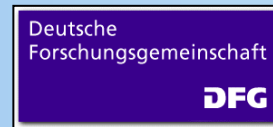




# Math*Diss* International

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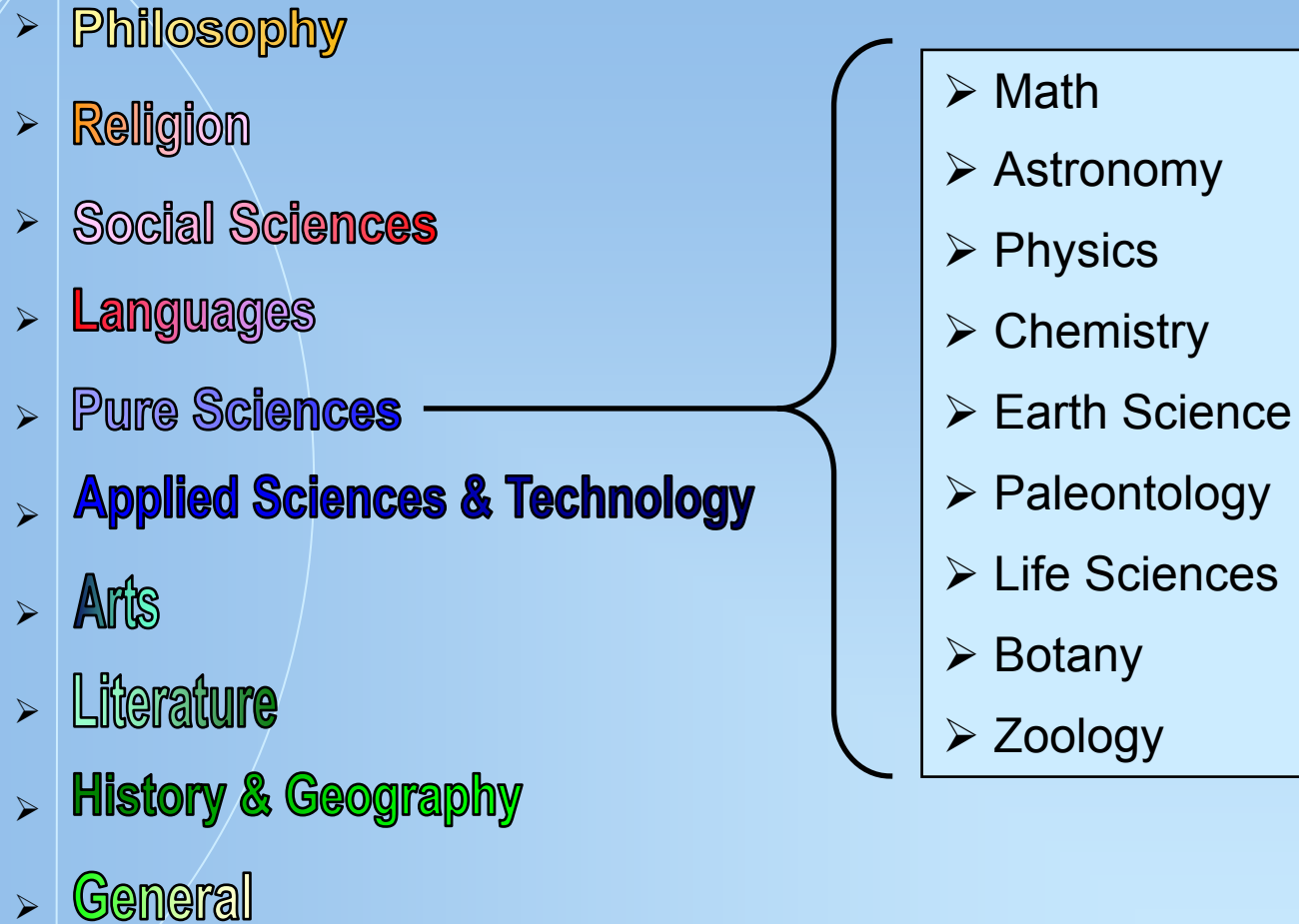
**Prof. Dr. Günter Törner**

**Dipl.-Math. Thorsten Bahne**

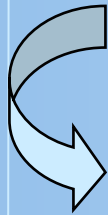
**Gerhard-Mercator-Universität Duisburg**

**Germany**

# The large spectrum of EDTs... (DDC)

- **Philosophy**
  - **Religion**
  - **Social Sciences**
  - **Languages**
  - **Pure Sciences**
  - **Applied Sciences & Technology**
  - **Arts**
  - **Literature**
  - **History & Geography**
  - **General**
- 
- Math
  - Astronomy
  - Physics
  - Chemistry
  - Earth Science
  - Paleontology
  - Life Sciences
  - Botany
  - Zoology

**ETDs in different disciplines require  
different solutions**



**hence establish  
the Subject Specific Services  
(SSS)**





# **ETDs in Mathematics**

**General Requirements  
and  
Subject Specific Features**

# Mathematics ... as a well-organized bibliographical subject

There exist three independent databases covering a major part of mathematical literature  
(more than 30.000 new articles per year)

- Mathematical Reviews - MR  
(run by American Mathematical Society - AMS)  
Online database
- Zentralblatt für Mathematik – Zentralblatt MATH  
(run by European Mathematical Society - EMS)  
Online database
- Russian Reviewing Journal (Izvestija Mathematics )

# Mathematics ... as a research discipline

- There exists a world-wide accepted classification system:  
*MSC – Mathematical Subject Classification*
- MSC is continuously updated by the International Mathematical Union (IMU), the international panel for all learned societies of mathematics; actual version MSC 2000.
- MSC identifies nearly 80 subdisciplines within math; each subdiscipline itself is then covered by a further three-steps-classification system using digits and letters.
- MSC provides the scientists with a large list of keywords.

