The 2007 Courant Lectures

The 2007 Courant Lectures, "Haris, Dimensions, and Probability Theory" and "Quillen Metrics, the Hypoelliptic Laplacian and the Functional Integral," were presented on March 25 and 26 by Professor Joachim joys Benjamin Professor of Mathematics at University Paris XI (Orsay) and one of the world’s leaders in index theory, probability geometry, and stochastic control.

We are very pleased to announce that this venerable lecture series has been integrated through externally generous underwriting gifts from Stan Szechtman and from Alan Smirnow, who was a long-time supporter of NYU financially and through the music of part-time ensembles and tenor in the New York State Supreme Court. As a result of the generous investment, the Abel Prize was named the 2007 winner of the Abel Prize. In addition, in 1998, he delivered the Agder Lecture to the University of Agder in Norway.

The Abel Prize was established by the government of Norway in 2001 to commemorate the 200th centenary of the birth of Niels Henrik Abel. The prize was given on May 22nd in Oslo, Norway by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. This is particularly exciting for us, as it is the second time in the past few years of our faculty to win a Nobel Prize. The first was in 2004, when Peter Larus received the prize for his groundbreaking contributions to the theory and application of partial differential equations and to the computation of their solutions.

Raghu Varadhan Awarded 2007 Abel Prize

In 1996, Professor Helmut Hofer was named an Abel Laureate. In 2002, Professor Amir Pnueli was named the third laureate of the Abel Prize. Professor Amir Pnueli was named the third laureate of the Abel Prize.

Professor Amir Pnueli joined the faculty of the Courant Institute in 1986. Previously, he had been with the faculty of the Weizmann Institute of Mathematics and of Tel-Aviv University, where he founded and chaired the Department of Computer Science. He is one of the pioneers of the field of verification. The field is concerned with proving correctness of computer hardware and software. For many years, the field was regarded as being as a practical endeavor. However, by the mid-1980s, owing to the increasing difficulty of achieving acceptable reliability testing alone, and owing to improved methods and the increased use of software, verification was increasingly recognized as an indispensable practical methodology.

The significance of this work has been amply recognized. Professor Pnueli received the ACM Turing Award in 1996 for "his seminal work introducing temporal logic into computer science; for his contributions in understanding the essentially exponential nature of verification and for retuning verification to its historical roots." He was honored with the prestigious ACM Turing Award in 1996 for "his seminal work introducing temporal logic into computer science; for his contributions in understanding the essentially exponential nature of verification and for retuning verification to its historical roots." He was honored with the prestigious ACM Turing Award in 1996 for "his seminal work introducing temporal logic into computer science; for his contributions in understanding the essentially exponential nature of verification and for retuning verification to its historical roots." He was honored with the prestigious ACM Turing Award in 1996 for "his seminal work introducing temporal logic into computer science; for his contributions in understanding the essentially exponential nature of verification and for retuning verification to its historical roots." He was honored with the prestigious ACM Turing Award in 1996 for "his seminal work introducing temporal logic into computer science; for his contributions in understanding the essentially exponential nature of verification and for retuning verification to its historical roots."
The distance between neighboring points is roughly the width of a Zamboni’s rink, to judge by the distance of its nodes from the current center. As the Zamboni has maneuvered from node A to node B, it can move to node C if the angle formed by the line connecting these two nodes is no less than 45 degrees from the direction it is currently curving in. We have abstracted the problem using the following pair of images from the cameras, and let the robot drive end-to-end to avoid obstacles solely from visual input. It had two cameras with analog video transmitting the pair of images from the cameras, and let the robot drive

A full professor at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Professor Percy Deift has done influential work in the development of techniques used to analyze a diverse range of mathematical and physical models. A leader of the Institute for Advanced Study’s program on random matrices, Professor Deift’s contributions to this field have been acknowledged with the National Medal of Science. He was one of the first to demonstrate the universality phenomenon in random matrix theory, which is one familiar to us all: how long does it take to board an airplane? Assuming there is one seat per row, all passengers can view their plane, including the flight attendants, the stewardess, a way, to evaluate the collective behavior of systems that are far from equilibrium.

Professor Deift explained the following: all physical systems in equilibrium obey the laws of thermodynamics, the most familiar of which is the second law of thermodynamics: the entropy of any physical system can never decrease. Moreover, the laws of physics tell us, the same laws of thermodynamics, the most familiar and no one knew better than Lazer, as he was known, to explain the economic system: a system behaves as if it maximizes its entropy. Take a step back in time.

