Appl.、Math. Oper. Res.、Math. Comp.、J. Mach. Learn. Res.、J. Sci. Comput.等期刊。目前担任中国运筹学会理事。

TM08 数智化背景下供应链决策优化与创新

组织者:李建斌(华中科技大学)

8月21日15:50-17:50 迎泽厅			
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
	15:50-16:20	Service Network Design in Intra-City Express Delivery 赵磊(清华大学)	
李建斌	16:20-16:50	The Lower-level Set Constrained Augmented Lagrangian Algorithm for Cardinality-constrained Optimization Problems: Globally Convergent Analysis and Applications/王明征(浙江大学)	
	16:50-17:20	Quality Signaling in Livestream Selling Commerce 陈植元(武汉大学)	
	17:20-17:50	Optimizing Risk Management in Ridesharing Platforms 罗晓萌(西南财经大学)	

主题论坛简介:数智时代的供应链管理面临着新的机遇与挑战。一方面渠道的多元化趋势,加剧了供应链管理的难度;另一方面,各种新技术如大数据、人工智能、物联网等的应用,为供应链管理提供了实时数据支持和智能决策工具。面对新的环境,亟待通过供应链决策优化与创新,有效整合渠道,快速应对市场变化和不确定性,从而提升供应链的效率和灵活性。

从学术意义来看,数智时代为供应链管理提供了新的研究方向和方法论。传统供应链管理理论在数智技术的推动下得以拓展,例如通过数据驱动的决策模型、机器学习算法等,研究如何实现供应链的智能化、动态化和协同化。同时,数智技术的应用也为跨学科研究提供了契机,如结合管理学、信息科学和经济学,探索供应链创新的理论框架和实践路径。这些尝试不仅推动了学术领域的理论创新,也为企业提供了有效的决策支持。

1. 题目: Service Network Design in Intra-City Express Delivery

报告摘要: Intra-city express delivery is an emerging service that enables customers to send and receive packages in the same city within a short delivery window (typically 6 to 8 hours). Its time and cost efficiency relies on a dedicated intra-city service network, where packages are transported between and consolidated at a number of satellite stations located in the city. A key challenge in designing and operating such service networks lies in the limited docking capacity to unload/load packages at satellite stations, which often leads to congestion and delays. Besides increasing docking capacity at certain satellite stations, one may also reroute a subset of intra-city packages using the spare capacity of the inter-city service network (independently designed for inter-city express delivery). This mitigates congestion at satellite stations and shortens the delivery time for the remaining packages, yet introduces extra detour and sorting time for the rerouted packages. Balancing the trade-offs in cost and service in the design and planning of such emerging intra-city express delivery service networks poses new research challenges and motivates our study.

报告人简介:赵磊博士,清华大学工业工程系教授,运筹学与服务科学研究室(TOpS Lab)主任,交通科学与物流研究中心主任。

近年来主要从事随机优化方法及其在物流管理(特别是超大型城市中物流配送管理)、供应链风险管理以及全渠道零售和物流中的应用。其研究获得国家自然科学基金、科技部等的资助,

并且同中外运、中石化、中远海运、阿里、华为、美团、京东物流、IBM 中国研究院、日本三菱重工、美国通用磨坊等企业合作。

研究成果发表于 ANOR、COR、EJOR、MSOM、OR Spectrum、TRB、TRC、TRE、TS 等运筹学和交通科学领域学术期刊。曾任美国运筹学与管理学研究协会(INFORMS)交通科学与物流分会(TSL)秘书长和 INFORMS Journal on Computing(IJOC)期刊副编(AE)。现任Transportation Science(TS)期刊副编和 Transportation Research Part E(TRE)期刊编委。

2. 题目: The Lower-level Set Constrained Augmented Lagrangian Algorithm for Cardinality-constrained Optimization Problems: Globally Convergent Analysis and Applications

报告摘要: Recently, the study of the continuous relaxation reformulation of cardinality-constrained optimization problems has gotten a lot of attention since the real-world problems such as portfolio optimization problems, machine learning, and compressed sensing, are modeled as Cardinality-constrained optimization models but they are NP-hard. However, all existing algorithms solve only the low-dimensional scale relaxation reformulation. In this paper, we propose the augmented Lagrangian algorithm with lower-level constraints to address high-dimension scale relaxation reformulation problems. We prove that this algorithm is globally convergent by our new definition of stationary point and apply our algorithm to the cardinality-constrained portfolio optimization problems and sparse principal component analysis problems. In numerical experiments, our findings show that not only our algorithm has many significant advantages in terms of the number of iterations, running times, and quality of solutions, but also our algorithm's efficacy can be significantly bolstered by adjusting the size of the lower-level constraint set by this algorithm's intrinsic features.

报告人简介: 王明征,现为浙江大学数据科学与管理工程学系教授、博士生导师。2012 年入选教育部新世纪优秀人才计划和辽宁省杰出青年获得者。同时担任西藏自治区电子商务建设特聘专家、中国现代化研究会电子商务与网络空间管理专业委员会副理事长、中国双法研究会网络科学分会副理事长、中国系统工程学会物流系统工程专业委员会副理事长、《管理工程学报》决策科学专题负责人和国家自然科学基金委重点项目负责人,并且也是国家自然科学基金委科研创新群体骨干和教育部科研创新团队骨干。

近年来从事平台运营管理、物流供应链管理、大规模优化方法、大数据解析与商业决策智能等领域的研究,成果发表在 OR, M&SOM, IJC, TAC, EJOR, NLR, IJPE, TSMCS, ANOR, CIE, IJSS, JORS, JOTA等国际学术期刊。主持 2 项国家自然科学基金委重点项目和 4 项国家自然科学基金委面上和青年项目,主编撰写了《基于工业互联网的供应链创新与应用》和《工业互联网赋能产业链供应链》等白皮书,并参与制定了团体标标准《数智化供应链参考架构》。

3. 题目: Quality Signaling in Livestream Selling Commerce

报告摘要: Livestream selling has rapidly gained popularity recently, where firms can partner with influencers to sell their products. Strat-up firms balance the promotional effect of influencers and the cooperation costs and make channel choices and product pricing. We consider a firm who chooses to sell its product via a traditional online channel or a livestreaming channel partnering with an influencer. By doing so, firms communicate information about the product quality to a group of uniformed consumers. We constructed a signaling game involving three parties including a firm, an online influencer, and a mass of consumers to depict how the firm signals product quality through its partnership and pricing decisions. We find that a separating equilibrium always exists, and the firm can signal high quality by raising price above the full information level and choosing a channel different from full information. Moreover, a pooling equilibrium exists and dominates the least-cost separating equilibrium only if the fraction of uninformed

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consumers is sufficiently large. Our study implies that livestream selling has potential risk in efficiently signaling product quality, providing new insights into the livestream selling business.

报告人简介: 陈植元现为武汉大学经济与管理学院,管理科学与工程系副教授、博士生导师,系支部书记,副系主任。他的主要研究兴趣是供应链管理、运营管理等方向。他在 Production and Operations Management,European Journal of Operational Research,IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management 等学术期刊上发表论文十余篇,主持国家自然科学基金青年项目 1 项和面上项目 2 项,出版学术著作 1 部。

4. 题目: Optimizing Risk Management in Ridesharing Platforms

报告摘要: Ridesharing platforms represent a critical component of urban transport systems, thus effectively managing perceived risks is essential to mitigate associated societal costs. We introduces a model examining how platforms can address two major risk categories—performance risks and physical risks—through word-of-mouth communication among users and enhanced safety investments. We further analyze the impact of various government interventions on platform safety investment levels and explore optimal policy options across differing regulatory objectives. Our results show that both performance and physical risks significantly reduce the welfare of stakeholders. While word-of-mouth communication moderately improves driver welfare, it exhibits limited effectiveness in reducing platform risks. In contrast, increased safety investments improve both driver welfare and platform profitability. Finally, government interventions exhibit heterogeneous effects on safety investments, emphasizing the importance of assessing key factors such as safety investment coefficients and the level of government support to identify optimal policy strategies.

报告人简介:罗晓萌,西南财经大学中国西部经济研究院教授、博士生导师。主要研究领域为运营管理与市场营销交叉领域,电子商务,流通渠道。研究成果发表在 JAIS、TRE、IJPE、Omega、管理科学学报、管理学报、管理工程学报、运筹与管理、系统管理学报等国内外权威期刊;案例入选毅伟 (IVEY) 商学院案例库、中国管理案例共享中心案例库及教育部中国专业学位案例中心案例库。主持国家自然科学基金、中央高校教育教学改革等项目,并作为主要完成人参与教育部主题案例项目,主编并出版教材 1 部。深入参与 1 号店、美国上市公司 1 药网、华为、卓志跨境电商等企业合作项目,成果荣获中国物流与采购联合会科技进步(三等奖)、中国运筹学会科学技术奖运筹应用奖(提名奖)等奖项。

TM09 系统可靠性与韧性

组织者: 刘宇(电子科技大学)

	8月21日08:00-10:00 多功能A厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
	08:00-08:24	融合物理信息的锂离子电池退化建模与剩余寿命预测方法 陈震(上海交通大学)	
	08:24-08:48	基于体系工程的装备体系可靠性设计与分析技术 陈志伟(西北工业大学)	
刘宇	08:48-09:12	Optimal warranty pricing strategy for products with additional extended services and strategic consumer behavior 李婷(中北大学)	
	09:12-09:36	考虑 RUL 预测结果可信度与决策风险偏好的预测维修决策 石冠男(太原科技大学)	
	09:36-10:00	Resilience-based complex system early design using dynamic Copula Bayesian network: Heave compensation hydraulic system design as a case study/陈仁同(北京航空航天大学)	

主题论坛简介:在实际应用中,系统可靠性与韧性是保障关键基础设施和复杂系统持续稳定运行的核心要素,尤其在应对自然灾害、网络攻击、供应链中断等不确定性挑战时,高可靠性与强韧性成为维持社会功能、经济安全和国家安全的重要屏障。系统可靠性确保设备或系统在既定条件下长期无故障运行,而韧性则强调系统在遭受扰动或部分失效后快速适应、恢复甚至进化的能力,二者结合形成了从预防到恢复的全周期保障体系。系统可靠性与韧性的研究综合了系统工程、复杂网络理论、风险管理和控制科学等多学科方法,推动了鲁棒性优化、自适应控制、故障容错等技术的创新与应用。同时,该领域为关键系统(如电力网络、交通枢纽、数字基础设施等)的设计与评估提供了科学依据,促进了弹性工程、灾难恢复规划等新兴学科的发展。此外,随着数字化与智能化转型的深入,系统可靠性与韧性研究正与人工智能、数字孪生、区块链等前沿技术深度融合,通过实时监测、智能诊断和自愈机制实现动态韧性提升,为智慧城市、工业互联网等复杂系统的可持续发展提供了新的解决方案,也为跨学科研究和技术应用开辟了广阔前景。

1. 题目: 融合物理信息的锂离子电池退化建模与剩余寿命预测方法

报告摘要:准确的退化建模是实现故障预测与健康管理的前提,当历史数据稀疏且运行工况随时间变化时,传统方法难以平衡模型的准确性、适应性和可解释性。为克服这些局限,我们提出了一种基于半物理信息神经随机微分方程的新型广义退化模型。该模型利用神经随机微分方程(NSDE)来描述退化动力学,同时将运行工况对退化率的影响以"即插即用"的先验形式注入。并设计了一套基于变分推断的生成式训练流程,在仅需少量历史数据的条件下,能够联合估计NSDE和先验模型的参数。在此基础上,为利用时序数据进行精准预测,我们还提出了一类专为电池容量退化预测任务设计的时序大模型:Battery-Timer。通过在多源电池循环数据上的微调,该模型展现了出色的零样本泛化能力。而为提升实际部署效率,通过知识蒸馏框架将大模型知识

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迁移至轻量化专家模型,兼顾了预测精度与资源约束。该研究有助于推动电池健康管理方法的通用化、可复制化与工程落地。

报告人简介:陈震,上海交通大学工业工程与管理系副教授、博导。主要从事可靠性退化建模、装备系统智能运维与决策、工业过程监测研究。主持国家自然科学基金、上海市自然科学基金等项目 8 项,并参研国家重点研发计划、国家科技重大专项等项目。发表 SCI 论文 50 余篇,公开和授权专利及软著 10 余项,获中国质量协会质量技术二等奖、上海市质量协会质量技术一等奖等。

2. 题目: 基于体系工程的装备体系可靠性设计与分析技术

报告摘要:装备体系是国防领域发展的战略需要,这不仅对装备体系提出了新的实战化"硬要求",同时要求体系在持续变化的作战环境及潜在的故障风险面前具有足够的可靠"软实力"。然而,传统可靠性系统工程方法以难以解决体系相关问题。本报告首先分析了系统与体系通用质量特性概念内涵,给出装备体系可靠性概念与模型。然后,为满足装备体系与智能弹药集群等可靠性设计论证和评价需求,建立了装备体系总体可靠性设计分析流程框架;最后,根据 OODA 环和有向图理论,考虑装备体系节点异质性与连边有向性,给出装备体系可靠性建模评估方法,为装备体系作战效能提升提供理论与技术支撑。

报告人简介: 西工大无人系统技术研究院与无人飞行器技术全国重点实验室副教授,博士生导师,设计评估部部长,陕西省青年人才,兵器 203 所博士后,美国阿肯色大学访问学者,主要从事无人集群/装备体系可靠性与韧性(弹性)、任务规划、效能评估、复杂系统可靠性与安全性等方向研究。共发表学术论文 50 余篇,其中第一/通讯作者论文 29 篇,第一作者出版专著、教材 2 部,获陕西省三秦英才计划优秀青年人才项目,陕西省秦创原引用高层次人才项目、2023 年度中国质量协会质量技术二等奖、体系工程学术会议优秀论文奖、ICRMS2024 优秀论文奖等,申请或授权国家发明与国防专利 10 余项。先后主持了国自然(面上、叶企孙联合基金子课题、青年),国家级军口纵向课题,军口技术基础科研子课题 2 项,博后基金面上等纵向课题。担任《中国安全科学学报》《火力与指挥控制》《指挥信息系统与技术》《Data Science and Management》青年编委,陕西省航空学会智能无人系统专委会总干事等。

3. 报告: Optimal warranty pricing strategy for products with additional extended services and strategic consumer behavior

报告摘要: This paper deals with the pricing optimization of different warranty additional services considering the strategic consumer behavior. When a product (e.g., mobile phone or laptop) is sold with base warranty, optional extended warranty packages are recommended to customers at the point of purchasing the product. To determine profit-maximizing pricing strategies for additional warranty services, we develop a dual analytical framework incorporating both manufacturer cost structures and consumer utility preferences. A comprehensive profit expectation model is formulated based on consumer choice probabilities for tiered extended services. The theoretical framework is further validated through numerical simulations, demonstrating the economic viability of the proposed warranty pricing methodology.

报告人简介: 李婷,中北大学讲师;研究领域包括企业运营管理与决策、质保管理;在管理科学领域的国内外重要期刊上发表论文 10 余篇,包括《European Journal of Operational Research》《International Journal of Production Economics》《Reliability Engineering & System Safety》等高水平杂志。

4. 题目: 考虑 RUL 预测结果可信度与决策风险偏好的预测维修决策

报告摘要:系统RUL预测过程中,由于不确定性的广泛存在,使得RUL预测结果"并不是完全可信"。基于"不完全可信"的RUL预测结果决策时,仍以概率理论为基础的决策模型确定最佳维修方案,会存在过度维护或维护不足等决策偏差。受系统维修特性或决策者自身对风险态度的影响,基于不完全可信的RUL预测结果决策时会存在一定的风险偏好。本研究提出一个综合考虑RUL预测结果可信度和风险偏好的预测性维修决策模型,探究了RUL预测结果不完全可信条件下,决策者对维修收益与损失的风险寻求与风险厌恶,为系统维修性维修决策提供了新的理论与方法支持。

报告人简介: 石冠男,工学博士,2025 年入职太原科技大学,主要从事复杂系统可靠性与智能运维相关研究工作。参与国家自然科学基金项目 4 项、省部级项目 10 余项、企业委托项目 5 项,在《Reliability Engineering & System Safety》《IEEE Trans on Reliability》《系统工程理论与实践》等 SCI/EI 国内外顶级及重要期刊发表论文 10 余篇。

5. 报告: Resilience-based complex system early design using dynamic Copula Bayesian network: Heave compensation hydraulic system design as a case study

报告摘要: To increase the resistance of the marine mechatronics systems to various external shocks, it is essential to conduct resilience-based system early design for ensuring high reliability and safety. However, due to the harsh ocean working conditions and complex configurations of the marine mechatronics systems, it is challenging to develop a general, comprehensive, and reasonable resilience model for evaluating its ability to resist various external shocks and guide the early design of the system. To address the aforementioned issues, this paper first uses the stochastic process combined with the shock-energy model to describe the component competing degradation process from internal degradation and external random shocks. A dynamic copula Bayesian network (DCBN) is then proposed to describe the system characteristics (i.e., the dynamics, uncertainty, randomness, nonlinearity, and dependency). The system health index is also determined by the DCBN based on component health index information. Afterwards, the time-dependent system integrated resilience index (TDSIRI) and time-independent system integrated resilience index (TISIRI), which incorporates the system resistibility, absorbability, and recovery indices, are introduced. The system configuration optimization design aims at maximizing the TISIRI while satisfying the reliability requirement and cost budget constraints. Finally, a semi-active heave compensation hydraulic system is considered as an example to verify the high efficiency of the proposed model and conduct a comparison analysis. The results obtained in this study contribute to the development of a system health index evaluation model and a general system resilience model. They also provide valuable insights for designers seeking for optimal system configuration at an early design stage.

报告人简介: 陈仁同,北京航空航天大学卓越博士后,研究方向为机载机电系统与机电控制、可靠性理论与可靠性试验、维修理论与维修决策。一作/通讯发表 SCI 期刊论文 12 篇,包括《Reliability Engineering & System Safety》《Measurement》《International Journal of Fatigue》《Computers & Industrial Engineering》《Chinese Journal of Aeronautics》《Ocean Engineering》等。

TM10 量化金融与风险管理

组织者:朱书尚(中山大学)

8月21日13:30-17:50 多功能 A 厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	13:30-14:00	Deleveraging with Price Uncertainty 陈媛媛(南京大学)
朱书尚	14:00-14:30	Menuless and Preference-free Screening Contracts for Fund Managers 胡桑(香港中文大学(深圳))
本 节问	14:30-15:00	Measuring VaR of Nonlinear Portfolios: Delta-Gamma-GMM Method 庞小川(澳门城市大学)
	15:00-15:30	A Theory of Relativity: Axiomatic Foundation and Applications 邵辉(浙江大学)
		茶歇
	15:50-16:20	Frequency-shaped Multi-period Mean-Variance Portfolio Optimization 吴伟平(福州大学)
	16:20-16:50	On the Maximization of Long-Run CVaR for Markov Decision Processes 余志辉(香港城市大学)
高建军	16:50-17:20	Efficient Uncertainty Quantification via (Conditional) Value at Risk 张琨(中国人民大学)
	17:20-17:50	Portfolio Optimization under Sparsity and Ambiguity via Accelerated ADMM 赵志华(西安电子科技大学)

主题论坛简介:在全球化金融市场波动加剧与金融科技快速迭代的背景下,本论坛聚焦金融科技前沿与风险防控创新,致力于搭建跨学科、跨领域的青年学者学术交流平台。论坛将围绕交易策略、投资组合优化、金融衍生品定价、金融风险理论、建模与算法等重要议题展开研讨,推动运筹学方法、数据科学、人工智能等与金融理论与实践的深度融合发展。

1. 题目: Deleveraging with Price Uncertainty

报告摘要: In the optimal portfolio deleveraging (OPD) problem, investors need to choose the optimal trading strategy to maximize equity while meeting a prescribed debt/equity requirement. Existing literature ignores the price fluctuations during trading, which would affect the trading strategy in different aspects, including trading rates and selling priority. Motivated by this, we propose the first theoretical model for the OPD problem with price uncertainty during the trading period. We analytically solve the basic model where the investor is risk-neutral and trades incur a temporary price impact. We find that even for the risk-neutral investor, the volatility of one asset, adjusted by its liquidity, would affect the trading rate of not only the asset itself, but also the rates of all the other assets in the same portfolio. In addition, the investor tends to

avoid selling assets in price troughs, but instead prioritize selling more stable assets, when prices are mean-reverting. In the general case, where risk-averse investors consider both temporary and permanent price impacts, we provide a semi-analytical solution and propose a numerical algorithm for dynamic deleveraging and default risk evaluation.

报告人简介: 陈媛媛,南京大学金融与保险学系助理教授,特聘研究员,硕士生导师。于香港中文大学系统工程与工程管理系取得博士学位,中国科学技术大学数学系获学士学位。曾在新加坡国立大学风险管理研究所担任博士后研究员。主要研究兴趣包括金融工程、投资决策模型与金融市场微观结构等,其研究成果在 Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control, Mathematical Finance 等杂志上发表。完成国自然青年基金一项。

2. 题目: Menuless and Preference-free Screening Contracts for Fund Managers

报告摘要: We propose a family of incentive contracts that can attract some fund managers who are favored by all investors and deter any manager who is unfavored by any investor. This contracting problem has hidden types, hidden actions, hidden knowledge of preferences, and opportunity cost. In contrast to standard screening contracts, our contracts neither depend explicitly on the utilities of the managers and investors nor have a menu of choices. The contracts have two crucial components: (i) a first-loss deposit to be used to offset some of the investors' losses and (ii) a liquidation boundary. A case study is also given. 报告人简介: 胡桑教授毕业于香港中文大学甲等荣誉学士学位和香港中文大学金融工程博士学位,之后在新加坡国立大学风险管理研究所担任研究员,现任职于香港中文大学(深圳)数据科学学院。胡桑教授的研究领域为金融工程、金融数学、行为金融、金融科技与风险管理,在 Journal of Economic Theory, Management Science, Operations Research, SIAM Journal on Control and Optimization, Stochastic Processes and their Applications 等国际顶尖期刊发表学术论文,担任 Operations Research, Finance and Stochastic, SIAM Journal on Financial Mathematics 等学术期刊的审稿人。胡桑教授主持多项国家自然科学基金项目、广东省自然科学基金项目、深圳市自然科学基金项目等,获得深圳市海外高层次人才、龙岗区深龙英才等称号。

3. 题目: Measuring VaR of Nonlinear Portfolios: Delta-Gamma-GMM Method

报告摘要: This paper develops an analytical method for computing the value-at-risk (VaR) of portfolio containing derivatives when the underlying risk factors are allowed to have various characters. To retain flexibility in learning these characteristics from data, the distribution of underlying risk factors is assumed to follow multivariate Gaussian mixture model (GMM). We adopt a quadratic approximation (delta-gamma approximation) for portfolio losses and derive the asymptotic distribution of the nonlinear portfolio, which is then used to approximate the loss distribution. Furthermore, we analyze the portfolio features influencing the asymptotic approximation error. For portfolios prone to large approximation errors, we demonstrate that constraining the condition number of each component's covariance matrix in the GMM reduces the error while preserving the model's ability to accurately learn the underlying distribution. The Delta-Gamma-GMM framework yields a closed-form VaR expression, facilitating straightforward computation of marginal risk. Finally, we validate our theoretical findings through numerical simulations.

报告人简介: 庞小川博士现任澳门城市大学金融学院助理教授。他于 2024 年获得中山大学金融学博士学位。主要研究方向为金融投资决策、金融风险管理和经济模型与预测。研究成果已发表于 Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control, Journal of Investment Strategies, Journal of Operations Research Society of China, 《管理科学学报》《系统工程理论与实践》等期刊。

4. 题目: A Theory of Relativity: Axiomatic Foundation and Applications

报告摘要: We propose an axiomatic framework based on the weighted expected utility theory to characterize a general class of relative risk measures. These risk measures take into account not only the information of the underlying distribution but also the benchmark distribution associated with the category to which the underlying distribution belongs. The advantage of this approach lies in its ability to more accurately capture the level of risk—by assessing risk not only in isolation but also in relation to the broader context of comparable distributions within the same category. Applications to income inequality and asset pricing highlight the framework's potential to generate novel insights and deepen our understanding of risk in economic contexts.

报告人简介: 邵辉,浙江大学国际联合商学院研究员、助理教授,博士毕业于北京大学金融数学系,曾任新加坡国立大学量化金融研究中心和风险管理研究所研究助理、博士后研究员,学术论文发表于运筹学与金融数学顶级期刊。

5. 题目: Frequency-shaped Multi-period Mean-Variance Portfolio Optimization

报告摘要: Most existing studies on dynamic portfolio optimization have primarily been conducted from a time-domain perspective, and there has been little exploration of the impact of frequency-domain analysis on dynamic portfolio optimization models. To address this issue, this paper establishes a frequency-shaped dynamic mean-variance (MV) portfolio optimization model for the first time. The research reveals that such frequency-shaped dynamic MV portfolio optimization models can ultimately be transformed into dynamic MV portfolio optimization models with norm regularization terms. This provides, from a frequency-domain perspective, an explanation for why some classical literature introduces norm regularization terms in traditional dynamic MV portfolio optimization models. Furthermore, the filter parameters introduced in the frequency-shaped model can be used to determine the weights of the norm regularization terms in the model. By employing dynamic programming methods, this paper derives the analytical expressions for the optimal investment strategies of such frequency-shaped dynamic MV portfolio optimization models. Finally, numerical examples are provided to demonstrate that the frequency-shaped dynamic portfolio optimization model exhibits outstanding out-of-sample performance.

报告人简介: 吴伟平,福州大学经济与管理学院财政金融系副教授,福建省高层次 C 类人才、福州大学旗山学者。2011 年本科毕业于天津大学(自动化)与南开大学(金融学),2018 年获上海交通大学工学博士学位并于同年 10 月入职福州大学。主要研究方向为最优控制、金融优化、金融工程,成果发表于 Operations Research, IEEE TAC, Automatica 及《系统工程理论与实践》《中国管理科学》等国内外权威期刊。现主持国家自然科学基金青年项目,曾获福建省本科教学成果奖一等奖,担任福建省一流本科课程《金融经济学》负责人。

6. 题目: On the Maximization of Long-Run CVaR for Markov Decision Processes

报告摘要: Risk-seeking is a widely existing attitude of decision-makers. This paper studies a risk-seeking Markov decision process (MDP), where the risk is measured by conditional value-at-risk (CVaR). The objective is to find a policy that maximizes the long-run CVaR of instantaneous rewards over an infinite horizon among all randomized history-dependent policies. By establishing two optimality inequalities with opposing directions, we prove that the maximum of long-run CVaR of MDPs can be found within the class of randomized stationary policies. In contrast to risk-neutral and risk-averse MDPs, we find that an optimal deterministic stationary policy may not exist for maximizing CVaR in MDPs. Instead, we prove the existence of an optimal randomized stationary policy that requires randomizing over at most two actions. Via a convex optimization formulation of CVaR, we convert the long-run CVaR maximization MDP into a

minimax problem. We prove the interchangeability of minimum and maximum and the existence of related saddle point solutions. Furthermore, we present a linear programming algorithm that finds an optimal policy by reformulating the saddle point problem into two linear programs. By utilizing the structure properties of the saddle point problem, we also propose a gradient descent algorithm that can globally find an optimal policy with faster computation. These results are then extended to objectives that involve maximizing the combination of mean and CVaR of rewards simultaneously. Finally, we conduct numerical experiments to demonstrate the main results.

报告人简介: 余志辉博士现任香港城市大学博士后研究员。他于 2021 年获得中山大学概率论与数理统计专业硕士学位,2025 年获得中山大学管理科学与工程专业博士学位。他的研究成果主要发表在 IISE Transactions、Discrete Event Dynamic Systems 等国际知名期刊上。余博士的研究兴趣包括随机学习与优化、马尔可夫决策过程、随机博弈、强化学习等。

7. 题目: Efficient Uncertainty Quantification via (Conditional) Value at Risk

报告摘要: Stochastic simulation usually involves stochastic uncertainty and input uncertainty. In this paper, we develop a framework to quantify both stochastic uncertainty and input uncertainty, via interval estimations. In particular, we investigate a jackknife-based nested simulation approach for efficiently constructing point estimators and confidence intervals (CIs) for Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Conditional VaR (CVaR). These CIs quantify the magnitude of the impact of stochastic uncertainty. Then, we establish a quantile-based CI using the point estimators of VaR, which serves as an approximation of the magnitude of the impact of input uncertainty. Together, these two types of CIs quantify of both uncertainties. By comparing these CIs, decision-makers can infer whether the primary source of uncertainty arises from either insufficient historical data or prior knowledge, or from an inadequate simulation budget. Finally, we apply our method to two illustrative examples, i.e., a portfolio risk measurement problem in financial engineering and a sharing economy pricing problem in service operations management, and the numerical results are consistent with the theory derived.

报告人简介: 张琨,现为中国人民大学统计与大数据研究院助理教授、博士生导师。他于 2018 年获得香港城市大学商学院管理科学系运筹专业哲学博士学位,此前获得北京师范大学数学科学学院数学与应用数学专业理学学士学位、概率论与数理统计专业理学硕士学位。2018 年至 2019 年在香港城市大学商学院任博士后研究员,2019 年秋至今任教于中国人民大学统计与大数据研究院。研究兴趣: 随机优化,机器学习,金融工程与风险管理,商业分析。论文发表于 Operations Research, INFORMS Journal on Computing, Naval Research Logistics, European Journal of Operational Research, IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems 等国际期刊。

8. 题目: Portfolio Optimization under Sparsity and Ambiguity via Accelerated ADMM

报告摘要: We propose a cardinality-constrained portfolio optimization model under self-defined moment-based ambiguity. Compared to chance-constrained and distributionally robust models, our model offers novel insights and superior risk oracles. We develop an accelerated ADMM with global and local convergence for solving this nonconvex problem efficiently. Empirical results on real data from German and Chinese stock markets demonstrate the superior out-of-sample performance of our method.

报告人简介: 赵志华,西安电子科技大学讲师,硕士生导师。研究方向为稀疏随机优化、机器学习算法及其金融应用。相关成果发表在 European Journal of Operational Research, Science China-Mathematics, Neural Networks, Computers & Operations Research, Quantitative Finance 等。获陕西省哲学社会科学优秀成果奖(1/4),主持参与多个国家自然科学基金项目,陕西省自科重点和青年项目等。

TM11 人工智能中的优化

组织者: 陈彩华(南京大学)

	8月21日08:00-10:00 多功能 C 厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
陈彩华	08:00-08:30	Efficient Proximal Splitting Algorithms for Data-Driven Nonconvex Learning Optimization Problems with Applications 吴中明(南京信息工程大学)	
	08:30-09:00	Entropic Regularization for Wasserstein Distributionally Robust Optimization 王捷(香港中文大学(深圳))	
	09:00-09:30	自适应优化算法的优势探索:基于参数无关性的理论分析 杨俊驰(香港中文大学(深圳))	
	09:30-10:00	Generalization Bound Analysis of Nonconvex Minimax Optimization and Beyond 张思奇(南京大学)	

主题论坛简介: 人工智能的快速发展为优化领域带来了前所未有的机遇与挑战。一方面,AI 技术的广泛应用催生了大量新型优化问题,如大规模深度学习模型的训练优化、强化学习的策略搜索、分布式 AI 系统的资源调度等,这些问题的复杂性和规模对传统优化方法提出了更高要求。另一方面,AI 技术也为优化领域提供了新思路,如基于大模型的优化建模与算法、神经网络的启发式算法、数据驱动的优化建模等,极大拓展了优化理论和方法的前沿。

本分论坛旨在汇聚青年学者,探讨人工智能与优化的交叉融合,推动面向 AI 的新型优化方法 研究,同时探索 AI 技术在优化领域的创新应用。这一方向不仅是当前学术研究的热点,也对工业 实践具有重要意义。

1. 题目: Efficient Proximal Splitting Algorithms for Data-Driven Nonconvex Learning Optimization Problems with Applications

报告摘要: Traditional optimization methods offer strong interpre-tability and generalizability, while data-driven deep learning excels at feature extraction. Combining these approaches has emerged as an effective problem-solving strategy. This talk introduces proximal splitting algorithms for knowledge-data jointly driven nonconvex optimization, focusing on: (1) designing efficient algorithms by leveraging deep networks' optimization properties and traditional acceleration techniques; (2) establishing convergence guarantees through network analysis and nonconvex optimization theory; and (3) demonstrating effectiveness in applications like image reconstruction and phase retrieval.

