



Universität
Basel

Departement
Mathematik und Informatik



Masterstudium Mathematik

im HS 2025 / FS 2026

Einleitung Prof. Dr. Enno Lenzmann



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Vertiefungsmodule

- Numerik**
- Stochastik**
- Algebra - Geometrie - Zahlentheorie**





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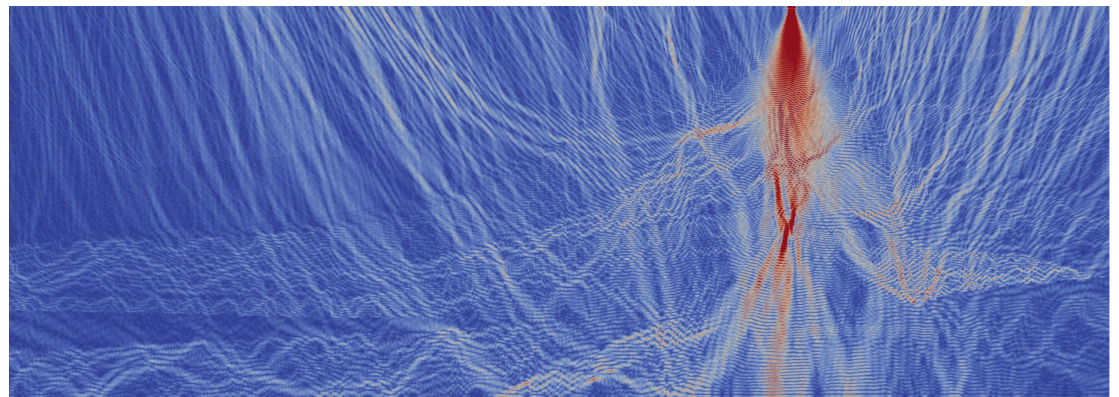
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Numerical methods for partial differential equations

Prof. Dr. Marcus Grote

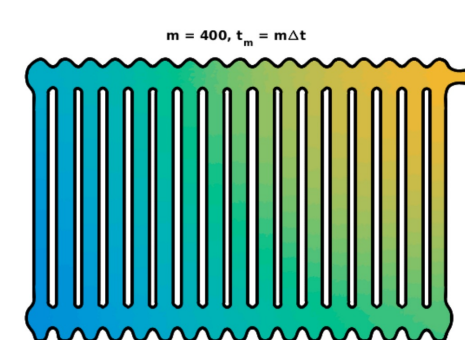
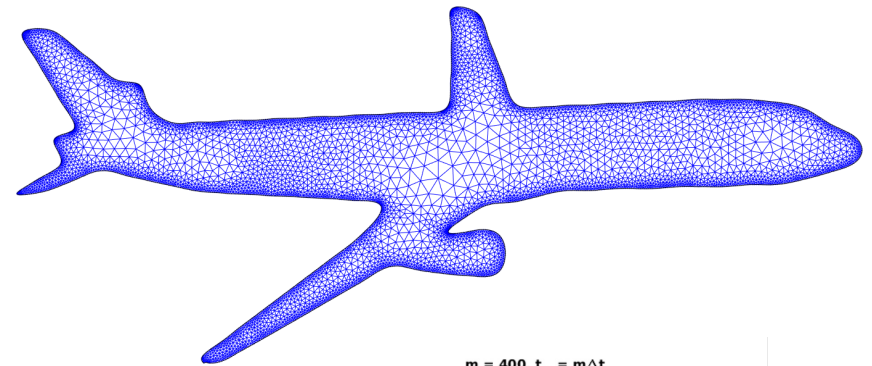
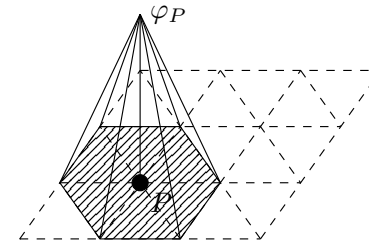
- **HS 2025: Numerical methods for PDE's I:**
Elliptic and parabolic equations (4 + 4 KP)
- **FS 2026: Numerical methods for PDE's II:**
Numerical methods for wave propagation (4 + 4 KP)
- **HS 2025 und F2026: Project (optional):**
Matlab + 3-5 p. report (2 KP)



Numerical methods for PDE's I:

Elliptic and parabolic equations

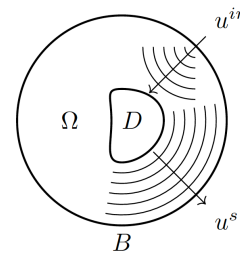
1. Classification of (linear) PDE's, weak formulation, review of key results from functional analysis & Sobolev spaces
2. Finite Element Methods (FEM) for the numerical solution of elliptic PDE's: 2D-Matlab implementation and convergence theory
3. A posteriori error estimators, adaptivity, eigenvalue problems, discontinuous Galerkin (DG) methods
4. Variational crimes: curved boundaries, QF
5. Finite Element Methods for the numerical solution of parabolic PDE's



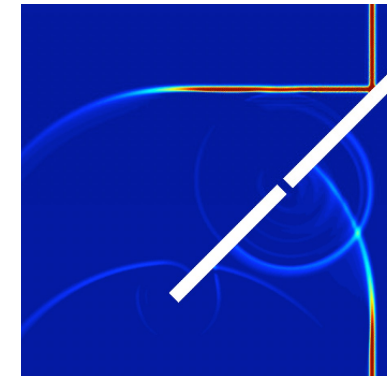
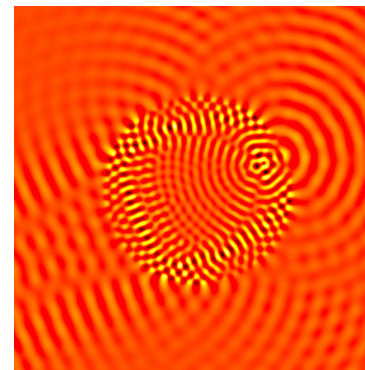
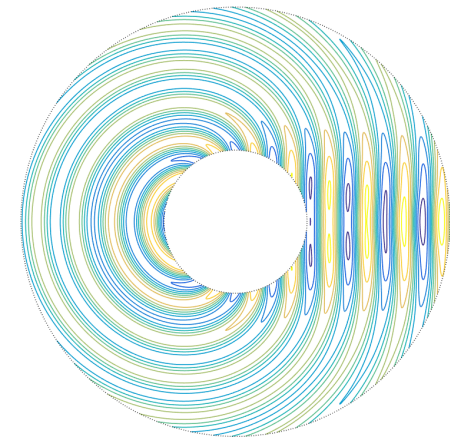
Numerical methods for PDE's II:

Numerical methods for wave propagation

1. Derivation and exact solutions of the acoustic, electromagnetic and elastic wave equations, frequency- vs. time-domain, method of characteristics
2. Finite Element Methods (FEM) for the numerical solution of the Helmholtz equation
3. Unbounded domains and the Dirichlet-to-Neumann (DtN) map
4. Finite Difference Methods (FDM) for the numerical solution of first- and second-order hyperbolic equations
5. Finite Element Methods (FEM) for the numerical solution of the wave equation
6. Absorbing boundary conditions, Perfectly matched layers (PML)



Streufeld





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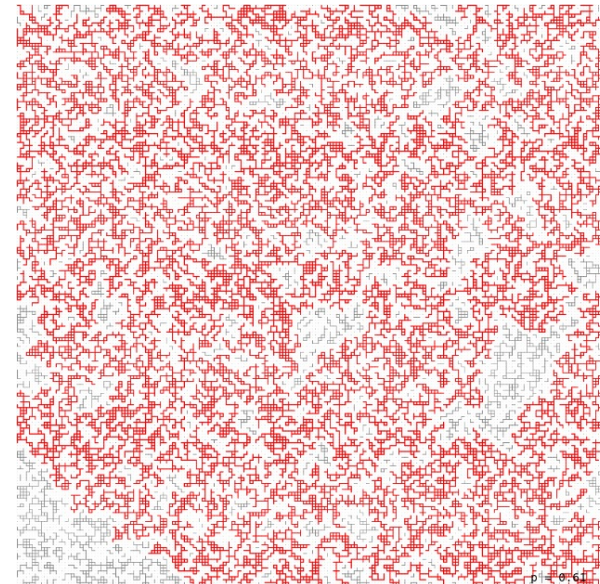
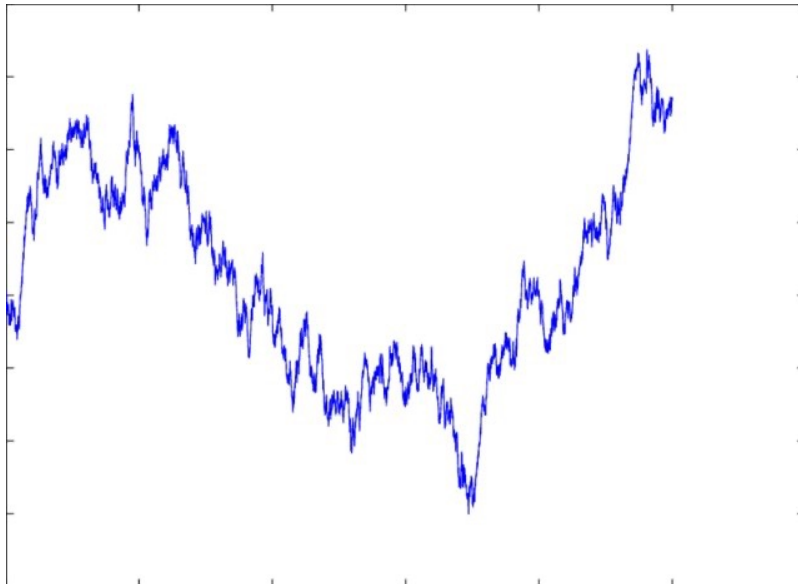
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Stochastic Analysis (HS25)