# MSC

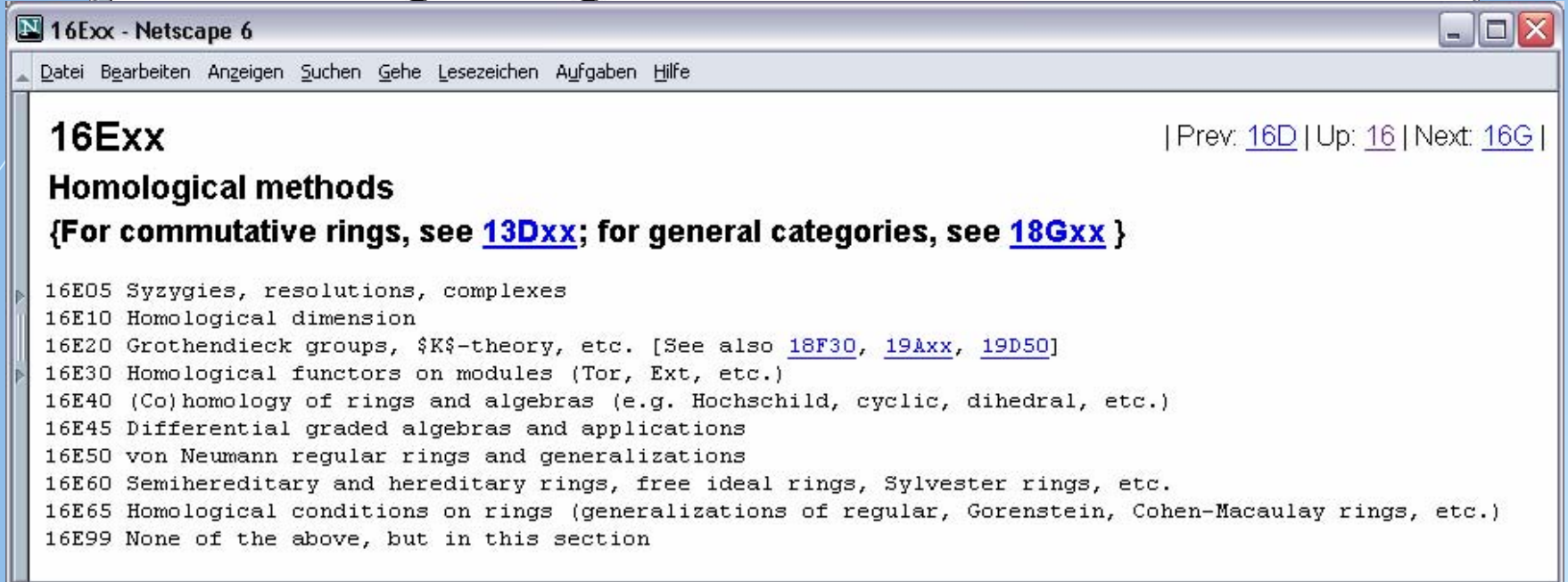


16-XX - Netscape 6

16-XX

Associative rings and algebras

| Prev: [15](#) | Up: [Top](#) | Next: [17](#) |



16Exx - Netscape 6

16Exx

Homological methods

{For commutative rings, see [13Dxx](#); for general categories, see [18Gxx](#) }

16E05 Syzygies, resolutions, complexes

16E10 Homological dimension

16E20 Grothendieck groups,  $K$ -theory, etc. [See also [18F30](#), [19Axx](#), [19D50](#)]

16E30 Homological functors on modules (Tor, Ext, etc.)

16E40 (Co)homology of rings and algebras (e.g. Hochschild, cyclic, dihedral, etc.)

16E45 Differential graded algebras and applications

16E50 von Neumann regular rings and generalizations

16E60 Semihereditary and hereditary rings, free ideal rings, Sylvester rings, etc.

16E65 Homological conditions on rings (generalizations of regular, Gorenstein, Cohen-Macaulay rings, etc.)

16E99 None of the above, but in this section

[16Fxx](#) Rings with polynomial identity

[16Sxx](#) Rings and algebras arising under various constructions

[16Uxx](#) Conditions on elements

[16Wxx](#) Rings and algebras with additional structure

[16Yxx](#) Generalizations {For nonassociative rings, see [17-XX](#)}

16Z05 Computational aspects of associative rings [See also [68W30](#)]

# format problem

- TeX and LaTeX as an answer to the format problem
- LaTeX History
  - First Development in the seventies
  - First versions of TeX in 1984-86 by Donald Knuth.
    - Plain TeX:
      - Knuth's basic format (basis of every other format).
  - LaTeX:
    - Lamport's format for higher-level commands to producing complex documents (1985).
    - Latest version is 2.09 in 1992.
  - LaTeX2e:
    - Beta version to LaTeX3 in 1994 (really standard version).
    - LaTeX 3 under development



# Problems around the format question

- MathML solves the format as well as the archive problem by converting into XML completely, however...
- Using MS Word together with MathType 5.0 solves the Markup in a satisfactory way, however...
- Any converting of MS Word into MathML means a loss of semantic information.
- This loss of information could only be reversed manually, not automatically.

## MarkUp

LaTeX

$$1_A(x) := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in A \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

MS Word

$$1_A(x) := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in A \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

# LaTeX-Code (original)

```
\begin{eqnarray*}
  1_{A}(x) := \begin{cases}
    1, & \text{if } x \in A \\
    0, & \text{else }
  \end{cases} \\
\end{eqnarray*}
```

# converter (AMS-LaTeX)

\$\$

```
1_A (x): = \left\{ \begin{gathered} 1, \{\text{ if } \} x \in A \ \hfill \\ 0, \{\text{ else } \} \ \hfill \\ \end{gathered} \right.
```

\$\$

converter LaTeX 2.09 or later

\$\$

```
1_A (x): = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, \{\rm{ if }}x \in A \\ 0, \{\rm{ else}} \\ \end{array} \right.
```