报告人简介: 吴中明,南京信息工程大学副教授、硕士生导师,香港中文大学博士后,新加坡国立大学访问学者。入选人社部香江学者计划,江苏省双创博士,江苏省科技副总,曾获江苏省运筹学会首届青年科技奖。研究方向为最优化理论、算法及其应用。在 SIAM Journal on Imaging Sciences、IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing、Mathematics of Computation、European Journal of Operational Research、Computational Optimization and Applications 等期刊发表学术论文 40 余篇,授权国家发明专利 3 项。主持省部级以上项目 8 项,包括国家自然科学基金面上、青年项目,江苏省自然科学基金面上项目,教育部人文社科基金青年项目,中国博士后面上资助项目等。担任《工业工程》期刊青年编委,中国运筹学会竞赛工作委员会副秘书长,中国运筹学会数学规划分会青

年理事, 江苏省运筹学会理事、副秘书长。

2. 题目: Entropic Regularization for Wasserstein Distributionally Robust Optimization

报告摘要:最优传输距离下的分布鲁棒优化常常面临计算难题。为应对这一挑战,我们提出将熵正则化引入分布鲁棒风险函数。这种正则化策略在计算上相较于原始形式带来了显著提升。我们设计了基于有偏随机梯度的算法,有效地求解该问题,并达到了近最优的样本复杂度。我们在监督学习、强化学习和情景随机优化等任务中对该方法进行了实证验证,展示了其在性能上的先进性。此外,我们还揭示了该方法与机器学习中的扩散模型之间的联系。

报告人简介: 王捷在香港中文大学(深圳)人工智能学院与数据科学学院担任助理教授,此前在 佐治亚理工学院工业工程系获得博士学位。他的研究结合统计学与优化方法,聚焦于不确定性下 的决策问题,并广泛应用于机器学习领域。

3. 题目: 自适应优化算法的优势探索: 基于参数无关性的理论分析

报告摘要: 自适应梯度方法在优化现代机器学习模型中表现出色,但其相较于传统随机梯度下降(SGD)的理论优势仍缺乏深入的探讨。我们系统研究了 SGD 与自适应方法在超参数无需依赖问题特定参数设定下的收敛性表现。首先,在平滑函数的优化中,我们比较了 SGD 与几种经典自适应方法,包括 AdaGrad、带动量的归一化 SGD(NSGD-M)以及 AMSGrad。结果表明,尽管未经调参的 SGD 可以达到理论上的最优收敛速率,但其依赖于平滑性常数的指数级关系不可避免。而多种自适应方法则显著降低了这种依赖,将其从指数级削弱为多项式级别。其次,对于更广泛的具有(L0, L1)平滑性描述的函数类,我们发现未经调参的 SGD 无法收敛。而 NSGD-M 则在理论上能够实现接近最优的收敛速率,尽管其对 L1 平滑性常数存在一定的指数级依赖。我们理论角度揭示了自适应方法在参数无关设定下的潜在优势。

报告人简介:杨俊驰,现任香港中文大学(深圳)数据科学学院助理教授。分别于瑞士联邦理工学院获得计算机科学博士学位、伊利诺伊大学香槟分校获得工业工程硕士学位,以及加州大学洛杉矶分校获得应用数学与经济学学士学位。在加入香港中文大学(深圳)之前,杨博士曾在阿贡国家实验室担任博士后研究员。他研究致力于连续优化算法的理论和实践,特别是在机器学习和人工智能领域的应用。

4. 题目: Generalization Bound Analysis of Nonconvex Minimax Optimization and Beyond

报告摘要: In this work, we systematically investigate the generalization bounds of algorithms that solve nonconvex-(strongly)-concave (NC-SC/NC-C) stochastic minimax optimization, measured by the stationarity of primal functions. We first establish algorithm-agnostic generalization bounds via uniform convergence between the empirical and population minimax problems, thereby deriving sample complexities for achieving generalization. We then explore algorithm-dependent generalization bounds using algorithmic stability arguments. In particular, we introduce a novel stability notion for minimax problems and build its connection to generalization bounds. Consequently, we establish algorithm-dependent generalization bounds for stochastic gradient descent ascent (SGDA) and more general sampling-based algorithms. We will also discuss some extensions of these results to more general settings.

报告人简介: 张思奇博士现为南京大学工程管理学院准聘助理教授。他在美国伊利诺伊大学香槟分校工业与系统工程系获得博士学位,在南方科技大学数学系获得学士学位。他的主要研究方向是非凸优化、数据驱动的优化、统计机器学习、分布式优化等。在加入南京大学之前,他在美国约翰霍普金斯大学应用数学与统计系担任博士后。他在领域相关顶级期刊和会议,如 NeurIPS、ICLR、SIOPT等,发表多篇论文或担任审稿人。

TM12 张量计算的理论及应用

组织者: 胡胜龙(国防科技大学)

8月21日10:20-12:20, 13:30-17:50 多功能 C 厅			
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
	10:20-10:50	Computations of tensor ranks and their applications 叶科(中国科学院)	
	10:50-11:20	Desingularization of bounded-rank tensor sets 高斌(中国科学院)	
胡胜龙	11:20-11:50	Convergence Analysis of the Transformed Gradient Projection Algorithms on Compact Matrix Manifolds 李建泽(中山大学)	
	11:50-12:20	Unsupervised Feature Selection via Nonnegative Orthogonal Constrained Regularized Minimization 李妍(中国科学院)	
		午餐	
	13:30-14:00	On Approximation of Tensor Nuclear Norm Minimization 江波(上海财经大学)	
	14:00-14:30	A Parallelizable Quaternion Higher-Order Singular Value Decomposition with Applications 杨宇宁(广西大学)	
陈艳男	14:30-15:00	Higher Order Extended Dynamic Mode Decomposition: Algorithms and Applications 丁维洋(复旦大学)	
	15:00-15:30	Regularized tensor completion with mixed sparsity under noisy observations 李昱帆(中山大学)	
		茶歇	
李建泽	15:50-16:20	A Direct Method for Solving the Complex-Valued Triple Decomposition of Third-Order Tensors 陈艳男(华南师范大学)	
	16:20-16:50	Efficient frequent directions algorithms for approximate decomposition of matrices and higher-order tensors 车茂林(贵州大学)	
	16:50-17:20	Tensor Robust Principal Component Analysis Based on a Two-Layer Tucker Rank Minimization Model 高凯新(中国海洋大学)	

主题论坛简介: 张量是表达复杂系统和数据的重要工具。张量的相关计算对揭示内在结构、分析复杂关系、降低模型参数、提高算法效率具有重要的理论和实用价值。本分论坛旨在为国内张量

中国运筹学会第一届青年学术大会日程

计算研究领域的青年学者交流最新研究成果、了解国际研究前沿、凝炼重要科学问题、碰撞创新 思想火花提供一个交流平台,为学科发展做出贡献。

1. 题目: Computations of tensor ranks and their applications

报告摘要: In this talk, we discuss ranks of tensors including cp-rank, slice rank, partition rank, subrank, analytic rank and geometric rank. We will first introduce applications of each of these ranks. Then we present our recent works on

- 1) low rank partially orthogonal tensor approximation problem.
- 2) the stability of tensor ranks under field extensions.
- 3) quantitative relations among these tensor ranks.

报告人简介: 叶科,中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院副研究员,研究兴趣主要集中在代数与几何方法在计算复杂度理论、(多重)线性代数、数值计算以及优化问题中的应用。研究工作分别解决了 T. Y. Lam、B. Sturmfels 和 D. Kazhdan 提出的猜想,并回答了 Y. Saad 的公开问题。相关学术成果发表于 Adv. Math., Discrete Anal., Found. Comut. Math., Math. Program., SIAM J. Optim, Numer. Math.等国际知名期刊。目前担任《SIAM Journal on Applied Algebra and Geometry》编委。曾入选海外高层次人才引进计划(青年项目)。获得吴文俊计算机数学青年学者奖、华为技术合作成果转化二等奖、优秀合作项目奖。指导的学生工作获得国际符号与代数计算会议(ISSAC)最佳学生论文奖。

2. 题目: Desingularization of bounded-rank tensor sets

报告摘要: Low-rank tensors appear to be prosperous in many applications. However, the sets of bounded-rank tensors are non-smooth and non-convex algebraic varieties, rendering the low-rank optimization problems to be challenging. To this end, we delve into the geometry of bounded-rank tensor sets, including Tucker and tensor train formats. We propose a desingularization approach for bounded-rank tensor sets by introducing slack variables, resulting in a low-dimensional smooth manifold embedded in a higher-dimensional space while preserving the structure of low-rank tensor formats. Subsequently, optimization on tensor varieties can be reformulated to optimization on smooth manifolds, where the methods and convergence are well explored. We reveal the relationship between the landscape of optimization on varieties and that of optimization on manifolds. Numerical experiments on tensor completion illustrate that the proposed methods are in favor of others under different rank parameters.

报告人简介:高斌,中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院计算数学所副研究员。2019 年毕业于中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院。其主要研究兴趣是矩阵和张量流形上的优化算法。曾获中国科学院院长特别奖、钟家庆数学奖。受到中国科协青年托举工程、中科院和国家海外高层次人才计划等项目资助。

3. 题目: Convergence Analysis of the Transformed Gradient Projection Algorithms on Compact Matrix Manifolds

报告摘要: In this paper, to address the optimization problem on a compact matrix manifold, we introduce a novel algorithmic framework called the Transformed Gradient Projection (TGP) algorithm, using the projection onto this compact matrix manifold. Our framework offers flexibility by encompassing the classical gradient projection algorithms as special cases, and intersecting the retraction-based line-search algorithms. Our focus is on the Stiefel or Grassmann manifold, revealing that many existing algorithms in the literature can be seen as specific instances within our proposed framework, and this algorithmic framework also induces several new special cases. Then, we conduct a thorough exploration of the

convergence properties of these algorithms, considering various search directions and stepsizes. Finally, we establish the weak convergence, convergence rate, and global convergence of TGP algorithms under three distinct stepsizes. This is a joint work with Wentao Ding and Shuzhong Zhang.

报告人简介: 李建泽,现为中山大学理学院副教授,博士生导师,博士毕业于南开大学陈省身数学研究所。主要研究方向包括流形优化、张量优化、及其在独立成分分析(ICA)和人工智能鲁棒性中的应用。目前已在数学领域 SCI 期刊发表学术论文 16 篇,包括 SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl., SIAM J. Opt., Math. Comp.等。主持国家自然科学基金青年项目和广东省面上项目各一项。

4. 题目: Unsupervised Feature Selection via Nonnegative Orthogonal Constrained Regularized Minimization

报告摘要: Unsupervised feature selection has drawn wide attention in the era of big data, since it serves as a fundamental technique for dimensionality reduction. However, many existing unsupervised feature selection models and solution methods are primarily designed for practical applications, and often lack rigorous theoretical support, such as convergence guarantees. In this talk, we first establish a novel unsupervised feature selection model based on regularized minimization with nonnegative orthogonality constraints, which has advantages of embedding feature selection into the nonnegative spectral clustering and preventing overfitting. To solve the proposed model, we develop an effective inexact augmented Lagrangian multiplier method, in which the subproblems are addressed using a proximal alternating minimization approach. We rigorously prove that the sequence generated by our algorithm globally converges to a Karush-Kuhn-Tucker point of the model. Extensive numerical experiments on popular datasets demonstrate the stability and robustness of our method. Moreover, comparative results show that our method outperforms some existing state-of-the-art methods in terms of clustering evaluation metrics. 报告人简介: 李妍,2024 年博士毕业于清华大学数学科学系,现任中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院博士后,研究方向为矩阵优化、稀疏优化及其在机器学习中的应用。已在 SIOPT、JMAA 等期刊发表多篇论文,并获得中国博士后基金面上项目资助。

5. 题目: On Approximation of Tensor Nuclear Norm Minimization

报告摘要: Tensor nuclear norm minimization can be viewed as the tightest convex approximation of the tensor completion task. It requires a smaller sample size to recover the underlying ground-truth low-rank tensor comparing the that required by the popular tensor matricization technique. However, tensor nuclear norm minimization is proved to a challenging task, and even computing the tensor nuclear norm is a NP-hard problem. We identify the dual of the tensor nuclear norm minimization and propose some tractable convex relaxation based on this dual formulation. We further establish some approximation ratios of our approach with the hitting-set constructed in computing tensor nuclear norm in our previous work.

报告人简介: 江波,美国明尼苏达大学博士,上海财经大学信息管理与工程学院常聘教授、副院长;交叉科学研究院院长; 国家级青年人才、上海市东方学者、上海市青年拔尖人才; 上海市运筹学会副理事长、中国运筹学会算法软件与应用分会常务理事、中国运筹学会数学规划分会理事。从事运筹优化、收益管理、机器学习等方向的研究。成果发表于运筹优化与机器学习的国际顶级期刊《Operations Research》《Mathematics of Operations Research》《Mathematical Programming》《INFORMS Journal on Computing》《SIAM Journal on Optimization》《Journal of Machine Learning Research》。获得了中国运筹学会青年科技奖、上海市自然科学奖二等奖、宝钢优秀教师奖等荣誉。主持多项国家自然科学基金项目包括自科重大项目课题。

6. 题目: A Parallelizable Quaternion Higher-Order Singular Value Decomposition with Applications

报告摘要: Higher-order singular value decomposition (HOSVD) is a celebrated tool for tensor data analysis. The sequential HOSVD was recently generalized to the quaternion domain, while a naive quaternion generalization of the classical HOSVD, which can be excecuted in parallel, incurs some issues. As an alternative, this work introduces a two-sided quaternion HOSVD (TS-QHOSVD) that can be parallelized on two processors. It is shown that TS-QHOSVD (i) preserves the HOSVD ordering property, (ii) inherits the orthogonality property at the first and the last modes, and (iii) satisfies the weak orthogonality at all modes. The truncated TS-QHOSVD is then developed, with its error bound being established. We apply the proposed model on color video denoising as well as scientific data compression tasks to demonstrate its efficacy.

报告人简介:杨宇宁,广西大学数学与信息科学学院教授,博导。研究领域为矩阵和张量低秩逼近。在领域期刊发表高水平论文 40 余篇,主持(过)国家自然科学基金基金、教育部霍英东青年教师基金、八桂学者、海外高层次人才青年计划等项目。

7. 题目: Higher Order Extended Dynamic Mode Decomposition: Algorithms and Applications

报告摘要: We develop a data-driven approach for analyzing the underlying dynamics from snapshots, which is called the higher order extended dynamic mode decomposition (HOEDMD) in this talk. The HOEDMD method, generalizing the extended dynamic mode decomposition (EDMD), can handle the case when the spectral complexity of the dynamical system exceeds its spatial complexity. Moreover, the proposed method is capable to analyze the snapshots taken from multiple trajectories by a mode-frequencyindividual decomposition. We also introduce the structured total least squares technique for denoising and debiasing purposes and discuss efficient implementation details. The ability of our proposed method to accurately retrieve the modes with frequencies in linear dynamical systems is proved, which further provides an empirical choice for an optimal order. We also evaluate the proposed STLS-based HOEDMD algorithm and apply it to four kinds of dynamical systems: a synthetic linear system to show that the proposed algorithm is less sensitive to the noises, a nonlinear dynamical system of iterates from a multilinear PageRank model to illustrate the necessity of introducing higher order cases, real-world signals for time series classification to indicate individual coefficients could parameterize trajectories and kernel tricks can be employed to enhance its performance on nonlinear real-world systems, and a real-world dynamical system of fMRI data to show the proposed algorithm retrieves modes more stably over several other DMD variants. Finally, we develop a randomized algorithm for HOEDMD which further largely reduced the computational cost.

报告人简介: 丁维洋,复旦大学类脑智能科学与技术研究院青年研究员、博士生导师,长期致力于矩阵、张量计算和优化及其应用研究,曾获得上海市自然科学二等奖、中国计算数学学会优秀青年论文奖等。在复旦大学数学科学学院获得数学与应用数学专业的学士学位和计算数学专业的博士学位,之后在香港理工大学应用数学系作博士后研究。2017年9月至2020年11月,在香港浸会大学数学系担任研究助理教授。其后于2020年11月加入复旦大学类脑智能科学与技术研究院,担任青年研究员。近期的主要研究兴趣包括超复数矩阵理论和计算、时空动力学分析及在脑与类脑科学的应用。

8. 题目: Regularized tensor completion with mixed sparsity under noisy observations

报告摘要: Tensor completion, as an effective method for recovering high-dimensional data from incomplete observations, has attracted increasing attention in various fields. In this talk, we consider the

tensor completion problem with noisy observations under CANDECOMP/PARAFAC (CP) decomposition, where the underlying tensor is decomposed into factor matrices with both sparsity and column sparsity. Specifically, we propose a regularized tensor completion model with the maximum likelihood estimation loss, which uses the \$1_0\$ norm and \$1_{2,0}\$ norm to characterize the mixed sparsity structure of CP factors. Moreover, we establish a general error bound of the proposed model under incomplete noisy observations, and further give specific error bounds for different noises, including additive Gaussian noise, additive Laplace noise, and Poisson observations. An alternating direction method of multipliers algorithm with convergence guarantee is developed to solve the proposed model. Numerical experiments on synthetic and real-world datasets validate the effectiveness of the proposed model.

报告人简介: 李昱帆,中山大学副教授。研究方向为张量优化、稀疏优化的理论与算法及其应用,部分研究成果发表在 SIMAX、JOGO、COAP、PRB 等期刊。

9. 题目: A Direct Method for Solving the Complex-Valued Triple Decomposition of Third-Order Tensors

报告摘要: A direct method is proposed first to compute a complex-valued triple decomposition of a third-order tensor. There are three assumptions: (i) The triple rank L of an I*J*K dimensional tensor satisfies L*L \leq min(I, J, K); (ii) Two factor tensors of the triple decomposition are generic; (iii) The third factor tensor has linearly independent fibers. If I \approx J \approx K, the computational cost of the proposed direct method is about O(I^3L^2) flops in total. Further, a sufficient condition for the essential uniqueness of the triple decomposition of a tensor is established under these assumptions. Numerical experiments illustrate that the proposed direct method is at least ten times faster than alternating least squares and optimization-based iterative methods. Finally, we display applications of the proposed direct method with triple tensors in large-scale videos and stochastic partial differential equations.

报告人简介:陈艳男,博士,华南师范大学数学科学学院副教授,数据科学系主任。2013年在南京师范大学获得博士学位,已发表 SCI 论文 40 余篇,代表性论文发表于 SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl., SIAM J. Sci. Comput., Math. Comput.等国际刊物,参与撰写了一本专著《Tensor Eigenvalues and Their Applications》在 Springer 出版,完成国家自然科学基金 2 项,现主持国家自然科学基金 1 项,获得 2020 年度广东省自然科学奖二等奖。

10. 题目: Efficient frequent directions algorithms for approximate decomposition of matrices and higher-order tensors

报告摘要: In the framework of the FD (frequent directions) algorithm, we first develop two efficient algorithms for low-rank matrix approximations under the embedding matrices composed of the product of any SpEmb (sparse embedding) matrix and any standard Gaussian matrix, or any SpEmb matrix and any SRHT (subsampled randomized Hadamard transform) matrix. The theoretical results are also achieved based on the bounds of singular values of standard Gaussian matrices and the theoretical results for SpEmb and SRHT matrices. With a given multilinear rank, we then obtain several efficient FD-based randomized variants of T-HOSVD (the truncated high-order singular value decomposition) and ST-HOSVD (sequentially T-HOSVD), which are two common algorithms for computing the approximate Tucker decomposition of any tensor with a given multilinear rank. We also consider efficient FD-based randomized algorithms for computing the approximate TT (tensor-train) decomposition of any tensor with a given TT-rank. Finally, we illustrate the efficiency and accuracy of these algorithms using synthetic and real-world matrix (and tensor) data.

报告人简介:车茂林,2012 年在内江师范学院获得应用数学学士学位,2017 年在复旦大学获得计算数学博士学位。他是贵州大学公共大数据国家重点实验室和数学与统计学院的特聘教授。他的

中国运筹学会第一届青年学术大会日程

研究兴趣包括数值线性代数、张量分解的随机算法以及低秩张量填充,以及在模式识别和大数据分析中的应用

11. 题目: Tensor Robust Principal Component Analysis Based on a Two-Layer Tucker Rank Minimization Model

报告摘要: Tensor robust principal component analysis (TRPCA), which aims to remove sparse noise or outliers of high-dimensional data with intrinsic low-rank properties, has attracted extensive researches and been widely used in various areas. In this paper, we focus on TRPCA based on the Tucker rank. Considering that computing singular value decompositions (SVDs) of all unfolding matrices in the convex relaxation model of TRPCA based on the Tucker rank is highly time consuming, we propose a two-layer TRPCA model (TTRPCA) based on the convex relaxation model. In TTRPCA, we select a mode according to the nuclear norm of all unfolding matrices, and only need to compute SVD of the matrix unfolded along this mode, which can capture more information of the original data with low-rankness compared with other unfolding matrices. Moreover, we establish a generalized nonconvex two-layer TRPCA model (NTRPCA). Unlike existing methods which usually use a specific nonconvex function, NTRPCA uses a class of nonconvex functions to approximate the rank function and the L0 norm to more accurately capture the low rank structure and the sparsity. After that, we establish an error bound of the proposed NTRPCA model, which still holds for the TTRPCA model, and give some comparisons of cases using specific nonconvex functions. An alternating direction method of multipliers algorithm with convergence guarantee is then developed to solve the NTRPCA (as well as the TTRPCA) model. Finally, extensive numerical experiments on various datasets demonstrate the superior performance of proposed models in comparison with several state-of-the-art TRPCA methods.

报告人简介:高凯新,中国海洋大学数学科学学院讲师。2024 年博士毕业于天津大学,导师为黄正海教授。研究方向包括张量优化的算法及应用、深度学习中的优化算法等。在 SIAM Journal on Imaging Sciences、ACM Transactions on Information Systems、NeurIPS、AAAI 等期刊和会议发表多篇论文。主持博士后面上资助、青岛市自然科学基金青年项目。

TM13 前沿运筹与最优化方法及应用

组织者: 丁超(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)

	8月21日13:30-15:30 多功能B厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
	13:30-13:54	Characterizations of the Aubin property of the solution mapping for nonlinear semidefinite programming 陈亮(湖南大学)	
	13:54-14:18	Nonconvex, nonsmooth, and large-scale optimization in radiotherapy planning 刘九龙(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)	
丁超	14:18-14:42	An Inexact Variable Metric Proximal Gradient-subgradient Algorithm for a Class of Fractional Optimization Problems 杨磊(中山大学)	
	14:42-15:06	Accelerating RLHF Training with Reward Variance Increase 袁雁城(香港理工大学)	
	15:06-15:30	Alternating minimization for square root principal component pursuit 张羊晶(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)	

主题论坛简介:随着大数据和智能计算技术的飞速发展,运筹学与最优化方法在复杂系统决策、工程设计、经济金融、物流供应链等众多领域的应用愈发广泛。本分论坛将围绕运筹与最优化的最新研究成果及其交叉应用展开研讨,重点介绍新方法在前沿场景中的创新与实践价值。通过邀请多位优秀青年学者做专题报告,旨在促进学术界和产业界的深入交流,推动运筹学研究和应用领域的协同创新与可持续发展。

本分论坛的学术意义与重要性在于:

- 聚焦最前沿的运筹与最优化方法,为青年科研人员提供学术成果展示与交流的平台;
- 探讨新兴领域下理论与实际应用的融合,为学术研究和工业需求搭建桥梁;
- 推动青年学者建立学术网络,在多学科交叉背景下拓宽研究思路,共同促进中国运筹学事业的发展。

1. 题目: Characterizations of the Aubin property of the solution mapping for nonlinear semidefinite programming

报告摘要: In this paper, we study the Aubin property of the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker solution mapping for the nonlinear semidefinite programming (NLSDP) problem at a locally optimal solution. In the literature, it is known that the Aubin property implies the constraint nondegeneracy by Fusek [SIAM J. Optim. 23 (2013), pp. 1041-1061] and the second-order sufficient condition by Ding et al. [SIAM J. Optim. 27 (2017), pp. 67-90]. Based on the Mordukhovich criterion, here we further prove that the strong second-order sufficient condition is also necessary for the Aubin property to hold. Consequently, several equivalent conditions including the strong regularity are established for NLSDP's Aubin property. Together with the recent progress made by Chen et al. on the equivalence between the Aubin property and the strong regularity for nonlinear second-order cone programming [SIAM J. Optim. 35 (2024), pp. 712-738], this paper constitutes

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a significant step forward in characterizing the Aubin property for general non-polyhedral C²-cone reducible constrained optimization problems.

报告人简介: 陈亮,湖南大学数学学院副教授、博导,主要从事连续优化问题的数值算法和基础理论研究,在《Math. Program.》《Math. Program. Comput.》《SIAM J. Optim.》《SIAM J. Sci. Comput.》《Sci. China-Math.》等数学优化领域主流期刊发表 10 余篇论文。

2. 题目: Nonconvex, nonsmooth, and large-scale optimization in radiotherapy planning

报告摘要: The global demand for radiotherapy technology is experiencing a significant surge. Concurrently, the progress in medical imaging modalities and radiation therapy planning has given rise to various applied mathematical challenges, including large-scale inverse problems, nonconvex and nonsmooth optimization problems, and differential equation constrained optimization problems. Over the past years, I have developed a series of image processing and reconstruction methods for high-dimensional medical imaging, contributing to the enhancement of accuracy in radiotherapy planning. Recently, our research has delved into radiotherapy problems with the mentioned challenges. In this presentation, I will introduce some of our nonconvex, nonsmooth, and stochastic optimization methods that aim to efficiently and stably solve the Flash radiotherapy planning and Robust radiotherapy planning problems, showcasing the corresponding planning results.

报告人简介: 刘九龙,2017 年博士毕业于上海交通大学数学科学学院,随后在新加坡国立大学数学系从事博士后研究。2021 年入职中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院,研究兴趣涵盖反问题与医学成像,放疗规划等方面,以及与机器学习的交叉融合。

3. 题目: An Inexact Variable Metric Proximal Gradient-subgradient Algorithm for a Class of Fractional Optimization Problems

报告摘要: In this talk, we consider a class of fractional optimization problems, which has broad applicability and encompasses several important optimization problems in the literature. To address these problems, we propose an inexact variable metric proximal gradient-subgradient algorithm (iVPGSA), which, to our knowledge, is the first inexact proximal algorithm specifically designed for solving such type of fractional problems. By incorporating a variable metric proximal term and allowing for inexact solutions to the subproblem under a flexible error criterion, the proposed algorithm is highly adaptable to a broader range of problems while achieving favorable computational efficiency. Moreover, we develop an improved Kurdyka-Lojasiewicz (KL)-based analysis framework to prove the global convergence of the entire sequence and characterize its convergence rate, without requiring a strict sufficient descent property. Our results offer detailed insights into how the KL exponent and inexactness influence the convergence rate. The proposed analysis framework also has the potential to serve as a theoretical tool for studying the convergence rates of a wide range of inexact algorithms beyond the iVPGSA. Finally, some numerical experiments are conducted to show the superior performance of the iVPGSA.

报告人简介: 杨磊,中山大学计算机学院副教授,主要从事最优化理论和算法研究,特别专注于为机器学习和图像处理等应用领域中出现的大规模优化问题设计和分析高效稳健的优化算法,以及相关求解器的开发。目前已在 SIOPT,MOR,JMLR, JSC 等国际重要期刊上发表多篇论文; 主持国家级和省部级等各级项目多项。

4. 题目: Accelerating RLHF Training with Reward Variance Increase

报告摘要: Reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF) is an essential technique for ensuring that large language models (LLMs) are aligned with human values and preferences during the post-training phase. As an effective RLHF approach, group relative policy optimization (GRPO) has demonstrated success in many LLM-based applications. However, efficient GRPO-based RLHF training remains a challenge. Recent studies reveal that a higher reward variance of the initial policy model leads to faster RLHF training. Inspired by this finding, we propose a practical reward adjustment model to accelerate RLHF training by provably increasing the reward variance and preserving the relative preferences and reward expectation. Our reward adjustment method inherently poses a nonconvex optimization problem, which is NP-hard to solve in general. To overcome the computational challenges, we design a novel \$O(n \log n)\\$ algorithm to find a global solution of the nonconvex reward adjustment model by explicitly characterizing the extreme points of the feasible set. As an important application, we naturally integrate this reward adjustment model into the GRPO algorithm, leading to a more efficient GRPO with reward variance increase (GRPOVI) algorithm for RLHF training. As an interesting byproduct, we provide an indirect explanation for the empirical effectiveness of GRPO with rule-based reward for RLHF training, as demonstrated in DeepSeek-R1. Experiment results demonstrate that the GRPOVI algorithm can significantly improve the RLHF training efficiency compared to the original GRPO algorithm. This is a joint work with Zonglin Yang, Zhexuan Gu, and Houduo Qi.

报告人简介: 袁雁城博士现任香港理工大学应用数学系助理教授。他的主要研究方向为连续优化,人工智能的数学基础及其在大模型、推荐系统、医疗健康、等领域的应用。他的研究成果被接收发表于《SIAM Journal on Optimization》《Journal of the American Statistical Association》《Journal of Machine Learning Research》《IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence》《Mathematical Programming Computation》等权威学术期刊及 NeurIPS, ICML, ICLR, ACM WWW, ACM SIGIR 等人工智能领域重要学术会议。他的研究成果入选了人工智能领域重要学术会议的Best Paper Award Finalists (ACM WWW 2021, ACM SIGIR 2024)。

5. 题目: Alternating minimization for square root principal component pursuit

报告摘要: Recently, the square root principal component pursuit (SRPCP) model has garnered significant research interest. It is shown in the literature that the SRPCP model guarantees robust matrix recovery with a universal, constant penalty parameter. While its statistical advantages are well-documented, the computational aspects from an optimization perspective remain largely unexplored. In this paper, we focus on developing efficient optimization algorithms for solving the SRPCP problem. Specifically,we propose a tuning-free alternating minimization (AltMin) algorithm, where each iteration involves subproblems enjoying closed-form optimal solutions. Additionally, we introduce techniques based on the variational formulation of the nuclear norm and Burer-Monteiro decomposition to further accelerate the AltMin method. Extensive numerical experiments confirm the efficiency and robustness of our algorithms.

