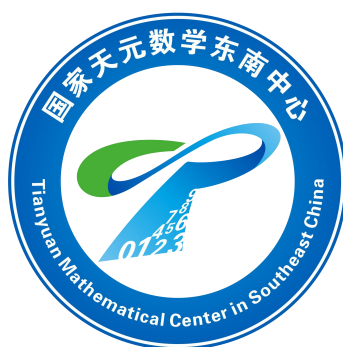


国家天元数学东南中心 第二届离散数学与优化研讨会



国家天元数学东南中心
厦门大学数学科学学院
2019年10月18日—10月21日

学术委员会:

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学术报告地点:

厦门大学海韵园实验楼 106

一、日程表

日期	时间	事项		地点
10月18日	全天	登记入住酒店（鹭江佻家酒店，金沙湾宾馆，亚朵S酒店）		酒店
	15:00	注册报到：会议签到、领取材料		
	18:00	晚餐（鹭江佻家酒店，金沙湾宾馆）		
10月19日	08:45	鹭江佻家酒店、金沙湾宾馆大堂集合，统一乘车前往会场（入住亚朵S酒店的参会人员请步行至鹭江佻家酒店乘车）		厦门大学海韵园实验楼106
	09:00-09:30	开幕式、合影		
	主持人	范更华		
	09:30-10:15	袁亚湘	Efficient Optimization Algorithms for Large Scale Data Analysis	
	10:15-10:30	茶歇		
	主持人	张福基		
	10:30-11:15	葛根年	Locally Repairable Codes for Big Data Storage	
	11:15-12:00	王 杰	音乐·图论·遗传算法	
	12:00	午餐，餐后乘车返回酒店		大丰苑
	14:15	鹭江佻家酒店、金沙湾宾馆大堂集合，统一乘车前往会场（入住亚朵S酒店的参会人员请步行至鹭江佻家酒店乘车）		厦门大学海韵园实验楼106
	主持人	常 安		
	14:30-15:00	孙智伟	Some Conjectural Supercongruences and Related Topics	
	15:00-15:30	张 昭	Approximating Partial Set Cover and Generalizations	
15:30-16:00	王光辉	Turan Problems on Even Cycles		
16:00-16:30	茶歇			
主持人	范益政			
16:30-17:00	彭岳建	Lagrangian Densities of Hypergraphs		
17:00-17:30	侯庆虎	Polynomial Reduction and Super Congruences		
17:30-18:00	吴河辉	1-subdivisions, Fractional Chromatic Number and Hall Ratio		
18:00	晚宴，晚宴后乘车返回酒店		大丰苑	

10 月 20 日	08:15	鹭江佻家酒店、金沙湾宾馆大堂集合，统一乘车前往会场 (入住亚朵 S 酒店的参会人员请步行至鹭江佻家酒店乘车)		厦门大学 海韵园 实验楼 106
	主持人	杨新民		
	08:30-09:15	李才恒	TBA	
	09:15-10:00	郭田德	组合优化问题的机器学习求解方法	
	10:00-10:30	茶歇		
	主持人	彭 拯		
	10:30-11:00	吕长虹	图论算法在码头操作系统中的应用举例	
	11:00-11:30	马 杰	Stability and Applications of Quadrilaterals	
	11:30-12:00	冯 涛	The Point Regular Automorphism Groups of the Payne Derived Quadrangle of $SW(q)$	
	12:00	午餐，餐后乘车返回酒店		
	14:15	鹭江佻家酒店、金沙湾宾馆大堂集合，统一乘车前往会场 (入住亚朵 S 酒店的参会人员请步行至鹭江佻家酒店乘车)		厦门大学 海韵园 实验楼 106
	主持人	张和平		
	14:30-15:15	戴彧虹	Solving Heated Oil Pipelines Problems Via Mixed Integer Nonlinear Programming Approach	
	15:15-15:45	夏 勇	Maximizing the Sum of a Generalized Rayleigh Quotient and a Quadratic Form on the Unit Sphere	
	15:45-16:15	常 安	Some Spectral Extremal Results for Hypergraphs	
	16:15-16:30	茶歇		
	主持人	晏卫根		
	16:30-17:00	张和平	Forcing Problems in Perfect Matchings of Graphs	
	17:00-17:30	许宝刚	Some Results on Divisibility of Graphs	
17:30-18:00	杨俊锋	Tight Sublinear Convergence Rate of the Proximal Point Algorithm		
18:00	晚餐，餐后统一乘车返回酒店		大丰苑	

