

# 46<sup>th</sup> Annual Iranian Mathematics Conference

**Date:** 25-28 August 2015

Name: 46<sup>th</sup> Annual Iranian Mathematics Conference (AIMC)

Location: Yazd University, Yazd, Iran

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#### About the conference:

The Annual Iranian Mathematics Conference (AIMC) has been held since 1970. It is the oldest scientific gathering which takes place regularly each year at one of Iranian universities. The 36<sup>th</sup> annual Iranian mathematics conference was held at Yazd University and now we are pleased to organize the 46<sup>th</sup> conference. The 46<sup>th</sup> AIMC will be held at Yazd University in Yazd (the most beautiful and historical city of Iran) from August 25 until August 28, 2015. The Iranian Mathematical Society and Yazd University have jointly sponsored the 46<sup>th</sup> AIMC. This conference is an international conference and includes Keynote speakers, invited speakers, presentations of contributed research papers, and poster presentations.

We warmly invite mathematicians from Iran and other countries to join us and participate actively. Ph.D. students are especially welcomed, and are encouraged to give a talk. All areas covered by Mathematical Reviews are included within the scope of the conference.

### Languages:

English and Persian.

### Registration fee:

There is \$300 registration fee for participants of other countries, the registration fee includes the following:

- \* Admission to all scientific sessions
- \* Conference materials
- \* Lodging and meals
- \* Excursions

## Payments:

Foreign participants may pay the registration fee by cash upon arrival at the conference.

#### **Extended abstract:**

Prospective authors are invited to submit extended abstract of no less than 2 pages and no more than 4 pages.

The accepted abstract will be published in the Proceedings of the Conference.

Articles will only be published in the Conference Proceedings if at least one of the authors registers and attends the conference.

## Important deadlines:

• Notification: 21/July/2015

• Camera Ready version: 01/Aug/2015

• Deadline for registration: 01/Aug/2015

For any further queries, registration, abstract submission and complete paper submission, please visit:

## http://confs.yazd.ac.ir/AIMC46/?lang=2

## Location: Yazd University, Yazd, Iran

#### **About Yazd:**

The city of Yazd's first mention in historical records predates it back to around 3000 years B.C. when it was related to by the name of Ysatis, and was then part of the domain of Medes, an ancient settler of Iran.

In the course of history due to its distance from important capitals and its harsh natural surrounding, Yazd remained immune to major troop movements and destruction from wars, therefore it kept many of its traditions, city forms and architecture until recent times.

During the invasion of Genghis Khan in the early 1200's A.D. Yazd became a safe heaven and home for many artists, intellectuals and scientists fleeing their war ravaged cities around Persia.

Yazd was visited by Marco Polo in 1272, who described it as a good and noble city and remarked its silk production. Isolated from any approach by a huge tract of monotonous desert, the vibrancy of Yazd is invariably a surprise.

Wind Towers of Yazd although more often described as the entrance to a now non-existent bazaar, the chief function of this building known as a Tekyeh, and the square before it, was to host the Taziyeh, a cycle of passion plays commemorating the martyrdom of the third Imam, Hossein, which take place once during the mourning month of Moharram. The site dates from the fifteenth century arid the efforts of its eponymous builder, Amir Jalal Al-Din Chakhmagh, governor of Yard.

However, what remains to be seen today is this nineteenth century tiled portal, built as a grandstand from which the plays could be watched.

For a brief period, Yazd was the capital of Atabakan and Mozaffarid dynasties (14th Century A.D.). During Qajar dynasty (18th Century A.D.) it was ruled by the Bakhtiari Khans.

The city of Yazd is located in the eastern part of central Iran situated on the high, desert plateau that forms much of the country. Amidst the immense desert, Yazd retains its sterling of old in religion, traditions and architecture, recognized by UNESCO as holding one of the oldest architecture all over the world.

The existence of special ventilation structures, called Badgirs, on the roofs is a distinctive feature of the architecture of this city (A Badgir is a high structure on the roof under which, in the interior of the building, there is a small pool). Therefore, Yazd has presented its stable identity at the foothills of the 4000 meter Shirkooh.

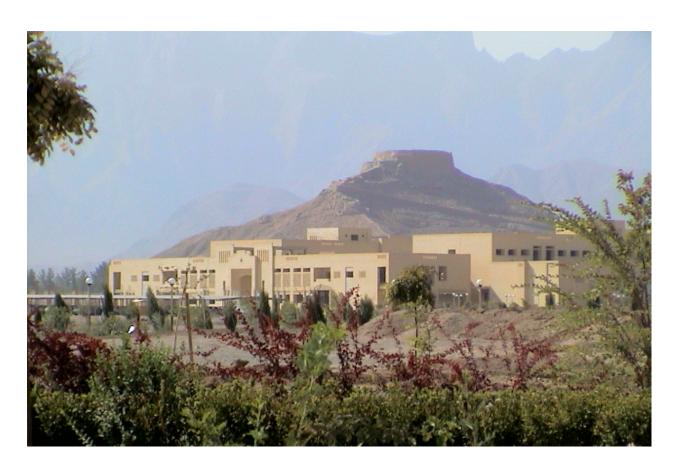
The Jame Mosque (Friday Mosque) crowned by a pair of minarets, the highest in Persia, the portal's facade is decorated from top to bottom in dazzling tile work, predominantly blue in color. Within this mosque there is a long arcaded court where, behind a deep-set south-east Ivan, is a sanctuary chamber. This chamber, under a squat tiled dome, is exquisitely decorated with faience mosaic: its tall faience Mihrab, dated 1365, is one of the finest of its kind in existence.

The Mosque was largely rebuilt between 1324 and 1365, and is one of the outstanding  $14^{th}$  century buildings in Persia. The tile work has recently been skilfully restored and a modern library built to house the mosque's valuable collection of books and manuscripts.

Anybody can meet the Atashkadeh (Fire Temple), but nobody apart form the Moubad (Grand Priest), a descendant of the Magi, reciting the Avesta, has access to the Moubad-e Moubadan (Saint of Saints) where for the past 3000 years a fire burns in a brazen vessel. The fire itself is a representation of what is good.

## **Yazd University**









## **Yazd City**