报告人简介: 张羊晶,中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院应用数学研究所副研究员。2014 年本科毕业于清华大学,2019 年博士毕业于新加坡国立大学并从事 2 年博士后研究工作。主要研究优化理论、算法及其在机器学习中的应用。结果发表在 MP、SIOPT、JMLR等期刊。

TM14 随机模型的设计与优化

组织者:姚大成(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)

8月21日10:20-12:20 多功能 B 厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
姚大成	10:20-10:50	考虑信息成本的并列多服务台排队系统的动态路由问题研究 曹平(中国科学技术大学)
曹平	10:50-11:20	排队系统的在线学习方法 陈昕韫(香港中文大学(深圳))
陈昕韫	11:20-11:50	模型不确定下随机微分博弈的最优策略 吴锦标(中南大学)
吴锦标	11:50-12:20	排队系统中的最优合同设计 朱骁涵(南京大学)

主题论坛简介:在现实世界中,不确定性是各类系统与决策过程中不可避免的挑战。如何通过科学的建模与优化方法应对随机性是至关重要的。本论坛以"随机模型的设计与优化"为主题,聚焦运筹学、管理科学、工业工程及相关交叉领域的前沿理论与实践,探讨如何利用概率论、随机过程、仿真技术及优化算法,构建高效、鲁棒的随机模型,以应对资源分配、风险管理、供应链调度、金融工程等领域的复杂问题。本论坛邀请到四位相关领域的优秀青年学者介绍相关工作。

1. 题目: 考虑信息成本的并列多服务台排队系统的动态路由问题研究

报告摘要: 急救车如何将患者运送至合适的急救中心,以及通讯网络中如何将任务分配到合适的服务器,都可以建模为并列多服务台系统的动态路由问题。为了更好地做出路由决策以提升系统服务质量,决策者需要获取系统状态信息,而这些信息的获取也需要成本。本报告将介绍报告人在此场景下的若干研究成果,以及可供未来研究的方向。

报告人简介: 曹平,中国科学技术大学管理学院教授,博士生导师。研究方向是随机动态系统的控制和优化,以及其在服务系统优化、生产库存管理、动态合同设计等问题中的应用。主要研究成果发表在 Oper. Res., Management Sci., Eur. J. Oper. Res.等期刊。

2. 题目: 排队系统的在线学习方法

报告摘要:在线学习方法适用于解决数据驱动环境下的动态决策优化问题,是近年来运筹学领域的研究热点之一。与运筹学其他领域相比,排队系统的优化控制问题具有更复杂的概率性质和数学结构,对在线学习的算法设计和理论分析提出了新挑战。本报告将介绍排队系统在线学习方法研究的最新进展和一些尚待解决的问题。最后介绍一下我们在这方面的一些工作。

报告人简介: 陈昕韫,香港中文大学(深圳)数据科学学院副教授,研究方向为排队论、随机模拟和强化学习。主要研究成果发布于 Operations Research, Mathematics of Operations Research, Annals of Applied Probability 等期刊。目前担任 Operations Research, Journal of Applied Probability, Advances in Applied Probability 期刊编委。

3. 题目: 模型不确定下随机微分博弈的最优策略

报告摘要: 现实世界中大部分随机变量都具有不同程度的分布不确定性,从而直接导致模型不确定。当模型面临不确定性时,它可能产生错误或不准确的预测结果,从而影响决策的质量和可靠性。本报告首先介绍模型不确定下随机微分系统的最优控制理论;然后引入模型不确定下的随机微分博弈;最后介绍一下我们在这方面的一些工作。

报告人简介: 吴锦标,中南大学数学与统计学院教授、博士生导师,湖南省经济数学研究会副理事长,湖南省数学学会和运筹学会理事。研究方向为随机分析和随机最优控制、可靠性理论和排队论。主要科研成果发表于 J. Differ. Equations, J. Math. Phys., IEEE T. Reliab., Eur. J. Oper. Res., Ann. Oper. Res., Math. Method. Oper. Res., Reliab. Eng. Syst. Safe.等学术期刊。

4. 题目: 排队系统中的最优合同设计

报告摘要:排队系统在日常生活和社会生产中具有广泛应用。由于排队过程的高度随机性和复杂性,其建模与分析一直是运筹学领域的研究难点和热点。传统排队论研究主要关注单一决策者的优化问题,而本报告将委托-代理理论引入排队系统,探讨了信息不对称条件下的最优合同设计问题。报告将系统介绍该问题的建模框架、分析方法,并展示研究团队在该领域取得的研究成果。

报告人简介: 朱骁涵,南京大学工程管理学院特聘副研究员。研究方向是随机建模与控制,主要应用在排队论、存储论、最优动态合同设计和机制设计中。主要研究成果发表在 Management Science 和 Naval Research Logistics 等期刊。

TM15 随机优化

组织者: 张超(北京交通大学)、孙海琳(南京师范大学)

8月21日13:30-17:50 迎宾厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	13:30-14:00	Statistical properties of mean-variance portfolio Optimization 胡照林(同济大学)
	14:00-14:30	Preference Robust Optimization 郭少艳(大连理工大学)
<u>孙海琳</u>	14:30-15:00	Progressive decoupling of conic linkages 张敏(广州大学)
	15:00-15:30	Distributionally robust nonsmooth nonconvex two-stage stochastic conic program with φ-divergence 张超(北京交通大学)
		茶歇
	15:50-16:20	Statistical inference for distributed contextual Multi-armed Bandit 刘永朝(大连理工大学)
	16:20-16:50	Efficiency of smooth approximation methods for weakly Convex Optimization 邓琪(上海交通大学)
张超	16:50-17:20	Discrete approximation for a class of stochastic hierarchical optimization problems 蒋杰(重庆大学)
	17:20-17:50	Statistical Robustness of Kernel Learning Estimator with Respect to Data Perturbation 孙海琳(南京师范大学)

主题论坛简介:随机优化是数学优化的重要分支之一,也是处理随机环境下最优决策问题和博弈问题的主要数学工具之一,广泛应用于金融、物流、交通、能源、人工智能等实际领域。通过分论坛的交流与研讨,青年学者可以分享最新的研究成果,探讨随机优化在复杂系统中的应用,推动学科交叉与融合。

1. 题目: Statistical Properties of Mean-Variance Portfolio Optimization

报告摘要: In this talk, we study Markowitz's mean-variance portfolio optimization problem. When practically using this model, the mean vector and the covariance matrix of the assets returns often need to be estimated from the sample data. The sample errors will propagate to the optimization output. In this talk, we consider three commonly used mean-variance models and build the asymptotic properties for the conventional sample approximations that are widely adopted and studied, by leveraging the stochastic optimization theory. We show that for all three models, under certain conditions the sample approximations have the desired consistency and achieve a convergence rate of square root of sample size, and the asymptotic variance depends on the first four moments of the returns. We conduct numerical experiments

to test the asymptotic properties for the estimation. We also conduct experiments to illustrate that the asymptotic normality might not hold when the fourth moments of the returns do not exist. In this talk, we also conduct some further analysis on the statistical properties and optimization of the mean-risk models. 报告人简介: 胡照林,同济大学经济与管理学院教授、同济大学青年百人计划入选者。分别从浙江大学数学系和香港科技大学工业工程及物流管理系获学士和博士学位。研究方向包括随机优化,模拟仿真,风险管理,机器学习,智能决策等。论文发表于 Management Science, Operations Research, INFORMS Journal on Computing, European Journal of Operational Research, IISE (IIE) Transactions, Naval Research Logistics,系统工程理论与实践等权威期刊。主持国家自然科学基金青年科学基金(B类)等四项国家自然科学基金项目。担任 Journal of Management Science and Engineering 和 Journal of the Operations Research Society of China 的 Associate Editor,以及中国运筹学会金融工程与金融风险管理分会常务理事和副秘书长。

2. 题目: Preference Robust Optimization

报告摘要: Preference robust optimization (PRO) concerns decision making problems where the decision maker's utility or risk preference is ambiguous and the optimal decision is based on the worst case utility function or risk measure from a set constructed with available information. This talk will discuss some PRO models, computational schemes and underlying theory.

报告人简介:郭少艳,大连理工大学数学科学学院教授、博士生导师。主要研究方向为锥约束优化、随机优化与分布鲁棒优化,研究成果发表在 Math. Program., SIAM J. Optim., Oper. Res., J. Mach. Learn. Res.等期刊。主持国家自然科学基金青年项目、面上项目等。现任中国运筹学会金融工程与金融风险管理分会理事和数学规划分会青年理事。

3. 题目: Progressive Decoupling of Conic Linkages

报告摘要: This talk studies a class of conic linkage problems, a generalization of the classical linkage problem involving subspaces, which frequently arise in applications such as multistage stochastic variational inequalities and conic complementarity problems. We propose a conic progressive decoupling algorithm (CPDA) that extends the progressive decoupling approach to conic constraints. By leveraging splitting techniques rather than Spingarn's partial inverse framework, CPDA iteratively solves a generalized equation involving the monotone operator and updates projections onto the conic set and its dual. We establish the convergence of CPDA and analyze its rate of convergence under specific structural conditions. Numerical experiments on two-stage stochastic complementarity problems and multistage stochastic programming demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach compared to existing decomposition methods. 报告人简介: 张敏,广州大学数学与信息科学学院,副教授。2016年毕业于天津大学,2016-2019 年在澳大利亚科廷大学从事博士后研究,主要研究方向为最优化理论、方法及其应用。2019年获 得中国科学院百人计划青年项目支持,在中科院新疆生态与地理研究所担任副研究员,2024年获 得广州大学"百人计划青年杰出人才",入职广州大学数学与信息科学学院。近五年开展的研究工 作主要围绕随机变分不等式、优化技术与气候变化及水资源管理相关应用之间的交叉科学问题, 部分研究成果发表在 SIAM Journal on Optimization, Mathematical Programming, IEEE Transaction on Information Theory, Journal of Hydrology: Regional Study 等期刊,主持国家自然科学基金青年项目、 面上项目、省部级基金项目等7项。

4. 题目: Distributionally robust nonsmooth nonconvex two-stage stochastic conic program with φ-divergence

报告摘要: We consider a distributionally robust nonsmooth nonconvex two-stage stochastic conic program, where the ambiguity set is the ϕ -divergence ambiguity set. We transform this problem into a two-stage stochastic conic program. To solve the problem, we make use of the Moreau envelop for the nonsmooth term and its equivalent difference-of-convex form. We then design a successive DC approximation method, each subproblem of which is solved by progressive hedging method (SDC-PHM for short). The convergence of the SDC-PHM is shown. A Markowitz's mean-variance model is provided as an application.

报告人简介: 张超,北京交通大学数学与统计学院教授、博士生导师。2008 年日本弘前大学博士毕业。主要从事随机优化、非光滑优化的理论和算法研究,研究成果发表在 SIAM J Optim, Math Programming, SIAM J Sci Comput, Math Oper Res, IEEE Trans Image Process, IEEE Trans Neural Network, Transport Res (Part B)等国家优化领域顶尖期刊。主持多项国家自然科学基金项目和北京市自然科学基金面上项目。

5. 题目: Statistical Inference for Distributed Contextual Multi-Armed Bandit

报告摘要: In this talk, we introduce the online statistical inference of distributed contextual multi-armed bandit, where n agents colla-borate to address the K-armed contextual bandit problem over T rounds. We propose a distributed online decision-making algorithm, which balances the exploration and exploitation dilemma via ε-greedy policy and updates the decision policy online by incorporating the distributed stochastic gradient descent algorithm. For the parameter estimator of loss function, we establish the pivotal limiting distribution as a stochastic process and then employ the random scaling method to construct an asymptotically confidence interval. For the value、estimator of the optimal decision policy, we establish the asymptotic normality of the online inverse probability weighted value estimator and construct an asymptotically confidence interval by plug-in method. The proposed algorithm and theoretical results are tested by simulations and a real data application to the warfarin drug dosing problem.

报告人简介: 刘永朝,大连理工大学数学科学学院教授、博士生导师,主要研究方向为随机最优化,发表学术论文三十余篇,部分论文发表于 Mathematical Programming, SIAM Journal on Optimization, Mathematics of Operations Research, SIAM Journal on Numerical Analysis 期刊。

6. 题目: Efficiency of Smooth Approximation Methods for Weakly Convex Optimization

报告摘要: Standard complexity analyses for nonsmooth weakly convex optimization typically employ the Moreau-envelope framework of Davis and Drusvyatskiy (2019), which demonstrates that proximal subgradient, proximal point, and their stochastic variants effectively minimize an implicit smooth surrogate. To complement this, we introduce a new class of smoothable functions, extending classical convex smoothing paradigms (Nesterov, 2005; Beck & Teboulle, 2012). Our unified frame-work subsumes Nesterov's composition smoothing, Moreau-envelope smoothing and enables the development of fast gradient-based algorithms for deterministic or stochastic weakly convex problems.

报告人简介:邓琪,2024年3月至今为上海交通大学安泰经济与管理学院副教授,之前在上海财经大学信息管理学院工作,于2015年在美国佛罗里达大学获得计算机工程学博士,主要研究兴趣为数学规划,机器学习。近年来文章发表在 Mathematical Programming, Informs Journal on Computing, NeurIPS, ICML等运筹与人工智能领域期刊和会议。

7. 题目: Discrete Approximation for a Class of Stochastic Hierarchical Optimization Problems

报告摘要: The discretization is an important approach to solve stochastic optimization. In this paper, the discrete approximation for a class of stochastic hierarchical optimization problems, that cannot be written as dynamic forms, is studied. By viewing the stochastic hierarchical optimization problem as a policy optimization problem directly, we consider its different discrete approximation schemes. First of all, we propose several discretization models and some corresponding intermediate models. After that, we show their convergence relationships under some mild conditions. Finally, some illustrative numerical results of some specific stochastic hierarchical optimization problems are reported to validate our methods.

报告人简介:蒋杰,重庆大学数学与统计学院副研究员,硕士生导师。蒋杰博士 2013 年毕业于西安交通大学数学与统计学院,获得理学学士学位;2019 年先后毕业于香港理工大学应用数学系获得哲学博士和西安交通大学计算数学系获得理学博士学位。他的研究兴趣包括:随机规划,随机均衡,分布式鲁棒优化,统计优化等。发表论文总计二十余篇,其中包括运筹优化领域顶级期刊SIOPT, MP, SIMODS 和 EJOR 等。主持国家自然科学基金青年科学基金项目 1 项,中国博士后基金面上项目 2 项和重庆博士后基金项目 1 项。

8. 题目: Statistical Robustness of Kernel Learning Estimator with Respect to Data Perturbation

报告摘要: Inspired by the recent work [28] on the statistical robustness of empirical risks in reproducing kernel Hilbert space (RKHS) where the training data are potentially perturbed or even corrupted, we take a step further in this paper to investigate the statistical robustness of the kernel learning estimator (the regularized empirical risk minimizer). We begin by deriving qualitative statistical robustness of the estimator for a broad class of convex cost functions when all of the training data are potentially perturbed under some topological structures, and then move on to consider the quantitative statistical robustness of the stationary solution for a specific case that the cost function is continuously differentiable but not necessarily convex. In the latter case, we derive the first-order optimality condition of the regularized expected risk minimization problem, which is essentially a stochastic variational inequality problem (SVIP) in RKHS, and then use the SVIP as a platform to investigate local and global Lipschitz continuity of the regularized risk minimizer against perturbation of the probability distribution under the Fortet-Mourier metric. A crucial assumption in the analysis is that the perturbed data are independent and identically distributed. In some practical applications, this assumption may not be fulfilled if a small proportion of perceived data is seriously perturbed/contaminated. In this case, we use the influence function to investigate the impact of single data perturbation on the regularized risk minimizer. Differing from Steinwart and Christmann [65, Chapter 10], we concentrate on constrained expected risk minimization problems. The research is essentially down to the derivation of the implicit function theorem of the SVIP in RKHS. Finally, we illustrate our theoretical analysis with a couple of academic examples.

报告人简介: 孙海琳博士是南京师范大学数学科学学院教授。他于 2007 年在吉林大学获得统计学学士学位,2013 年毕业于哈尔滨工业大学,获数学博士学位。在其博士期间,他在英国南安普顿大学和香港理工大学联合培养。2015-2017 年在香港理工大学应用数学系做博士后研究。2018 年获中国运筹学会青年科技奖和江苏省数学成就奖,主持国家自然科学基金青年科学基金项目(B类)、面上项目和青年科学基金项目(C类)。他的研究领域包括随机优化,分布鲁棒优化、随机变分不等式及其在投资组合、风险管理和经济学模型上的应用。他在包括《Mathematical Programming》《SIAM Journal on Optimization》《Mathematics of Operations Research》等国际权威期刊发表了二十多篇论文,担任《运筹学学报》《计算数学》《Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications》《Asia-Pacific Journal of Operational Research》《Numerical Algebra, Control and Optimization》等期刊编委。

TM16 原始对偶分裂算法新进展

组织者:杨俊锋(南京大学)、常小凯(兰州理工大学)

	8月21日10:20-12:20 会议室201		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
杨俊锋	10:20-10:50	求解鞍点问题的对称原始对偶混合梯度算法 马峰(火箭军工程大学)	
	10:50-11:20	凸组合原始对偶算法新进展 常小凯(兰州理工大学)	
常小凯	11:20-11:50	New Primal-Dual Algorithm for Saddle Problems 刘泽显(贵州大学)	
	11:50-12:20	基于非 Lipschitz 步长策略的临近类算法研究 马小军(山西大同大学)	

主题论坛简介:原始对偶分裂算法作为现代优化计算的核心算法,其独特优势在于能将复杂优化问题分解为容易求解的子问题,突破传统凸优化理论框架的局限性,高效处理非凸优化、分布式协同优化及含复杂约束的优化场景。该算法能为医学影像分析、机器学习模型训练、智能电网资源调度等问题构建求解框架,其最新进展论坛能为青年学者提供交流平台。

1. 题目: 求解鞍点问题的对称原始对偶混合梯度算法

报告摘要:原始对偶混合梯度(Primal-Dual Hybrid Gradient, PDHG)算法是求解鞍点问题的经典方法。鞍点问题的原始变量与对偶变量具有对称地位,然而传统的 PDHG 算法在更新步中却采用了非对称策略:仅对原始或对偶变量引入外推操作。相比之下,Peaceman-Rachfor 分裂方法(即对称 ADMM)应用于凸可分问题时则在更新步上显式地体现了原始与对偶的对称性,充分利用了问题结构。因此引出一个值得探讨的问题:能否对 PDHG 算法进行结构性修改,使其在原始与对偶变量的更新中均有外推步,从而构建出一种具有更强对称性的改进算法?本报告提出一种新的方法,在原始与对偶更新上均引入外推步,在不增加任何额外假设的前提下,我们证明所提算法的全局收敛性。如同 PDHG等价于 ADMM 方法,我们也将揭示所提方法等价于 Peaceman-Rachford分裂方法,并展示其数值表现。

报告人简介: 马峰,火箭军工程大学副教授,博士生导师,主要从事凸规划、变分不等式方向研究工作。主持国家自然科学基金青年项目、面上项目各 1 项。获军队科技进步二等奖、陕西省教学成果一等奖、陕西省高校科学技术研究优秀成果一等奖等,代表论文发表在《Math Comput.》《SIAM J Imaging Sci.》《IMA J Numer Anal.》《Comput Optim Appl.》等刊物上。

2. 题目: 凸组合原始对偶混合梯度算法新进展

报告摘要: 求解双线性鞍点问题,原始对偶混合梯度算法(PDHG)的基本框架: Arrow-Hurwicz 算法(1958 年)一般不能保证收敛性。2019 年,我们利用 Malitsky 提出的黄金比率(golden ratio)凸组合设计了具有收敛性保证的凸组合 PDHG,并在较大步长条件下证明了收敛性。然而,已有证明方法具有局限性,没能从本质上获得基于凸组合的算法(凸组合 PDHG 和 Malitsky 针对变分

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不等式提出的 golden ratio algorithm)真实的收敛性本质。本报告提出一种新的 Lyapunov 函数,进而获得凸组合 PDHG 新的收敛性并揭示其与经典 Chambolle-Pock PDHG 之间的关系。同时将该思路应用于改进 golden ratio algorithm 的收敛性分析。

报告人简介:常小凯,兰州理工大学副教授,硕士生导师,入选甘肃省陇原青年英才。2019年博士毕业于西安电子科技大学,主要从事分裂算法设计及其应用研究,建立了原始对偶算法"凸组合+大步长"新范式。在《SIAM J.Optimiz.》《J. Sci. Comput.》和《J. Optim. Theory App.》等期刊上发表学术论文 20 余篇。现主持国家自然科学基金和甘肃省杰出青年项目各 1 项。

3. 题目: New Primal-Dual Algorithm for Saddle Problems

报告摘要: Primal-dual algorithm (PDA) is a classic and popular scheme for convex-concave saddle point problems. It is universally acknowledged that the proximal terms in the subproblems about the primal and dual variables are crucial to the convergence theory and numerical performance of primal-dual algorithms. By taking advantage of the information from all iterative points, we exploit two new proximal terms for the subproblems about the primal and dual variables. Based on two new proximal terms, we present a new primal-dual algorithm for convex-concave saddle point problems with bilinear coupling terms and establish its global convergence and O(1/N) ergodic convergence rate. When either the primal function or the dual function is strongly convex, we accelerate the above proposed algorithm and show that the corresponding algorithm can achieve O(1/N^2) convergence rate. Since the conditions for the stepsizes of the proposed algorithm are related directly to the spectral norm of the linear transform, which is difficult to obtain in some applications, we also introduce a linesearch strategy for the above proposed primal-dual algorithm and establish its global convergence and O(1/N) ergodic convergence rate. Some numerical experiments are conducted on matrix game and LASSO problems by comparing with other state-of-the-art algorithms, which demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed three primal-dual algorithms.

报告人简介: 刘泽显,贵州大学副教授,硕士生导师,主要从事梯度法、共轭梯度法、拟牛顿法和机器学习中的优化方法等方面的研究,已发表 SCI 论文 30 多篇,研究成果发表在 Comput. Optim. Appl., IMA J. Numer. Anal., J. Global Optim.和 J. Optim. Theory Appl.等高水平 SCI 期刊上,主持国家自然科学基金 2 项,参与国家自然科学基金重大项目 1 项。

4. 题目:基于非 Lipschitz 步长策略的临近类算法

报告摘要:随着大数据与人工智能科学的发展,求解分裂变分包含问题的分裂算法成为图像去噪、诊疗规划、信号恢复等医学领域智能化建设的一种重要手段。然而,最近研究成果表明,分裂算法处理这些问题时,在单调算子的 Lipschitz 连续性条件下步长需满足下降性理论或者趋于零,导致算法迭代耗时长。因此,设计一种高效处理大数据问题的加速分裂算法至关重要。首先,通过弱化上述条件引入一个非 Lipschitz 步长策略,结构简单且其序列收敛于正值,也减少了临近算子计算次数;其次,利用惯性技术加快算法的收敛速度,从而有助于数值上改进。同时,分析弱化条件后算法的收敛性及其收敛率。另外,借助临近算子的等价性,克服凸(非凸)极小化问题步长依赖于 Lipschitz 常数的缺点,引入新的步长,分析新算法下惯性参数的取值范围以及目标函数的收敛率,并应用于规模大的非凸优化问题和图像去模糊问题。

报告人简介:马小军,2022年12月在西安电子科技大学获得应用数学博士学位,2023年1月在山西大同大学数学与统计学院任教。研究方向为最优化理论算法及其应用,针对分裂变分问题、变分不等式问题以及非线性互补问题等最优化理论协同建模与最优控制问题展开科研工作,取得了一系列科研成果。在《J. Sci. Comput.》《Optimization》和《J. Computat. Appl. Math.》等国际知名期刊以第一作者及其通讯发表论文 10 余篇。

TM17 智能优化与生物信息

组织者:刘丙强(山东大学)

8月21日08:00-11:50 迎泽厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	08:00-08:30	组学数据挖掘与优化整合 姜昊(中国人民大学)
孙端辰	08:30-09:00	Dissecting spatiotemporal single-cell transcriptomics data by combining dynamical models and generative AI 周沛劼(北京大学)
	09:00-09:30	基于正则化重心映射的 scATAC-seq 数据整合方法 陈盛泉(南开大学)
柳军涛	09:30-10:00	Flexible integration of spatial and expression information for precise spot embedding via ZINB-based graph-enhanced autoencoder 于嘉汀(南京信息工程大学)
		茶歇
	10:20-10:50	PepNet: 一种用于识别新型功能肽的深度学习框架 柳军涛(山东大学)
陈盛泉	10:50-11:20	微环境驱动的肿瘤时空临界演变规律解析与 AI 赋能 左春满(中山大学)
	11:20-11:50	借助大规模外部数据在单细胞数据上推断基因调控网络 苑秋月(南方科技大学)

主题论坛简介:在当今科技飞速发展的时代,运筹学与生物信息学的交叉融合正成为推动生命科学与信息技术进步的关键力量。运筹学以其强大的优化理论和算法,为解决复杂问题提供了高效的工具;而生物信息学则在海量生物数据的处理与分析中展现出巨大潜力。运筹学理论与方法在生物信息领域的应用,不仅能够为生物医学研究提供方法支撑,还能推动精准医学、药物研发、基因编辑等领域的突破性进展。"智能优化与生物信息"旨在搭建一个跨学科的交流平台,汇聚从事运筹优化与生物信息交叉领域的专家学者,共同探讨如何利用智能优化算法解决生物信息学中的难题,包括基因序列的高效比对、单细胞时空组学的数据挖掘以及生物网络的动态分析等。通过分享最新的研究成果、实践经验与创新思路,促进学科间的深度合作与协同发展。该论坛有助于打破学科壁垒,推动运筹学与生物信息学的理论创新与方法突破,为生命科学的前沿研究提供新的视角与技术支持。从实际应用角度而言,它将加速生物医学领域的技术转化与产业化进程,为人类健康事业的发展贡献智慧与力量。我们诚邀各界人士积极参与,共同开启智能优化与生物信息融合发展的新篇章,携手探索未知,创造未来。

1. 题目: 组学数据挖掘与优化整合

报告摘要: Single-cell transcriptomics has transformed our ability to characterize cell states. New methods for simultaneous profiling of multi-omics single cell data enable a better understanding of the cellular states and functions. Cellular indexing of transcriptomes and epitopes by sequencing (CITE-seq), allowed for

parallel quantification of cell-surface protein expression and transcriptome profiling in the same cells; Methylome and transcriptome sequencing from single-cells (scM&T-Seq) allows for analysis of transcriptomic and epigenomic profiling in the same individual cells. However, effective integration method for mining the heterogeneity of cells over the noisy, sparse and complex multi-modal data is in growing need. In this talk, we will address the problem of heterogeneity analysis and representation learning in single cell data, for analyzing the optimal embedding representation and identifying cell clusters in a robust manner. 报告人简介: 姜昊,中国人民大学数学学院教授、博士生导师,担任中国运筹学会女运筹工作者委员会副秘书长、中国生物信息学(筹)生物信息学算法研究专业委员会秘书长、中国工业与应用数学会数学与生命科学专业委员会委员,主要从事机器学习、数据挖掘、计算生物信息学、基于学习的建模、优化和控制等方面的研究工作,主持、完成国家自然基金项目 3 项,并以核心成员身份参与国家自然科学基金重大研究计划集成项目。在Pattern Recognition,IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and learning Systems,Bioinformatics,Briefings in Bioinformatics,Applied Mathematical Modeling等国际权威期刊和会议发表论文 60 余篇。

2. 题目: Dissecting spatiotemporal single-cell transcriptomics data by combining dynamical models and generative AI

报告摘要: Reconstructing cellular dynamics from sparsely sampled single-cell sequencing data is a major challenge in biology. Classical dynamical models, despite their superior interpretability and predictive power for perturbation analysis, meet with challenges due to the curse of dimensionality and insufficient observations. Can we revitalize models in the era of single-cell data science, by taking advantage of Artificial Intelligence? In this talk, I will introduce our recent efforts to dynamically integrate sampled cell state distributions through generative AI, highlighting exciting opportunities in both algorithm development and theoretical innovation. I will begin by presenting a framework that employs flow-based generative models to uncover the underlying dynamics (i.e. PDEs) of scRNA-seq data, and demonstrate the development of a dimensionless solver capable of inferring continuous cell-state transitions, as well as proliferation and apoptosis, from real datasets. For spatial transcriptomics, we have further extended this framework by developing stVCR, which addresses the critical challenge of aligning snapshots collected from (1) different biological replicates and (2) distinct temporal stages. stVCR enables interpretable reconstruction and simulation of cell differentiation, growth, and migration in physical space, aligning spatial coordinates from transcriptomic snapshots—effectively generating a "video" of tissue development from limited static "images." This approach will be illustrated through applications in axolotl brain regeneration and 3D Drosophila embryo development. To further infer stochastic dynamics from static data, we explore a regularized unbalanced optimal transport (RUOT) formulation and its theoretical connections to the Schrödinger Bridge and diffusion models. I will also introduce a generative deep-learning solver designed for this problem, with applications in single-cell analysis.

报告人简介:周沛劼,北京大学前沿交叉学科研究院国际机器学习研究中心和定量生物学中心研究员、博士生导师,博雅青年学者,国家级青年人才。2014年和2019年在北京大学数学科学学院获得计算数学学士和博士学位,导师为李铁军教授,获北京大学优秀博士论文奖。2020-2023年任美国加州大学尔湾分校数学系访问助理教授,合作导师为聂青教授。研究领域为计算系统生物学,主要科研兴趣为单细胞数据和人工智能方法驱动的复杂生物系统建模与计算,研究成果发表在Nature Methods, Nature Climate Change, Nature Communications, Nature Machine Intelligence, Nature Genetics, Physical Review X, Molecular Systems Biology 等交叉学科期刊,并担任 Nature Methods, PNAS, Nature Communications 等多个期刊审稿人。

3. 题目:基于正则化重心映射的 scATAC-seq 数据整合方法

报告摘要:单细胞染色质开放性测序(scATAC-seq)为基因调控机制研究提供了重要视角,而多源 scATAC-seq 数据分析面临着批次效应等关键挑战,亟需建立高效的数据整合方法。针对现有方法普遍存在的两大局限:过度校正导致生物异质性丢失、忽略原始特征空间的校正导致下游分析可靠性受影响,本报告将介绍一种基于正则化重心映射的深度学习模型 Fountain。Fountain 引入批次内数据的几何信息作为批次间重心映射的正则化约束,在保持生物异质性的前提下实现跨批次精准对齐,且训练后的模型无需重新训练即可整合新批次数据,实现数据的在线整合。此外,Fountain可提供批次校正后的原始维度特征,显著提升细胞异质性刻画能力,并在细胞类型特异性遗传力分析等下游任务中展现出更强的生物学解释力。

报告人简介:陈盛泉,南开大学数学科学学院副教授,博导,南开大学百名青年学科带头人。2017年7月本科毕业于厦门大学自动化系,2021年12月博士毕业于清华大学自动化系,2022年1月至今任南开大学数学科学学院副教授,主要研究方向为单细胞数据建模与解析。主持国家自然科学基金青年、面上等项目,以第一或通讯作者身份发表学术论文 27 篇,包括 Nature Machine Intelligence (2022)、Nature Communications (2021, 2024a, 2024b)、Nature Computational Science (2024)、Cell Discovery (2024)、Protein & Cell (2024)、Nucleic Acids Research (2021a, 2021b)、Genome Biology (2023, 2025)、Genome Research (2023)等,入选 2021年清华大学"学术新秀"、2023年中国科协青年人才托举工程。

4. 题目: Flexible integration of spatial and expression information for precise spot embedding via ZINB-based graph-enhanced autoencoder

报告摘要: Domain identification is a critical problem in spatially resolved transcriptomics data analysis, which aims to identify distinct spatial domains within a tissue that maintain both spatial continuity and expression consistency. The degree of coupling between expression data and spatial information in different datasets often varies significantly. Some regions have intact and clear boundaries, while others exhibit blurred boundaries with high intra-domain expression similarity. However, most domain identification methods do not adequately integrate expression and spatial information to flexibly identify different types of domains. To address these issues, we introduce Spot2vector, a computational framework that leverages a graph-enhanced autoencoder integrating zero-inflated negative binomial distribution modeling, combining both graph convolutional networks and graph attention networks to extract the latent embeddings of spots. Spot2vector encodes and integrates spatial and expression information, enabling effective identification of domains with diverse spatial patterns across spatially resolved transcriptomics data generated by different platforms. The decoders enable us to decipher the distribution and generation mechanisms of data while improving expression quality through denoising. Extensive validation and analyses demonstrate that Spot2vector excels in enhancing domain identification accuracy, effectively reducing data dimensionality, improving expression recovery and denoising, and precisely capturing spatial gene expression patterns.