\$\$

# MathML-Code

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      columnalign='left'>
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          </mtext><mi>x</mi><mo>&isin;</mo><mi>A</mi>
        </mtd>
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      <mtr>
        <mtd>
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    </mtable>
  </mrow>
</math>
<!-- MathType@End@5@5@ -->
```



Home

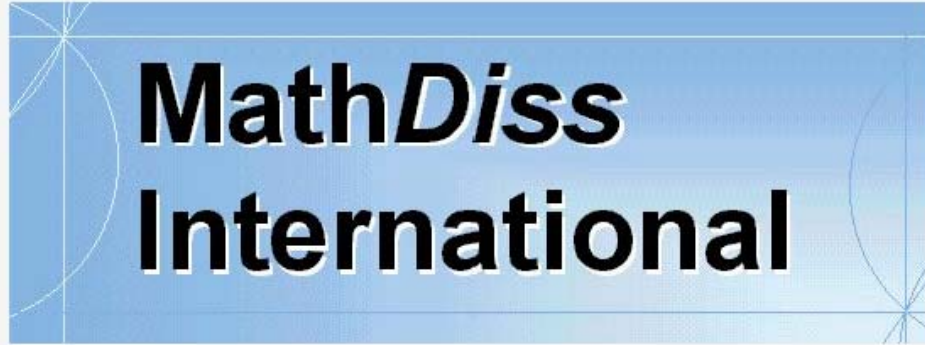
Contacts

Project

Database

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Information



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In cooperation with the  
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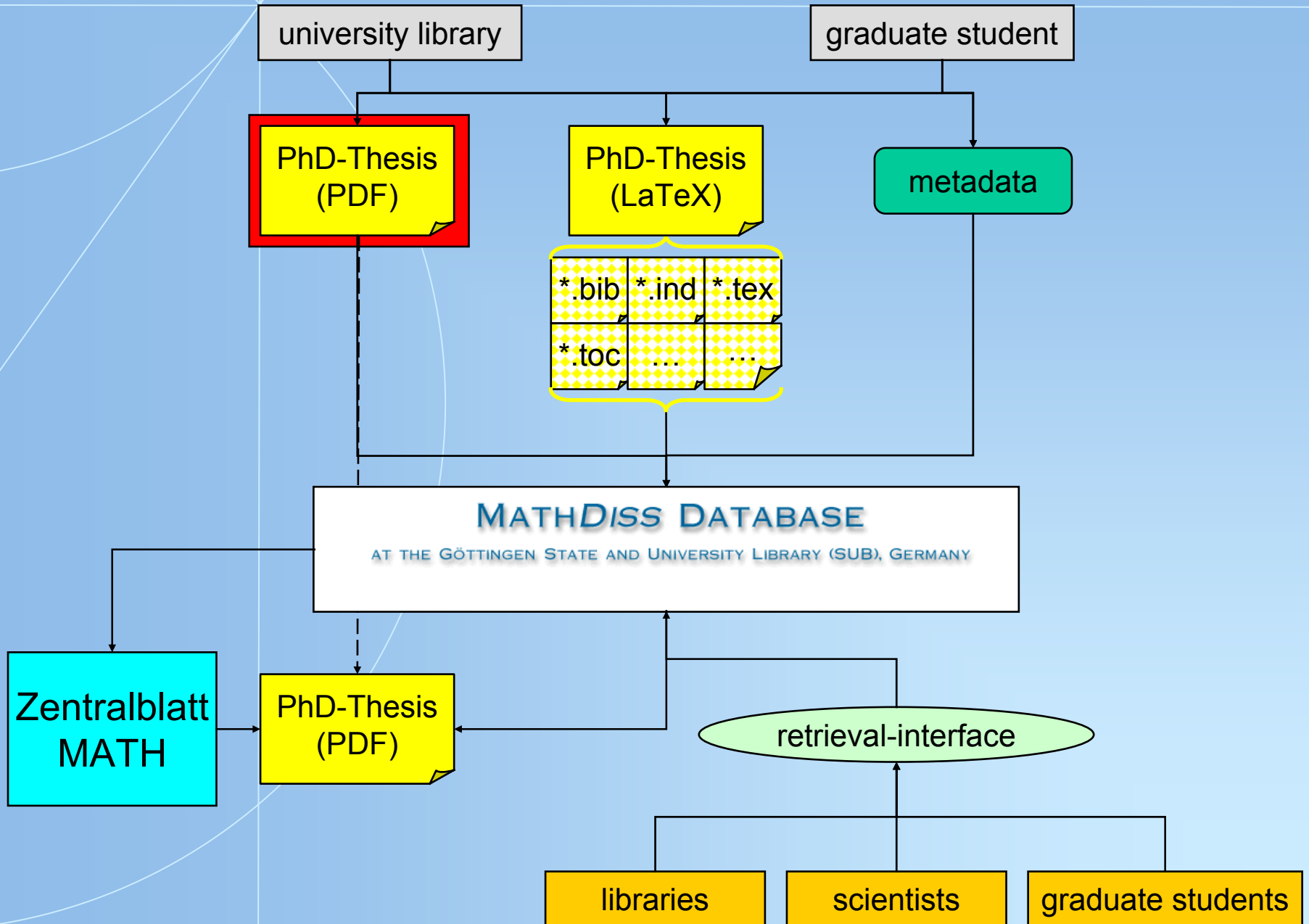
DFG

# Objectives of MathDiss International

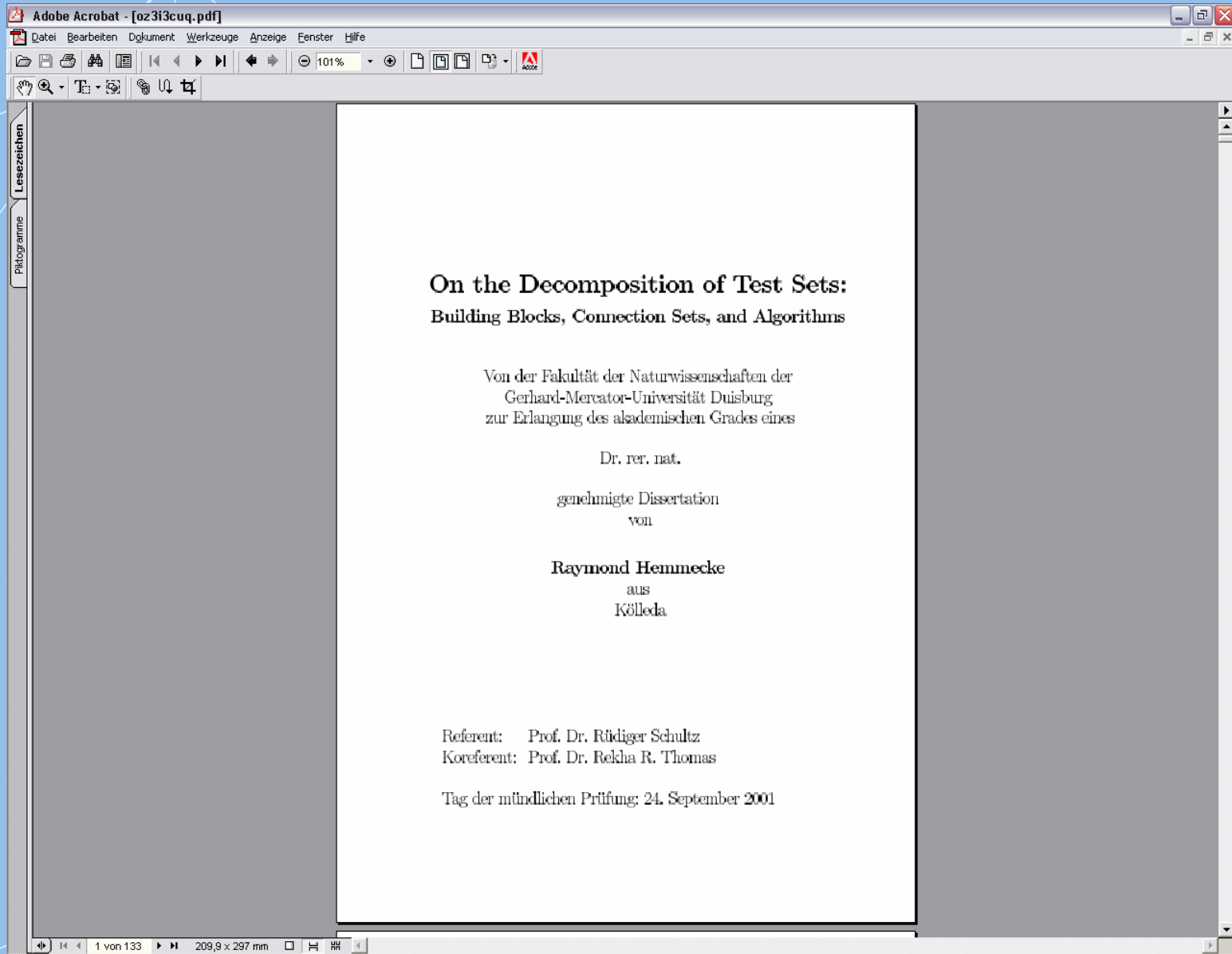
- To establish a subject specific server at the Goettingen State and University Library (SUB).
- To provide future service for Math-Net
- To develop format homogeneous solutions
- To combine Metadata and Meta-Information in accordance to
  - Dissertation Online (German National Library)
  - NDLTD
- To integrate TeX / LaTeX-functions for gaining retrieval data



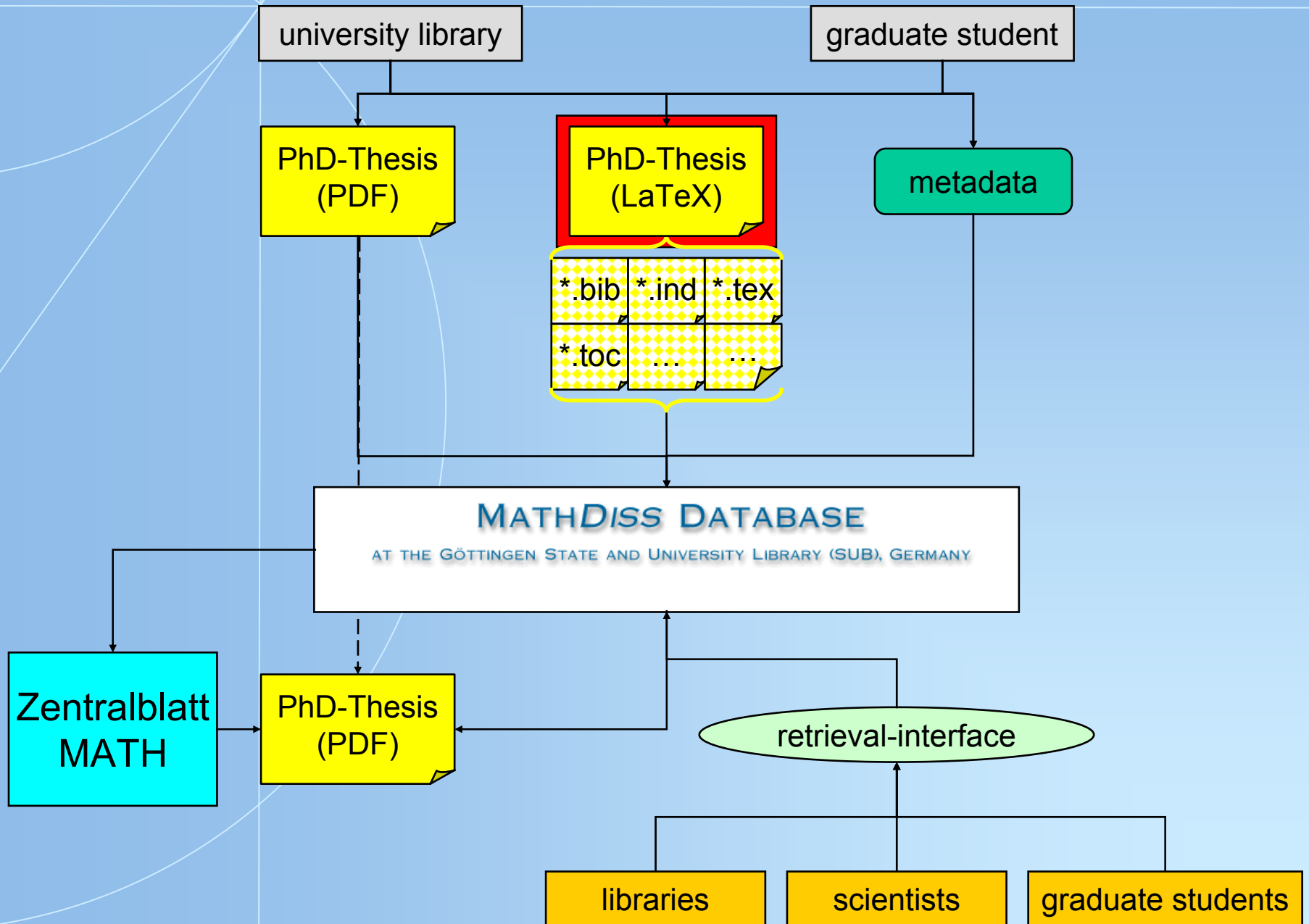
# Workflow



# PhD-Thesis (PDF)



# Workflow



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TeXnicCenter - [diss.BIB]
Datei Bearbeiten Suchen Ansicht Einfügen Mathe Format Projekt Ausgabe Extras Fenster ?

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  address = {New York, San Francisco, London}
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  edition = {First Edition},
  publisher = {de Gruyter Studies in Mathematics},
  address = {Berlin, New York}