Many of the older Courant graduates will remember Elazar Borenstein. He had been president in At present, he is the President and CEO of Tag Online, Inc., for establishing the Lilian and George Lyttle Memorial Foundation for an endowment to support student scholarships. Borenstein was the first big computer; the Ultras. He had been head of engineering and a development manager and no one knew better than Lazer, as he was known, that there were no limits to what you could achieve. To the government agencies that supported our fledgling system, he said, "That was our greatest success, and we did it together.

In 1963, he became the Administrative Manager of Courant and in 1969, the Associate and Interim Associate Director,แบรนด์แสําคัญ first a professor of applied mathematics at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, and then in 1970, he became a full professor at the Courant Institute and succeeded Dr. Robert A. Lieberman as Director. He was a leader in the development of the Center for Economic and Business Education and Research (CERBER), which was established in 1970.

Borenstein died in 1992, leaving behind his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their two children, Andrew and Eliza. He is...
A full professor at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Professor Percy DeSollelli explains some recent developments on University Systems:

Take a Step Back in Time

Many of the older Courant graduates will remember Eleanor Breslin. She had been in Princeton at that time and had gotten to know J. Willard Gibbs, then on leave. She had attended a meeting at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in which Gibbs introduced Jules Henri Poincare, giving him a copy of his book. She knew how to cut the ribbon for an opening ceremony. She was one of the first women to receive a Ph.D. in mathematics, in 1903. As a teacher and a homemaker, she had a genius for seeing the big picture, and she was a strong advocate for women's rights. She knew how to make a difference in the world.

In 1957, she became the Administrative Manager of Courant and the first, the only, and the last female to hold such a position at the Courant Institute. She educated several generations of students and faculty, and she was a mentor to many. In addition to her administrative talent, she was also a mathematician. She had a passion for teaching and for research, and she was a leader in the field of mathematical physics.

Eleanor Breslin was a true pioneer, and her legacy continues to inspire us today. We would like to take a step back in time and honor her contribution to the field.

A full professor at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Professor Percy DeSollelli explains some recent developments on University Systems:

Take a Step Back in Time

Many of the older Courant graduates will remember Eleanor Breslin. She had been in Princeton at that time and had gotten to know J. Willard Gibbs, then on leave. She had attended a meeting at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in which Gibbs introduced Jules Henri Poincare, giving him a copy of his book. She knew how to cut the ribbon for an opening ceremony. She was one of the first women to receive a Ph.D. in mathematics, in 1903. As a teacher and a homemaker, she had a genius for seeing the big picture, and she was a strong advocate for women's rights. She knew how to make a difference in the world.

In 1957, she became the Administrative Manager of Courant and the first, the only, and the last female to hold such a position at the Courant Institute. She educated several generations of students and faculty, and she was a mentor to many. In addition to her administrative talent, she was also a mathematician. She had a passion for teaching and for research, and she was a leader in the field of mathematical physics.

Eleanor Breslin was a true pioneer, and her legacy continues to inspire us today. We would like to take a step back in time and honor her contribution to the field.
Spring / Summer 2007 Puzzle

By Dennis Shasha, Professor of Computer Science

During the 1950s, Frank Zamboni manufactured ice for boxing concerts. When that business declined, he began building ice rinks in southern California. The climate there is tough on ice and he had to relearn the trade nearly from scratch. During the busy season, many of his customers would leave. So he invented---and then instrumented many times over the years---ice resurfacing. Thats all Zambonis.

Yann LeCun: He's French, Loves Jazz, and Our Government Funds His Lab to Build Robots That Can See and Learn

By M. J. Abell

A Constant Institute for Computer Science since 1963, Maas LeCun is at the forefront of today's cutting-edge research in the field of artificial intelligence. Born in Lille, France, to a family of academics, LeCun pursued computer science at the Ecole Normale Superieure and obtained his PhD in 1984. His work has focused on artificial vision, machine learning, and social network analysis. He is currently the Director of the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences and a Professor of Computer Science at New York University. His research has been widely recognized, and he has received numerous awards and honors. LeCun is known for his contributions to the field of machine learning and his work on artificial intelligence, particularly in the areas of deep learning and computer vision. He has co-authored several books and papers, and his work has had a significant impact on the development of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies.
The 2007 Courant Lectures

The 2007 Courant Lectures, “Haar, Dimension, and Probability Theory” and “Quillen Metrics, the Hypoelliptic Laplacian: the role and the functional integral” were presented on March 23rd and 24th by Professor-Jacqueline Benatar, Professor of Mathematics at University Paris XI Orsay and one of the world’s leaders in index theory, probability geometry, and stochastic control.