报告人简介:于嘉汀,博士毕业于中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院(导师:吴凌云研究员),现就职于南京信息工程大学,数学与统计学院。近年来主要从事生物信息学与计算生物学模型与优化算法相关工作,主要研究方向为生物多组学数据挖掘分析,目前已在《Communications Biology》《Briefings in Bioinformatics》《Bioinformatics》等国际学术期刊上发表了多篇 SCI 论文。

5. 题目: PepNet: 一种用于识别新型功能肽的深度学习框架

报告摘要:识别新型抗炎肽(AIPs)和抗菌肽(AMPs)对于开发针对炎症和微生物感染的创新性 肽类疗法至关重要。然而,准确识别 AIPs 和 AMPs 仍然是一个计算挑战,主要原因是目前的方法 未能充分利用肽序列信息。在这里,我们提出了一种名为 PepNet 的可解释神经网络,通过应用预 训练的蛋白语言模型来充分利用肽序列信息,从而预测 AIPs 和 AMPs。PepNet 首先使用残差扩张 卷积块捕捉残基排列和理化性质信息,然后通过引入残差 Transformer 块来捕获由预训练蛋白语言模型生成与功能相关的多样化残基信息。经过训练和测试,PepNet 在性能上大幅超越了其他领先的 AIP 和 AMP 预测方法,并展示出了模型的可解释性。该深度学习框架有望对新型功能肽的发现,以及相关疾病的治疗方案设计提供有价值的理论指导。

报告人简介: 柳军涛,博士,山东大学数学与统计学院副教授,博士生导师,山东大学"未来计划"学者,美国加州大学河滨分校联合培养博士,中国运筹学会青年理事。主要研究领域为生物医学大数据的分析和处理,转录组拼接算法设计,癌症驱动基因和驱动通路识别,以及基于深度学习的蛋白质功能位点预测等。在 Genome Research,Genome Biology,GigaScience,Communications biology,Patterns(Cell 子刊),Star Protocols(Cell 子刊),Plos Computational Biology,Bioinformatics,Briefings in Bioinformatics 等国际顶级期刊以第一作者或通讯作者发表论文二十余篇,并获得国家发明专利多项。主持国家自然科学基金面上项目和青年项目 2 项,主持山东省自然科学基金 1 项,主持博士后基金 1 项,并以项目骨干参与科技部重点研发计划一项。担任Molecular Therapy-Nucleic Acids 等多个国际期刊的编委或客座编辑。

6. 题目: 微环境驱动的肿瘤时空临界演变规律解析与 AI 赋能

报告摘要:时空组学技术的快速发展,为深入解析微环境驱动的肿瘤时空演变规律及调控机制提供了全新机遇。本报告将介绍我们近期开发的一系列 AI 赋能的计算网络系统生物学方法,旨在系统揭示肿瘤内微环境的微观动态变化和肿瘤间微环境的宏观恶性演变规律,以及驱动微环境演变的细胞外通讯与细胞内分子调控网络。进一步,我们将这些方法应用于精准识别并干预驱动临界态向早期胃癌演变的关键细胞通讯机制,为阻断胃癌发生提供创新策略。

报告人简介:左春满,中山大学生命科学学院副教授,博士生导师,中山大学"逸仙学者计划"新锐学者。本硕博先后毕业于东北林业大学(2009-2013)、吉林大学计算机学院(2013-2018),博士联合培养于美国佐治亚大学生物统计系(2016-2018),博士后完成于中国科学院分子细胞科学卓越创新中心(2019-2021),先后加入东华大学人工智能研究院(2021-2023)和中山大学生命科学学院(2024-至今)开展人工智能、数理、生物与医学的多学科交叉研究。从事生物医学大数据及人工智能、影像学-生物网络-多组学整合建模挖掘、生物信息学,及计算网络系统生物学研究,重点关注 AI 赋能的肿瘤微环境时空临界演变规律刻画,并从阻断早癌发生角度,助力于临床医学。开发算法以第一或通讯作者身份发表在 Nature Communications(2022/2024/2025,3 篇)、Advanced Science(2025)、Journal of Hepatology(2021)、Bioinformatics(2021)等国际知名期刊十余篇。主持国自然青年和上海市启明星扬帆计划等,作为研究骨干参与国自然重点2项。

7. 题目: 借助大规模外部数据在单细胞数据上推断基因调控网络

报告摘要: 现有的基因调控网络(GRN)推断方法主要依赖于基因表达数据。尽管最近已有方法 将染色质可及性数据整合,但从有限的独立数据点中学习复杂调控机制仍然是一项艰巨的挑战。 在此,我们提出了 LINGER(终身神经网络用于基因调控),从单细胞配对基因表达和染色质可

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及性数据中推断 GRN 的机器学习方法。LINGER 结合了跨多种细胞环境的大规模外部整体数据,并且用流形正则化结合转录因子基序的先验知识。与现有方法相比,LINGER 在准确性上实现了四到七倍的相对提升。LINGER 揭示了基因组范围关联研究的复杂调控景观,从而增强了对疾病相关变异和基因的解释能力。在从单细胞多组学数据中推断 GRN 后,LINGER 能够仅通过基因表达数据估计转录因子活性,识别对照实验中的驱动调节因子。

报告人简介: 苑秋月博士,南方科技大学助理教授,博士生导师。2016 年本科毕业于北京师范大学数学与应用数学专业,2021 年获得中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院运筹学与控制论博士学位;随后在美国克莱姆森大学人类遗传学中心从事博士后研究,专注于在单细胞多组学上构建基因调控网络。2025 年 2 月加入南方科技大学医学院任助理教授。研究结合了数学建模、人工智能和生物多组学数据,致力于揭示基因调控的动态机制及其在精准医学中的应用。迄今已发表多篇高质量学术论文,包括以第一作者(含共同第一作者)身份在 Nature Biotechnology、Genome Biology、Nature Communications 等国际期刊的科研成果。

TM18 最优控制与优化

组织者: 余长君(上海大学)

8月21日15:50-17:55 多功能 B 厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	15:50–16:15	A distributionally robust perimeter control approach for multi-region urban traffic networks with uncertain traffic flow demand 袁金龙(大连海事大学)
	16:15–16:40	Uncertain random portfolio optimization problem 李波(南京财经大学)
余长君	16:40–17:05	A robust optimal control problem with moment constraints on distribution: theoretical analysis and an algorithm 叶剑雄(福建师范大学)
	17:05–17:30	考虑任务可靠性的无人机群弹性两阶段任务规划框架研究 高晓华(安徽理工大学)
	17:30–17:55	Solving Optimal Control Problems in Financial Markets Using the Novel Physics-Informed Neural Network (PINN) Method

主题论坛简介:最优控制与优化是运筹学的重要分支,广泛应用于工程、经济、人工智能等领域,对解决复杂系统优化问题具有关键作用。本次分论坛聚焦最优控制与优化的前沿理论与应用,旨在为青年学者搭建高水平学术交流平台,促进跨学科合作与创新。通过分享最新研究成果和实践经验,推动理论突破与实际应用的深度融合,助力解决国家重大需求中的关键优化问题。分论坛将为青年科研人员提供展示与合作机会,激发学术活力,引领学科发展新方向。

1. 题目: A distributionally robust perimeter control approach for multi-region urban traffic networks with uncertain traffic flow demand

报告摘要: The accumulation-based macroscopic fundamental diagram framework is extensively applied in formulating traffic dynamics across urban networks and in devising perimeter controllers under conditions of constant traffic flow demand and deterministic settings. In the real world, however, the probability distribution of traffic flow demand encounters various inherent uncertainties while it exhibits a time-varying nature. Therefore, distributionally robust optimal perimeter controllers for traffic networks, dealing with the uncertain (worst-case) probability distribution of traffic flow demand, is highly appealing and holds significant practical interest. In the existing literature, there is a lack of distributionally robust optimal perimeter controllers for the problem. One of the main hurdles is the failure to account for the uncertainty in the probability distribution of traffic flow demand. In this paper, we consider a conservation equation for vehicles in a nonlinear multi-region macroscopic fundamental diagram continuous-time dynamical (N-MRMFD-CTD) system with unknown perimeter controllers. The traffic flow demand is uncertain and treated as stochastic vector, where its upper and lower bounds and first-order moment of its probability distribution are available. The aim of this paper is to determine the unknown perimeter controllers under the uncertain (worst-case) probability distribution of traffic flow demand. We formulate

a distributionally robust optimal perimeter control problem, as a bi-level optimal control problem governed by the N-MR-MFD-CTD system lifted into a higher dimensional linear system using the Koopman operator. To solve the bi-level optimal control problem, it is transformed into a single-level optimal control problem with a non-smooth term leveraging duality theory. The non-smooth term is approximated by a smooth term and the convergence of the approximation is established. Model predictive control with hybrid optimization algorithm is applied to obtain a close-loop solution through solving a series of online optimal perimeter control problems. The paper concludes with simulation results that demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach.

报告人简介: 袁金龙副教授,硕士生导师,主要从事最优控制、鲁棒最优控制和分布鲁棒最优控制理论、算法及在城市交通路网的边界控制和微生物发酵等方面的应用研究。主持国家自然科学青年基金、辽宁省自然科学面上基金和博士启动基金等 6 项基金,作为骨干成员参加国家重点研发计划课题 1 项。近几年,在《Eur Oper Res》《J Global Optim》《Transport Res C-Emer》和《IEEE T Intell Transp》等国内外重要优化与控制期刊上发表学术论文 51 篇获得辽宁省自然科学学术成果奖和辽宁省"百千万人才工程"万人层次等。

2. 题目: Uncertain random portfolio optimization problem

报告摘要: In complex security markets, uncertainty and randomness may coexist. The investors hold different risk attitudes toward different investment objectives in reality. In order to reflect this phenomenon, this paper applies mental accounts to portfolio optimization in an uncertain random environment. Firstly, considering the influence of transaction costs and diversification degree, this paper establishes an uncertain random mean absolute semi-deviation-entropy bi-objective optimization model. Then the bi-objective model is converted to two single-objective models through three steps. Secondly, the equivalent forms of the models are deduced when the return rates of random risky securities are assumed to be normal random variables and the return rates of uncertain risky securities are assumed to be linear and zigzag uncertain variables. Furthermore, we propose an improved butterfly optimization algorithm (IBOA) to solve the two single-objective models. Finally, numerical simulations are presented to analyze the practicability and effectiveness of the models with different mental accounts and the IBOA algorithm. The results indicate that the IBOA algorithm is effective and putting money into more mental accounts may gain higher returns. 报告人简介:李波,南京财经大学副教授,硕士生导师。研究方向包括:不确定最优控制和不确 定投资组合优化,目前在Automatica, IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems, SIAM Journal on Control and Optimization, Knowledge-Based Systems, Expert Systems with Applications, Applied Soft Computing 等国际SCI期刊上发表论文40余篇,主持完成了江苏省自然科学基金青年项目和江苏省高等学校面 上项目。

3. 题目: A robust optimal control problem with moment constraints on distribution: theoretical analysis and an algorithm

报告摘要: We study an optimal control problem in which both the objective function and the dynamic constraint contain uncertain parameters. Since the distribution of the uncertain parameters are not exactly known, the objective function is taken as the worst-case expectation over a set of possible distributions of the uncertain parameter. This ambiguity set of distributions is, in turn, defined by the first two moments of the random variables involved. The optimal control is found by minimizing the worst-case expectation over all possible distributions in this set. If the distributions are discrete, the stochastic minimax optimal control problem can be converted into a convensional optimal control problem via duality, which is then approximated as a finite-dimensional optimization problem via the control parametrization. We derive

necessary conditions of optimality and propose an algorithm to solve the approximation optimization problem. The results of discrete probability distribution are then extended to the case with one dimensional continuous stochastic variable by applying the control parametrization methodology on the continuous stochastic variable, and the convergence results are derived. A numerical example is present to illustrate the potential application of the proposed model and the effectiveness of the algorithm.

报告人简介:叶剑雄,现就职于福建师范大学数学与统计学院,主要从事生命科学的建模与优化、数值最优控制等工作,在IJRBP、COR、JPC、NA-HS等国际权威期刊发表学术论文40余篇。

4. 题目: 考虑任务可靠性的无人机群弹性两阶段任务规划框架研究

报告摘要:针对无人机群在复杂对抗环境下执行作战任务时面临的装备损毁与任务中断风险,本研究在考虑任务可靠性的基础上,提出了一种融合战前任务预分配与战中动态重分配的弹性两阶段任务规划框架。在战前预分配阶段,通过引入针对各任务的最小成功概率约束,并综合考虑弹药消耗、航程限制、协同约束等关键因素,构建了一个可同时优化作战收益与任务代价的多目标优化模型;为高效求解此复杂模型,基于进化思想设计了多目标优化算法,该算法融合了多种群协同进化机制并集成了自适应交叉、变异等特殊设计的进化算子。在战中重分配阶段,根据不同作战态势定义了多类触发条件,并据此建立了涵盖剩余弹药、可用航程等实时约束的动态任务重分配模型;进一步,基于合同网协议框架,提出了一种能够响应多类触发条件的实时任务重分配算法。通过不同作战情形的算例仿真及多种规模问题的数值实验,验证了所提框架能提供高可靠性的任务分配方案,并能在当前研究背景下的大规模问题中,依据不同触发条件,以毫秒级响应速度为无人机群动态调整生成作战方案,显著提升了无人机群的任务成功率。

报告人简介: 高晓华,安徽理工大学数学与大数据学院教师,主要从事无人机群任务规划、多目标优化、智能算法等方面的研究。在 Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence、Defence Technology、Journal of the Franklin Institute 等期刊发表多篇 SCI 论文,并申请了多项发明专利。

5. 题目: Solving Optimal Control Problems in Financial Markets Using the Novel Physics-Informed Neural Network (PINN) Method

报告摘要: In this talk, we introduce the Novel Physics-Informed Neural Network (PINN) method for solving optimal control problems associated with American options in financial markets. Our research focuses on determining the optimal exercise strategy and option price to maximize the payoff by solving a class of American option optimal control problems. We reformulate the optimal control problem into a Linear Complementarity Problem (LCP) and then employ a penalty approach and smoothing method to convert it into a Bi-nonlinear system of Partial Differential Equations (PDEs). By solving the reformulated PDE using the Novel PINN method, we obtain numerical solutions that provide the optimal exercise strategy and option price.

报告人简介: 滕娇,2022 年于大连理工大学数学院获得博士学位,导师为王磊教授。2022 年至今于香港理工大学应用数学系从事博士后工作,合作导师为 Prof. Cedric Yiu Ka-fai,研究内容为优化与最优控制的科学计算,以第一作者及通讯作者发表多篇论文。

TM19 博弈论

组织者: 贾文生(贵州大学)、曹志刚(北京交通大学)

	8月21日13:30-15:30 迎泽厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
贾文生	13:30-13:54	合作博弈的 Shapley 值研究进展综述 李文忠(西北工业大学)	
	13:54-14:18	具有混合因素博弈中的均衡存在性研究 (上海财经大学)	
	14:18-14:42	Classic mechanics and uncertainty in zero-sum games 王晓(上海财经大学)	
	14:42-15:06	On the approximate core and nucleon of flow games 肖汉(中国海洋大学)	
	15:06-15:30	Weighted-split rules to share the revenues from broadcasting sports leagues 邹正兴(北京交通大学)	

主题论坛简介: 博弈论,作为现代决策理论的基石,在经济、政治、军事、社会等多元领域发挥着重要作用。博弈论青年论坛,作为博弈论领域的学术盛会,汇聚青年学者与学术精英,聚焦博弈论的前沿理论与应用实践,对于推动博弈论理论创新、深化跨学科研究、促进学术成果转化具有重要意义。论坛鼓励学术争鸣,激发创新思维,共同应对博弈论研究中的挑战与机遇,助力博弈论在数字经济、人工智能、市场竞争等领域的实践应用,为我国乃至全球博弈论研究的繁荣发展贡献力量。

1. 题目:合作博弈的 Shapley 值研究进展综述

报告摘要:合作博弈理论主要探讨如何在合作参与者之间分配合作所产生的收益。Shapley 值作为合作博弈中最重要的单值解之一,具有重要研究意义与价值。本文将主要介绍目前 Shapley 值的研究工作,从可加性、均衡贡献性、边际性、公平性、简约一致性、相关一致性等公理的角度,分别介绍 Shapley 值基于这些性质的公理化最新研究成果。

报告人简介:李文忠,西北工业大学数学与统计学院,副教授,硕士生导师,2022 年获得荷兰 Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam 大学博士学位,主要从事博弈论及其应用研究,研究方向包括合作博弈解的公理化理论与机制设计、博弈论与智能决策等。先后主持国家自然科学基金青年项目、陕西省教育厅重点科学研究计划项目、智能博弈重点实验室创新工作站开放课题等 4 项,作为核心成员承担完成国家自然科学基金面上项目、国家重点研发计划"数学和应用研究"专项、军事智能科技重大专项等国家级科研项目 5 项。研究成果发表在 IJGT、AOR、JME、JOTA等学术期刊。先后入选博士学术之星、陕西省运筹学学会优秀博士论文支持计划。

2. 题目: 具有混合因素博弈中的均衡存在性研究

报告摘要:我们构建几类具有混合因素的博弈模型。在不同的博弈模型中,定义出相应的均衡概念。并证明均衡的存在性。模型构建和均衡存在性证明为两方面的贡献。

报告人简介:杨哲,上海财经大学经济学院教授。研究领域为博弈论、数理经济学、非线性分析。

已在 Journal of Mathematical Economics、International Journal of Game Theory 等 SSCI 刊物上发表多篇论文。

3. 题目: Classic mechanics and uncertainty in zero-sum games

报告摘要: Zero-sum games are of interest and significance in artificial intelligence due to its various applications. It has been established that two player zero-sum game with a continuous time no-regret learning algorithm can be considered a Hamiltonian system, a system of differential equations originated from classic mechanics. Based on the classic mechanic formulation of zero-sum games, we are able to quantify the evolution of uncertainty in the continuous and discrete time learning dynamics. In this talk, we will review recent progress on studying two-player zero-sum game from a physics perspective.

报告人简介: 王晓,上海财经大学计算机与人工智能学院副教授。本科毕业于中国地质大学(北京)地球物理专业,博士毕业于纽约州立大学布法罗分校数学系。在加入上财之前,在新加坡科技与设计大学完成了博士后研究,研究方向为机器学习,博弈论与流形上的优化。

4. 题目: On the approximate core and nucleon of flow games

报告摘要: We examine flow games with public arcs, a generalization of classic flow games incorporating shared resources. In this model, each player owns a single arc in a flow network, while certain arcs are designated as public and can be accessed by any coalition without any cost. Players work together strategically to maximize the flow routed in the network and optimize their individual profits through coalition formation. We explore two solution concepts within this framework: the approximate core and the nucleon. The approximate core is a generalization of the core which allows a relative payoff deviation for every coalition, while the nucleon is a multiplicative analogue of the nucleolus which lexicographically maximizes relative payoff deviations. By establishing a connection to the maximum partially disjoint path problem, we provide characterizations for the approximate core and demonstrate that the nucleon can be computed in polynomial time.

报告人简介: 肖汉,中国海洋大学副教授、硕士生导师。2016 年获香港大学博士学位。兼任中国计算机学会计算经济学专委会执行委员,中国运筹学会数学规划分会、图论组合分会、博弈论分会青年理事。研究方向为组合优化、算法博弈等。

5. 题目: Weighted-split rules to share the revenues from broadcasting sports leagues

报告摘要: This paper provides axiomatic characterizations of the family of positively weighted-split rules for sharing the revenues from broadcasting sports leagues. A positively weighted-split rule divides the audience of each game among participating teams in proportion to their positive weights. This rule coincides with the positively weighted Shapley value of the associated TU-game, known as a 2-game. However, the existing axiomatizations of the weighted Shapley value for general TU games cannot be directly applied to this subclass. Recognizing that the revenue or incremental revenue of teams has the same sign in certain situations, we introduce sign axioms that do not involve weights to formalize the principle of impartiality. We characterize the family of positively weighted-split rules using sign impartiality and either the axiom of equal sign for equals or sign benefits from (involved) additional viewers, along with standard axioms.

报告人简介: 邹正兴, 副教授。主要从事合作博弈论的研究。已发表学术论文 20 余篇,包括 Games and Economic Behavior、Journal of Mathematical Economics、Social Choice and Welfare、European Journal of Operational Research、International Journal of Game Theory 等期刊。主持国家自然科学基金青年项目 1 项,并参与国家自然科学基金面上项目 2 项、北京市自然科学基金重点项目 1 项。

TM20 深度学习的相关优化模型算法及其应用

组织者: 韩丛英(中国科学院大学)

	8月21日08:00-12:20 并州A厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
	08:00-08:30	基于因果启发的医学数据分析与优化建模 王如心(中国科学院深圳先进技术研究院)	
## II ##	08:30-09:00	随机方差缩减算法的统一分析及其应用 刘彦(南开大学)	
韩丛英	09:00-09:30	DropKey for Vision Transformer 李伯男(新加坡国立大学)	
	09:30-10:00	Greedy Algorithms for Stochastic Monotone k-Submodular Maximization Under Full-bandit Feedback 孙鑫(北京科技大学)	
		茶歇	
	10:20-10:50	Sampling from Binary Quadratic Distributions via Stochastic Localization and Application to Combinatorial Optimization 赵尉辰(南开大学)	
王如心	10:50-11:20	Frequency-based spatial domain consistency cascading algorithm for image synthesis 阎瑶(西南财经大学)	
17, 3	11:20-11:50	信息论在表示学习方法中的研究及其应用 刘子文(中国科学院大学)	
	11:50-12:20	A Gauss-Seidel type inertial proximal stochastic alternating direction method of multipliers for nonconvex finite sum optimization 胡佳(江西财经大学)	

主题论坛简介: 交叉学科的研究,特别是人工智能相关交叉学科,引起了广大学者前所未有的重视。运筹学与深度学习的交叉产生了很多新的理论和相关应用,例如算子代数在图神经网络方面的基础性作业,信息瓶颈理论指导的深度学习相关算法,以及深度学习在医疗、图像、和求解优化问题等方面的应用等。

1. 题目: 基于因果启发的医学数据分析与优化建模

报告摘要:随着医学数据规模的快速增长,传统基于相关性的分析方法在临床决策支持、疾病机制挖掘等任务中面临可解释性不足、混杂因素干扰等挑战。本报告聚焦因果启发的医学数据分析框架,探讨如何通过融合因果推断理论与数据驱动建模技术,揭示医学变量间的潜在因果机制,通过因果去偏,提升模型对医学影像、文本等信息的有效理解,构建面向临床场景的优化决策模型。

报告人简介: 王如心,中国科学院深圳先进技术研究院副研究员,中国科学院特聘研究岗位(骨干人才),中国科学院大学博士生导师,深圳市"鹏城孔雀计划"特聘岗位人才,中国运筹学会数

学与智能分会副秘书长,图论组合分会青年理事,中国人工智能产业发展联盟医学人工智能委员会标准与评测工作组专家。主要研究方向包括模式识别,机器学习,医学图像处理等。相关成果发表在 IEEE TKDE/TNNLS/TCYB/TCSS/JBHI, Medical Image Analysis, Information Fusion, IJCAI, ICML 等计算机科学与人工智能知名国际学术期刊/会议,申请发明专利十余项。相关成果获广东省科技进步二等奖、深圳市科技进步一等奖,深圳市优秀科技论文等奖励。作为负责人主持国家重点研发计划青年科学家项目,国家自然科学基金面上、青年项目,广东省自然科学基金面上项目,深圳市优秀创新人才培养项目(优青项目)以及华为横向课题等。

2. 题目: 随机方差缩减算法的统一分析及其应用

报告摘要:在本报告中,我们将首先介绍一类随机方差缩减算法的统一框架,该框架涵盖了多种方差缩减算法,包括 SVRG、SARAH 和 STORM 等。在此框架下,我们提供了随机梯度的方差上界,并基于该上界进行了系统的理论分析。此外,我们将该框架推广至黎曼空间,并提出了黎曼随机递归方差缩减(R-SRVRG)算法。我们证明了该算法能够实现最优的 IFO 复杂度,并通过数值实验验证了其有效性。

报告人简介:刘彦,南开大学统计与数据科学学院讲师,博士毕业于中国科学院大学。主要研究方向为机器学习中的优化方法与应用,主持国家自然科学基金青年项目,天津市自然科学基金青年项目,并参与多项国家自然科学基金项目。已在相关领域内期刊或会议发表多篇论文。

3. 题目: DropKey for Vision Transformer

报告摘要: In this paper, we focus on analyzing and improving the dropout technique for self-attention layers of Vision Transformer, which is important while surprisingly ignored by prior works. In particular, we conduct researches on three core questions: First, what to drop in self-attention layers? Different from dropping attention weights in literature, we propose to move dropout operations forward ahead of attention matrix calculation and set the Key as the dropout unit, yielding a novel dropout-before-softmax scheme. We theoretically verify that this scheme helps keep both regularization and probability features of attention weights, alleviating the overfittings problem to specific patterns and enhancing the model to globally capture vital information; Second, how to schedule the drop ratio in consecutive layers? In contrast to exploit a constant drop ratio for all layers, we present a new decreasing schedule that gradually decreases the drop ratio along the stack of self-attention layers. We experimentally validate the proposed schedule can avoid overfittings in low-level features and missing in high-level semantics, thus improving the robustness and stableness of model training; Third, whether need to perform structured dropout operation as CNN? We attempt patch-based block-version of dropout operation and find that this useful trick for CNN is not essential for ViT. Given exploration on the above three questions, we present the novel DropKey method that regards Key as the drop unit and exploits decreasing schedule for drop ratio, improving ViTs in a general way.

报告人简介:李伯男,理学博士,新加坡国立大学博士后,中国工业与应用数学学会、中国运筹学会、中国计算机学会、中国人工智能学会会员。主要研究方向包括模式识别,机器学习,图像处理等。在 CVPR, NeurIPS, ECCV, ACMMM, AAAI, ICML 等知名国际学术期刊、会议发表学术论文 10 余篇,担任 IEEE TPAMI/TNNLS/TIP, CVPR, NeurIPS, ACM MM, ICML 等多个知名国际学术期刊、会议审稿人。

4. 题目: Greedy Algorithms for Stochastic Monotone k-Submodular Maximization Under Full-bandit Feedback

报告摘要: In this paper, we theoretically study the Combinatorial Multi-Armed Bandit problem with stochastic monotone k-submodular reward function under full-bandit feedback. In this setting, the decision-maker is allowed to select a super arm composed of multiple base arms in each round and then receives its k-submodular reward. The \$k\$-submodularity enriches the application scenarios of the problem we consider in contexts characterized by diverse options. We present two simple greedy algorithms for two budget constraints (total size and individual size) and provide the theoretical analysis for upper bound of the regret value. For the total size budget, the proposed algorithm achieves a 1/2-regret upper bound by \$O\(T^{2/3}(kn)^{1/3}B)\$ where T is the time horizon, n is the number of base arms and B denotes the budget. For the individual size budget, the proposed algorithm achieves a 1/3-regret with the same upper bound. Moreover, we conduct numerical experiments on these two algorithms to empirically demonstrate the effectiveness.

报告人简介: 孙鑫,北京科技大学数理学院应用数学系讲师,中国科学院大学数学科学学院博士后(特别研究助理),北京工业大学博士研究生。主要从事组合优化、次模优化理论、优化算法设计及其在机器学习中的应用研究。主持国家自然科学基金、校企横向课题及中央高校教师提升项目(博士后)等科研项目,作为核心成员参与科技部国家重点研发计划。2021 年获北京运筹学会青年优秀论文奖,近年来在 SCI 期刊发表学术论文多篇,研究成果发表于领域内权威期刊。

5. 题目: Sampling from Binary Quadratic Distributions via Stochastic Localization and Application to Combinatorial Optimization

报告摘要: Sampling from binary quadratic distributions is a fundamental but challenging problem in discrete optimization and probabilistic inference. Previous work established theoretical guarantees for stochastic localization (SL) in continuous domains, where MCMC methods efficiently estimate the required posterior expectations during SL iterations. However, achieving similar convergence guarantees for discrete MCMC samplers in posterior estimation presents unique theoretical challenges. In this talk, we present the first application of SL to general BQDs, proving that after a certain number of iterations, the external field of posterior distributions constructed by SL tends to infinity almost everywhere, hence satisfy Poincaré inequalities with probability near to 1, leading to polynomial-time mixing. This theoretical breakthrough enables efficient sampling from general BQDs, even those that may not originally possess fast mixing properties. Furthermore, our analysis, covering enormous discrete MCMC samplers based on Glauber dynamics and Metropolis-Hastings algorithms, demonstrates the broad applicability of our theoretical framework. Experiments on instances with quadratic unconstrained binary objectives, including maximum independent set, maximum cut, and maximum clique problems, demonstrate consistent improvements in sampling efficiency across different discrete MCMC samplers.

报告人简介: 赵尉辰,南开大学统计与数据科学学院,讲师。2018 年获得中国科学院大学学士学位,2023 年获得中国科学院大学博士学位,主要研究方向为图深度学习、采样与生成模型。主持国家自然科学基金青年基金一项,参与天元基金交叉重点专项等项目多项。以第一/通讯作者在ICML, KDD, Neural Networks等人工智能项会项刊发表学术论文多篇。

6. 题目: Frequency-based spatial domain consistency cascading algorithm for image synthesis

报告摘要: Existing approaches to high-resolution generation have made progress by exchanging the high-frequency and low-frequency signals of high-resolution and low-resolution images in the inference. However, when dealing with data of higher resolution, these methods still suffer from missing details and

structural distortion, and it is difficult to maintain consistency and detail accuracy in the generation tasks of higher resolution. To address this, we propose a Fourier-based spatial-consistency cascade algorithm that separates distortion-prone and fidelity-preserving components across multiple scales, enabling generative models to perform more robustly in ultra-high-resolution tasks.

报告人简介:阎瑶,西南财经大学讲师。2023 年毕业于中国科学院大学数学科学学院获得运筹学与控制论专业博士学位。研究兴趣包括机器学习、模式识别与图像生成。

7. 题目:信息论在表示学习方法中的研究及其应用

报告摘要: Information theory, with its robust theoretical foundation and strong technical support, has significantly advanced various research directions within deep learning. Among these, interpretability—an important and challenging area—has particularly benefited from its principles. In this report, we introduce a novel framework for disentangled representation learning based on information bottleneck theory. This framework, named StairNet, is designed to achieve the disentanglement of multi-level semantic information. Furthermore, in the context of unsupervised graph representation learning, we propose a model that maximizes mutual information between subgraphs and the original graph. In this approach, subgraph representations are sampled from the original graph, and we design three information aggregation operators to better preserve essential structural and semantic information. These contributions provide new insights and tools for advancing both interpretability and representation learning in deep learning.

报告人简介: 刘子文,中国科学院大学人工智能学院,特别研究助理。于 2023 年在中国科学院大学数学科学学院获运筹学与控制论方向博士学位。主要研究方向为信息论在无监督表示学习上的研究及其应用,以及计算生物学与机器智能方向。近年来,主要的研究工作发表在《IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning System》《Neurocomputing》以及 CVPR 等领域主要期刊和会议。2023 年主持国家资助博士后人员计划、2024 年主持国家自然科学基金青年科学基金、同时参与多项国家重点研发计划以及中科院 B 类先导专项项目。

8. 题目: A Gauss-Seidel type inertial proximal stochastic alternating direction method of multipliers for nonconvex finite sum optimization

报告摘要: In this paper, we investigate a class of nonconvex and nonsmooth composite optimization problems, where the smooth term exhibits a finite sum structure involving large-scale data, and the nonsmooth term is coupled with a linear operator. Such problems commonly arise in large-scale machine learning applications. To address this challenge, we propose a Gauss-Seidel type inertial proximal stochastic alternating direction method of multipliers (Gi-PSADMM). Under Kurdyka-{\L}ojasiewicz (KL) property and some mild conditions, we establish that every bounded sequence generated by Gi-PSADMM with the variance-reduced stochastic gradient estimator converges globally to a critical point in expection. Moreover, we derive the convergence rate of Gi-PSADMM that depends on the KL exponent. Finally, we apply Gi-PSADMM to the graph-guided fused LASSO and conduct experiments on multiple publicly available datasets, the results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

报告人简介: 胡佳,江西财经大学讲师,硕士生导师,博士毕业于中国科学院大学运筹学与控制论专业,主要从事最优化理论与算法及其在人工智能中的应用研究,近年来在 SCI 期刊发表多篇学术论文。

TM21 零阶优化理论、算法与应用

组织者:张在坤(中山大学)

9月31日09:00 13:20			
	8月21日08:00-12:20 会议室101		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
张在坤	08:00-08:25	Zeroth-Order Optimizaiton Algorithms and Iteration Complexity for Nonconvex Minimax Problems 徐姿(上海大学)	
JK1L24	08:25-08:50	Enhancing Zeroth-Order Fine-Tuning For Language Models With Low-Rank Structures 袁坤(北京大学)	
	08:50-09:15	How Sampling Distribution Affect Gradient-Free Optimization 曹立元(南京大学)	
袁坤	09:15-9:40	Complexity of Simplex-Type Methods in Derivative-Free Optimization: A First Step 胡威(中国科学院)	
	09:40-10:05	MindOpt Tuner 李涛(阿里巴巴达摩院)	
		茶歇	
	10:15-10:40	三维/chiplet 芯片随机热分析方法及其新进展 严昌浩(复旦大学)	
钱鸿	10:40-11:05	Randomized Smoothing for Nonsmooth Nonconvex Optimization Beyond Global Lipschitz Continuity 邓琪(上海交通大学)	
	11:05-11:30	反向梯度传播受限下的优化方法与应用 钱鸿(华东师范大学)	
徐姿	11:30-11:55	Optimistic Thompson Sampling for No-Regret Learning in Unknown Games 蒲文强(深圳大数据研究院)	
	11:55-12:20	零阶优化在大语言模型中的应用 陈淙靓(香港中文大学(深圳))	

主题论坛简介:多数优化方法都依赖目标或约束函数的一阶信息,如梯度或次梯度等。然而,在许多实际应用问题中,这些函数是由复杂系统或复杂模拟给出的黑盒,没有显式表达式,导致一阶信息无法有效获取或计算代价高昂。求解这些问题需要仅计算函数值而不依赖一阶信息的方法,也就是零阶方法或无导数方法。此类问题广泛出现在芯片制造、人工智能、航空航天等重要的战略性应用领域。由于其广泛且具战略意义的应用背景,国际学界和工业界历来重视此类方法和相关软件的开发。例如,美国阿贡国家实验室、劳伦斯伯克利国家实验室均有专门的无导数优化课题组,服务计算核物理等重大科学项目。自 2017 年起,美国 Google 和 Meta 公司先后投入资源开发了 Vizier 和 Nevergrad 软件平台,为机器学习和人工智能领域的超参数调节等优化问题提供零阶

优化求解器。本论坛旨在促进国内学者在该领域的交流与合作,推动零阶优化理论、算法和应用 的发展。

1. 题目: Zeroth-Order Optimization Algorithms and Iteration Complexity for Nonconvex Minimax Problems

报告摘要: In this talk, we will propose several classes of zeroth-order optimization algorithms for nonconvex minimax problems with or without coulped linear constraints, along with related complexity analysis results. Numerical experimental results will demonstrate the efficiency of these proposed zeroth-order algorithms.

