Yaron Ostrover Day at TAU

Friday, June 5th, 2026, 9:45–13:30

School of Mathematical Sciences
Tel Aviv University
Schreiber Bldg Room 006

Poster | Schedule | Speakers | Location | Parking

Poster

Open poster

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9:45 – 10:00	Morning coffee and refreshments
10:00 – 10:15	Opening Remarks
10:15 – 11:05	**Bo'az Klartag**
11:20 – 12:10	**Shira Tanny**
12:10 – 12:40	Coffee and Refreshments
12:40 – 13:30	**Gil Kalai**

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

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Speakers, Titles and Abstracts

Bo’az Klartag

Title: The unreasonable effectiveness of the convexity assumption in high dimensions

We survey progress from the past five years on the distribution of mass in high-dimensional convex bodies and in probability distributions with convexity properties. The concentration of measure phenomenon has traditionally been studied in highly regular or structured settings, such as spheres, Hamming cubes, Gaussian measures, Markov chains, and martingales. It turns out that convexity assumptions provide an alternative source of regularity in high dimensions with remarkably similar features: Lipschitz functions are highly concentrated, the isoperimetric problem is nearly saturated by half-spaces (up to logarithmic factors), and the central limit theorem is nearly as strong as in the setting of independent random variables. The main developments discussed include the resolution of Bourgain’s slicing problem and the Variance Conjecture, as well as recent progress on the isoperimetric problem for high-dimensional convex bodies. Based on joint work with P. Bizeul and J. Lehec.

Shira Tanny

Title: Creating Periodic Orbits: A Question of Poincaré

An old question of Poincaré asks whether periodic points can be created by small perturbations of a dynamical system. While this question was initially studied in the 1960s, various facets of it remain largely open. Recently, tools from modern symplectic topology have been used to study this question in the setting of Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms arising from classical mechanics. I will discuss a variant of this problem, based on joint work with Erman Cineli and Sobhan Seyfaddini.

Gil Kalai

Title: The 3^d conjecture

The 3^d conjecture (1989) asserts that
Conjecture: Let P be a centrally symmetric d-dimensional polytope. Then P has at least 3^d non-empty faces.
Equality holds for all Hanner polytopes. These are obtained from intervals by repeatedly applying two operations: (a) Cartesian product, and (b) passage from a polytope P to its polar dual P∗, in all possible combinations. The conjecture is related to earlier results of Figiel, Lindenstrauss, and Milman (1979), Bárány and Lovász (1982), and Stanley (1986). It also has subtle connections to Mahler's famous 1939 conjecture, which in turn is related in intriguing ways to Viterbo's 2000 conjecture. These connections lead to the geometry of normed spaces, isoperimetric inequalities, symplectic geometry, Finsler geometry, and more. Some of these directions have been explored in recent years by researchers from Tel Aviv, together with international collaborators—including our birthday honoree. I will describe several related results and open problems, focusing mainly on the combinatorial side.

Location

School of Mathematical Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Schreiber Building, Room 006.

Tel Aviv University campus, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv.

Parking

Parking is available (7:00-14:00) at the Nature Museum parking lot across from the School of Mathematical Sciences.

A sticker for free parking will be provided at the event. Please bring the parking ticket with you.

Parking lot webpage