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  year = 1961,
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  journal = {Americal Mathematical Society Proceedings},
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Datei Bearbeiten Suchen Ansicht Einfügen Mathe Format Projekt Ausgabe Extras Fenster ?

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  \subitem identisch verteilt bzgl.  $G$  \dotfill 25
  \subitem unabh\ "a}ngig bzgl.  $G$  \dotfill 25

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\item Differenz
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\item Dynkin-System \dotfill 91

\indexspace

\item Erwartung
  \subitem bedingte \dotfill 89

\indexspace

\item Martingal \dotfill 75
  \subitem -Differenzenfolge \dotfill 75
  \subitem gleichm\ "a}{\ss}ig integrierbares \dotfill 82
\item Ma{\ss}
  \subitem orthogonales \dotfill 18
\item Menge
  \subitem invariante \dotfill 3, 11|
  \subitem permutierbare \dotfill 4
  \subitem symmetrische \dotfill 4
  \subitem terminale \dotfill 3
\item Modulo-Abbildung \dotfill 93

\indexspace

\item Permutation
  \subitem endliche \dotfill 3
\item Prozess
  \subitem *-mischender \dotfill 53
  \subitem 2-vertauschbar im zweiten Moment \dotfill 50
  \subitem 2-vertauschbarer \dotfill 50

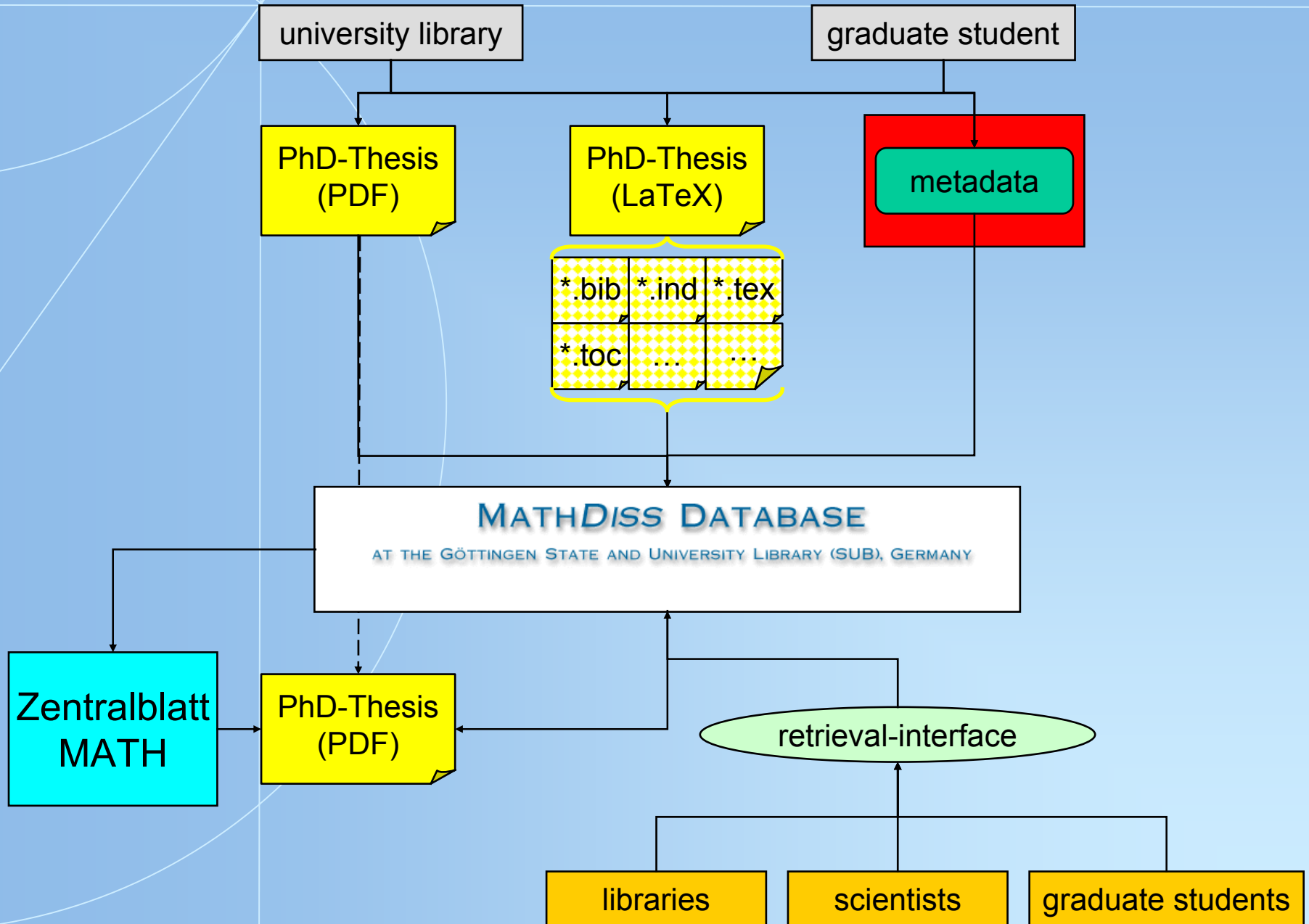
Diss.ind
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\contentsline {chapter}{\numberline {1}Einleitung}{1}
\contentsline {chapter}{\numberline {2}Grundlegende Definitionen und Zusammenh\u{a}nge}{5}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {2.1\hfil }}{Definition: Station\u{a}rer und