报告人简介:徐姿,上海大学理学院教授、博士生导师。主要研究方向是最优化理论与方法及在机器学习等领域中的应用,成果在 Mathematical Programming、SIAM Journal on Optimization、Journal of Machine Learning Research、IEEE JSAC 等国际著名期刊上发表论文 40 余篇。主持国家自然科学基金项目 4 项和上海市自然基金项目 1 项。担任中国运筹学会数学规划分会常务理事、上海市运筹学会理事。现任 Springer 旗下优化期刊 J. Global Optim.客座编委(Guest Editor);担任国际期刊 JORSC、PLOS One 和 Numerical Algebra, Control & Optimization 编委。曾应邀赴美国明尼苏达大学、香港中文大学、香港理工大学等机构学术访问和交流。2020 年获得中国运筹学会科学技术奖青年科技奖。2024 年入选上海市东方英才计划拔尖项目。

2. 题目: Enhancing Zeroth-Order Fine-Tuning For Language Models With Low-Rank Structures

报告摘要: Parameter-efficient fine-tuning (PEFT) significantly reduces memory costs when adapting large language models (LLMs) for downstream applications. However, traditional first-order (FO) finetuning algorithms incur substantial memory overhead due to the need to store activation values for back-propagation during gradient computation, particularly in long-context fine-tuning tasks. Zeroth-order (ZO) algorithms offer a promising alternative by approximating gradients using finite differences of function values, thus eliminating the need for activation storage. Nevertheless, existing ZO methods struggle to capture the low-rank gradient structure common in LLM fine-tuning, leading to suboptimal performance. This paper proposes a low-rank ZO gradient estimator and introduces a novel low-rank ZO algorithm (LOZO) that effectively captures this structure in LLMs. We provide convergence guarantees for LOZO by framing it as a subspace optimization method. Additionally, its low-rank nature enables LOZO to integrate with momentum techniques while incurring negligible extra memory costs. Extensive experiments across various model sizes and downstream tasks demonstrate that LOZO and its momentum-based variant outperform existing ZO methods and closely approach the performance of FO algorithms.

报告人简介: 袁坤,现任北京大学前沿交叉学科研究院研究员,博士生导师,北京大学博雅青年学者,国家级高层次青年人才计划入选者。他于 2019 年在美国加州大学洛杉矶分校获得博士学位,2019 至 2022 年在阿里巴巴达摩院美国西雅图研究中心任高级算法专家。袁坤主要从事最优化、信号处理、机器学习等领域中的理论与算法研究,目前主要关注如何为人工智能大模型设计高效预训练、微调与推理算法。他在 2017 年获得 ICCM 杰出论文奖,2018 年获得 IEEE 信号处理协会青年作者最佳论文奖。相关研究成果被集成在阿里巴巴"敏迭"运筹优化求解器软件,英伟达视觉 AI 官方软件开发库 DeepStream。

3. 题目: How Sampling Distribution Affect Gradient-Free Optimization

报告摘要: Gradient-free optimization is often used to optimize functions where only function values are accessible. It primarily refers to gradient descent methods where the "gradients" are directional derivatives

estimated via finite differences using randomly sampled points. The sampling distribution is often chosen as Gaussian, uniform on sphere, Haar, or uniform along the coordinate directions. This choice has been shown to affect the algorithms' numerical efficiency. It is presented in this talk a theoretical analysis of the algorithms' performance under different sample distribution. The result provides a guidance on how to choose the distribution.

报告人简介:曹立元,南京大学助理教授,从事连续优化的研究,主要专注于无导数优化的理论 开发。博士毕业于美国 Lehigh University 工业与系统工程系,师从 Katya Scheinberg; 2021-2024 年 于北京大学北京国际数学研究中心从事博士后研究,导师文再文。

4. 题目: Complexity of Simplex-Type Methods in Derivative-Free Optimization: A First Step

报告摘要: Simplex-type methods, such as the well-known Nelder-Mead algorithm, are widely used in derivative-free optimization (DFO), especially in practice. However, their theoretical convergence properties have received limited attention, and no worst-case complexity bounds have been established for these methods. Recently, Cao et al. provided a sharp error bound for linear interpolation and derived a worst-case complexity result for a basic simplex-type method. Motivated by this, we propose a practical yet theoretically analyzable algorithm named regular simplicial search method that incorporates reflection and shrinking steps, akin to the original method of Spendley et al. We establish worst-case complexity bounds under standard smoothness assumption and, additionally, under the Polyak-Łojasiewicz condition. These results provide quantitative guarantees on the convergence rate, and lay the groundwork for future complexity analysis of more advanced simplex-type algorithms.

报告人简介: 胡威,现为中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院计算数学与工程计算研究所博士研究生,师从袁亚湘院士。主要研究方向包括无导数优化与分布式优化的理论和应用,当前重点关注 Nelder-Mead 方法与基于模型的信赖域方法的理论性质研究。

5. 题目: MindOpt Tuner

报告摘要: 传统优化求解器在工业场景中常面临参数配置与实际业务需求不匹配的问题。开发定制化求解算法虽可提升性能,但研发周期长且成本高,难以满足动态业务场景的快速求解需求。通过 MindOpt Tuner,基于零阶优化框架构建轻量化调参系统,实现求解器参数的快速收敛。本次报告将介绍 Mindopt Tuner 以及在求解器上实际应用效果。

报告人简介: 李涛,阿里巴巴达摩院决策智能实验室算法专家,主要从事 MILP 和 CP 方向求解器 研发。

6. 题目: 三维/chiplet 芯片随机热分析方法及其新进展

报告摘要:随着集成电路芯片尺寸微缩和 3D-IC/chiplet 等技术快速发展,芯片热问题日益严峻。针对快速热分析需求,提出了一系列基于 Feynman-Kac 公式随机热分析方法,它们采用了高精度的 Robin 边界处理机制。在稳态分析中,随机法在误差<0.8K 的精度下可较 ANSYS 实现 121 倍加速;将高并行度的随机法迁移至 GPU 可进一步获得 64 倍加速;基于离线预计算,随机法可在固定结构芯片的热管理中实现微秒级的在线计算速度;引入时空球游走机制后,随机法可以被拓展至瞬态。未来工作将进一步拓展该方法的适用范围,并探索与其他热分析技术的融合。

报告人简介:严昌浩 2006 年博士毕业于清华大学计算机系,2013 年美国北卡罗来纳州立大学数学系访问学者,现为复旦大学微电子学院教授、博导。主要从事集成电路计算机辅助设计方向(CAD/EDA)和数值计算等应用基础研究,主要研究方向包括模拟电路设计自动优化、随机算法、大规模并行计算、可制造性设计(Design For Manufacture, DFM)、成品率分析与优化、寄生参

数提取等。近年来作为负责人承担国家重点研发计划课题 1 项、自然科学基金面上项目 4 项、上海市揭榜挂帅 1 项等科研项目;作为骨干成员参与国家重大专项、国家重点研发计划课题等。发表学术论文 70 余篇,论文发表在 SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing、Journal of Computational Physics、IEEE Trans. on TCAD、Journal of The Electrochemical Society、Communications In Computational Physics、IEEE Trans. on VLSI 等国际权威 SCI 期刊上,以及在 EDA 领域顶尖国际会议 DAC、ICCAD、DATE,以及 ASP-DAC等。获 DAC 2017 会议最佳论文提名,获 ICCAD 2013 IEEE/ACM William J. McCalla 最佳论文提名,获 ISQED 2006 最佳论文提名。

7. 题目: Randomized Smoothing for Nonsmooth Nonconvex Optimization Beyond Global Lipschitz Continuity

报告摘要: Randomized smoothing is a popular zeroth-order strategy for optimizing nonsmooth, nonconvex objectives, but existing theory typically assumes global Lipschitz continuity—a condition seldom met by modern models. To overcome this limitation, we introduce a notion of generalized Lipschitz continuity that subsumes the classical definition by explicitly characterizing subgradients and their local variation. We prove that applying randomized smoothing to a generalized-Lipschitz function yields a differentiable surrogate with favorable smoothness properties and develop new gradient-free algorithms tailored to this setting. Experiments demonstrate the practical advantages of the proposed methods.

报告人简介:邓琪,2024年3月至今为上海交通大学安泰经济与管理学院副教授,之前在上海财经大学信息管理学院工作,于2015年在美国佛罗里达大学获得计算机工程学博士,主要研究兴趣为数学规划,机器学习。近年来文章发表在 Mathematical Programming, Informs Journal on Computing, NeurIPS, ICML等运筹与人工智能领域期刊和会议。

8. 题目: 反向梯度传播受限下的优化方法与应用

报告摘要:随着优化求解方法的深入应用,其面临的优化问题愈加复杂且困难,例如难以进行反向梯度传播。此时,基于采样与学习的零阶优化方法正是用武之地。然而,零阶优化方法在应用时面临高维可扩展性薄弱、试错与评估代价高昂等瓶颈。有鉴于此,本报告聚焦高维零阶优化与离线零阶优化主题,汇报研究组基于随机嵌入技术的高维零阶优化、稳健的离线零阶优化等方面的探索工作。

报告人简介: 钱鸿,华东师范大学副教授、博导,主要研究机器学习、零阶优化、运筹优化大模型及其应用。在 ICML、NeurIPS、ICLR、KDD、IEEE TEVC、软件学报等发表学术论文 50 余篇,出版英文学术专著《Derivative-Free Optimization》(Springer 出版社),研究成果被上海市教委、蚂蚁集团等单位应用。入选 ACM SIGCSE China 新星奖、上海市"晨光计划"、上海市人才揽蓄计划。获 NeurIPS 2023 国际竞赛冠军、CCML 2023 最佳学生论文奖。主持国家自然科学基金面上、青年项目,CCF 产学研基金等。担任 CCF 人工智能与模式识别专委会执行委员、CAAI 机器学习专委会通讯委员、FCS 预备青年编委并获年度优秀青年 AE 奖、PRICAI 2025 Publicity Chair。指导的学生获第四届 CCF 优秀大学生学术秀本科组一等奖、上海市计算机学会优秀硕士学位论文奖、校长奖学金、商汤奖学金提名奖等。

9. 题目: Optimistic Thompson Sampling for No-Regret Learning in Unknown Games

报告摘要: We study the problem of learning to play a repeated multi-player game with an unknown reward function and bandit feedback, a setting that exemplifies the curse of multi-player due to the exponential growth of the joint action space. The central challenge arises from the need to balance

exploration and exploitation under bandit feedback while strategically responding to other players. To address this, we propose Thompson Sampling-based algorithms that leverage available information about opponents' actions and reward structures, resulting in a significant reduction in regret bound. Building on these insights, we introduce the Optimism-then-NoRegret framework, which encompasses various game algorithms as special cases. Simulation evaluations on three distinct types of games show that our proposed algorithms consistently and substantially outperform standard baselines.

报告人简介: 蒲文强,分别于 2013 年和 2018 年在西安电子科技大学获得工学学士和工学博士学位。2019年1月至 2020年9月在香港中文大学(深圳)从事博士后研究。2020年10月加入深圳市大数据研究院,担任研究科学家(副研究员),研究兴趣包括大规模信号处理、传感器网络资源调度、一阶优化方法及智能博弈。在信号处理权威国际期刊/会议发表多篇论文篇,主持国家自然科学基金青年项目、重点研发子课题及多个企业横向项目。

10. 题目:零阶优化在大语言模型中的应用

报告摘要:随着闭源大模型能力的不断增强,提示调节(Prompt Tuning)成为提高下游任务性能的重要方法。然而,由于闭源模型限制和 token 空间的庞大性,提示调节本质上是一个复杂的组合优化问题。为解决这一难题,可利用 embedding 技术将 token 映射到连续向量空间,从而将问题转化为极高维的连续优化问题,并只能使用零阶优化方法求解。

针对维度带来的挑战,我们分析了开源模型 embedding 空间中 Hessian 矩阵的特征值分布,发现这些特征值集中于较小的维度范围内。据此,我们定义了"有效维度"(effective dimension)的概念,并理论证明了有效维度与优化收敛速度之间的关系。基于此理论,我们提出零阶调节(Zeroth-Order Tuning, ZOT)方法,该方法采用有限差分法近似梯度信息,结合梯度裁剪和动量等技术,有效提升优化性能。实验结果表明,ZOT 方法在任务表现与收敛速度方面均明显优于现有的黑盒提示调节方法。

报告人简介: 陈淙靓博士毕业于香港中文大学(深圳),师从罗智泉教授,并与孙若愚教授合作 开展关于大语言模型与优化技术的研究。本科毕业于北京大学信息科学技术学院。目前的研究方 向主要聚焦于大语言模型算法与分布式优化方法。他在NeurIPS、ICLR等国际顶级会议以及JMLR、 IEEE TSP等权威期刊上发表了多篇神经网络优化相关论文。

TM22 凸分析与优化前沿

组织者: 李军(西华师范大学)、陈加伟(西南大学)

	8月21日08:00-10:00 会议室202		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
	08:00-08:20	凸不等式误差界的稳定性 魏舟(河北大学)	
李军	08:20-08:40	Double-proximal augmented Lagrangian methods with improved convergence condition 白建超(西北工业大学)	
	08:40-09:00	Two inertial-relaxed proximal ADMMs for linearly constrained separable convex programming 尹江华(广西民族大学)	
	09:00-09:20	Gradient methods in multiobjective optimization: a majorization-minimization perspective 陈健(重庆国家应用数学中心)	
陈加伟	09:20-09:40	Directional derivative and subgradient of cone-convex set-valued mappings with applications in set optimization problems 韩瑜(江西财经大学)	
	09:40-10:00	Frank-Wolfe type theorems for polynomial vector optimization problems 刘丹阳(西华师范大学)	

主题论坛简介: 凸分析与优化算法是现代科学与工程领域的核心工具,其重要性源于其对复杂系统建模与求解能力的普适性。凸分析为优化问题提供了坚实的数学基础。凸优化的核心优势在于其理论完备性,这种特性使其成为解决实际问题的理想框架。随着大数据与人工智能的发展,凸分析与随机优化、经典算法和分布式计算的结合进一步拓展了其边界。它不仅提供了数学上的优雅解,更塑造了"建模-求解-验证"的系统方法论。这种从理论到应用的闭环,使其成为连接数学抽象与现实世界的桥梁,持续推动科技创新。

1. 题目: 凸不等式误差界的稳定性

报告摘要: 本报告主要研究凸不等式误差界的稳定性。针对下半连续凸函数,报告介绍了误差界模可利用方向导数建立准确的等式表达。针对凸不等式,报告介绍了误差界的稳定性等价于方向导数在单位球面上的最小值非零。针对半无穷凸不等式系统,其误差界的稳定性等于由方向导数定义的极小-极大最优化问题的最优值非零。

报告人简介: 魏舟,河北大学数学与信息科学学院教授,博士生导师,现任河北省运筹学会副理事长,于 2011 年获云南大学应用数学博士学位,主要从事非光滑优化、混合整数规划方面研究;曾在南非金山大学(University of the Witwatersrand)作博士后研究,并访问美国匹兹堡大学、台湾高雄医学大学、中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院;曾主持国家自然科学基金面上项目、天元数学基金项目、青年项目,并获教育部霍英东教育基金会第十五届高等院校青年教师基金;截至2025 年,已在优化期刊发表 SCI 收录论文 30 余篇,包括 Math. Program., SIAM J. Optim., JOCA, SVVA等。

2. 题目: Double-proximal augmented Lagrangian methods with improved convergence condition

报告摘要: In this talk, a novel double-proximal augmented Lagrangian method (DP-ALM) will be presented for a family of linearly constrained convex minimization problems whose objective function is not necessarily smooth. This DP-ALM not only enjoys a flexible dual stepsize, but also contains a proximal subproblem with relatively smaller proximal parameter. By a new prediction-correction reformulation for this DP-ALM and similar variational characterizations for both the saddle-point of the problem and the generated sequences, we establish its global convergence and sublinear convergence rate in both ergodic and nonergodic senses. A toy example is taken to illustrate that the presented lower bound of proximal parameter is optimal (smallest). We also discuss a relaxed accelerated version as well as a linearized version of DP-ALM when the objective function has composite structures. Experiments results on solving two large-scale sparse optimization problems show that our proposed methods outperform some well-established methods.

报告人简介: 白建超,博士(后),西北工业大学长聘副教授、博士生导师。主要从事数据科学与智能科学等领域的优化模型、算法设计与分析,在 Automatica、Computational Optimization and Applications、IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging、Journal of Scientific Computing 等期刊上发表论文 40 余篇,其中 ESI 高被引论文 3 篇。曾主持国家自然科学基金面上项目、青年项目和多项省部级项目,现担任 CSIAM 大数据与人工智能专委会委员、陕西省运筹学会理事等。2024 年荣获西北工业大学本科教学成果特等奖。

3. 题目: Two inertial-relaxed proximal ADMMs for linearly constrained separable convex programming

报告摘要: In this talk, we consider a class of linearly constrained separable convex optimization problems where the objective is the sum of two closed proper convex functions without coupled variables. This class of problems encompasses many important applications in machine learning and statistics. Based on the proximal alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) and the inertial-relaxed technique, we propose two inertial-relaxed proximal ADMMs for solving this class of problems. One performs the update in ``\$x_{1}-x_{2}-\lambda\ambda\" order, while the other performs the update in ``\$x_{1}-\ambda\" order. The global convergence and asymptotic convergence rate of these two algorithms are analyzed under some mild conditions. To our knowledge, these convergence results obtained in this paper are new compared with existing relevant algorithms in the literature. Numerical results illustrating the practical behavior of the proposed algorithms are reported.

报告人简介: 尹江华,博士,硕士生导师,广西民族大学副教授,现任广西运筹学会常务理事。研究方向: 结构优化的快速算法研究及其应用。现主持国家自然科学基金青年项目 1 项、广西自然科学基金项目 2 项、东盟杰青项目 1 项,以第一作者或通讯作者身份,在 Computational Optimization and Applications, Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications, Journal of Global Optimization, Optimization Letters, Applied Numerical Mathematics, Numerical Algorithms, Numerical Linear Algebra with Applications, Journal of Computational Mathematics, Acta Mathematica Scientia, Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics 等优化与计算专业期刊发表论文十余篇。曾获自治区青年教师教学竞赛理工组三等奖 2 项,指导学生参加全国大学生数学建模竞赛获国家二等奖 2 项。

4. 题目: Gradient methods in multiobjective optimization: a majorization-minimization perspective

报告摘要: Over the past two decades, multiobjective gradient methods have gained increasing attention within the multiobjective optimization community. However, both theoretical and empirical results indicate that even for well-conditioned problems, multiobjective first-order methods exhibit slow convergence due to objective imbalances. On the other hand, multiobjective second-order methods often face difficulties in balancing per-iteration costs with overall performance. In this talk, we will address these challenges from a majorization-minimization perspective.

报告人简介: 陈健,重庆国家应用数学中心博士后,合作导师为杨新民教授。研究方向为多目标优化理论与算法,相关工作发表于 European Journal of Operational Research、Optimization Methods and Software 等国内外期刊。

5. 题目: Directional derivative and subgradient of cone-convex set-valued mappings with applications in set optimization problems

报告摘要: In this talk, we introduce a new directional derivative and subgradient of set-valued mappings by using a nonlinear scalarizing function. We obtain some properties of directional derivative and subgradient for cone-convex set-valued mappings. As applications, we present necessary and sufficient optimality conditions for set optimization problems and show that the local weak l-minimal solutions of set optimization problems are the global weak l-minimal solutions of set optimization problems under the assumption that the objective mapping is cone-convex.

报告人简介: 韩瑜,副教授,博士,硕士生导师,主要研究集优化问题、向量均衡问题和向量优化问题解的存在性以及解集的适定性、连通性和稳定性。在《中国科学-数学》、Journal of the Operations Research Society of China、Operations Research Letters、Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications、Optimization、Applied Mathematics Letters 等国内外重要期刊发表独立作者或第一作者 SCI 论文 30 余篇,主持完成国家自然科学基金-青年科学基金项目 1 项。

6. 题目: Frank-Wolfe type theorems for polynomial vector optimization problems

报告摘要: In this talk, we study the solvability of a polynomial vector optimization problem under the weak section-boundedness from below condition. We give a characterization of the weak section-boundedness from below condition. Under the weak section-boundedness condition, we prove the existence of weakly Pareto efficient solutions for a convex polynomial vector optimization problem. For the non-convex case, we prove the existence of Pareto efficient solutions when the convenience, non-degeneracy, and weak section-boundedness conditions are satisfied.

报告人简介: 刘丹阳,博士,硕士生导师,研究方向: 多项式向量优化理论及应用。在 Optimization、Annals of Operations Research、Applicable Analysis、Pacific Journal of Optimization 等 刊物发表文章数篇,现主持国家自然科学基金青年项目 1 项。

TM23 重大产品生产管控的优化模型与方法

组织者: 王军强(西北工业大学)、陈剑(南京航空航天大学)、范国强(西安电子科技大学)

		8月21日10:20-12:20 会议室202
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	10:20-10:40	Port Digital Twin and A Real2Sim based deep reinforcement learning for Container truck dispatching optimization 白瑞斌(宁波诺丁汉大学)
	10:40-11:00	基于逻辑 Benders 分解的动态选址调度 吴鹏(福州大学)
	11:00-11:20	A bi-level many-objective programming approach for the cloud manufacturing scheduling problem considering user preference 王天日(太原理工大学)
王军强	11:20-11:35	面向移动 3D 打印的同步生产调度与容量受限运输路径优化问题 方侃(天津大学)
	11:35-11:50	Smart Automated Guided Vehicle Scheduling with Flexible Battery Management: A New Formulation and an Exact Approach 李延通(大连海事大学)
	11:50-12:05	数据驱动的智慧工厂生产管控研究 陈剑(南京航空航天大学)
	12:05-12:20	面向真空热处理设备的调度优化研究 范国强(西安电子科技大学)

主题论坛简介: 重大产品是关系国家安全和国家经济命脉的产品,其生产管控是推动制造业高质量发展、实现新型工业化的重要途径,需要制造技术与生产管控能力的协同共驱。重大产品生产管控涉及了物联网、大数据、云计算、人工智能等多种前沿技术,包括数字孪生、人本制造、调度优化、工艺路线优化、产线性能分析、生产线仿真优化、生产线平衡等问题。因此,重大产品生产管控的优化模型与方法具有重要的理论意义和应用价值。

1. 题目: Port Digital Twin and A Real2Sim based deep reinforcement learning for Container truck dispatching optimization

报告摘要: In marine container terminals, truck dispatching optimization is often considered as the primary focus as it provides crucial synergy between the sea-side operations and yard-side activities and hence can greatly affect the terminal throughput and quay crane utilization. However, many existing studies rely on strong assumptions that often overlook the uncertainties and dynamics innate to real-life applications. In this work, we propose a dynamic truck dispatching system for container ports equipped with the latest IoT technologies. The system is comprised of Real2Sim simulation and a truck dispatch agent, trained through a spatial-attention based deep reinforcement learning module, supported by an expert network. The proposed Real2Sim framework has the ability to model the non-linear complexities and non-deterministic events while our attention-aware deep reinforcement learning module is capable of making full use of both historical and real-time port data to learn a high-quality truck dispatching policy under uncertainties.

Extensive experiments show our proposed method has good generalization and achieves the state-of-the-art results on the problems derived from real-life data of a large international port.

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2. 题目:基于逻辑 Benders 分解的动态选址调度

报告摘要:选址调度问题通过集成优化设施选址与作业调度决策,在众多实际应用领域中具有重要意义。现有研究大多假设机器在调度过程中位置固定,然而在实际生产中,机器往往需要根据具体情况进行移动。为此,我们提出了一类动态选址与调度优化问题,考虑了调度过程中机器的动态移动性。针对这一 NP 难题,建立了路径导向的混合整数规划模型,并设计了高效的逻辑Benders 分解算法。该算法通过以下三方面显著提升了效率: (1) 更紧的上下界分析; (2) 多项式时间算法求解子问题; (3) 基于问题特性的强化 Benders 分析割。数值实验结果表明,所提算法在求解质量和计算效率方面均表现优异。允许机器移动可显著降低最大完工时间,这验证了机器移动性在提升生产系统效率中的重要作用。

报告人简介:吴鹏,福州大学经济与管理学院教授、副院长,国家级青年人才、福建省雏鹰计划青年拔尖人才、百千万人才工程省级人选,主要从事大规模组合优化理论与方法及其在交通、物流及生产制造等领域的应用研究。主持国家社会科学基金、国家自然科学基金、中国工程院重点咨询课题等项目 12 项,主持完成的国家自然科学基金青年项目结题后评估获评"特优"。在《INFORMS Journal on Computing》《Transportation Research Part B》《系统工程理论与实践》《中国管理科学》等国内外管理类重要期刊上发表和录用论文80余篇。担任国际SCI期刊《Expert Systems with Applications》副编辑,获福建省教学成果一等奖 1 项、省社科优秀成果奖二等奖 3 项和三等奖 2 项,撰写的 3 份政策建议报告获得福建省委书记和省长等主要领导批示。

3. 题目: A bi-level many-objective programming approach for the cloud manufacturing scheduling problem considering user preference

报告摘要: Cloud manufacturing task scheduling (CMTS) has received widespread attention in the domain of shared manufacturing. However, most related studies mainly focus on the global optimization of different stakeholders in cloud manufacturing (CMfg) systems. Few studies consider the preference demands of each user in the CMTS problem. To this end, this paper investigates the CMTS problem integrating user preference (CMTSUP) to optimize the global interest while satisfying the individual needs of each user. A bi-level many-objective programming model is established for the CMTSUP problem, where the upper level optimizes the overall benefits, while the lower level serves to maximize the individual preference utility of each user. Subsequently, a novel many-objective evolutionary algorithm integrating user preference (MaOEA-UP) is developed. UP-based population initialization strategy is adopted to increase the selection probability of manufacturing services (MSs) with higher satisfaction degrees, an indicator-based multicriteria selection strategy is employed to improve the quality of mating pool, and UP-based adaptive environment selection is used to better balance convergence and diversity. Finally, extensive experiments are run to demonstrate the superior performance of MaOEA-UP and a practical example illustrates the feasibility of the established bi-level programming model.

报告人简介: 王天日,太原理工大学经济与管理学院副院长,教授,博士生导师,入选山西省三晋英才青年拔尖人才项目。主要研究领域为智能制造系统运营优化、大数据分析决策。先后主持

国家自然科学基金等科研项目 12 项,出版学术专著 2 部,发表 SCI/SSCI/EI 等期刊论文 30 余篇,授权发明专利 1 项,参编行业团体标准 1 项,荣获山西省第十三次社会科学研究优秀成果一等奖,山西省科学技术进步二等奖,山西省"百部(篇)工程"二等奖。担任中国系统工程学会智能制造系统工程专业委员会委员,管理科学与工程学会工业工程与管理分会第二届分会委员,中国运筹学会行为运筹与管理分会第三届理事会理事,山西省工业互联网协会专家委员会委员,太原市工信局企业数字化转型领域专家。

4. 题目:面向移动 3D 打印的同步生产调度与容量受限运输路径优化问题(Simultaneous Scheduling and Routing in Mobile 3D Printing with Capacity-Constrained Transportation)

报告摘要:本文研究了一类基于移动 3D 打印机的生产与运输同步调度优化问题。移动 3D 打印机通过在车辆上搭载移动智能制造单元,实现运输过程中产品的同步生产与配送,以在满足路径选择和加工约束的前提下最小化整体交付时间。考虑到实际道路运输条件的差异与产品加工稳定性要求,本文假设产品仅能在单一路段内连续生产,而不考虑跨节点连续加工的情形。为有效求解该问题,构建了混合整数线性规划模型,并针对该问题提出自适应大邻域搜索(ALNS)算法,同时设计了针对性的优化策略。最后,通过开展全面的数值实验,验证了所提出算法的有效性与稳定性,并深入分析了路径选择与生产任务分配的关键管理启示。

This paper addresses a simultaneous production scheduling and transportation optimization problem with a mobile 3D printer, which is a vehicle installed with a mobile smart factory required for simultaneous production and transportation of products to be delivered to the customer. The objective is to minimize the overall delivery time, subject to routing and processing constraints. Considering variations in road transportation conditions and processing stability, we assume that products can only be continuously processed within individual road segments, without allowing continuous processing across nodes. To solve this problem, a mixed-integer linear programming (MILP) model is formulated, and an adaptive large neighborhood search (ALNS) algorithm incorporating optimization strategies is proposed. Comprehensive computational experiments are conducted to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed methods and to provide managerial insights into optimal route selection and production scheduling.

报告人简介: 方侃,天津大学管理与经济学部工业工程系副教授,硕士生导师,于 2007 年和 2009 年分别获得浙江大学数学系学士和硕士学位,2013 年获得美国普渡大学工业工程博士学位,哥伦比亚大学商学院访问学者(2016.12-2017.12)。入选天津市"131"创新型人才培养工程、天津大学"北洋学者-青年骨干教师"计划。主要研究方向为调度优化、车辆路径优化、以及智能制造系统优化等。在 INFORMS Journal on Computing, Production and Operations Management, European Journal of Operational Research, Annals of Operations Research, Journal of the Operational Research Society, International Journal of Production Research, Computers & Operations Research, International Journal of Production Economics,《管理科学学报》等国内外权威期刊发表论文 40 余篇,主持国家自然科学基金项目 2 项,并参与国家自然科学基金重点项目、面上项目和青年项目 10 余项。

5. 题目: Smart Automated Guided Vehicle Scheduling with Flexible Battery Management: A New Formulation and an Exact Approach

报告摘要: Automated Guided Vehicle (AGV) scheduling problems are commonly encountered in manufacturing and logistics systems, where AGVs are used to transfer materials or goods. This paper addresses the AGV scheduling problem with flexible charging and charging setup time (ASP-FLC-ST). It extends the existing AGV scheduling problem with fixed charging (ASP-FIC) by minimizing the completion time of tasks, known as makespan. We propose a novel mixed-integer linear programming

model. We show that ASP-FLC-ST is strongly NP-hard since it combines two well-known NP-hard problems by analyzing the problem structure. We then derive a valid lower bound. We develop a tailored exact logic-based Benders decomposition algorithm (LBBD) that employs an "alternating cut generation scheme" to enhance the performance. Computational experiments on the ASP-FLC-ST using 360 instances demonstrate the superiority of our approach over CPLEX. Additionally, we adapt the LBBD method to the ASP-FIC problem and compare it against a state-of-the-art matheuristic method, showing improved results with 173 new best solutions and 161 proven optimality in open instances.