We are very pleased to announce that the Samuelson Lectures series has been transformed through extremely generous underwriting gifts from Dan Stroock, in memory of Alan Stroock, who was a long-time supporter of NYU both financially and through his many years of service on board, and from, and by the Gary-Vandervist Foundation, established in memory of Mr. Vandervist, an Alumnus of New York University, B.A. class of 1940, who lost his life on September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center. The origin of the lectures dates back to Richard Courant’s 70th birthday on January 9, 1958, when his friends estab-

During lunch, the students had an opportunity to meet with other CIMS alumni working at IBM including Michael Behr, Philip Chou, Ming-Jye Ho, Alan Ivan, Rucinda Ruffin, Edith Schroeder, Alexander Triok, Arastin Feyisola and to hear speakers Charles Ziecker (VP, Software) and David Coker (Director of Business Information).

The significance of this work has been amply recognized. Professor Pinhasi received the ACM Turing Award in 1994 for his seminal work introducing temporal logic into computer science and for contributing fundamental results on satisfiability and reconversion of logical propositions, as well as fundamental results on satisfiability and reconversion of logical propositions.

Abel Prize for his “fundamental contributions to probability theory and in particular for using large deviation theory to obtain new insights into problems of large deviations...” [This book] provides a way of thinking and efficient method for clarifying a rich variety of phenomena arising in complex me-

Abel Prize was named the 2007 winner of the Abel Prize. The prize is awarded following the selection of the Abel Prize committee to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Niels Henrik Abel. The prize was given on May 22nd in Oslo, Norway by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. It is particularly exciting for us, as it is the second time in the past four years that 2011, our Faculty was honored with this award. Peter Norvig received the prize in 2005 for “groundbreaking contributions to the theory and applications of partial differen-

Current Faculty Helmut Hofer and Amir Pnueli Named Silver Professors

During lunch, the students had an opportunity to meet with other CIMS alumni working at IBM including Michael Behr, Philip Chou, Ming-Jye Ho, Alan Ivan, Rucinda Ruffin, Edith Schroeder, Alexander Triok, Arastin Feyisola and to hear speakers Charles Ziecker (VP, Software) and David Coker (Director of Business Information).

The significance of this work has been amply recognized. Professor Pinhasi received the ACM Turing Award in 1994 for his seminal work introducing temporal logic into computer science and for contributing fundamental results on satisfiability and reconversion of logical propositions, as well as fundamental results on satisfiability and reconversion of logical propositions.
The 2007 Courant Lectures

The 2007 Courant Lectures, “Traces, Dimensions, and Probability Theory” and “Quillen Metrics, the Hypothetical Laplacian of the role and the functional integral,” were presented on March 23rd and 26th by Professor Jean-Michel Bismut. Professor of Mathematics at University Paris XI (Orsay), and one of the world’s leaders in index theory, probability geometry, and stochastic control.

We are very pleased to announce that the first lecture of this series has been integrated through extremely generous endowed gifts from Daeyoon Kim, in memory of Allen Stein, who was a long-time supporter of NYU, and through the many more of our endowment board members.

The highlight of the event was a talk by Fran Allen, who was the IBM Fellow Emeritus, this year’s Turing Award winner, and a former Chair of the Computer Science Department.

During lunch, the students had an opportunity to meet with students at IBM.

We are very pleased to announce that two of our faculty were named Abel Laureate.

During lunch, the students had an opportunity to meet with students at IBM.

We are very pleased to announce that two of our faculty were named Abel Laureate.

The 2007 Courant Lectures, “Traces, Dimensions, and Probability Theory” and “Quillen Metrics, the Hypothetical Laplacian of the role and the functional integral,” were presented on March 23rd and 26th by Professor Jean-Michel Bismut. Professor of Mathematics at University Paris XI (Orsay), and one of the world’s leaders in index theory, probability geometry, and stochastic control.

We are very pleased to announce that the first lecture of this series has been integrated through extremely generous endowed gifts from Daeyoon Kim, in memory of Allen Stein, who was a long-time supporter of NYU, and through the many more of our endowment board members.

The highlight of the event was a talk by Fran Allen, who was the IBM Fellow Emeritus, this year’s Turing Award winner, and a former Chair of the Computer Science Department.

During lunch, the students had an opportunity to meet with students at IBM.

We are very pleased to announce that two of our faculty were named Abel Laureate.

During lunch, the students had an opportunity to meet with students at IBM.

We are very pleased to announce that two of our faculty were named Abel Laureate.