

Office of the Chief Public Relations Officer  
Jamia Millia Islamia

Press Release

**JMI holds a symposium to mark National Mathematics Day**

New Delhi, December 24, 2025

The Department of Mathematics, Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi, successfully organized a Symposium on National Mathematics Day on 22 December 2025 to commemorate the birth anniversary and celebrate the enduring legacy of the legendary Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan. The event aimed to promote mathematical awareness, inspire young scholars, and highlight contemporary developments in mathematical research.

The symposium commenced with an opening ceremony held at the University Polytechnic Auditorium, Jamia Millia Islamia. The inaugural session was graced by eminent academicians and dignitaries who emphasized the significance of National Mathematics Day in fostering scientific temper and nurturing mathematical talent among students and researchers. The Chief Guest, Prof. Saeed Uddin, Dean, Faculty of Sciences, JMI, addressed the gathering and highlighted the global impact of Ramanujan's contributions and the role of mathematics in interdisciplinary research and national development. The inaugural session also featured welcome address by Prof. Arshad Khan, Head, Department of Mathematics, JMI, who warmly welcomed the guests and participants and outlined the objectives of the symposium.

The academic sessions of the symposium featured five invited talks delivered by distinguished mathematicians from reputed national and international institutions. The invited speakers included Prof. Ajay Kumar (University of Delhi), Prof. K. Sreenadh (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi), Prof. Vahid Roomi (Azerbaijan University, Iran), Prof. Ovidiu Bagdasar (University of Derby, United Kingdom), and Prof. Shanta Laishram (Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi). Each speaker presented insightful lectures on contemporary areas of mathematical research, blending theoretical depth with applications, and reflecting the spirit of innovation exemplified by Srinivasa Ramanujan. The talks generated active discussions and provided valuable exposure to participants, particularly research scholars and postgraduate students.

The symposium witnessed enthusiastic participation from over 80 delegates, including faculty members, Ph.D. scholars, and M.Sc. students from Jamia Millia Islamia as well as participants from various institutions across different parts of India. The interactive

sessions facilitated academic exchange, networking, and intellectual engagement among participants.

The event was efficiently coordinated by Dr. Akhlaq Husain and Prof. M. Yahya Abbasi from the Department of Mathematics, Jamia Millia Islamia, whose efforts ensured the smooth conduct and academic success of the symposium.

Overall, the Symposium on National Mathematics Day was a significant academic event that fittingly honored the legacy of Srinivasa Ramanujan and reinforced Jamia Millia Islamia's commitment to excellence in teaching and research in mathematics.

**Prof. Saima Saeed**

Chief Public Relations Officer



Prof. Arshad Khan  
(Head, Department of Mathematics)

Prof. Saeed Uddin  
(Dean, Faculty of Sciences)

Prof. M. Yahya Abbasi  
Coordinator



— Symposium on —  
**NATIONAL  
MATHEMATICS DAY**  
December 22, 2025

— Organized by —  
Department of Mathematics  
Jamia Millia Islamia  
New Delhi - 110025, India

Prof. Arshad Khan  
(Head, Department of Mathematics)

