INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Workshop is to review and discuss recent developments of the theory of Nonsmooth Analysis and Optimization and to provide a forum for fruitful interaction in closely related areas. Nonsmooth problems appear in many fields of applications, such as data mining, image denoising, energy management, optimal control, neural network training, economics and computational chemistry and physics. Motivated by these applications Nonsmooth Analysis has had a considerable impulse that allowed the development of dedicated methodologies for solving challenging related problems. The origin of variational analysis and nonsmooth optimization lies in the theory of Nonsmooth Analysis and Optimization and to provide a forum for the fruitful interaction in closely related areas. Nonsmooth problems appear in many fields of applications, such as data mining, image denoising, energy management, optimal control, neural network training, economics and computational chemistry and physics. Motivated by these applications Nonsmooth Analysis has had a considerable impulse that allowed the development of dedicated methodologies for solving challenging related problems. The origin of variational analysis and nonsmooth optimization lies in the theory of Nonsmooth Analysis and Optimization and to provide a forum for the fruitful interaction in closely related areas. Nonsmooth problems appear in many fields of applications. The origin of variational analysis and nonsmooth optimization lies in the theory of Nonsmooth Analysis and Optimization and to provide a forum for the fruitful interaction in closely related areas.

APPLICATIONS

Persons wishing to attend the workshop should apply by sending an e-mail to the Co-Director of the Workshop:
Professor Annamaria BARBAGALLO
Department of Mathematics and Applications “R. Caccioppoli”
University of Naples Federico II, Via Cinthia – 80126 Naples, Italy
e-mail: annamaria.barbagallo@unina.it
They should specify: date and place of birth, together with current nationality, affiliation, address and e-mail address. Additional information about the Workshop can be found at the following address:
http://www.ccsem.infn.it
Closing date for applications: 31 May 2019.

More information about the other activities of the "ETTORE MAJORANA FOUNDATION AND CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC CULTURE" can be found on the WWW at the following address:
http://www.emc2.infn.it

PLEASE NOTE

Participants must arrive on 24 June, not later than 6 p.m.

A. BARBAGALLO – R.I. BOT – C. SAGASTIZÁBAL
DIRECTORS OF THE WORKSHOP

G. BUTTAZZO – F. GIANNESI – M. THÉRA
DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL

A. ZICHICHI
PRESIDENT EMFCCS

POETIC TOUCH

According to legend, Erice, son of Venus and Neptune, founded a small town on top of a mountain (750 metres above sea level) more than three thousand years ago. The founder of modern history — i.e. the recording of events in a methodical and chronological sequence as they really happened without reference to mythical causes — the great Thucydides (~500 B.C.), writing about events connected with the conquest of Troy (1183 B.C.) said: «After the fall of Troy some Trojans on their escape from the Achaei arrived in Sicily by boat and as they settled near the border with the Sicilians all together they were named Elymians: their towns were Segesta and Erice.» This inspired Virgil to describe the arrival of the Trojan royal family in Erice and the burial of Anchise, by his son Aeneas, on the coast below Erice. Homer (~1000 B.C.), Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~50 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. During seven centuries (XIII-XIX) the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today. In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~800 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mortai (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). On the Aegadian Islands — theatre of the decisive naval battle of the first Punic War (264-241 B.C.) — suggestive megalithic and paleolithic vestiges are still visible: the grottoes of Favignana, the carvings and murals of Levanzo.

Splendid beaches are to be found at San Vito Lo Capo, Scopello, and Corinno, and a wild and rocky coast around Monte Cofano: all at less than one hour’s drive from Erice.