

International Workshop on Operator Theory on Function Spaces

From 27 to 30 of September 2022, Xalapa, Veracruz.

This event is part of the celebration of the the 60th anniversary of the Faculty of Mathematics of the Universidad Veracruzana.

Speakers

Mini Courses

Dra. Maribel Loaiza Leyva, CINVESTAV del I.P.N, CDMX, México.

Dr. Raúl Quiroga-Barranco, CIMAT, Guanajuato, México.

Dr. Grigori Rozenblum, Chalmers University of Technology, Suecia.

Dr. Nikolai Vasilevski, CINVESTAV del I.P.N, CDMX, México.

Invited

Dr. Kevin Esmeral García, Universidad de Caldas, Colombia.

Dr. Sergei Grudsky, CINVESTAV del I.P.N, CDMX, México.

Dr. Egor Maximenko, IPN, CDMX, México.

Dr. Josué Ramírez Ortega, Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa, Veracruz.

Dr. Armando Sánchez Nungaray, Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa, Veracruz.

Dr. Johan Manuel Bogoya Ramírez, Università degli Studi dell'Insubria, Italia.

Scientific Committee

Dr. Sergei Grudsky, CINVESTAV.

Dra. Maribel Loaiza Leyva, CINVESTAV

Dr. Nikolai Vasilevski, CINVESTAV.

Web page: <https://www.uv.mx/matematicas/?p=2884&preview=true>

$$g_{\alpha}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p) = \frac{\eta(-1)^n p z^{n-1} + (n-1)(-1)^{n-1} s_{n-1} z^{n-2} + \dots + (-s_1)}{n - (n-1)s_1 z + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} s_{n-1} z^{n-1}}$$

$$\|g_{\alpha}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p)\| \leq \|g_{\alpha}\|_{\infty, \Gamma_n} \leq 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow \|T_{\alpha}^* x\| \leq \|x\| \\ &\Leftrightarrow (S_{\alpha}^* S_{\alpha} - T_{\alpha}^* T_{\alpha})^{-1} \leq I \\ &\Leftrightarrow S_{\alpha}^* S_{\alpha} - T_{\alpha}^* T_{\alpha} \geq 0 \\ &S_{\alpha}^* S_{\alpha} \geq T_{\alpha}^* T_{\alpha} \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{D} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \|L_{\alpha} y\|^{\alpha} &= \|(L_{\alpha} y)^* (L_{\alpha} y)\| = \|y^* (\alpha^* \alpha y)\| \\ &\leq \|y^*\| \|y\| \|\alpha^* \alpha\| = \|y\|^2 \|\alpha^* \alpha\| \end{aligned}$$

$$p_{\kappa}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p) \rightarrow g_{\alpha}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p)$$

$$|g_{\alpha}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p)| = \lim_{\kappa \rightarrow \infty} |p_{\kappa}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p)|$$

$$\leq \lim_{\kappa \rightarrow \infty} r(p_{\kappa}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p))$$

$$\leq \lim_{\kappa \rightarrow \infty} (\|p_{\kappa}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p)\|)$$

$$= \|g_{\alpha}(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, p)\| \leq 1$$

$$\mu_f(F) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n F(z_n)$$

$$\mu_{f * g}(F) = \int F(xy) d\mu_f(x) d\mu_g(y)$$

$$f * g = \sum \rho(x) \delta_x$$

de otro modo

$$\int f(x) d(\mu * \nu)(x) = \int \int f(xy) d\mu(x) d\nu(y)$$

$$\int f(y) d\nu(y)$$

$$l_x(f * g) = \int f(x-y) g(y) \overline{\chi(x)} d\mu(x) d\nu(y)$$

$$= \int f(y) \overline{\chi(x-y)} \chi(x) d\nu(y) d\mu(x)$$

$$= \int f(y) \overline{\chi(y)} \chi(x) d\nu(y) d\mu(x)$$

Dra. Martha Lorena Avendaño Garrido

Dr. Luis Alfredo Dupont García.

Dr. Francisco Gabriel Hernández Zamora.

Dr. Josué Ramírez Ortega.

Dr. Armando Sánchez Nungaray.

Dra. Brenda Tapia Santos.

$$\chi(x) \chi(-x) = 1$$

$$\tau_x f * \tau_y f = \tau_{x+y} f * f$$

$$f * g = \int g(z) (\tau_{-z} f) d\mu(x)$$