报告人简介:李延通,大连海事大学航运经济与管理学院副教授、博士生导师,法国巴黎萨克雷大学(软科世界大学排名第 12 名)自动化专业博士,中国运筹学会排序分会、随机服务与运作管理分会青年理事,大连市"青年才俊"类高层次人才,香港理工大学访问学者。攻读博士期间曾赴加拿大拉瓦尔大学 CIRRELT 团队访学。主持国家自然科学青年基金、教育部人文社科青年基金、辽宁省社科规划基金青年项目、中国博士后科学基金面上一等资助等项目。主要研究方向为运筹优化,生产调度,物流优化等,擅长整数规划建模与基于模型的算法设计。成果发表在 IJOC, EJOR, IJPR, IJPE, Omega, TRE, COR, CIE, ASC, IEEE TITS, IEEE TASE, IEEE TEM、IEEE SMC等国际知名期刊。2022 年获中国物流与采购联合会科学技术进步一等奖、中国商业联合会科技进步一等奖。目前担任 IJOC, EJOR, Omega, IJPR, JoH, TRE, COR, CIE, IEEE TITS, SMC, TASE, INFOR 等国际期刊审稿人。

6. 题目:数据驱动的智慧工厂生产管控研究

报告摘要:智慧工厂是推动制造业转型升级的重要引擎。针对数智时代制造企业转型过程中的需求,本报告总结了数智时代智慧工厂的发展趋势,分析了智慧工厂生产管控方向面临的挑战,从柔性生产、协同共享、低碳运营等方向,阐述了团队在智慧工厂生产管控领域的理论成果与实践应用,为制造企业智能决策与数字化运营提供参考。

报告人简介: 陈剑,南京航空航天大学经济与管理学院副教授、博士生导师、系主任,江苏高校"青蓝工程"优秀青年骨干教师,研究方向为智慧工厂运营管控、调度理论与数据分析等,主持完成国家自然科学基金(面上、青年)、江苏省自然科学基金等项目,在 EJOR、COR、IJPR、中国管理科学等期刊上发表论文 40 余篇,出版专著 1 部,教材 1 部,兼任中国运筹学会排序分会副秘书长、中国图学学会数字孪生专委会副秘书长等。

7. 题目: 面向真空热处理设备的调度优化研究

报告摘要: 真空热处理在模具、零件、轴承、紧固件和精密耦合件等金属零部件的制造中得到广泛应用,往往是生产系统的瓶颈。针对真空热处理设备,分析其热处理时间与零部件有效厚度及重量的关系,提出了混合批处理模型。从热处理设备加工零部件的数量、维护性以及工件隶属客户差异、可拒绝性、相容性等角度进行了研究。针对各种情形的调度模型,分析了调度模型的复杂性,基于满批组批和贪婪的策略设计了若干动态规划算法和近似算法,分析了算法的最差性能比,并通过计算实验验证算法有效性及与理论结果的一致性。

报告人简介: 范国强,博士,西安电子科技大学经济与管理学院华山准聘副教授,硕士研究生导师,西安电子科技大学机械工程博士后,中国运筹学会排序分会理事,中国图学学会数字孪生专业委员会委员,陕西省运筹学会理事。主持国家自然科学基金青年科学基金 1 项、陕西省博士后科研项目资助-一等资助 1 项,参与国家自然科学基金 3 项。研究兴趣包括调度理论与应用、优化算法设计与分析、智能制造系统运作与管理,在 EJOR、NRL、JOS、IJPR、ORL、OR Spectrum等SCI 期刊发表论文十余篇。

TM24 排序调度与优化算法: 面向复杂系统的理论突破与产业革新

组织者:马冉(青岛理工大学)

		8月21日08:00-10:00 多功能B厅
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
马冉	08:00-08:30	电子制造中的排序调度问题研究与应用 李德彪(福州大学)
	08:30-09:00	Two-Stage robust optimization for public emergency project scheduling with uncertain activity durations 郑维博(西安交通大学)
李伟东	09:00-09:30	Parallel-machine scheduling with machine unavailability to maximize total early work 季敏(浙江工商大学)
	09:30-10:00	Early work maximization scheduling with different due date settings 张新功(重庆师范大学)

主题论坛简介:排序调度理论作为运筹学与工业工程交叉领域的核心分支,致力于研究有限资源在时间、空间和功能维度上的最优分配问题。在数字经济与智能制造深度融合的背景下,调度问题已从传统制造业扩展至物流运输、云计算、能源管理、医疗资源配置甚至航天工程等复杂场景。例如,芯片制造中的晶圆调度需平衡设备利用率与交付周期;物流配送需在实时动态需求下优化路径;绿色能源系统需协调间歇性发电与电网负荷。然而,随着系统规模扩大、不确定性加剧(如突发事件、需求波动)以及多目标约束(成本、时效、可持续性)的叠加,传统调度方法面临维度爆炸、动态适应力不足等挑战。如何构建智能化、鲁棒性强、可扩展的调度模型与算法,成为学术界与产业界共同关注的焦点。

分论坛内容与创新方向:

- 1. 智能调度算法创新:探讨机器学习(如强化学习、元启发式算法)与经典运筹模型(如混合整数规划、排队网络)的融合路径,突破复杂环境下的决策瓶颈。
- 2. 不确定性建模与实时优化:研究基于数据驱动的随机调度、鲁棒优化及在线学习框架,提升系统应对动态干扰的能力。
- 3. 复杂环境下近似算法设计与分析:分析机器维护等复杂环境下的排序与调度问题,探索近似算法在复杂环境调度中的应用潜力。
- 4. 绿色调度与社会效益:构建兼顾经济效益与碳排放、资源公平性的多目标优化模型,响应"双碳"目标下的可持续发展需求。

1. 题目: 电子制造中的排序调度问题研究与应用

报告摘要: 电子产品的离散制造面临诸多不确定性,工业数据在生产管理决策中的利用率较低,而依赖人工经验的排序与调度方式缺乏鲁棒性和应急能力,常导致订单延误和产能不达预期。在产业数字化背景下,本报告以电子制造核心流程——印刷电路板表面封装生产车间为例,介绍了表面封装(SMT)柔性产线的生产排程与调度模型、算法及其工业系统应用。报告聚焦相关科学问题,阐述如何结合工业数据与运筹优化算法解决实际工业生产调度问题,并通过实践案例展示科研与应用成果。

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2. 题目: Two-Stage Robust Optimization for Public Emergency Project Scheduling with Uncertain Activity Durations

报告摘要: The utilization of emergency projects, which can facilitate the coordinated scheduling of medical resources and rescue activities, offers a promising approach for absorbing disturbances, mitigating damage and achieving restoration from public healthcare catastrophes. However, the complex implementation environment in public emergencies significantly impacts the preventive effectiveness and rescue efficiency of emergency projects. Considering the substantial uncertainty in activity durations, this study models resource allocation and schedule generation of an emergency project as a two-stage robust optimization formulation to reduce economic expenditure and minimize delayed rescue. Specifically, the preparedness stage is to minimize the pre-deployment cost of emergency resources, and a max-min objective is introduced in the response stage to optimize the deprivation cost affected by random activity durations. Then, as the robust optimization model could be reformulated in a master-submodel framework, we develop a customized column-and-constraint generation (CCG) algorithm with enhancements based on the structure of the problem and decision variables for rapid problem-solving. Besides, the algorithms are tested on randomly generated datasets, and the influences of key parameters on the algorithm performance, the resource cost and the deprivation cost of the emergency project are analyzed. Based on the computational results, the customized CCG algorithm with enhancements outperforms others and sensitivity analysis of key parameters is presented. This research provides effective decision support for public emergency scheduling and draws management insights, validated through a real-world case study that demonstrates the model's practical effectiveness in enhancing emergency response resilience and efficiency.

报告人简介: 郑维博, 西安交通大学管理学院、改革试点探索与评估协同创新中心副研究员,中国运筹学会排序(调度)分会青年理事。研究方向为智慧应急与调度优化、绿色能源政策等。主持国家、省部级及企业课题项目 10 余项,深度参与国家自科重点项目、国家发展改革委课题、中科院重大咨询项目、陕西省软科学重点项目以及其他企业课题等 10 余项。在 EJOR、JORS、AOR、ESWA、CIE、系统工程理论与实践、中国管理科学、管理工程学报等国内外著名学术期刊发表论文 22 篇。向省部级以上政府部门撰写提交数十篇政策咨询报告,部分获得多位国家与省部级领导重要批示。获得陕西省第十六次哲学社会科学优秀成果一等奖,陕西省科学技术进步奖二等奖。

3. 题目: Parallel-machine scheduling with machine unavailability to maximize total early work

报告摘要: This paper considers a parallel-machine scheduling problem where machines are unavailable to process jobs for a given period. The objective is to maximize the total amount of early work, where the early work of a job is the amount of processing time performed before its due date. Since this problem is NP-hard, we propose a pseudo-polynomial time dynamic programming algorithm, and based on it, we further provide a fully polynomial time approximation scheme. The time complexity of these two algorithms

is relatively high; to this end, we also offer a 2-approximation ratio heuristic algorithm to help solve largescale problems.

报告人简介:季敏,教授,博导,浙江工商大学管工学院副院长。中国运筹学会排序分会常务理事、数学规划分会理事、医疗运作管理分会理事。2001年和2006年分别获浙江大学学士学位和博士学位,2008-2010年于香港理工大学物流与航运学系从事博士后研究工作。2015年获浙江省杰青,入选浙江省新世纪"151人才"工程和首批"浙江省高校领军人才培养计划"高层次拔尖人才,2017年浙江省优秀硕士学位论文指导教师。主要研究排序理论、离散优化、算法设计与分析、计算复杂性、物流与供应链管理等运筹与优化相关领域;主持承担了包括国家自然科学基金、浙江省自然科学基金和浙江省重大科技专项等省部级以上项目10多项;曾获浙江省高校优秀科研成果二等奖1项和浙江省科学技术一等奖2项;以第一或通讯作者在NRL、EJOR、ORL、COR、IJPE、IJPR、JOCO、TCS、JORS以及《系统工程理论与实践》等期刊上发表和录用运筹、管理与理论计算机科学等领域学术论文80余篇,2020、2021连续两年入选爱思唯尔(Elsevier)"中国高被引学者榜单"。

4. 题目: Early Work Maximization Scheduling with Different Due Date Settings

报告摘要: This paper addresses the total scheduling of the early work maximization problem under three due date configurations: common, slack, and arbitrary. For weighted jobs on identical machines with common due dates, we present (i) a Modified List Scheduling (MLS) algorithm that achieves a 4/3 approximation ratio for two machines and (ii) a generalized greedy algorithm with a 2-approximation guarantee for m machines. Under slack due dates, we establish a complexity dichotomy: polynomial solvability for the unweighted single-machine case and binary NP-hardness for the weighted version, while demonstrating reducibility between slack and common due date formulations. We construct two fully polynomial-time approximation schemes (FPTASes) for arbitrary due dates: a weighted scheme for single-machine scheduling and an unweighted scheme for parallel machines.

报告人简介: 张新功,教授,博士生导师,重庆市科学技术带头人。获得上海市优秀博士学位论文;重庆大学经济与工商管理学院管理科学与工程专业博士后,英国华威大学商学院作高级访问学者。中国运筹学会理事、中国运筹学会排序分会专业委员会秘书长、中国仿真学会智能仿真优化与调度专委会委员、重庆市运筹学会常务理事、重庆市工业与应用数学学会理事、重庆市系统工程学会理事。主要研究组合最优化、排序论、物流与供应链管理等,已在《Applied Mathematics and Computation》《Computers & Industrial Engineering》《Swarm and Evolutionary Computation》《系统科学与数学》等国内外核心学术期刊上发表论文 100 余篇,其中被 SCI 收录论文 50 多篇,授权发明专利 3 项,在科学出版社和清华大学出版社出版学术专著 2 部。主持或者主研国家自然科学基金重大项目、面上项目、青年项目,科技部重大专项,国家社科基金项目等国家级项目 10 项,主持教育部博士后基金项目、重庆市教委重点项目、重庆市自然科学基金项目等省部级项目 10 余项。

TM25 系统运维决策与管理

组织者: 张晓红(太原科技大学)

		8月21日10:20-12:20 多功能 A 厅
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	10:20-10:44	Optimizing Adaptive Loading and Abort Decisions Considering State-dependent Reward 邱青安(北京理工大学)
	10:44-11:08	Robust Decentralized Energy Management Strategy for Modern Distribution System Considering Anomalous Measurements 曹迪(电子科技大学)
张晓红	11:08-11:32	基于可靠性的可重复使用多阶段任务系统维修优化 李翔宇(太原理工大学)
	11:32-11:56	考虑环境影响的系统维修决策和维修效果研究 王金贺(太原科技大学)
	11:56-12:20	A reliability-based maintenance policy for multi-state systems subjecting to δ-shock 刘永超(天津大学)

主题论坛简介: 科学的运维决策与管理是保障系统连续稳定运行、防范重大事故风险、优化资源配置和效能的重要手段。随着大数据、云计算及数字孪生等新一代信息技术在航空航天、能源电力等关键领域的深度应用,系统运维正从依赖人工经验的被动响应,向基于"数据驱动、模型赋能与知识融合"的主动式智能运维演进。该领域研究融合了运筹优化、统计分析和系统工程等理论,通过创建动态风险评估与自适应决策模型,显著提升系统可用性与维修效率,保障系统运行效能与可靠性。在工业互联网与"双碳"战略双重驱动下,通过控制科学、数据科学、管理科学的交叉融合创新,实现动态系统建模、高维异构数据分析和全生命周期价值评估体系构建,为高可靠、高能效系统运行保障提供了新的方法论支撑,对实现复杂系统的韧性提升与全生命周期运维优化具有重要战略意义。

1. 题目: Optimizing Adaptive Loading and Abort Decisions Considering State-dependent Reward 报告摘要:如何保障装备的运行安全性是可靠性领域的研究热点与难点。装备的故障风险通常取决于系统的载荷水平,决策者可以通过动态调整载荷水平来控制故障风险。此外,在任务执行过程中,当故障风险较高时可以及时终止任务来降低故障风险。本研究考虑了执行随机任务的安全关键系统,为了平衡任务完成概率和系统故障风险,我们研究了两类决策问题:何时终止任务以及如何选择任务终止前的载荷水平。我们的目标是通过动态载荷控制和任务终止决策来最大化期望收益。我们考虑了基于状态的载荷控制和任务终止决策,并利用马尔可夫决策过程对联合优化问题进行了建模。我们首先研究了最优价值函数的单调性和凹凸性。基于此结果,我们证明了最优任务终止决策遵循控制限策略。在此基础上,我们提供了充分条件来确保最优载荷控制策略是单调的,同时给出了最大/最小载荷水平是最优策略的充分条件。为了证明所提策略的有效性,我们提出了几种启发式策略进行对比。最后,数值结果表明本研究所提出的风险控制策略在提升安

全关键系统的安全性、运维经济性方面具有明显优势,动态载荷调整和任务终止决策可以有效降低故障风险和提升运维效益。

报告人简介:邱青安,北京理工大学管理学院预聘副教授、博士生导师,美国匹兹堡大学联合培养博士。主要研究领域包括系统可靠性与运维管理、随机建模与优化理论等,连续多年入选斯坦福大学与爱思维尔出版社联合发布的"全球前 2%顶尖科学家榜单",ScholarGPS 发布的"全球前 0.05%科学家榜单"(可靠性与系统工程领域),研究成果发表在 Risk Analysis、EJOR、NRL、IEEE Transactions、RESS 等可靠性领域旗舰期刊和主流期刊,论文累计引用 3000 余次,H 指数 33,10 余篇论文入选 ESI 高被引论文,3 篇论文入选 ESI 热点论文。先后主持/参与国家自然科学基金(青年项目、面上项目、重点项目),博士后科学基金等科研项目 10 余项。担任中国工程院院刊《Frontiers of Engineering Management》特邀通讯专家、国际期刊《Plos One》副主编、《IECE Transactions on Safety and Reliability》副主编、《Recent Patents on Engineering》《Journal of Reliability Science and Engineering》《Complex Engineering Systems》《工业工程》等国内外期刊的编委,兼任多个学会的理事。获美国大学生数学建模竞赛特等奖提名奖(F 奖)指导教师、北京市优秀毕业生、北京理工大学青年教师教学奖等奖励。

2. 题目: Robust Decentralized Energy Management Strategy for Modern Distribution System Considering Anomalous Measurements

报告摘要: The modern distribution system (DS) is currently being challenged by frequent voltage fluctuation, due mainly to the increasing penetration of renewable power generator. Existing approaches to maintaining nodal voltage within allowed regions typically rely on the complete measurements and communication channel that are difficult to meet in practice. In this context, we propose a robust decentralized energy management strategy based on multi-agent deep reinforcement learning algorithm integrating communication learning and opponent modeling mechanisms, to deal with the frequent voltage fluctuations while considering the impact of anomalous measurements. Numerical tests on IEEE standard system demonstrate the effectiveness and robustness of the proposed method.

报告人简介: 曹迪, 电子科技大学副教授, 从事基于人工智能技术的配电网运行优化及韧性提升关键技术研究,入选四川省"天府青城计划"青年科技人才、四川省首批"博士后创新人才支持计划"(全省共 25 人)、斯坦福全球前 2%项尖科学家(2023-2024),中国电机工程学会"青年人才托举计划"。主持国家自然科学基金青年基金、中国博士后科学基金面上基金和国家重点实验室开放基金多项。近五年,以第一/通讯作者发表 TOP IEEE Trans 论文 23 篇,谷歌引用量 4200余次,ESI 高被引论文 5 篇;获得西藏自治区科技进步一等奖(4/30)、中国仪器仪表学会科技进步二等奖(2/15)等。

3. 题目: 基于可靠性的可重复使用多阶段任务系统维修优化

报告摘要: This report proposes a reliability-based maintenance optimization method for reliability modeling and maintenance planning of reusable phased mission systems (R-PMSs). Initially, a multi-phased Wiener process-based reliability modeling method, combined with the Binary Decision Diagram-based model, is created to access the reliability of R-PMSs. The method considers the initial states of components to be perfect/imperfect fixed as a basis to reflect the impacts of multiple usages of R-PMSs. Subsequently, a maintenance optimization model based on the reliability assessed and incorporating multiple maintenance actions is constructed to allocate the maintenance resources into the maintenance activities in advance of subsequent missions of R-PMSs. The model balances the maintenance cost, overall reliability, and task requirements. The superiority and performance of the proposed method are validated by numerical and

engineering illustrations analysis. The results confirmed that the proposed method contributes to reliability modeling and maintenance scheduling of R-PMSs.

报告人简介: 李翔宇,太原理工大学机械与运载工程学院,副教授,31岁。2018年12月在电子科技大学机械工程专业获得博士学位,曾在法国巴黎中央理工学院联合培养和英国杜伦大学从事博士后研究。长期从事多阶段任务系统可靠性建模与优化、多态系统可靠性分析、相关性分析、风电可靠性等领域的研究工作。主持国家自然科学基金一项,参与包括英国 EPSRC 项目、国家科技重大专项、国家自然科学基金项目多项。在可靠性领域期刊 RESS、AMM、JRR 等发表期刊论文十多篇,担任 Reliability Engineering & System Safety, Computers & Industrial Engineering, IEEE Access 等期刊的匿名审稿人。

4. 题目: 考虑环境影响的系统维修决策和维修效果研究

报告摘要:为深入分析运维环境对系统退化过程及维修效果影响,尽可能提高系统可靠性,并降低运维成本,考虑环境影响建立非完美状态维修效果模型,并以风电系统为研究对象,基于剩余寿命预测理论提出动态预测性状态维修策略。非完美维修效果从退化系统劣化状态出发,基于状态维修框架分析了环境因素、维修成本及维修次数等对系统退化过程影响,通过混合故障强度状态回退因子和强度更新因子描述维修后系统劣化状态回退及退化速率增加现象,从而评估退化系统维修前后性能的改变。动态预测性状态维修策略则将运维环境划分为三大类,构建环境状态转移矩阵,分析机组在不同运维环境下的退化过程,在此基础上通过维修阈值和预测机组剩余寿命确定风电系统检测时刻,建立动态预防性状态维修决策模型。

报告人简介: 王金贺,女,1987年生,博士,副教授,硕士生导师,2020年获工学博士学位。主要从事风电系统维修与健康管理、大数据与智能运维、系统可靠性与人因工程、工业工程与标准化融合发展等方面的研究。主持和参与国家自然科学基金项目2项,省部级重点及一般项目7项,企业横向2项,出版学术专著1部,在SCI/EI期刊《International Journal of Production Research》

《Renewable Energy》《Ocean Engineering》《Wind Energy》《International Journal of Green Energy》《中国电机工程学报》《统计与决策》《太阳能学报》《计算机集成制造系统》等发表学术论文20余篇,其中 SCI/EI 收录 15 篇,中国运筹学会可靠性分会终身会员。于 2021 年获得山西省优秀博士论文奖。申请发明专利 1 项,授权实用新型专利和软著多项。

5. 题目: A reliability-based maintenance policy for multi-state systems subjecting to δ-shock

报告摘要: This paper addresses a multi-state system consisting of two components, where the system state is defined by the recovery states of both components, the working state of component 1, and the degradation level of component 2. Specifically, the lifetime of component 1 follows an exponential distribution, while the degradation process of component 2 is modeled by a Gamma process. Both components are subject to δ-shock, which necessitates a recovery period instead of causing immediate catastrophic failure. The system is subject to both hard and soft failures, where a soft failure occurs when the degradation of component 2 surpasses a predefined threshold, while a hard failure results either from the failure of component 1 or from an additional shock occurring during a recovery phase. To overcome these issues, a novel reliability-based maintenance policy is proposed for the system, where imperfect repairs, preventive replacements, and corrective replacements are determined based on the system reliability. Notably, this policy considers the diminishing effectiveness of imperfect repairs as the number of repairs increases within a renewal cycle. Using renewal process theory, the average cost rate and the mean time to failure of the system are analytically derived. Finally, the proposed policy is optimized by minimizing the average cost rate, and its effectiveness is demonstrated through a numerical comparison with a condition-based maintenance policy.

The results show that the proposed policy can reduce the average cost rate by 15.85%, while simultaneously increasing the mean time to failure by 56.22%.

报告人简介: 刘永超,中国天津大学管理与经济学部的博士研究生。2024 年获得中国南京东南大学数学学院的工学硕士学位; 2021 年获得中国徐州中国矿业大学数学学院的工学学士学位。他目前的研究方向包括系统可靠性分析、可靠性理论以及维修决策过程。

TM26 大模型和运筹优化协同创新研究与应用

组织者: 戚永志(京东供应链)、祁炜(清华大学)

	8月21日08:00-10:00 多功能B厅		
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人	
	08:00-08:30	数据要素赋能医疗新质生产力——基于大语言模型增强的多阶段研究 张江华(山东大学)	
	08:30-09:00	Auto-Formulating Dynamic Programming Problems with Large Language Models 周宸宇(上海交通大学)	
	09:00-09:30	大模型技术在京东供应链的探索和实践 戚永志(京东集团)	
	09:30-10:00		

主题论坛简介: 随着人工智能和机器学习技术的快速发展,基于海量数据和复杂算法构建的超大规模人工智能模型呈现爆发式的增长。大模型能够处理多种复杂任务,在自然语言处理、图像识别等领域取得了巨大成就,也同时催生了 GPT-4、Deepseek、Sora 等一系列大模型产品,为各领域的深度智能应用提供了强大支持。在运筹领域,大模型的应用不仅能够提升传统优化方法的效率和精度,还能为复杂系统提供更智能的决策支持,进而推动决策范式的变革。本次主题研讨会旨在交流运筹管理领域内大模型应用的近期研究成果,探索其在优化算法、供应链管理、生产调度、物流运输等各领域的创新应用。

1. 题目:数据要素赋能医疗新质生产力——基于大语言模型增强的多阶段研究

报告摘要:在数字经济加速发展与健康中国战略深化的背景下,充分发挥"数据要素×"效应,是促进医疗新质生产力发展的关键所在。为提高变量测度与实证结果的客观性及准确性,本研究设计大语言模型增强的多阶段研究框架,具有广泛适用性。第一阶段,本研究创新性地构建了一种基于大语言模型的 Delphi 方法,用以提高评价指标体系构建的科学性与客观性,并基于各省统计数据对医疗新质生产力水平进行量化。第二阶段,借助大语言模型优化数据要素特征词典的构建过程,并基于各省政策文本对医疗数据要素进行量化。第三阶段,基于优化后的变量测度结果,采用空间计量模型,系统分析数据要素对医疗新质生产力的作用效果及异质性。结果表明,数据要素不仅能够直接提高医疗新质生产力,亦可产生跨区域的正向空间溢出效应;此外,数据要素的作用效果在卫生环境不同时段、生产力不同维度存在差异。本研究提出了基于大语言模型的结构化变量构造方案,为优化综合评价模型与决策方法提供新的思路,并为实证研究提供了新的范式;首次系统验证了数据要素对医疗新质生产力的赋能效果和空间正外部性,相关结论为推动医疗服务体系高质量发展和区域协同提供了管理学启示。

报告人简介: 张江华教授,博士生导师,山东大学管理学院副院长,国家级高层次青年人才,山东省泰山学者特聘专家、山东大学杰出中青年学者;兼任中国管理现代化研究会管理与决策科学专委会副理事长、中国运筹学会副秘书长等职务;主持国家社会科学基金重大项目、国家自然科学基金重大项目课题、科技部创新方法专项等 10 多项国家和省部级科研项目,以第一作者或通讯

作者身份发表国内外高水平期刊 90 余篇,其中近五年在领域顶级期刊 MSOM、JOC、POM 和管理科学学报以及权威期刊 NRL、OMEGA、中国管理科学等国内外重要期刊发表论文 30 余篇。上述研究成果获教育部人文社科优秀成果奖、山东省社会科学优秀成果一等奖、二等奖和三等奖。

2. 题目: Auto-Formulating Dynamic Programming Problems with Large Language Models

报告摘要: Dynamic programming (DP) is a fundamental method in Operations Research, but formulating DP models has traditionally required expert knowledge of both the problem context and DP techniques. Large Language Models (LLMs) offer the potential to automate this process. However, DP problems pose unique challenges due to their problem-specific nature and the need to interpret implicit information. This makes it difficult to apply existing LLM-based methods developed for other mathematical domains directly to DP problems. We introduce the first benchmark for DP problems, covering a wide range of textbooklevel DP problems to enable systematic evaluation. We propose a framework that guides the process from data collection to training LLMs for DP formulation. Our framework markedly boosts open-source LLMs on DP tasks, and the resulting model matches much larger state-of-the-art systems, underscoring the promise of LLM-driven DP automation.

报告人简介: 周宸宇,上海交通大学安泰经济与管理学院智能计算研究院博士生,他的研究兴趣集中在人工智能、机器学习与优化算法的交叉结合。他的多篇成果曾发表在 ACM WWW、IEEE Wireless Communications 等知名学术期刊与会议上。

3. 题目: 大模型技术在京东供应链的探索和实践

报告摘要:随着人工智能技术的飞速发展,供应链管理领域正在经历深刻的变革,京东作为中国领先的电商平台,在供应链智能化方面积累了丰富的实践经验。本次分享将重点介绍京东在供应链领域的创新应用,涵盖库存布局、需求预测、智能调拨等核心场景的智能化解决方案,并深入探讨大模型技术在供应链中的前沿应用。

在库存布局和调拨方面,将分享京东如何通过数据驱动的集成选品和库存调拨方法显著提升平台运营效率。在选品算法方面,将重点介绍 ML-Top-K、Reverse-Exclude 和 Hybrid-Selection 三种启发式方法,以最大化配送中心(FDC)的订单满足率;在调拨算法层面,采用端到端学习框架,结合预测、优化和模拟,以最小化销售损失和库存转移成本,端到端调拨算法将 FDC 需求满足率提高了 1.05%,大幅改善供应链效率,相关成果获得 INFORMS Daniel H. Wagner Prize。

在需求预测方面,将详细介绍京东自研的 TimeHF, 该模型是 6B 的时序大模型。TimeHF 通过创新的时序策略优化(TPO)机制,将人类专家反馈融入模型训练过程,显著提升了预测准确性,在实际应用中,TimeHF 已成功应用于实际生产系统,为超过 20,000 种商品提供自动化补货决策,准确率提升 10%以上。

报告人简介: 戚永志博士,现担任京东集团供应链算法团队技术总监,斯坦福大学访问学者,香港大学客座教授,中国运筹学会数据科学与运筹智能分会委员,Asia-Pacific Journal of Operational Research 期刊编委(AE)。目前负责选品、定价、库存、履约等供应链全链路算法优化工作,致力于算法驱动的内外部供应链效率改善工作;主持国家科技部 2030 重大项目课题,协同企业和科研院校打造"产学研用"协同合作体系,打造智能供应链人工智能平台,其带领团队打造的技术成果先后入围 INFORMS Franz Edelman Finalist,荣获 INFORMS Prize、Daniel H. Wagner Prize、Gartner 技术创新等多项奖项,个人积极在 Management Science,POMS,M&SOM 以及 IEEE Transactions 等期刊发表学术论文,持续推进供应链、人工智能、运筹优化等技术的落地应用推广。

科协青托博士生项目专题论坛报告题目及摘要

		TF03 8月21日13:30-17:20 并州B厅
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	13:30-14:00	An Adaptive Collaborative Neurodynamic Approach to Compute Nash Equilibrium in Normal-Form Games 陈家宁(哈尔滨工业大学(威海))
	14:00-14:30	Initial Error Affection and Strategy Modification in Multi-Population LQ Mean Field Games 晋语欣(北京航空航天大学)
	14:30-15:00	Machine Learning-Based Methods for Tree-Structured Combinatorial Optimization Problems 李安琪(中国科学院大学)
	15:00-15:30	Near-Optimal Algorithms for Convex Simple Bilevel Optimization under Weak Assumptions 石旭(复旦大学)
	15:30-15:50	茶歇
	15:50-16:20	机床关键部件协同故障诊断与寿命预测研究 许昱晖(上海交通大学)
	16:20-16:50	基于统计机器学习方法解析 COVID-19 宿主基因组的 DNA 图谱 张楠(吉林大学)
	16:50-17:20	无人集群系统预测性运维建模优化研究 张悦(北京航空航天大学)

An Adaptive Collaborative Neurodynamic Approach to Compute Nash Equilibrium in Normal-Form Games

陈家宁(哈尔滨工业大学(威海))

报告摘要: The NE plays a crucial part within various fields. However, efficiently computing an NE in normal-form games remains a significant challenge. In contrast to widely applied simplicial and homotopy methods, this paper designs a novel Adaptive Collaborative Neurodynamic Approach, which for the first time guarantees both exact and global NE computation for general N-player normal-form games with mixed strategies, where the payoff functions are non-convex and the pseudo-gradient is non-monotone. Additionally, leveraging the adaptive penalty method, the ACNA ensures its state enters the constraint set in finite time, which avoids the second-order sufficiency conditions required by Lagrangian methods, and the computationally complicated penalty parameter estimation needed by exact penalty methods. Furthermore, by incorporating the particle swarm algorithm, it is demonstrated that the ACNA achieves global convergence to an exact NE with probability one.

Initial Error Affection and Strategy Modification in Multi-Population LQ Mean Field Games 晋语欣(北京航空航天大学)

报告摘要: 本报告展示了线性二次平均场博弈中的初始错误信息影响和策略修正相关研究。本报告从多群线性二次平均场博弈中的信息不透明及初始错误信息出发,介绍了错误信息对博弈的影响,探讨了博弈中智能体的策略修正与信息获取行为。同时,本报告介绍了线性二次平均场博弈中存在异质性错误初始信息的场景,建立了智能体在错误信息下的行为模型。最后,介绍了基于以上理论的纠错算法,展示了相应的实验结果。

Machine Learning-Based Methods for Tree-Structured Combinatorial Optimization Problems 李安琪(中国科学院大学)

报告摘要:随着机器学习在多个领域的广泛应用,如何利用其高效求解组合优化问题已成为研究 热点。我们聚焦于以线性规划为代表的树结构组合优化问题的求解。单纯形算法作为求解线性规 划问题的经典方法,尽管在实际应用中被广泛采用,但其启发式转轴规则在最优性、通用性及理 论保证方面仍存在诸多问题。为此我们从几何视角出发,围绕最优转轴规则、可控训练集构造及 端到端转轴规则设计展开研究,并进一步将这一思想推广至以布尔满足性问题为代表的树结构组 合优化问题求解中。我们的主要研究工作包括以下四个方面: (1) 最优转轴规则设计。针对传统 单纯形算法转轴规则最优性欠缺、通用性差及缺乏理论保证等问题,我们从几何视角下将线性规 划可行域转化为伪树结构,避免了基循环问题,并基于蒙特卡洛树搜索方法设计了最优转轴规则。 我们证明了 MCTS 规则能找到所有最优转轴路径,并且在可行域顶点个数为\$C n^m\$时,最优转 轴路径长度为变量个数的多项式,其中\$n\$为变量个数,\$m\$为约束个数。(2)线性规划实例生 成方法。鉴于监督转轴规则训练集缺失的问题,我们提出了一种基于矩阵奇异值分解的线性规划 实例生成框架,能够实现约束矩阵条件数和秩的任意可控性。我们利用矩阵奇异值分解将约束矩 阵的条件数、秩与奇异值关联,最后结合线性规划的互补松弛条件和强对偶性定理,保证了预设 解的可行性与最优性,实现了可预知最优解的可控线性规划实例生成。(3)端到端转轴规则设计。 为进一步提升 MCTS 规则的时间效率,在线性规划实例生成的基础上,我们设计了一种端到端的 转轴规则。我们进一步改进了图卷积神经网络,有效提升了转轴预测精度。数值实验结果表明, 上述端到端转轴规则在各种线性规划标准测试问题中表现出了优异的性能。(4)树结构组合优化 问题的统一搜索框架设计。为了验证前面提出的最优转轴模型的广泛适用性,我们将基于树搜索 的最优转轴规则推广到一般的树结构的组合优化问题中。我们从四类布尔满足性问题着手,构建 了统一的线性规划表示和强化学习模型,并基于蒙特卡洛树搜索方法设计了多样化求解框架。实 验结果表明,这种统一的树搜索学习方法在布尔满足性问题中表现优异,验证了其在组合优化问 题中的广泛适用性。

Near-Optimal Algorithms for Convex Simple Bilevel Optimization under Weak Assumptions 石旭(复旦大学)

报告摘要: This paper considers the simple bilevel optimization (SBO) problem, which involves minimizing a composite convex function over the optimal solution set of another composite convex minimization problem. We first show that this bilevel problem is equivalent to finding the left-most root of a nonlinear equation. Based on this and a novel dual approach for solving the subproblem in each iteration, we efficiently obtain an \$(\epsilon,\epsilon)\$-optimal solution through the bisection and Newton methods. The proposed methods achieve near-optimal operation complexity of \$O(\sqrt{1/\epsilon})\$ under mild

assumptions, aligning with the lower complexity bounds of the first-order methods in SBO with both level objectives being convex smooth and unconstrained composite convex optimization when ignoring logarithmic terms.