Selected topics in probability theory (FS26)

Prof. Dr. Jiří Černý

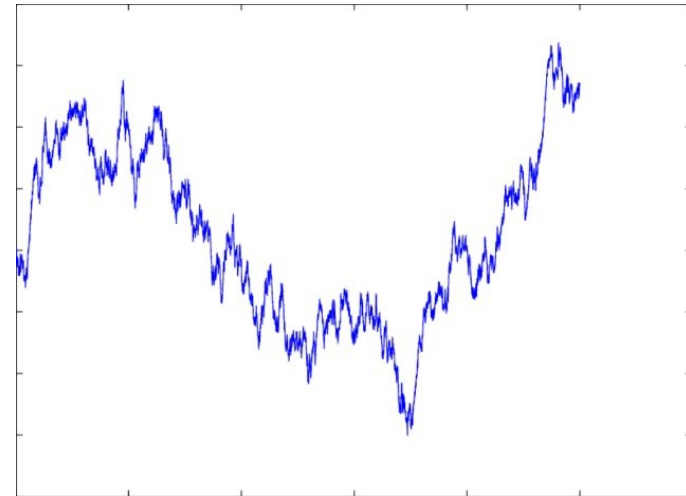


Stochastic Analysis (HS 2025)

Goal: Introduction to the theory of stochastic processes in continuous time.

Content:

- Brownian motion
- Martingales, Markov processes,
Lévy processes, Gaussian processes
- Itô Integral
- Stochastic differential equations



$$dX_t = b(t, X_t)dt + \sigma(t, X_t)dB_t$$

- Connections to PDE
- Applications

Literature: J.-F. Le Gall: Brownian Motion, Martingales and Stochastic Calculus

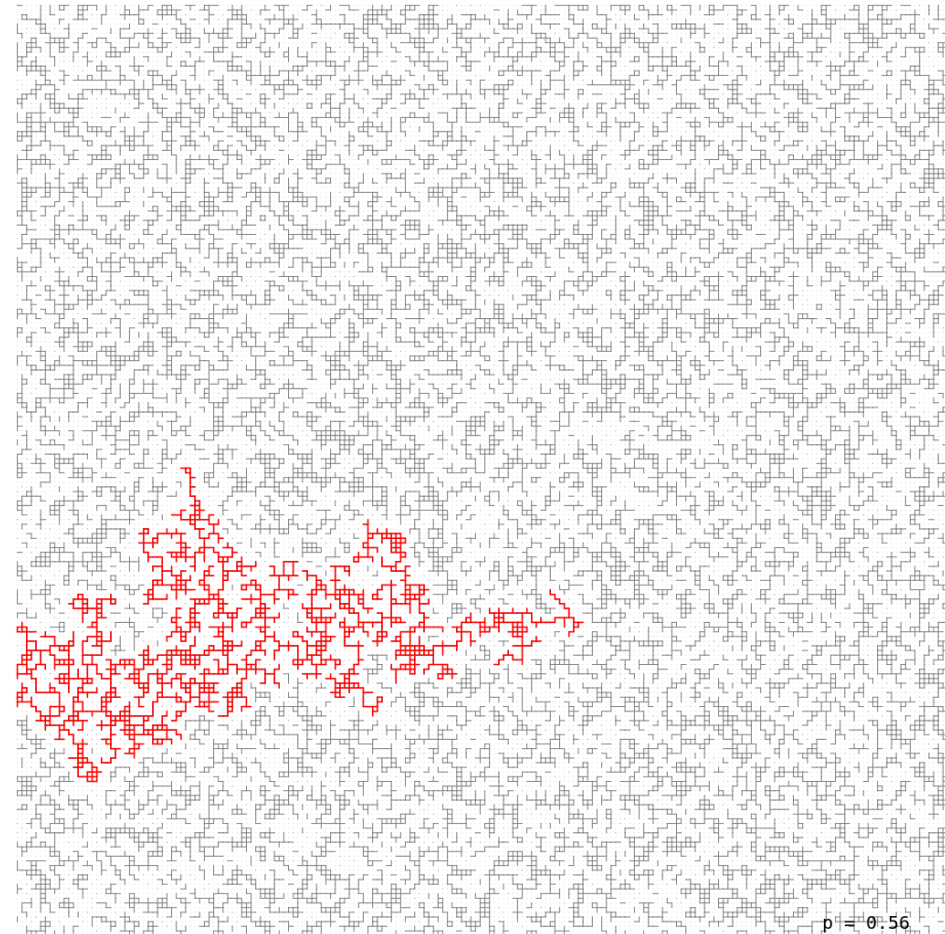
Selected topics in probability (FS 2026):