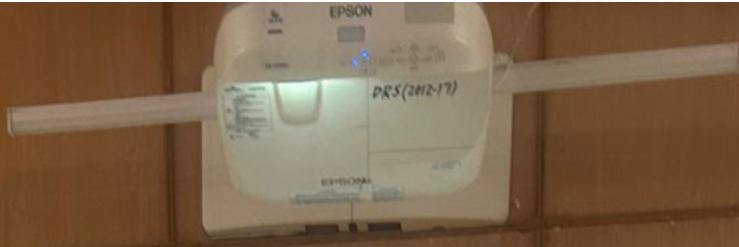
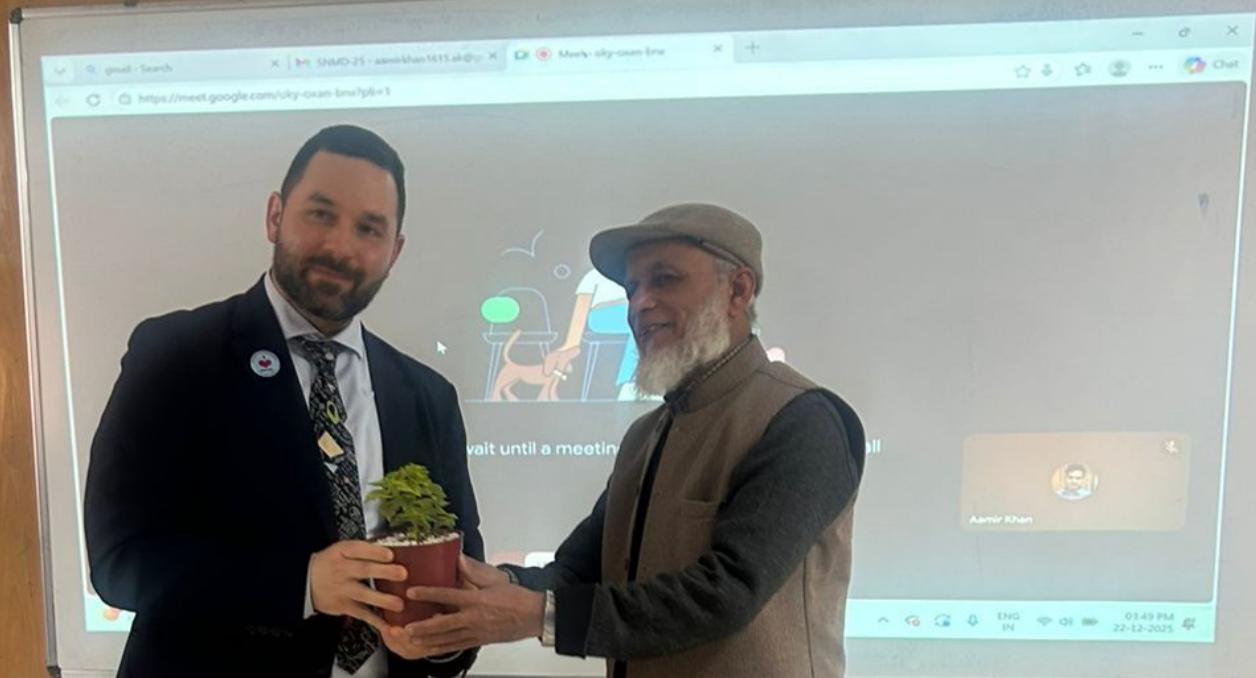
Prof. Saeed Uddin  
(Dean, Faculty of Sciences)

Prof. M. Yahya Abbasi  
Coordinator









### Signum equation and 2-partitions of $\{1, \dots, n\}$

Let  $n \geq 2$  be an integer and  $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ .

We denote by  $S(n)$ :

- the number of  $+, -$  choices so that  $\pm 1 \pm 2 \pm 3 \pm \dots \pm n = 0$ .

Clearly,  $S(n)$  is also

- the number of ordered partitions of  $[n]$  in two sets with equal sums.

Sequence  $\{S(n)\}_{n \geq 0}$ : Sequence A063865 in OEIS [44]

- first terms: 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 8, 14, 0, 0, 70, 124, 0, 0, 722, 1314, 0, 0, ...

- $S(4k+1) = S(4k+2) = 0, (k \geq 0)$

Example:  $S(7)=8$  since  $1 + \dots + 7 = 28$  and

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 14 = 1 + 6 + 7 & = 2 + 5 + 7, & = 3 + 4 + 7 & = 3 + 5 + 6 \\ 14 = 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 & = 1 + 3 + 4 + 6 & = 1 + 2 + 5 + 6 & = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7. \end{array}$$

Sequence growth: Very rapid...

$$S(40) = 5830034720$$

$$S(100) = 1731024005948725016633786324$$

Onofrio Nagurny (University of Duisburg-Essen) - On Partitions and Polynomial Coefficients

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