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\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {2.3\hfil }}{Definition: Invariante, terminale und
symmetrische Menge}{6}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {2.4\hfil }}{Definition: Shift-Operator}{7}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {2.5\hfil }}{Definition: Invariante, terminale und
symmetrische  $\sigma$ -Algebra}{9}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {2.8\hfil }}{Definition: Ergodischer
Proze{\ss}}{10}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {2.9\hfil }}{Definition: Schwach ergodischer
Proze{\ss}}{10}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {2.11\hfil }}{Definition: Invariante und
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(Symmetrie) und  $\mathscr{I}$ - ( $\mathscr{S}$ -) Me{\ss}barkeit}{11}
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Transformation}{13}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {2.17\hfil }}{Ma{\ss}erhaltende Transformation
und invariante Mengen}{14}
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und schwache Ergodizit\u{a}t}{15}
\contentsline {chapter}{\numberline {3}Eigenschaften schwach ergodischer Prozesse}{17}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {3.3\hfil }}{Stationarit\u{a}t resp.
Ergodizit\u{a}t und me{\ss}bare Funktionen}{19}
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bare Funktionen}{20}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {3.6\hfil }}{Ergodensatz bei schwacher
Ergodizit\u{a}t}{23}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {3.8\hfil }}{Schwache Ergodizit\u{a}t
bez\u{u}glich zweier Ma{\ss}e}{24}
\contentsline {section}{\hbox to \@tempdima {3.11\hfil }}{Abgeschlossenheit von schwach
```