Probability on graphs and networks

Goal: Theory of random graphs and networks and associated stochastic processes.

Content:

- Random graphs
- Percolation theory
- Random walks on random graphs and in random environment



$p = 0.56$

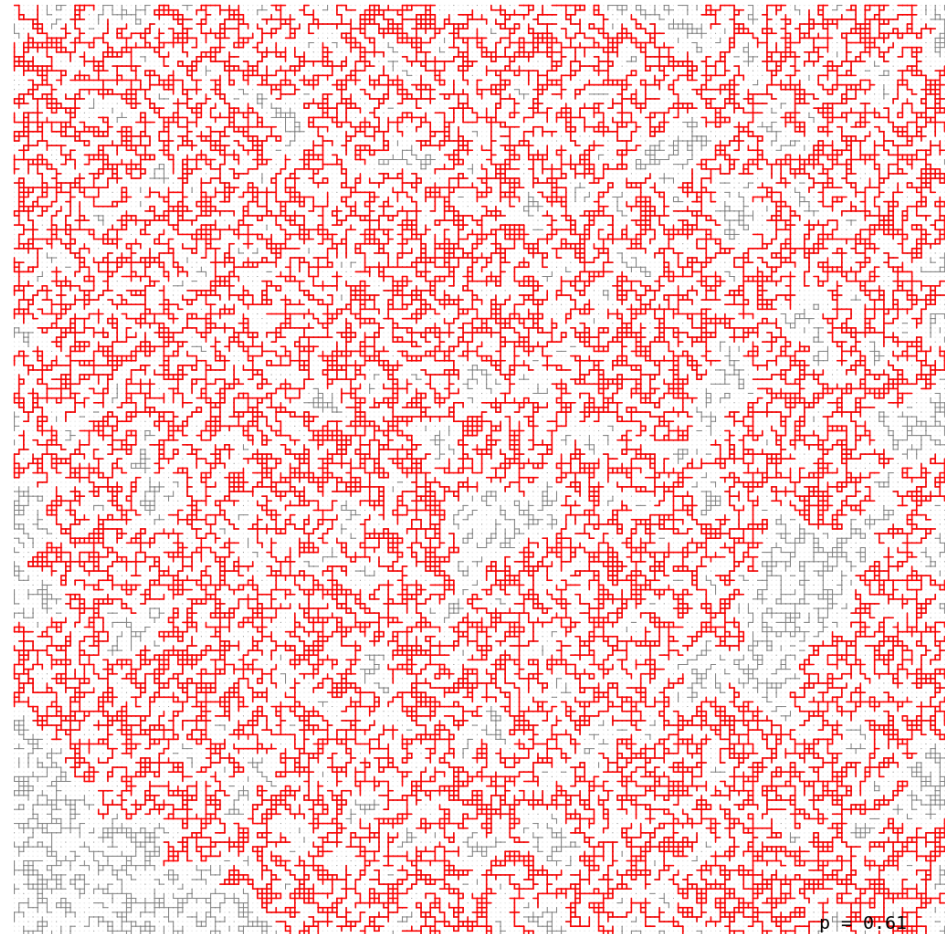
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Literature: M.T. Barlow: Random walks and heat kernel on graphs.