机床关键部件协同故障诊断与寿命预测研究

许昱晖(上海交通大学)

报告摘要: 在快节拍的机械制造中, 数控机床发生故障不仅会影响产品加工质量, 还可能会导致 意外停机进而影响整个产线的加工进程,甚至可能造成安全事故。因此,亟需研究面向高服役可 靠性的机床故障诊断与寿命预测方法,形成智能运维应用体系,支撑国产数控机床无故障运行时 间和综合效率等指标的提升。在非平稳、变工况运行条件下, 机床关键部件状态监测信息耦合, 且其失效信息具有稀疏不平衡特性,使得机床可靠性难以准确评估与预测。对此,建立了机床关 键部件故障机理、状态数据与故障表征间的联合建模机制,构建了个体与群体信息协同的故障诊 断与寿命预测方法。 首先,考虑机床故障数据的不平衡特性,构建时变工况下主轴故障机理模型, 建立机理建模与表征解耦双驱动的协同诊断框架。具体的,利用非线性动力学建模扩增不同故障 类型、故障程度下的数据,为表征解耦提供丰富的数据来源,基于对抗学习机制构建可提取工况 不变信息的表征定向解耦网络,并利用对比学习实施模型的泛化校正,可有效解决机床关键部件 故障数据小样本学习难题。 然后,针对机床关键部件失效模式多样的特点,设计基于动态时间尺 度相似性的预测方法,通过集成监测数据时序演化特性与瞬时状态评价,实现退化轨迹精准匹配。 具体的,基于故障模式的轨迹筛选保障了参考轨迹的有效性,所提出的 MRC 距离则降低了健康指 标幅值漂移与局部奇异影响,结合动态时间尺度下的多重匹配,三者共同作用提升了寿命预测的 准确性。 最后,针对机床关键部件全生命周期数据有限的挑战,提出时序数据片段自适应增强的 预测框架,协同目标部件的寿命初期数据,以进一步提升预测准确性。具体的,设计了阶段加权 的最大均值差异,通过子域特征对齐避免目标部件无全生命周期数据导致的错位对齐,提出了基 于排序的表征邻域关系正则化方法,促使样本在表征空间和标签空间之间保持一致的关系,克服 了机床关键部件全生命周期数据有限的挑战。

基于统计机器学习方法解析 COVID-19 宿主基因组的 DNA 图谱

张楠(吉林大学)

报告摘要:在 COVID-19 感染宿主后的进程中,各种 COVID-19 患者相关的后遗症越来越受到健康问题的关注。尽管 COVID-19 感染的死亡率逐步下降,但它通常会伴随着新的临床后遗症,导致不同症状的产生与发展,例如感染后疲劳、嗅觉丧失等等。对于 COVID-19 的遗传性状分析研究中,研究人员更加关注点突变、插入、缺失和其他类型的遗传变异。较少专注于基因组突变的频率,特别是检查基因组内丰富和复发的突变、插入和缺失的模式。

因此,本研究旨在应用基因组指纹图谱算法分析具有不同 COVID-19 后遗症的个体之间的基因组差异。通过对 97 例具有 8 种独特临床表现的 Omicron 患者的外显子组进行了测序,总结了 4 个长期 COVID-19 基因组的三核苷酸突变谱,发现具有不同临床症状的个体具有独特的 DNA 突变模式和插入缺失模式。通过构建基因组指纹图谱框架,破译和分析每个症状人群中变异的驱动基因。这项研究表明,人群特异性突变指纹差异是长期 COVID-19 后遗症异质性的主要原因。这项研究为长期 COVID-19 后遗症的原因提供了新的想法和见解。

无人集群系统预测性运维建模优化研究

张悦(北京航空航天大学)

报告摘要: 本研究以无人机集群为切入点,构建"任务规划一维修决策一运维调控"全场景主动式预测性运维研究体系,围绕健康数据驱动、任务需求约束和负载均衡策略,形成闭环控制逻辑,重点攻克多机异构集群能量解析、跨层级维修耦合等难题。具体研究内容如下:

任务规划方面:从飞行力学与空气动力学理论出发,揭示载重、速度及环境参数对能耗的协同作用机理,构建物理可解释的非线性动态能耗模型,实现健康约束下的任务效能最大化目标。

维修决策方面:集成组件结构依赖性、多时间尺度变量与动态资源约束。构建混合整数规划框架,揭示维修周期与任务波次的自适应匹配机制,实现全生命周期维护成本最小化与资源利用率优化。

运维调控方面:将任务模式切换、负载调节及维修动作编码为布尔逻辑变量,利用广义析取规划实现多模态运行模式与健康阈值的弹性适配,通过任务需求驱动的负载自适应分配,在健康衰退约束下实现集群总效能最大化。

博士生论坛报告题目及摘要

		SF01 8月21日13:30-15:30 会议室201
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	13:30-13:50	Optimization on the Quaternion Stiefel Manifold with Applications 王颖(广西大学)
	13:50-14:10	Continuous exact relaxation and alternating proximal gradient algorithm for partial sparse and partial group sparse optimization problems 吴青青(贵州大学)
	14:10-14:30	A Riemannian Smoothing Nonmonotone Conjugate Gradient Method for t-product based \$\ell_1\$-norm Tensor Principal 毛显鹏(桂林电子科技大学)
	14:30-14:50	A single-loop algorithm for decentralized bilevel optimization 尹超(河海大学)
	14:50-15:10	A Unified Decentralized Nonconvex Algorithm under Kurdyka-Lojasiewicz Property 伍浩(南京航空航天大学)
	15:10-15:30	Output-space branch-and-bound algorithm adopting an adaptive branching rule for solving general linear fractional-multiplicative programs 马素霞(宁夏大学)
		SF02 8月21日13:30-15:30 会议室202
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	13:30-13:50	Accelerated Stochastic Alternating Mirror Descent Ascent Algorithm for Nonconvex-Strongly Concave Minimax Problems 赵璐璐(福州大学)
	13:50-14:10	Stability Analysis of Parameterized Models Relative to Nonconvex Constraints 史子剑(广西大学)
	14:10-14:30	Spectral-Spatial Extraction through Layered Tensor Decomposition for Hyperspectral Anomaly Detection 余泉(湖南大学)
	14:30-14:50	An inexact \$q\$-order regularized proximal Newton method for nonconvex composite optimization 刘儒玉(华南理工大学)
	14:50-15:10	Low-Rank Tensor Learning by Generalized Nonconvex Regularization 夏思佳(华中师范大学)
	15:10-15:30	Preconditioned inexact fixed point iteration method for solving tensor absolute value equation 吕新梅(西北师范大学)

		SF03 8月21日13:30-15:30 并州 A 厅
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	13:30-13:50	基于微分博弈的时效性敏感数据的动态定价研究 沈慧玲(贵州大学)
	13:50-14:10	基于多数规则的多零售商库存调拨利润分配与订货决策 胡玲玲(贵州大学)
	14:10-14:30	W-prize-collecting job shop problem on two machines 宋怡蓉(河北师范大学)
	14:30-14:50	外包维修模式下基于不规则轮廓匹配的停机位两阶段分配方法 蔡高成(深圳大学)
	14:50-15:10	On the Core and Near-Optimal Stable Cost Allocations of Linear Minimization Games 廖祥斌(中国科学技术大学)
	15:10-15:30	动力系统观点下博弈学习算法的分析与设计 吴周明(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)
		SF04 8月21日13:30-15:30 会议室102
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	13:30-13:50	载具平台投递模式下的多无人机协同任务分配问题的求解 余馨咏(大连理工大学)
	13:50-14:10	Semi-supervised non-negative matrix factorization with structure preserving for image clustering 景文静(贵州师范大学)
	14:10-14:30	Partial-relaxed Horizon Decomposition with Dynamic Cuts for Large-Scale SCUC 熊锦欣(香港中文大学(深圳))
	14:30-14:50	Sharp Estimates for Optimal Multistage Group Partition Testing 邵国江(复旦大学)
	14:50-15:10	Kernel-free quadratic proximal support vector machine with Lp-norm regularization 杨雪(新疆大学)
	15:10-15:30	Numerical method for quasiperiodic Schrödinger eigenproblems 周琪(湘潭大学)

		SF05 8月21日15:50-17:50 并州A厅
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人
	15:50-16:10	A note on Cheeger inequalities for uniform hypergraphs 寇永芳(广西大学)
	16:10-16:30	基于 Stackelberg 博弈的社会网络群体决策中具有最大公平修改和最小成本反馈的共识机制 刘珍丽(贵州大学)
	16:30-16:50	Purity Law for Neural Routing Problem Solvers with Enhanced Generalizability 刘文钊(中国科学院大学)
	16:50-17:10	Mixed Graph Covering with Target Constraints 邓茜元(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)
	17:10-17:30	Packing tetrahedrons in edge-weighted graphs 魏淑楠(山东大学)
	17:30-17:50	Matroid packing games: the core and the nucleolus 刘鹏飞(中国海洋大学)

Optimization on the Quaternion Stiefel Manifold with Applications

王颖 (广西大学)

报告摘要: We study optimization problems on the quaternion Stiefel manifold from the perspective of Riemannian optimization and present applications to robust dimension reduction of quaternion data. We first derive geometric tools on the quaternion Stiefel manifolds, including formulas for tangent space, Riemannian gradient, Riemannian Hessian, retractions, and vector transports. To further facilitate their use, we provide a MATLAB package following the format of Manopt, a renowned software for Riemannian optimization. As an application, we propose an L1-norm quaternion principal component analysis (L1-QPCA) model to achieve robust dimension reduction. Leveraging the derived geometric tools, we design a Riemannian subgradient method to solve L1-QPCA and establish its convergence. Numerical experiments verify both robustness of the model and efficiency of the algorithm.

Continuous exact relaxation and alternating proximal gradient algorithm for partial sparse and partial group sparse optimization problems

吴青青 (贵州大学)

报告摘要: 本文研究了一类部分稀疏部分组稀疏优化问题,其中损失函数为连续可微函数(可能非凸),惩罚项由稀疏向量 $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ 和组稀疏向量 $\|\mathbf{y}\|_2$,0 两部分组成,即 λ_1 $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ + λ_2 $\|\mathbf{y}\|_2$,0,其中 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 。首先,本文采用 Capped- $\ell 1$ 范数和组 Capped- $\ell 1$ 范数分别连续松弛 $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ 和 $\|\mathbf{y}\|_2$,0,得到了原问题的松弛模型。其次,本文定义了松弛模型的两类稳定点,并在一定的条件下,通过给出松弛模型方向稳定点的下界性质,建立了原问题与松弛模型之间解的等价关系,这为通过求解松弛问题来解原问题提供了理论基础。再次,本文提出了交替临近梯度(Alternating Proximal

Gradient, APG)算法来求解松弛模型,并证明了 APG 算法迭代产生的序列全局收敛到松弛模型的 critical 点。最后,通过模拟数据和图像重建实验,以及与几类先进算法的对比,验证了 APG 算法 应用在部分稀疏部分组稀疏优化问题中的有效性与鲁棒性。

A Riemannian Smoothing Nonmonotone Conjugate Gradient Method for t-product based \$\ell 1\$-norm Tensor Principal

毛显鹏(桂林电子科技大学)

报告摘要:基于 T-积的张量主成分分析(I2-tPCA)能有效降低大数据集维度并保留关键信息,但对异常值较为敏感。I1 范数的 tPCA 模型(I1-tPCA)克服了这一问题,展现出在损坏张量中的鲁棒性。从优化角度看,I1-tPCA 对应于在张量 Stiefel 流形上最大化一个非光滑函数。本文提出了一种黎曼平滑共轭梯度方法(tRSCG),并在每步迭代中自适应调整平滑参数。我们证明,tRSCG 所生成序列在某指标集内的任意聚点都满足 I1-tPCA 的局部最优性条件,并属黎曼 Clarke 驻点的子集。此外,在合理假设下,进一步证明这些聚点也是黎曼极限驻点。最后,在合成与真实数据上的实验验证了 tRSCG 算法的高效性与有效性。

A single-loop algorithm for decentralized bilevel optimization

尹超 (河海大学)

报告摘要: Bilevel optimization has gained significant attention in recent years due to its broad applications in machine learning. This paper focuses on bilevel optimization in decentralized networks and proposes a novel single-loop algorithm for solving decentralized bilevel optimization with a strongly convex lower-level problem. Our approach is a fully single-loop method that approximates the hypergradient using only two matrix-vector multiplications per iteration. Importantly, our algorithm does not require any gradient heterogeneity assumption, distinguishing it from existing methods for decentralized bilevel optimization and federated bilevel optimization. Our analysis demonstrates that the proposed algorithm achieves the best-known convergence rate for bilevel optimization algorithms. We also present experimental results on hyperparameter optimization problems using both synthetic and MNIST datasets, which demonstrate the efficiency of our proposed algorithm.

A Unified Decentralized Nonconvex Algorithm under Kurdyka-Lojasiewicz Property

伍浩 (南京航空航天大学)

报告摘要: In this paper, we study the decentralized optimization problem of minimizing a finite sum of continuously differentiable and possibly nonconvex functions over a fixed-connected undirected network. We propose a unified decentralized nonconvex algorithmic framework that subsumes existing state-of-the-art gradient tracking algorithms and particularly several quasi-Newton algorithms. We develop a general analytical framework for the convergence of our unified algorithm under both nonconvex and the Kurdyka-Lojasiewicz condition settings. We also propose some quasi-Newton variants that fit into our framework, where essential implementation strategies are derived for ensuring bounded eigenvalues of Hessian inverse approximations. Our numerical results show that these newly developed algorithms are very efficient compared with other state-of-the-art algorithms for solving decentralized nonconvex smooth optimization.

Output-space branch-and-bound algorithm adopting an adaptive branching rule for solving general linear fractional-multiplicative programs

马素霞(宁夏大学)

报告摘要: This paper presents a novel branch-and-bound algorithm for globally solving generalized linear

fractional-multiplicative programming (GLFMP) problems. In this algorithm, the intricate GLFMP problem is first transformed into a nonlinear programming problem with nonlinear constraints by applying intermediate variables. Subsequently, to tackle its nonlinear facet, a new linear relaxation problem was constructed by applying the linear relaxation strategy. Furthermore, the algorithm's termination speed is enhanced by introducing region reduction techniques and an adaptive branching rules into its output space. By establishing the algorithm's global convergence and analyzing its computational complexity, we estimate the maximum total number of iterations. Ultimately, the numerical results demonstrate that the algorithm can effectively solve the GLFMP problem within a specific case.

Accelerated Stochastic Alternating Mirror Descent Ascent Algorithm for Nonconvex-Strongly Concave Minimax Problems

赵璐璐(福州大学)

报告摘要: Nonconvex minimax problems frequently arise in machine learning, distributionally robust optimization, and many other research fields. In this paper, we propose a Stochastic Alternating Mirror Descent Ascent with Momentum (SAMDAM) algorithm to solve nonconvex-strongly concave minimax optimization problems. SAMDAM employs simple mirror descent ascent steps along with momentum acceleration to update the variables \$x\$ and \$y\$ alternately at each iteration. We further prove that SAMDAM achieves a gradient complexity of \$\mathcal O(\kappa^{3}\epsilon^{-4})\$ for finding an \$\epsilon\$-stationary point in stochastic nonconvex settings, where \$\kappa\$ represents the condition number of the problem. Finally, computational experiments demonstrate that SAMDAM outperforms several state-of-the-art algorithms in distributionally robust optimization and fair classification tasks.

Stability Analysis of Parameterized Models Relative to Nonconvex Constraints

史子剑(广西大学)

报告摘要: For solution mappings of parameterized models, standard stability inevitably fails at the boundary of the feasible domain. The remedy is relative stability. We establish generalized differentiation criteria that characterize stability and strong stability of a set-valued mapping relative to a broad class of nonconvex constraint sets. Beyond this class, we give a counterexample that invalidates all known generalized differentiation criteria. Applied to generalized equations, our results yield characterizations of relative stability and relative strong stability of their solution mappings, which are further explicitly specified for affine variational inequalities. Finally, we prove a global relative stability criterion, which not only provides a novel perspective on stability analysis but also generalizes the mean value theorem to set-valued mappings.

Spectral-Spatial Extraction through Layered Tensor Decomposition for Hyperspectral Anomaly Detection

余泉(湖南大学)

报告摘要: 低秩张量表示方法对于高光谱异常检测非常有用。传统 LRTR 方法常常忽视光谱异常,并且依赖于大规模的矩阵奇异值分解,为克服这些局限性,我们首先应用非负矩阵分解来减轻光谱维度的冗余并提取光谱异常。然后,我们利用 LRTR 来提取空间异常,同时缓解空间冗余,从而为高光谱异常检测构建了一个高效的分层张量分解框架。我们开发了一种基于近端交替最小化的迭代算法来求解所提出的模型,并为其收敛性提供了保证。此外,我们引入了一种带有验证机制的秩缩减策略,该策略能自适应地减小数据规模,同时防止过度缩减。

An inexact \$q\$-order regularized proximal Newton method for nonconvex composite optimization 刘儒玉(华南理工大学)

报告摘要: In this talk, we concern the composite problem of minimizing the sum of a twice continuously differentiable function and a nonsmooth convex function. For this class of problems, we propose an inexact \$q\$-order regularized proximal Newton method for \$q\in[2,3]\$, which becomes an inexact cubic regularization (CR) method for \$q=3\$. We prove that the whole iterate sequence converges to a stationary point for the KL objective function. In particular, under a local Holderian error bound of order \$\gamma\in(\frac{1}{q-1},1]\$ on a second-order stationary point set, we show that the iterate and objective value sequences converge to a second-order stationary point and a second-order stationary value, respectively, with a local \$Q\$-superlinear rate of order \$\gamma(q)!-\!1)\$, specified as the \$Q\$-quadratic rate for \$q=3\$ and \$\gamma=1\$. This is the first practical inexact CR method with quadratic convergence rate for nonconvex composite optimization.

Low-Rank Tensor Learning by Generalized Nonconvex Regularization

夏思佳(华中师范大学)

报告摘要: We study the problem of low-rank tensor learning, where only a few of training samples are observed and the underlying tensor has a low-rank structure. To explore the low-rankness of the underlying tensor, we propose a nonconvex model based on transformed tensor nuclear norm. Specifically, a family of nonconvex functions are employed onto the singular values of all frontal slices of a tensor in the transformed domain to characterize the low-rankness of the underlying tensor. An error bound between the stationary point of the nonconvex model and the underlying tensor is established under restricted strong convexity on the loss function and suitable regularity conditions on the nonconvex penalty function. By reformulating the nonconvex function into the difference of two convex functions, a proximal majorization-minimization (PMM) algorithm is designed to solve the resulting model. Then the global convergence and convergence rate of PMM are established under very mild conditions.

Preconditioned inexact fixed point iteration method for solving tensor absolute value equation

吕新梅 (西北师范大学)

报告摘要: Preconditioning techniques are the most used methods to accelerate the tensor splitting iteration method for solving multi-linear systems. In this work, we consider the numerical method for solving tensor absolute value equation based on preconditioned techniques and the inexact fixed point iteration method. We present a general form of preconditioned inexact fixed point iteration method for solving tensor absolute value equation. Theoretically, we give the convergence of the proposed method. Numerically, we show the efficiency of the proposed method by three numerical examples.

基于微分博弈的时效性敏感数据的动态定价研究

沈慧玲(贵州大学)

报告摘要: 随着大数据交易市场的蓬勃发展,高频金融行情、实时交通流量等时效性敏感数据的价值呈现出非线性衰减特征,其质量也随时效性下降而持续折损。数据拥有者为获得市场,需持续投入资源维护数据质量,如定期更新数据、优化数据挖掘算法、优化数据存储等,这一动态过程对数据拥有者的数据定价机制造成了新的挑战。因此,本报告考虑了时间因素对数据质量的影响,引入微分博弈的方法在动态框架下研究时效性敏感数据定价及数据质量维护问题。我们首先建立了数据拥有者自主定价与数据交易平台主导定价两种模式下的微分博弈模型,并对其均衡进行了分析。其次,我们讨论了不同数据定价策略对数据拥有者提供的数据质量、数据规模与数据

准确性的影响。结果表明,数据质量敏感系数的增加会提高数据质量维护投入、数据价格以及数据交易市场各成员利润;此外,相对于平台主导定价模式,数据购买者在自主定价模式下可能以低价格买到高质量的数据。最后,我们通过数值试验验证了相关结论和模型的有效性。

基于多数规则的多零售商库存调拨利润分配与订货决策

胡玲玲 (贵州大学)

报告摘要:市场竞争使产品缺货与滞销成为一种常态,调拨是解决该矛盾的有效手段。然而由于激励机制、库存竞争等导致零售商之间的调拨效率低下甚至失败。针对该问题,首先,本文采用讨价还价博弈理论构建了多对多模式下的调拨利润分配模型,证明了调拨利润分配均衡的存在性与惟一性。其次,通过构建基于订货决策的提议概率,揭示了零售商的内生性提议概率与最优利润分配的关系。最后,采用双体博弈理论构建了零售商整个销售阶段的利润模型,证明了基于多数规则的调拨利润分配机制并没有激励零售商在第一阶段的订货达到纳什均衡。为此,设计了基于对偶分配和转移支付策略来实现零售商之间的订货协调机制。研究结果表明,多数规则分配机制不仅是一种资源的分配方式,更是一种策略性的激励机制,确保了每一个参与调拨联盟的零售商所分得的利润总和,至少能够达到或超过不参与该联盟的利润。另外,内生性提议概率起到了相互制约和平衡零售商调拨利润分配与订货的作用,确保了调拨利润分配在均衡状态下是稳定的。在实践中,为独立零售商在市场竞争中制定分配策略、优化订货决策提供了理论依据。

W-prize-collecting job shop problem on two machines

宋怡蓉 (河北师范大学)

报告摘要: This paper considers the W-prize-collecting job shop problem on two machines. In this problem, there are two dedicated machines, n jobs and a value W. Each job has a profit, a rejection penalty and at most two operations. Each job can be accepted and processed on dedicated machines in a predetermined sequence of its operations, or rejected and a rejection penalty is paid. The objective is to minimize the sum of the makespan of accepted jobs and the total rejection penalties of rejected jobs, subject to the total profit of accepted jobs being no less than W. We design an exact pseudo-polynomial time dynamic programming algorithm, a 3-approximation algorithm, and a fully polynomial time approximation scheme for this problem. Finally, we conduct numerical experiments to evaluate the performance of these algorithms.

外包维修模式下基于不规则轮廓匹配的停机位两阶段分配方法

蔡高成(深圳大学)

报告摘要:随着飞机维修订单量增长及飞机外形异质性特征日益凸显,外包飞机维修企业亟需开发高效且可定制的智能飞机停放分配方法。然而,现有方法在非重叠约束的轻量化架构设计及问题特性驱动的启发式策略深度融合方面,仍存在显著优化空间。为应对这些挑战,本文构建了考虑旋转角度的双目标优化模型,旨在同步最大化机库利用率和安全间距,并采用词典序法将其分解为两个单目标优化问题。针对模型的高效求解需求,本研究深入分析了"不规则轮廓匹配"的问题特征,据此设计了一系列特征驱动的优化机制,最终构建了基于不规则轮廓匹配的两阶段元启发式框架。该框架包含三个核心组件: (1)基于几何拟合度的泊位策略,有效确定飞机停放位置并缓解维度灾难; (2)采用相似邻域操作的元启发式优化器,显著提升机库空间利用率; (3)基于二分搜索迭代的安全距离快速优化算法,为飞机停放提供最大限度的安全距离。基于 18 个实际案例的对比实验表明,本框架优于多种先进的启发式算法和 CPLEX 优化器自动配置的动态搜索算法。

On the Core and Near-Optimal Stable Cost Allocations of Linear Minimization Games

廖祥斌(中国科学技术大学)

报告摘要:我们研究了一类特殊的可转移效用合作博弈,称为线性最小化(LM)博弈,其中每个参与者对应一个需求向量,并引入了一个与参与者无关的额外需求向量。联盟的成本由基于联盟总需求向量的线性规划确定,该总需求向量为联盟成员的个体需求向量与该额外需求向量之和。我们重点解决了核心非空性判定问题,并在核心为空时,计算 LM 博弈的最优稳定成本分摊来尽可能多地分摊总成本。为此,通过引入一个虚拟参与者以表示该额外需求向量,我们提出了一个通用的新框架,用于计算 LM 博弈近似最优的稳定成本分配,并推导出保证 LM 博弈核心非空的充分条件。在此基础上,基于 LM 博弈近似最优稳定成本分配的计算,我们提出了 LM 博弈近似方法,以获得著名的整数最小化(IM)博弈的良好稳定成本分配。为验证方法的有效性和性能,我们将 LM 博弈近似与文献中的线性生产(LP)博弈和拉格朗日松弛(LR)博弈近似方法在两个典型 IM 博弈上进行了比较。数值实验表明,LM 博弈近似在所得到的稳定成本分摊的质量上优于 LP 博弈近似,同时计算时间低于 LR 博弈近似。

动力系统观点下博弈学习算法的分析与设计

吴周明(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)

报告摘要:随着数字经济和人工智能的发展,学习算法已是求解博弈纳什均衡的重要工具。然而博弈学习算法仅在有限博弈类上收敛到纳什均衡。对非零和、非势博弈,学习算法呈现出复杂的不收敛现象。从动力系统的角度研究博弈学习算法能够对算法的演化进行更细致的刻画与研究,因此受到了越来越多的关注。在本报告中,我们给出了一个由几何性质刻画的博弈类,并结合投影方法与庞加莱映射,证明了经典的虚拟行动学习算法在该博弈类上会收敛到纳什均衡,从而扩展了学习算法收敛类的边界;另一方面,针对学习算法在博弈中普遍存在的不收敛现象,我们提出了一种求解均衡的新思路,并证明了对 3×3 博弈、2×2×2 随机博弈,当虚拟行动算法不收敛时,仍然可以通过轨迹上的数据得到博弈均衡。

载具平台投递模式下的多无人机协同任务分配问题的求解

余馨咏(大连理工大学)

报告摘要:随着现代战争形态的演进,异构无人飞行器(UAV)协同任务分配已成为关键技术之一。然而,由于无人机续航能力有限,其作战范围往往受到制约。通过利用机载/舰载载具平台——如大型运输机与航空母舰等,可有效拓展无人机的任务覆盖范围。此外,在任务执行过程中,无人机飞行路径若邻近未攻击目标区域可能诱发潜在风险(Approaching Untargeted Threat Induced Risk,AUTIR),而此类风险可通过优化任务分配方案实现主动规避。本报告聚焦载具平台投递模式下的多机协同任务分配问题,提出创新性研究框架:首先构建了集成多约束条件的任务分配优化模型,其核心特征在于同时纳入任务需求、弹药限制、优先级、障碍物规避以及 AUTIR 量化等;继而设计开发了自适应自激励教与学优化算法(Adaptive Motivational Teaching-Learning-Based Optimization,AMTLBO),该算法通过融合多教师、自适应学习策略和自激励等机制,显著提升了复杂约束条件下的优化效率。基于多个仿真场景的对比实验表明,相较于传统启发式算法,AMTLBO 在解集质量与寻优速度方面展现出显著优势。

Semi-supervised non-negative matrix factorization with structure preserving for image clustering 景文静(贵州师范大学)

报告摘要: Many semi-supervised NMF methods have been presented. However, these existing semi-supervised NMF methods construct a label matrix only containing elements 1 and 0 to represent the labeled data and further construct a label regularization, which neglects an intrinsic structure of NMF. To address the deficiency, we propose a novel semi-supervised NMF method with structure preserving. Specifically, we first construct a new label matrix with weights and further construct a label constraint regularizer to both utilize the label information and maintain the intrinsic structure of NMF. Then, based on the label constraint regularizer, the basis images of labeled data are extracted for monitoring and modifying the basis images learning of all data by establishing a basis regularizer. Finally, incorporating the label constraint regularizer and the basis regularizer into NMF, we propose a novel semi-supervised NMF method. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Partial-relaxed Horizon Decomposition with Dynamic Cuts for Large-Scale SCUC

熊锦欣(香港中文大学(深圳))

报告摘要:安全约束机组组合(Security-Constrained Unit Commitment, SCUC)是电力系统中的一个关键优化问题,旨在平衡发电机调度的成本效益与在运行和事故约束下的可靠性。由于其高维度的决策空间(源于延长的规划范围)和众多的安全约束,SCUC问题面临着巨大的计算障碍。这些复杂性使得即使是其底层的线性规划松弛问题在计算上也要求很高,从而阻碍了及时找到高质量的解决方案。尽管现有的滚动规划方法已被探索,但它们往往难以平衡解决方案的质量和效率——这是一种由所选窗口大小决定的权衡。这项工作介绍了一种名为"部分松弛时域分解"的新策略,以高效地获得高质量的可行解。该方法通过在连续的时间窗口内将机组启停决策划分为固定、受约束、松弛和延迟四类,从而保持了子问题组合复杂性的可控性。随后,一种受"松弛诱导邻域搜索"(RINS)启发的改进策略会探索相邻的可行区域,以进一步提高解的质量。该框架还在其"分支切割"程序中嵌入了动态安全约束管理,可自动消除冗余约束。在包括超过13,000个母线的大规模案例在内的基准系统上进行的数值实验表明,所提出的框架显著减少了求解时间,同时将解的质量保持在运行裕度内。这些结果证实了其在大型电力系统中实际部署的潜力。

Sharp Estimates for Optimal Multistage Group Partition Testing

邵国江 (复旦大学)

报告摘要: In multistage group testing, the tests within the same stage are considered non-adaptive, while those conducted across different stages are adaptive. Especially, when the pools within the same stage are disjoint, meaning that the entire set is divided into several disjoint subgroups, it is referred to as a multistage group partition testing problem, denoted as the (n, d, s) problem, where n, d, and s represent the total number of items, defectives, and stages respectively. This paper presents exact solutions for the (n,1,s) and (n,d,2) problems for the first time. Furthermore, we develop a general dynamic programming framework for the (n,d,s) problem, which allows us to derive the sharp estimation of upper and lower bounds.

Kernel-free quadratic proximal support vector machine with Lp-norm regularization

杨雪 (新疆大学)

报告摘要: For binary classification problems, real-world data often exhibit class imbalance, noise, and outliers, and their complex distribution requires the use of kernel functions to separate the data non-linearly. In this paper, we propose a novel nonlinear classifier, called the kernel-free quadratic proximal support

vector machine with an arbitrary Lp-norm regularization (Lp-QPSVM), where p>0. The goal of our Lp-QPSVM is to find two quadratic hypersurfaces to non-linearly classify. By introducing the Lp-norm regularization term in our method, Lp-QPSVM allows for flexible adjustment of p, enhancing its robustness and generalization. To strengthen practical applications, a simplified version of Lp-QPSVM is proposed. Additionally, we transform the two optimization problems of Lp-QPSVM into the convex quadratic programming problems, and design an iterative algorithm to solve them. The convergence, interpretability and computational complexity of Lp-QPSVM are provided. Numerical experiments on the artificial and benchmark datasets validate the effectiveness of our Lp-QPSVM, demonstrating its state-of-the-art performance compared with the representative classification methods.

Numerical method for quasiperiodic Schrödinger eigenproblems

周琪(武汉大学)

报告摘要: Recently years, numerous intriguing physical phenomena have been discovered to be closely related to the underlying quasiperiodic structures. However, accurately simulating quasiperiodic systems remains a challenge due to their space-filling order without decay or translation invariance. In this report, I will introduce a new algorithm, the irrational-window-filter projection method (IWFPM), for solving arbitrary dimensional global quasiperiodic systems. Based on the projection method, IWFPM further leverages the inherent concentration of spectral points within an irrational window and designs a corresponding index-shift transform enabling the application of the fast Fourier transform. We apply IWFPM to 1D, 2D, and 3D quasiperiodic Schrödinger eigenproblems to demonstrate the accuracy and efficiency of our approach. More importantly, by using IWFPM, the existence of Anderson localization in 2D and 3D QSEs is numerically verified.

A note on Cheeger inequalities for uniform hypergraphs

寇永芳 (广西大学)

报告摘要:图的 Cheeger 不等式是谱图理论中经典且基础性的成果之一,在研究图扩张性、图划分算法和快速混合马尔可夫链等领域有广泛应用。近年来,许多学者多次尝试将 Cheeger 不等式从图推广到(一致)超图。本文提出一种简洁的方法,用以统合并改进其中部分推广成果。

基于 Stackelberg 博弈的社会网络群体决策中具有最大公平修改和最小成本反馈的共识机制 刘珍丽(贵州大学)

报告摘要:近年来,共识实现过程(CRP)获得了大量关注.然而大多数共识机制没有考虑决策者(DMs)的公平关注,调解员和 DMs 之间以及 DMs 相互之间的互动行为。因此,本文基于Stackelberg 博弈基本架 构,提出了一种在社会网络群体决策(SNGDM)中考虑 DMs 公平关注的共识机制。首先,建立了一个具有最大公平修改和最小成本反馈的共识机制(MFMCCM),将其构造为双层规划模型。其次,证明了该模型中均衡策略的存在性,并对 DMs 的均衡策略进行了分析。随后,提出一个算法以求解 DMs 的修改策略,并提供了一个粒子群算法(PSO)来求解调解员的补偿策略。最后,通过实验研究验证了模型的优越性。

Purity Law for Neural Routing Problem Solvers with Enhanced Generalizability

刘文钊(中国科学院大学)

报告摘要: Achieving generalization in neural approaches remains a significant challenge for routing problems. In this paper, we first uncover Purity Law, a fundamental structural principle for optimal solutions of routing problems, defining that edge prevalence grows exponentially with the sparsity of surrounding

vertices. Statistically validated across diverse instances, Purity Law reveals a consistent bias toward local sparsity in global optima. Building on this insight, we propose Purity Policy Optimization (PUPO), a novel training paradigm that explicitly aligns characteristics of neural solutions with Purity Law during the solution construction process to enhance generalization. Extensive experiments demonstrate that PUPO can be seamlessly integrated with popular neural solvers, significantly enhancing their generalization performance.