# Workflow



# MathDiss Metamaker

My Meta Maker for Theses (RDF) - Netscape 6

## My Meta Maker for Theses (RDF)

*Information on the expected input format is given through the hyperlinks. Optional fields are marked by (\*).*

### Information on the Author

[Given Name:](#)  [Family Name:](#)  [Academic title: \(\\*\)](#)

[Date of Birth: \(\\*\)](#)  [Place of Birth: \(\\*\)](#)

[Street Address: \(\\*\)](#)

[Postal Code: \(\\*\)](#)  [City: \(\\*\)](#)

[Country: \(\\*\)](#)

[E-Mail: \(\\*\)](#)

[Homepage: \(\\*\)](#)

### Information on the thesis

[Title of the thesis in](#)   :

[Subtitle of the thesis: \(\\*\)](#)

Dokument fertig (31.435 Sek.)

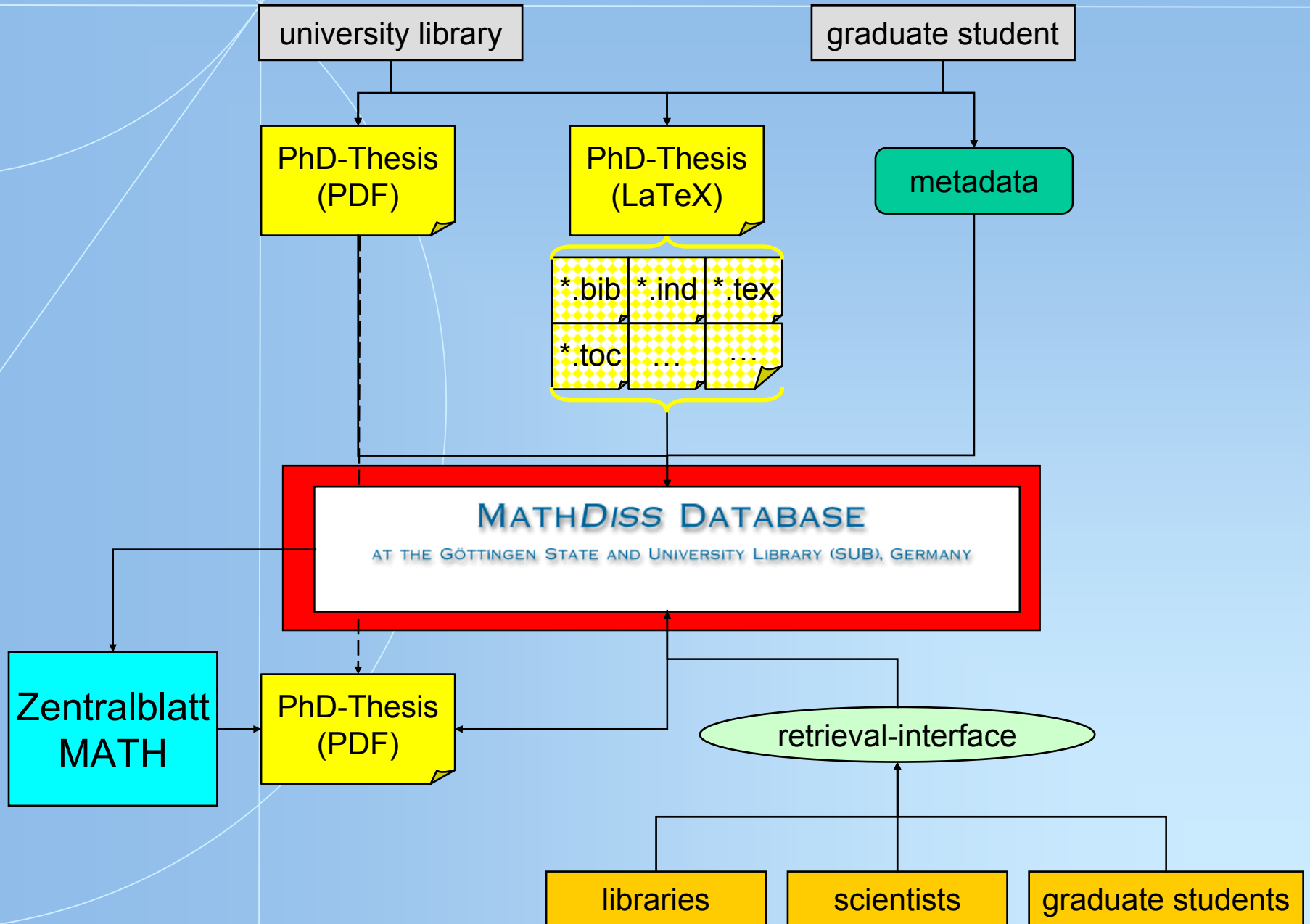


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xmlns:dccq="http://purl.org/dc/qualifier/1.0/"
xmlns:mathdiss="http://www.ub.uni-duisburg.de/mathdiss/diss.xsd#"
xmlns:mnp="http://www.iwi-iuk.org/material/RDF/1.1/Schema/Property/mnp#"
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      vCard:ORG="Gerhard-Mercator-Universit&#228;t Duisburg, Fakult&#228;t f&#252;r Naturwissenschaften, Institut f&#252;r Mathematik">
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# Workflow



# MathDiss Database

The screenshot shows the MathDiss Database search engine interface. The browser window title is "MathDiss Database - Netscape 6". The menu bar includes "Datei", "Bearbeiten", "Anzeigen", "Suchen", "Gehe", "Lesezeichen", "Aufgaben", and "Hilfe". The main content area features the "MATHDISS DATABASE SEARCH ENGINE" logo and an "Advanced Search" section. The search form includes three "Category:" dropdown menus, three "Word(s):" input fields, a "Display:" dropdown menu, and a "Sort:" dropdown menu. A "Search" button and a "Reset" button are also present. The "Category:" dropdown menu is open, showing options: Text, Title, URL, Keywords, MSC, Bibliography, Table of Contents, Language, Country, and Date. The "Display:" dropdown menu is set to "Title". The "Sort:" dropdown menu is set to "by Title".

**MathDiss International**

**MathDiss Database**

Catalogs:  
Subject  
Index Scan

Search Engines:  
Simple  
Advanced

Information  
Log In

**GMU Duisburg  
SUB Göttingen  
MathGuide**

**MATHDISS DATABASE  
SEARCH ENGINE**

**Advanced Search**

Category: Text Word(s):  
AND Category: Text Word(s):  
AND Category: Title Word(s):  
Category: URL Word(s):  