$p = 0.61$



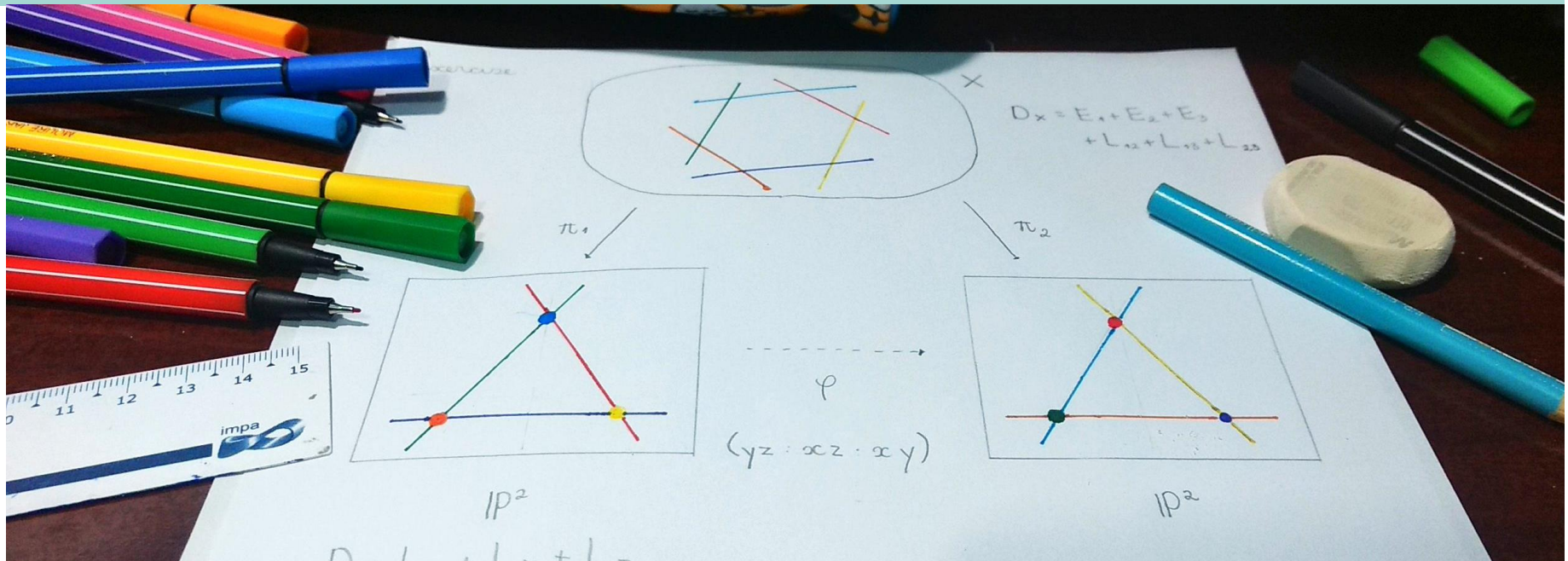
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Projective Algebraic Curves and Surfaces I

Dr. Eduardo Alves da Silva



WHAT IS ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY?

Algebraic Varieties

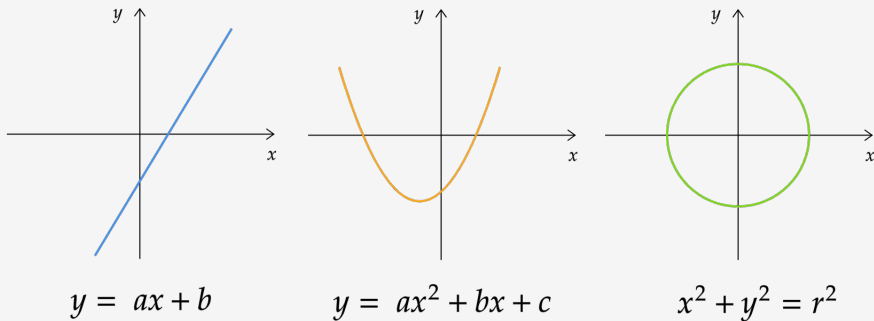


Figure: Remembering old times in school

WHAT IS ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY?