Mixed Graph Covering with Target Constraints

邓茜元 (中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)

报告摘要:目标约束混合图覆盖问题考虑一个赋权图,且其顶点和边均有费用。该问题旨在最小化一个顶点和边的混合集,同时要求该集合覆盖权重不小于某个给定阈值。该问题对应许多实际应用场景,例如在保证剩余网络价值低于设定阈值时,最优化设施和道路的移除方案。从理论意义上来说,这一问题在两个方面扩展了加权部分顶点覆盖问题:首先该问题不仅对边赋权而且对点也赋权,其次该问题允许通过选择边(同时也可以选择顶点)来实现覆盖目标。尽管该问题比传统顶点覆盖问题更具复杂性和一般性,我们仍设计了2-近似原始对偶算法,其近似比与传统问题已知下界一致。

Packing tetrahedrons in edge-weighted graphs

魏淑楠(山东大学)

报告摘要: We prove that for all ω_0 , ω_0 , ω_0 , and sufficiently large ω_0 in ω_0 , if \$G\$ is an edge-weighted graph on \$n\$ vertices with a weight function \$w: $E(G)\simeq [0,1]$ \$ and the minimum weighted degree \$\delta^w(G)\ge (\tfrac{1+3t}{4}+\mu)n\$, then \$G\$ contains a \$K_4\$-factor where each copy of \$K_4\$ has total weight more than \$6t\$. This confirms a conjecture of Balogh--Kemkes-Lee--Young for the tetrahedron case.

Matroid packing games: the core and the nucleolus

刘鹏飞(中国海洋大学)

报告摘要: The matroid base packing problem is finding the maximum number of disjoint bases in the matroid. In this paper, we study matroid base packing problem by game theoretic. We introduce the matroid packing game as a cooperative game defined on a matroid. The agent set are ground set, and the value of each coalition is the maximum number of disjoint bases contained by the coalition in the matroid. The matroid packing game generalizes the network strength game, a well-known cooperative game where the value of a coalition is determined by the number of disjoint spanning trees it can form. By replacing spanning trees with matroid bases, the matroids packing game broadens the scope of applications and enables the study of cooperative behavior in more abstract and diverse settings. For matroid packing game, we study properties of the core and propose the efficient algorithm for computing the nucleolus and nucleon when the core is non-empty.

分组报告题目及摘要

CP01 8月21日15:50-17:50 会议室101					
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人			
	15:50-16:10	Flexible Operator Splitting Methods for Solving Absolute Value Equations 陈永鑫(南京师范大学)			
	16:10-16:30	Variable multi-scale attention fusion network and adaptive correcting gradient optimization for multi-task learning 孟凡云(青岛理工大学)			
	16:30-16:50	Stochastic Proximal Gradient Algorithm with Trust Region Scheme on Riemannian Manifold 赵世民(烟台大学)			
	16:50-17:10	Global Optimization with Polynomials in Diverse Forms 王杰(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)			
	17:10-17:30	基于分布式光滑分位数估计的快速 top k 数据选择 张旭(西安电子科技大学)			
	17:30-17:50	Robust train carriage planning for mixed transportation of passengers and uncertain freights in a high-speed railway network 张春田(北京交通大学)			
	CP02 8月21日15:50-17:50 会议室102				
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人			
	15:50-16:10	跨地域网络诈骗共同犯罪活动地域性特征研究 姚敏敏(太原科技大学)			
	16:10-16:30	考虑资源分时共享的装备制造项目重调度优化研究 孙婷婷(中国石油大学(华东))			
	16:30-16:50	History Reset and Reputation Effects 杨戈屿(天津大学)			
	16:50-17:10	突发事件下考虑需求膨胀与政府限价的药品应急投放策略 冯潇渔(重庆邮电大学)			
	17:10-17:30	基于用户评论的餐饮门店综合评价方法研究 赖锴(河南财经政法大学)			
	17:30-17:50	Information Heterogeneity vs. Customer Learning in Queue Disclosure: A Load-Dependent Welfare Paradox for Manufacturing Systems 韩雪鸽(河南理工大学)			

		CP03 8月21日15:50-17:50 会议室201			
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人			
	15:50-16:10	基于毕达哥拉斯模糊集的外卖接力配送利益分配研究 刁松源(河南财经政法大学)			
	16:10-16:30	Cross-Market Spillover Effects of Energy Risks: From the Perspective of GARCH-CQR-based CoVaR Model 张雅荣(河南理工大学)			
	16:30-16:50	产品质量反馈下的设备维修与备件订购的联合决策 白兰馨(太原科技大学)			
	16:50-17:10	资源分时共享下装备制造项目前摄性调度优化研究 刘翕禹(中国石油大学(华东))			
	17:10-17:30	基于分支定价算法的供应受限装载优化问题研究 杨江龙(北京物资学院)			
	17:30-17:50	综合能源系统多层级、非迭代协调优化方法与应用 谭振飞(上海交通大学)			
	CP04 8月21日15:50-17:50 会议室202 指导导师:刘丙强(山东大学)				
主持人	时间	报告题目/报告人			
	15:50-16:10	基于异质网络和深度学习的小分子药物筛选与设计 王永翠(中国科学院昆明植物研究所)			
	16:10-16:30	单细胞组学数据的细胞类型注释方法 李斯羽(南开大学)			
	16:30-16:50	在客运城市轨道交通线路中协同灵活货运服务 莫鹏里(南京航空航天大学)			
	16:50-17:10	Markov dilations of quantum dynamical semigroups for quantum random walks 康元宝(重庆师范大学)			
	17:10-17:30	How to find a tree? 张闫博(河北师范大学)			
	17:30-17:50	准确且可解释的单细胞染色质可及性测序数据增强方法 汤凇鸣(南开大学)			

Flexible Operator Splitting Methods for Solving Absolute Value Equations

陈永鑫(南京师范大学)

报告摘要: 算子分裂方法在求解大规模绝对值方程时展现出卓越性能,尤其是其非精确版本。然而,有两个对数值性能至关重要的参数尚未得到合理解决: 其一是残差中的参数,该参数通常被固定为常数;其二是非精确准则中的误差容限参数,由于涉及误差界常数的估计,该参数难以确定。本文通过在收敛性分析中采用不同的势函数,设计了两种新的误差准则——这些准则的参数无需依赖其它参数的估计值。新算法的灵活性体现在:精度准则是相对的,且参数可在特定区间内任意取值。我们的方法既避免了在绝对误差精度准则中预设参数序列的任务,也规避了其它相对精度准则中需对输入数据相关上界进行估计的问题。

Variable multi-scale attention fusion network and adaptive correcting gradient optimization for multi-task learning

孟凡云 (青岛理工大学)

报告摘要: Network architecture and optimization are two indispensable parts in multi-task learning, which together improve the performance of multi-task learning. Previous work has rarely focused on both aspects simultaneously. In this paper, we analyze the multi-task learning from network architecture and optimization. In network architecture aspect, we propose a variable multi-scale attention fusion network, which overcomes the issue of feature loss when processing small-scale feature maps during upsampling and resolves the problem of inadequate learning in conventional multi-scale models due to significant spatial size disparities. In optimization aspect, a adaptive correcting gradient scheme is put forward to treat the defects of conflicts and dominance among multiple tasks during the process of training, and it effectively alleviates the imbalance of multi-task training.

Stochastic Proximal Gradient Algorithm with Trust Region Scheme on Riemannian Manifold 赵世民(烟台大学)

报告摘要: We consider the problem of minimizing the sum of a smooth function and a nonsmooth function over a Riemannian manifold. We develop Riemannian stochastic proximal gradient algorithm with a trust region scheme (R-ProxSGDTR) for the problem. We establish an \$O(\varepsilon^{-2})\$ iteration complexity bound under some mild assumptions. Moreover, we give a nonmonotone version of the Riemannian stochastic proximal gradient algorithm with a trust region scheme and the iteration complexity of nonmonotone version is also \$O(\varepsilon^{-2})\$. Numerical results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed methods.

Global Optimization with Polynomials in Diverse Forms

王杰 (中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院)

报告摘要: Optimization with polynomials is ubiquitous in both pure and applied mathematics. In this talk, I will give an overview on optimization problems with polynomials in diverse forms: commutative polynomial optimization, sum-of-rational-functions optimization, complex polynomial optimization, polynomial matrix optimization, noncommutative polynomial optimization. Particularly, I will show how to globally solve those difficult NP-hard problems within a unified framework -- the structured Moment-SOS hiearchies.

基于分布式光滑分位数估计的快速 top k 数据选择

张旭(西安电子科技大学)

报告摘要:从大规模分布式数据集中提取最具信息量的数据,是控制理论、信号处理与机器学习等领域的基础性挑战。本报告建立了最优数据选择与 top k 元素识别之间的理论关联,将网络环境下的 top k 选择问题转化为分布式非光滑凸优化任务(即分位数估计)。然而,局部目标函数的非光滑特性导致算法收敛速度缓慢且网络规模扩展性较差。为突破这一局限,本报告提出一种融合光滑化技术的加速方法:通过探索分位数估计中局部目标函数的分段线性特性,严格分析了实现 top k 选择所需的迭代复杂度。大量数值实验验证了算法的有效性及理论保证。相关内容于 2025 年发表于 IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control。

Robust train carriage planning for mixed transportation of passengers and uncertain freights in a high-speed railway network

张春田(北京交通大学)

报告摘要:本研究针对高铁网络中的客货共运问题,提出了一种鲁棒的列车车厢分配方法。具体而言,以列车运营成本、旅客广义出行成本和货物出行成本为优化目标,构建了基于网络的鲁棒运输优化模型,在考虑确定性客运需求的同时,应对货运需求的不确定性。该模型采用时空网络表征客货的运行轨迹,并融入多面体不确定集以涵盖各种潜在场景。设计了结合 Benders 分解和列与约束生成的精确算法(即 B-C&CG),为所构建的鲁棒优化模型提供了高效的解决方法。进一步,基于高铁网络的实际案例进行了一系列数值实验,验证了所提出的 B-C&CG 算法的有效性,以及所提出的鲁棒优化模型的优势。

跨地域网络诈骗共同犯罪活动地域性特征研究

姚敏敏 (太原科技大学)

报告摘要:网络诈骗近年来呈高发态势,严重影响威胁着人民的财产安全,尤其是地域性的网络诈骗日益引起学者和社会的关注。本文采集了近十年来中国网络诈骗跨地域共同犯罪犯罪人信息740条,以地市级为节点,以地市级之间的共同犯罪为边,构建基于地域的网络诈骗关系网络。基于复杂网络理论进行分析,分析结果表明:网络诈骗犯罪人跨地域共同犯罪具有小世界特性、无标度性、异质性、层次性、线性特性和富人俱乐部特性,同时表现出一定程度的空间—交互特性。

考虑资源分时共享的装备制造项目重调度优化研究

孙婷婷(中国石油大学(华东))

报告摘要:在装备制造项目生产制造过程中,基准生产计划有一定的抗干扰能力,但依然难以避免受到突发事件的干扰,且装备制造订单报酬随交货时间显著变化,需及时进行计划调整,即项目重调度。在资源共享环境下,可以分时租用外部资源,权衡资源租用成本与计划调整成本,即将分时共享资源配置与项目重调度进行联合优化,因此,本文针对项目中断后重启进行重调度,构建了最小化总调整成本的整数规划模型,将活动按照中断时刻的状态区分,考虑了活动重启的准备时间,更新了活动工期和项目网络优先关系;其次,基于问题特点设计了活动优先级列表和缓冲列表,通过禁忌搜索算法探索不同的邻域最优解,用内嵌了不同租用策略的PSGS解码算法并行调度生成调度计划;随后,使用PSPLIB算例集进行大规模计算实验,验证了分时租用资源优化优于仅用自有资源优化;有选择的租用优于全部租用;资源约束强度(RS)越强优化效果越显著。本研究将项目调度拓展到资源分时共享环境下,形成分时共享资源配置与项目重调度的联合优化理论和方法,能够为装备制造项目的项目进度调整、收益优化、不确定环境应对等提供决策支持。

History Reset and Reputation Effects

杨戈屿(天津大学)

报告摘要:本文研究长期卖家(诚实型或机会型)能够策略性清除整个历史记录(如通过更名)对声誉形成的影响。在卖家与一系列短期消费者的重复博弈中,机会型卖家可选择产品质量(行动)及重置时机以最大化收益。消费者无法观测卖家真实类型、重置行为及日历时间,仅能依据最近一次重置后的有限行动历史更新贝叶斯信念。声誉重置选项深刻改变市场动态,导致买家对重置后或新进卖家产生"信任折扣",赋予其低于先验信念的初始信任度。尽管如此,足够耐心(贴现因子δ高)的机会型卖家仍可通过持续提供高质量产品积累良好记录并获利,但其要达到经典声誉模型同等收益水平需显著更高的耐心程度。主要定理给出了机会型卖家均衡收益下界,该下界收敛于经典模型极限值但收敛速度显著更慢。在均衡路径上,买家信任度随良好记录长度递增且更可能回馈已建立的声誉,买家对无历史卖家的后验信任度退化存在正下界,保证了声誉投资激励未被消除。本文贡献在于将策略性全历史重置纳入声誉模型,区别于记录长度外生或仅擦除近期行动的研究。模型证明全历史重置虽通过信任折扣提高声誉构建成本并减缓速度,但未消除其可行性,这区别于部分研究的"坏声誉"结果。

突发事件下考虑需求膨胀与政府限价的药品应急投放策略

冯潇渔 (重庆邮电大学)

报告摘要:针对突发事件下药品市场的需求膨胀和政府限价政策,分别构建了无药品应急投放和药品应急投放的市场博弈模型,分析了需求膨胀下政府的药品应急投放策略,进而揭示了药品应急投放和政府限价政策在应对突发事件中的作用以及对药品价格、企业利润等的影响。研究发现:不管限价是否有约束,应急保供商均不会高价投放药品,但限价约束会让药品供应商从"提价逐利"转变为"增量保利";政府限价措施对突发事件下的药品价格起到管制作用,且药品应急投放有助于实现市场"稳价增量";政府选择市场规模较大的应急保供商进行药品投放,有利于抑制药品供应商价格上涨;药品应急投放能够改善消费者剩余和社会福利,但政府限价过低会削弱社会福利的改善效果。

基于用户评论的餐饮门店综合评价方法研究

赖锴(河南财经政法大学)

报告摘要:随着餐饮行业数字化转型加速,用户在线评价信息呈现爆炸式增长。对餐饮评价进行有效分析对消费者决策优化与商家服务改进具有双重价值。本研究提出一种基于用户评论的餐饮门店综合评价方法,旨在量化用户偏好模糊性并提升评价准确性。首先,融合政策导向与数据驱动双路径,基于美团、大众点评等平台的用户评论数据,通过 TF-IDF 高频词提取与 LDA 主题模型挖掘,构建包含环境、服务、口味、价格、卫生的层次化评价指标体系;其次,将用户多维度模糊评价转化为概率语言术语,构建包含概率分布的语言集表示模型,量化评价不确定性;最后结合熵值法计算指标权重,通过加权线性组合生成餐饮门店综合得分。基于郑州市金水区 8 家餐饮门店的实证分析表明,模型输出的评分排序与用户实际体验高度契合,验证了其在降低消费者决策成本、指导商家精准优化运营策略方面的实践价值。

Information Heterogeneity vs. Customer Learning in Queue Disclosure: A Load-Dependent Welfare Paradox for Manufacturing Systems

韩雪鸽 (河南理工大学)

报告摘要: This paper proposes a queue information disclosure framework for manufacturing systems

based on information asymmetry. The study reveals the critical influence of system load levels on the selection of information disclosure strategies: in scenarios where customers lack learning capabilities, fully hiding information at low load levels maximises firm profits, while full disclosure is optimal at high load levels; however, heterogeneous disclosure consistently reduces firm profits. When customer learning capabilities are introduced, fundamental conflicts arise between firm and social objectives: at low load levels, firms tend to favour full information concealment and suppression of learning, while society requires full transparency; at high load levels, firms shift to disclosure strategies, yet social welfare requires a combination of concealment and non-learning. At moderate load levels, heterogeneous disclosure and partial learning are more beneficial for social welfare.

基于毕达哥拉斯模糊集的外卖接力配送利益分配研究

刁松源 (河南财经政法大学)

报告摘要:外卖行业的快速发展催生了接力配送模式,其在大型社区、封闭管理区域及高时效要 求场景中展现出独特优势。然而,骑手间公平合理的利益分配直接影响该模式的可持续性。现有 研究多集中于平台效率优化或供应链博弈分配,未能充分考虑骑手作为利益被动接受者的角色特 性,亦未有效处理分配过程中固有的模糊性与不确定性。 针对上述问题,本文创新性地引入毕达 哥拉斯模糊集理论,构建了一种面向外卖接力配送的骑手利益分配模型。首先,基于接力配送的 空间几何约束(商家-接驳站-客户构成钝角三角形),识别配送距离(C1)、配送时间(C2)和 服务密度指数(C3)三个关键成本型属性。通过严谨的数学分析发现,两骑手在各属性下的表现 值与单人全程配送基准值的比值关系天然吻合毕达哥拉斯模糊集的数学形式。据此,成功将两骑 手的多维表现转化为三个毕达哥拉斯模糊数(PFN),实现实际问题向模糊决策环境的映射。 进 一步,为处理属性间内在关联性(如距离与时间的协同效应),采用基于毕达哥拉斯模糊加权平 均(PFWA)算子的幂均集结方法。该方法通过定义欧氏距离支持度函数量化 PFN 间相似性, 计 算各属性的总体支持度以反映其关联强度,并据此动态生成权重进行加权聚合,最终输出综合表 征骑手贡献的 PFS 集结结果。该过程避免了主观权重设定,增强了模型对复杂关联关系的适应性。 基于集结结果的归一化处理,可直接生成两骑手的相对贡献比率,为平台绩效分配提供客观依据。 为验证模型有效性,选取郑州某大学城实际案例进行算例分析。计算结果显示骑手 A 与 B 的贡献 比值为 0.64:0.36。与经典纳什谈判模型(结果 0.58:0.42)的对比表明:本文模型通过动态权重机 制更精确地量化了骑手实际贡献(尤其突显高效骑手的边际收益),克服了传统方法依赖主观冲 突点设定、忽略属性协同效应的缺陷,证实了其在分配公平性与激励相容性上的优势。 本研究的 主要贡献在于: (1) 首次建立 PFS 理论与外卖接力配送利益分配的联结,为解决分配模糊性提供了 新范式; ② 通过几何约束论证与 PFS 形式转化,构建了兼具数学严谨性与实践解释力的分配框架; ③ 提出的动态权重 PFWA 集结机制,为多属性关联决策提供了方法论创新。模型成果可为平台设 计公平、高效的骑手激励制度提供理论工具,促进接力配送模式的健康发展。未来研究可扩展至 多骑手复杂场景,并纳入路况、天气等动态因素以提升模型普适性。

Cross-Market Spillover Effects of Energy Risks: From the Perspective of GARCH-CQR-based CoVaR Model 张雅荣(河南理工大学)

报告摘要: The risk contagion mechanism between the carbon emissions trading market and the energy market constitutes a crucial factor affecting the efficacy of emission reduction policies and corporate compliance costs. This study overcomes the limitations of traditional linear models in quantifying extreme risks by innovatively constructing a GARCH-CQR-based CoVaR model to reveal the asymmetric tail risk spillover pathways from the energy market to the carbon market. By integrating EGARCH-SSST marginal

distributions, Rotated Gumbel Copula, and Conditional Quantile Regression (CQR) techniques, the model captures volatility clustering, leverage effects, and characterizes lower-tail asymmetric dependence. Numerical results indicate that risk spillovers from China's energy market to the carbon market exhibit significant quantile-dependent characteristics, with quantile loss function analysis demonstrating the model's marginally superior capability in capturing downside risks compared to upside risk.

产品质量反馈下的设备维修与备件订购的联合决策

白兰馨 (太原科技大学)

报告摘要: 为了解决生产过程中维修与备件订购独立决策的不足,并考虑到产品质量水平可能会反馈出设备的退化状态,本文针对生产系统制定了质量反馈下的设备维修和备件订购的联合决策。在该策略中,分析了产品质量反馈不同时所对应的维修活动,并根据维修需要和备件的库存状态选择相应的备件订购方式,构建了以产品质量和设备状态检测间隔、次品率阈值、小修和预防性维修阈值为决策变量,以最小化费用率为目标的模型。利用离散事件仿真算法进行求解,并通过对比实验验证了模型的有效性和正确性。

资源分时共享下装备制造项目前摄性调度优化研究

刘翕禹(中国石油大学(华东))

报告摘要:本研究考虑装备制造项目的不确定实施环境及共享制造模式的资源分时共享特点,创新性地将分时共享资源配置决策与前摄性项目调度决策联合优化。首先,构建了双目标优化模型:一方面,综合任务延误概率、工期标准差和缓冲时间边际效用递减,最大化项目计划鲁棒性;另一方面,整合基础收益、提前完工奖励和租用成本,最大化项目收益。随后,提出了一种两阶段的禁忌搜索算法求解:第一阶段只优化项目计划鲁棒性,第二阶段在一定的鲁棒值下限约束下进一步优化项目收益。在算法设计过程中,提出了租用上限策略与随机租用策略,将资源租用和项目任务调度统筹优化,制定得到最优的项目计划。最后,针对 PSPLIB 标准算例集进行模型和算法的有效性检验,并基于结果分析,得到如下结论:(1)两种租用策略相比不考虑资源租用的调度策略,最优收益分别提高 52.92%,39.49%。(2)租用上限策略相比随机租用策略最优收益提高 9.63%。(3)该问题对于资源约束强度较大(RS=0.2)的情形求解效果更佳。本研究将前摄性项目调度拓展到资源分时共享环境下,有利于形成联合优化理论和方法。同时,对装备制造项目任务调度和内外部资源配置具有重要指导意义,能够保证项目计划抗干扰能力的同时最大化经济效益。

基于分支定价算法的供应受限装载优化问题研究

杨江龙(北京物资学院)

报告摘要:本文主要考虑供应受限的车辆装载优化问题,针对现代物流中多供应点向单需求点运输的复杂场景,结合三维装载约束与运输成本优化目标,构建了包含供应约束、非越界约束、非重叠约束及包装箱旋转约束的数学模型。研究设计了基于分支定价法的求解框架,整合主问题启发式算法、子问题启发式算法、列生成算法及分支定价算法,实现了对多供应点异质性货物装载方案的高效优化。通过计算实验验证,该模型与算法在不同供应点数量、不同货物需求量场景下均表现优异:相较于商业求解器 Gurobi 和现有研究算法,在运输成本降低、货车使用效率提升方面优势显著,且供应点数量增加可有效扩大可行解空间,进一步降低总运输成本。研究成果为电商物流及制造业供应链中的装载优化与协同决策提供了理论支持与实践参考。

综合能源系统多层级、非迭代协调优化方法与应用

谭振飞(上海交通大学)

报告摘要:综合能源网络(电网、天然气网、热网等)具有复杂的层级化结构,在实际中采用分区域、分层的方式管理与运行。各区域、各层级、各能源形式的供需具有互补性,通过协调优化运行可降低运行成本、促进新能源消纳。然而,受限于计算负担、管理权限、隐私保护,集中调度各区域和层级能源系统是不切实际的。现有分解协调算法(如 Benders 分解、Lagrange 松弛)依赖子系统间反复迭代的信息交互,存在收敛慢、迭代振荡、调参复杂等问题。本报告将介绍一种基于等效降维的非迭代式协调优化新理论与新方法。首先,介绍优化模型的等效降维理论与方法,通过可行域投影,将子系统优化运行模型的物理约束与成本函数降维至协调端口,形成等值模型参与外部系统协调运行。然后,介绍非迭代式的协调优化运行框架。下层子系统提交等效降维模型参与上层系统决策,通过单次、少量的有效信息交互,确保上层决策结果与下层系统的最优性一致。最后,介绍非迭代式协调优化运行方法在多层级综合能源系统的应用,包括多能源微网协调运行、输-配电网运行、多区域电力市场优化出清。所提方法可为层级化系统的高效协同运行提供借鉴。

基于异质网络和深度学习的小分子药物筛选与设计

王永翠(中国科学院昆明植物研究所)

报告摘要: 高通量技术的发展和应用丰富了药物、疾病、基因、蛋白等数据库,使得开展计算方法辅助药物设计成为可能。近年来,包括深度学习、自然语言处理 和知识图谐等机器学习方法已经被广泛应用于药物设计的各个环节,基于计算方法的药物设计,极大提高了药物研发效率,加速了生物技术的创新变革。本报告主要从两个方面介绍小分子化合物的计算工作,一是针对给定小分子,借助临床药物信息构建合适的机器学习模型预测其作用靶点、代谢属性、毒性以及对抗肿瘤活性,提高成药性研发效率; 二是构建合适的计算模型整合多组学数据,揭示肿瘤相关靶点,针对该靶点优选、设计用于肿瘤治疗的候选分子。

单细胞组学数据的细胞类型注释方法

李斯羽(南开大学)

报告摘要:随着单细胞组学技术的发展,单细胞染色质可及性数据(scCAS)在揭示表观遗传状态和转录调控方面具有重要价值,但其高噪声、稀疏性和缺乏配对表达信息使得细胞类型注释面临挑战。为此,我们提出了 MINGLE——一种基于互信息的可解释性注释框架,结合对比学习与图神经网络实现半监督学习,并构建凸包识别新型细胞类型,筛选关键调控区域,提升生物学解释力。在此基础上,考虑到当前单细胞多组学测序数据的逐步积累,我们进一步提出 MultiKano,首个专为 scRNA-seq与 scCAS 配对数据设计的多模态注释方法,通过配对数据扩增与 Kolmogorov-Arnold 网络建模,显著提升模型表达能力与泛化性能。

在客运城市轨道交通线路中协同灵活货运服务

莫鹏里(南京航空航天大学)

报告摘要:城市物流系统因快速城市化进程和商品需求的持续增长而面临严峻挑战。然而,城市物流基础设施的有限性导致了交通拥堵和环境污染等突出问题。将专用货运服务整合至现有城市地铁网络,是一种切实可行的解决方案,能够有效缓解地面交通压力并提升最后一公里配送效率。

本文提出了综合地铁货运调度优化问题,聚焦于在不影响乘客服务质量的前提下,将灵活货运运营融入城市地铁系统的战术规划。该问题采用混合整数线性规划方法进行建模,基于多层时空网络框架,精准捕捉包裹、货运列车、客运列车以及动态乘客流在时空维度上的复杂交互关系。本研究开发了一种紧凑的线性表达方式,用于描述乘客等待时间,有效模拟超饱和状态下的乘客流动态调整。为应对大规模时间离散化和现实场景的计算复杂性,本文提出了一种定制化的列行生成算法。计算实验验证,该算法能够高效处理超出传统混合整数线性规划求解器能力的大规模实例。此外,研究表明,在网络中引入一个位置优化的超车站,即可显著提升系统可行性,其性能接近于完全超车场景下的理想状态。

Markov dilations of quantum dynamical semigroups for quantum random walks

康元宝 (重庆师范大学)

报告摘要: In this paper, quantum random walk (QRW) and quantum random walk operators (QRWOs) are introduced. We firstly examine some properties of QRWOs. We then develop a quantum stochastic calculus (QSC) for QRWs. Moreover, we establish an It $^{\circ}$ formula of stochastic differential form for the walks. As an application, we finally construct a new quantum Markov processes (QMP) by using the QRWs Ut with stationary faithful state ϕ in the sense of K $^{\circ}$ ummererer, which is quantum (non-commutative) generalisations of stationary Markov processes.

How to find a tree?

张闫博(河北师范大学)

报告摘要: An $n\$ -vertex tree $T_n\$ is said to be $\mbox{emph}{\$ -good} if the Ramsey number satisfies $\[\Gamma(T_n,H)=(\chi(H)-1)(n-1)+s(H)\]$ for $n\$ where $\chi(H)\$ and $s(H)\$ denote the chromatic number and the chromatic surplus of the graph $H\$, respectively. In this talk, we will review a couple of methods for finding an arbitrary tree and present some recent progress on the Ramsey numbers involving trees and other sparse graphs.

准确且可解释的单细胞染色质可及性测序数据增强方法

汤凇鸣(南开大学)

报告摘要:单细胞染色质可及性测序(Single-cell chromatin accessibility sequencing,scCAS)已成为探究和阐明表观基因组异质性及基因调控的重要工具。然而,scCAS 数据本身存在高稀疏性和高维度等局限性,这给下游分析带来了巨大挑战。尽管已有多种方法被提出用于增强 scCAS 数据,但仍存在一些挑战和局限,影响了这些方法的有效性。首先现有的方法主要侧重于在开放性峰值上增强 scCAS 数据,而忽略了细胞间差异性和相关性这一关键因素。另一方面,大量公开可用的组学数据提供了有价值的先验知识,可有效用于对目标 scCAS 数据进行建模,而现有的 scCAS 数据增强方法不能有效地结合外部参考数据。在此,我们提出了 scCASE——一种基于非负矩阵分解的 scCAS 数据增强方法,该方法整合了一个迭代更新的细胞间相似性矩阵。通过在多个数据集上的综合实验,我们证明了 scCASE 相较于现有 scCAS 数据增强方法的优势。scCASE 识别出的可解释的细胞类型特异性峰,能够为细胞亚群研究提供有价值的生物学见解。此外,为了利用大量公开可用的数据作为参考,我们进一步将 scCASE 扩展为 scCASER,使其能够整合外部参考数据以提升性能。

张贴报告题目

8月21日10:00-10:20, 15:50-17:50 二层				
投稿人	所在院校	报告题目/报告人		
井 霞	北方民族大学	An efficient outcome-space branch-and-bound algorithm for solving a class of linear multiplicative programs		
刘文博	中国科学院大学	A Primal-Dual Framework for Efficient QUBO Solutions		
苏迪	曲阜师范大学	A dynamic personnel scheduling strategy for charging stations considering UAV inspection and robustness analysis		
杨林鑫	香港中文大学 (深圳)	KUT: A KKT-Based Unsupervised Training Framework for Linear and Quadratic Programs		
龚佳乐	南京航空 航天大学	An Improved Stochastic Line Search for Conjugate Gradient Method with Variance Reduction		
李雪柳	广西大学	Finiteness properties of the solution sets for horizontal tensor complementarity problems via structured tensor pair		
陆天航	中国海洋大学	Flow Games with Public Arc: the Least Core and the Nucleolus		
杨琨璟	湖南大学	基于批量图像对齐的联合高光谱-多光谱图像配准与融合方法		
詹丹燕	广州大学管理学院/深 圳大学大湾区国际创 新学院	动力电池全生命周期区块链平台和供应商的竞合策略研究		
简艾伦	杭州电子 科技大学	AdaPID: Adaptive Momentum Gradient Method based on PID Controller for Non-Convex Stochastic Optimization in Deep Learning		
郭艳婕	宁波大学	Single machine scheduling with maintenance, controllable processing times and rejection		
马美琦	河北工业大学	A Parameterized Fritz-John Reformulation and Robust SQP Algorithm for Bilevel Optimization		
张浩	河北师范大学	Approximating the Generalized Partial Sparse Vertex Cover Problem		
王子豪	湖南大学	基于组稀疏的张量 CP 分解:模型,算法和化学计量学中的应用		
李世堃	北京工业大学	基于深度流形学习的城市轨道站点客流模式分析		

李永康	南开大学	A multistage, multitask transformer-based framework for multi- disease diagnosis and prediction using personal proteomes
费禹	华北电力大学	Quadratic Nonconvex Reformulation: A New Paradigm for Enhancing Mixed-Integer Quadratic Programming Solvers
周厚盛	北京交通大学	网络化运营条件下列车运行图与灵活车底运用优化方法
陈欢	北方民族大学	A two-stage differential evolution algorithm for collaborative squirrel exploration and its engineering application
李浩	国防科技大学	基于多线性松弛的向量和张量采样的快速算法
周星	西安交通大学	基于局部近端算子的收敛即插即用图像恢复算法
佘传明	安徽大学	Spectral Tur\'an problems on linear hypergraphs
牛淑贤	北京师范大学	New Streaming Algorithms for k-Submodular Maximization under a Knapsack Constraint
秦根杰	中国海洋大学	Mechanism Design for Locating a Bridge Between Regions with Prelocated Facilities
贾宇航	南开大学	CASCADE: scCAS 数据的细胞类型精准注释方法
何翊童	西安交通大学	适用于基于局部逼近策略的大规模优化方法的新型子空间
周亚美	河南财经 政法大学	一种带强度校正的高强度乘性噪声图像变分分割模型
花赫阳	南开大学	参考数据引导的贝叶斯神经网络癌症细胞识别算法

会场平面图