Display: MSC Sort:  
Title Bibliography by Title  
Table of Contents  
Language  
Country  
Date  
Search Reset

There is also a table.

**Notes:**

- ◆ This service can only be used from a forms-capable browser.
- ◆ To search in the categories **Subject Class**, **Language** and **Country** you have to enter the respective abbreviations.
- ◆ Except for Keywords you can use the Booleans **and**, **or** and **not**. Without these Booleans a search with **and** will be performed.
- ◆ You can also use **question marks** to match only the beginnings of words - you cannot put question marks at the front or inside of words.

MathDiss Home | MathDiss Database | Subject | Index Scan | Local Search

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# MathDiss Database

MathDiss Database - Netscape 6

Datei Bearbeiten Anzeigen Suchen Gehe Lesezeichen Aufgaben Hilfe

http://www.sub.uni-goettingen.de/ssgf/mathdiss/index.html

Record saved in Database: MathDiss Database Record-#: 22

**MathDiss International**

**MathDiss Database**

Catalogs:  
Subject  
Index Scan

Search Engines:  
Simple  
Advanced

Information  
New Record

**GMU Duisburg  
SUB Göttingen  
MathGuide**

#00 000104  
#10 \*On\* Enumeration of chord diagrams and asymptotics of Vassiliev invariants\$Sen  
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#21ahttp://www.sub.uni-goettingen.de/ssgf/mathdiss/archive/stoimenow.zip\$mapplication/zip  
#25 en  
#30 27  
#31aVassiliev invariants; chord diagrams; upper bound; braids; arborescent knots; partitions  
#32a57M25  
#40 \$vAlexander\$fStoimenow\$d12.2.1971\$gSofia, Bulgaria\$p13057\$oBerlin\$IDeutschland\$ealex@mpim-bonn.mpg.de\$uhttp://guests.mpim-bonn.mpg.de/alex/  
#43 as #44  
#43a\$vS.\$fChmutov\$tDr  
#44 \$vElmar\$fVogt\$tProf.  
#60 \$fFachbereich Mathematik und Informatik  
#73 \$fFachbereich Mathematik\$sArnimallee 3\$p14195\$oBerlin\$IGermany  
#76 \$p06.05.1998\$v14.04.1999  
#90ahttp://www.diss.fu-berlin.de/cgi-bin/zip.cgi/1999/21/Fub-diss199921.zip\$mapplication/zip\$mapplication/pdf  
#99e20020403  
#33 Der Gegenstand dieser Arbeit ist die Kombinatorik von Sehnendiagrammen und Asymptotik von Vassiliev-Invarianten. In den Abschnitten 2 und 3 werden wir e  
#34 The subject of the present thesis are combinatorics of chord diagrams and asymptotics of Vassiliev invariants. In sections 2 and 3 we will derive some (purely)