- **Affine spaces:**

\mathbf{k} field (e.g. \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C}) and $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathbb{A}^n(\mathbf{k}) := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid x_i \in \mathbf{k}\}$$

- **Affine algebraic varieties:**

$f_1, \dots, f_k \in \mathbf{k}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ polynomials

$$X = V(f_1, \dots, f_k) = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{A}^n(\mathbf{k}) \mid f_i(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0 \text{ for all } i\}$$

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WHAT IS ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY?

- **Rational maps:**

$$\mathbb{A}^n \dashrightarrow \mathbb{A}^m$$
$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto \left(\frac{f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)}, \dots, \frac{f_m(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{g_m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \right)$$

$f_1, \dots, f_m, g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbf{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ polynomials and $g_i \neq 0$

The map is well-defined outside $V(g_1 \cdots g_m)$.

- $f: X \dashrightarrow Y$ rational map between algebraic varieties is a *morphism* if f is defined everywhere.

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Given X and Y algebraic varieties, we say that they are *birationally equivalent* if there exists $X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$.

This is equivalent to saying there exist open dense subsets $U \subset X$ and $V \subset Y$ and an isomorphism

$$U \xrightarrow{\sim} V.$$

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$$X \supset U \xrightarrow{\sim} V \subset Y.$$

WHAT IS ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY?

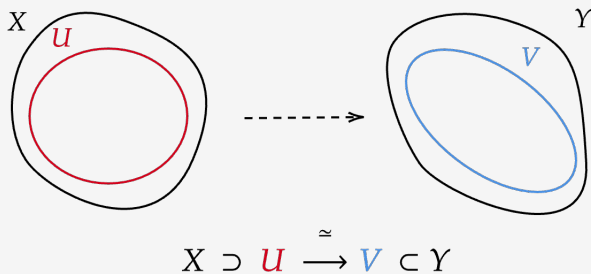


Figure: Birational algebraic varieties

ISOMORPHIC x BIRATIONAL

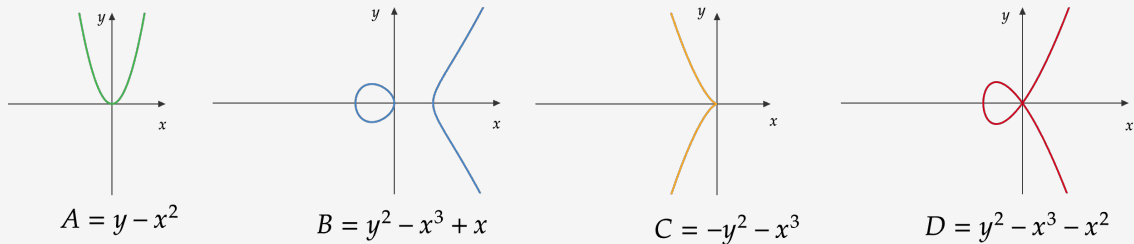


Figure: Algebraic curves

CONTENTS OF THE COURSE

- Affine varieties (more concretely \mathbf{k} -sets of affine varieties)
- Projective varieties (again, more concretely \mathbf{k} -sets of projective varieties)
- Rational maps and morphisms between varieties
- Dimension and tangential space
- Blow-ups
- Bézout Theorem
- Curves of small degree
- Divisors
- Blow-up of points in \mathbb{P}^2

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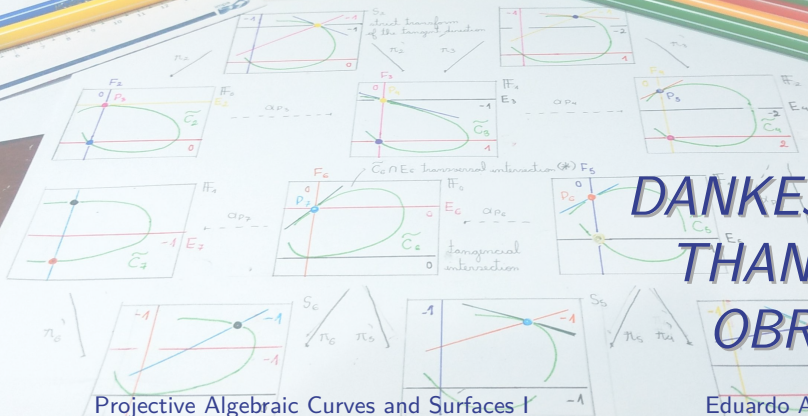
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DANKESCHÖN!
THANK YOU!
OBRIGADO!

DMI