

IWOTA 2013

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

XXIVth. International Workshop on Operator Theory and its Applications

Monday 16 December to Friday 20 December, 2013.

Plenary Speakers who have confirmed:

Rajendra Bhatia, Delhi, India.
Isabelle Chalendar, Lyon, France.
Raul E. Curto, IOWA, USA.
Birgit Jacob, Wuppertal, Germany.
James E. Jamison, Memphis, USA.
Gilles Pisier, College Station, USA.
Dinesh Singh, Delhi, India
Kalyan B. Sinha, Bangalore, India.
V. S. Sunder, Chennai, India
Harald Upmeyer, Marburg, Germany.

Confirmed semi-plenary speakers:

S. Twareque Ali, Montreal, Canada
Daniel Alpay, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Wolfgang Arendt, Ulm, Germany
Joseph A. Ball, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA
Paul Binding, Calgary, Canada
Michael A. Dritschel, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK
Ken Dykema, College Station, USA
Tom ter Elst, Auckland, New Zealand
Debashish Goswami, Kolkata, India
Fumio Hiai, Tohoku, Japan
Il Bong Jung, Taegu, Korea
M. A. Kaashoek, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Igor Klep, Auckland, New Zealand
Pierre Portal, Canberra, Australia
Denis Potapov, Sydney, Australia
Dan Timotin, Bucharest, Romania
Victor Vinnikov, Be'er Sheva, Israel
Nicholas Young, Leeds and Newcastle, UK



Israel Gohberg

IWOTA 2013 is jointly organized by IISc and ISI

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was conceived as a 'Research Institute' or 'University of Research' by Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, in the final years of the 19th century. A long period of almost thirteen years was to elapse from the initial conception in 1896 to the birth of the institute on May 27, 1909. The early history of the Institute is a fascinating chapter in the story of higher education and scientific research in India. The cast of characters include, apart from the charismatic and generous founder J.N. Tata, other figures from the pages of Indian history like Swami Vivekananda, whom J.N. Tata befriended on his famous voyage to the United States, the Maharaja of Mysore, Shri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV and his mother then acting on his behalf, and Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India, whose first task on arrival on December 31, 1898 was to receive a draft proposal prepared by the Provisional Committee set up to plan the establishment of the Institute. Unfortunately, J.N. Tata died in 1904 unaware that his vision would indeed be realized a few years later.

The Institute occupies nearly 400 acres of prime land in Bangalore, generously donated by the Maharaja of Mysore in March 1907. Indeed, the contribution from the princely state of Mysore was the decisive element in determining the location of J.N. Tata's proposed institution. Remarkably, in a gesture unmatched in the annals of private philanthropy in India, Tata did not wish his name to be associated with the Institute. The name, Indian Institute of Science, which was finally chosen, reflects in every way the wishes of J.N. Tata.

The Indian Statistical Institute (I. S. I) is one of the leading academic institutions in the world. Founded by Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in Kolkata on 17th December, 1931, the institute gained the status of an Institution of National Importance by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1959. It has a long and proud tradition of excellence in training, teaching and research in a number of academic disciplines including statistics, mathematics, computer science and other related fields. The Institute has one of the oldest and most sought after undergraduate programs. ISI alumni can be found among Abel laureates, Fellows of the Royal Society and Academies.



Registration & Contact:

<http://math.iisc.ernet.in/~iwota2013/registration.html>