Edit Formatted Display

- **Create new record**
- Hints for usage
- Log in to another data base

**Contact:**

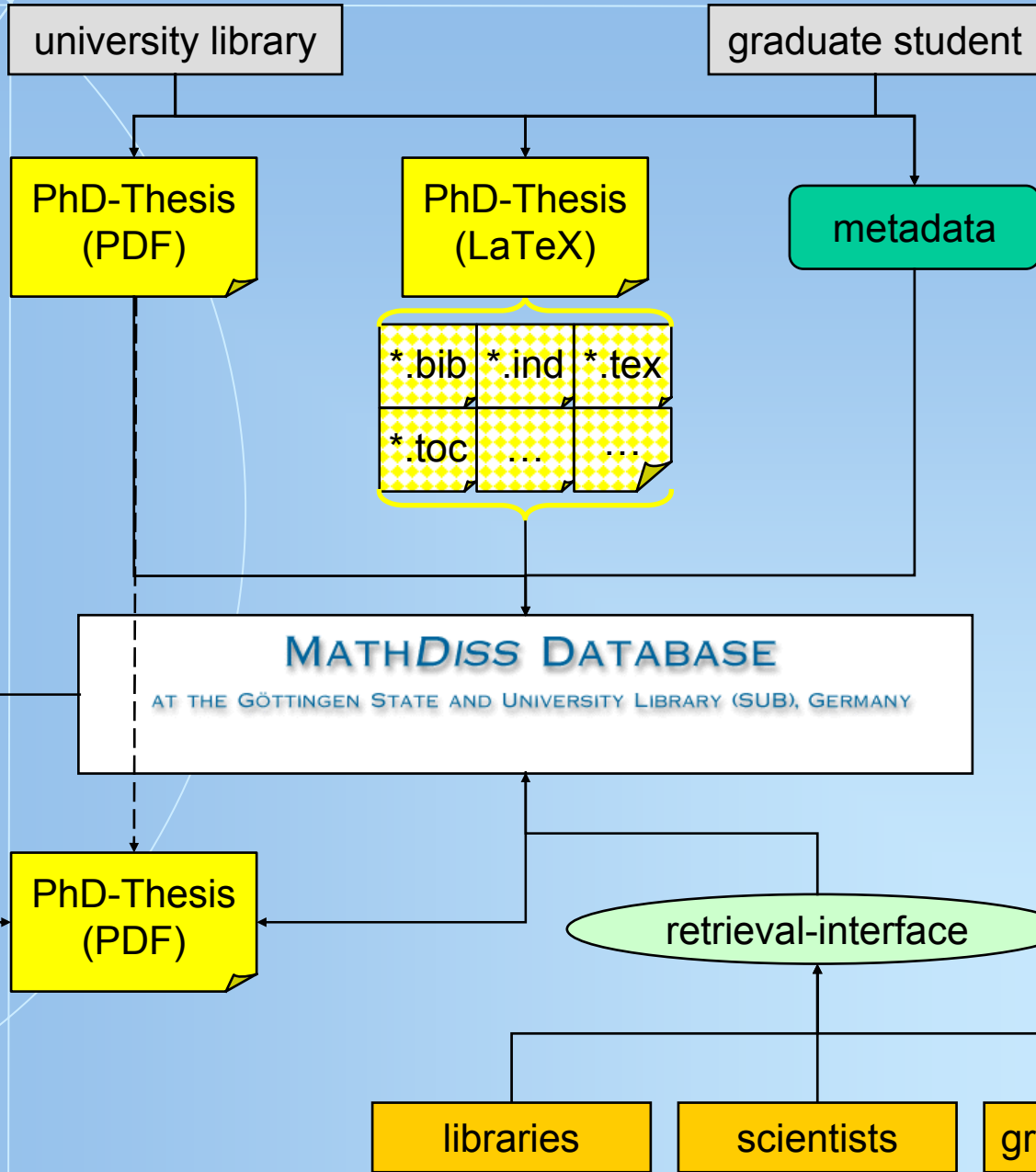
With respect to the contents of the database: With respect to technical questions:

Hans-Jürgen Becker Thomas Fischer  
([becker@mail.sub.uni-goettingen.de](mailto:becker@mail.sub.uni-goettingen.de)) ([fischer@mail.sub.uni-goettingen.de](mailto:fischer@mail.sub.uni-goettingen.de))  
Tel. (+49) 0551-39-5230 Tel. (+49) 0551-39-3883

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Dokument fertig (0,891 Sek.)

# Workflow



Zentralblatt  
MATH

PhD-Thesis  
(PDF)

libraries

scientists

graduate students

retrieval-interface

**MATHDISS DATABASE**

AT THE GÖTTINGEN STATE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (SUB), GERMANY

PhD-Thesis  
(PDF)

PhD-Thesis  
(LaTeX)

metadata

university library

graduate student

\*.bib \*.ind \*.tex  
\*.toc ... ..



[\[New query form\]](#)

[✉ Contact](#)

Your query: an = (0978.05077)

## Answers 1-1 (of 1)

0978.05077

[Heinze, Aiso](#)

**Applications of Schur rings in algebraic combinatorics: graphs, partial difference sets and cyclotomic schemes.** (English)

[B, D] Oldenburg: Univ. Oldenburg, Department of Mathematics, 189 p. (2001).

The concept of Schur rings was introduced in 1933 by I. Schur. For several decades applications of Schur rings were restricted to the investigation of permutation groups. Starting in the fifties, similar concepts like association schemes, cellular algebras and coherent configurations were introduced independently by different authors. They were used for various questions in algebraic combinatorics and statistics. In this thesis three different tasks which are related to these concepts are considered: (1) characterization of commuting graphs, (2) consideration of strongly regular graphs and partial difference sets, and (3) investigation of cyclotomic schemes. The first part deals with graphs with commuting adjacency matrices. Here, we give results for commuting regular graphs and discuss the case of non-regular graphs. The second part deals with the construction of partial difference sets by using strongly regular Cayley graphs. Theoretical and computational approaches are discussed and all regular partial difference sets in groups up to order 49 are determined. Moreover, regular partial difference sets for strongly regular graphs up to 255 vertices which have primitive automorphism group, are constructed. In the third part an algorithm for the determination of cellular subrings of cellular rings is adopted for cyclotomic schemes. This algorithm uses the information given by cyclotomic numbers for the complete theoretical determination of all subschemes. The determination of subschemes for cyclotomic schemes with three, four and six classes is described in detail.

[ [Aiso Heinze \(Oldenburg\)](#) ]

MSC 2000:

\*[05E30](#) Association schemes, etc.

[05B10](#) Difference sets

[11T22](#) Cyclotomy

[20B25](#) Finite automorphism groups of miscellaneous structures

[05C25](#) Graphs and groups

[05C50](#) Graphs and matrices

[68R10](#) Graph theory in connection with computer science

*Keywords:* Schur rings; association schemes; cellular algebras; coherent configurations; strongly regular graphs; partial difference sets; cyclotomic schemes; adjacency matrices; Cayley graphs; automorphism group; subschemes

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