10 月 21 日	08:45	鹭江佻家酒店、金沙湾宾馆大堂集合，统一乘车前往会场 (入住亚朵 S 酒店的参会人员请步行至鹭江佻家酒店乘车)		厦门大学 海韵园 实验楼 106
	主持人	张之正		
	09:00-09:45	张福基	Some New Results of Random Planar Honeycomb Lattice Model	
	09:45-10:15	杨立波	Kazhdan-Lusztig Polynomials of Uniform Matroids	
	10:15-10:30	茶歇		
	主持人	钱建国		
	10:30-11:00	鲁红亮	New Proof on Perfect Matching in 3-Hypergraphs	
	11:00-11:30	侯建锋	On Partitions of $K_{2,3}$-free Graphs Under Degree Constraints	
	11:30	午餐，餐后统一乘车返回酒店		

二、学术报告题目与摘要

Efficient Optimization Algorithms for Large Scale Data Analysis

袁亚湘（中国科学院）

Abstract: In this talk, two classes of problems in large scale data analysis and their optimization algorithms will be discussed. The first class focuses on composite convex program problems, where I introduce algorithms including a regularized semi-smooth Newton method, a stochastic semi-smooth Newton method and a parallel subspace correction method. The second class is on optimization with orthogonality constraints, particularly on parallelizable approaches for linear eigenvalue problems and nonlinear eigenvalue problems, and quasi-Newton type methods.

Numerical results of applications, e.g., electronic structure calculations, ℓ_1 -regularized logistic regression problems, Lasso problems and Hartree-Fock total energy minimization problems, will be highlighted.

Locally Repairable Codes for Big Data Storage

葛根年（首都师范大学）

Abstract: In recent years, the rapidly increasing amounts of data created and processed through the internet resulted in distributed storage systems employing erasure coding based schemes. Among these schemes, several classes of codes were introduced to balance the tradeoff between fault-tolerance and system reliability, among which locally repairable codes (LRCs) play an important role. Furthermore, in order to provide maximal data recovery for correlated failures with efficient encoding and decoding, as a generalization of LRCs, maximally recoverable codes came up. Most known constructions are over large fields with sizes close to the code length, which lead to the systems being computationally expensive. Hence, codes over small sized fields are of interest in practice.

In this talk, we will focus on the constructions of locally repairable codes and maximally repairable codes over small sized fields. We will provide some new constructions for binary optimal LRCs with disjoint repair groups, employing partial spreads. We will also give a complete determination for the existence of optimal (n, k, r, d)

k, r)-LRCs over the quaternary field. Finally, we will present the first polynomial upper bound on the field size needed for achieving the maximal recoverability of codes with topologies $T_{m \times n}(1, b, 0)$, using the Combinatorial Nullstellensatz and the hypergraph independent set approaches.

音乐 · 图论 · 遗传算法

王杰（北京大学）

摘要：通过介绍音网、新黎曼理论等，揭示音乐与图论和群论之间的联系。介绍遗传算法在机器作曲中的应用。

Some Conjectural Supercongruences and Related Topics

孙智伟（南京大学）

Abstract: Supercongruences modulo prime powers usually involve various combinatorial sequences and combinatorial identities. In this talk we give a survey of the speaker's various conjectures on supercongruences. We will mention the motivations of those conjectural supercongruences as well as related known results.

Approximating Partial Set Cover and Generalizations

张昭（浙江师范大学）

Abstract: Partial Set Cover (PSC) is a generalization of the well-studied Set Cover problem (SC). In this talk, I shall present our recent research on PSC by exploring the relationship between PSC and the maximum coverage problem, which results in a $(1-1/e)^\beta$ -approximation algorithm for PSC, where β is the integrality gap for the natural set cover LP. Then I shall briefly mention its generalizations to various coverage problems and their applications in a computational geometric problem and facility location problem.

Turan Problems on Even Cycles

王光辉（山东大学）

Abstract: TBA

Lagrangian Densities of Hypergraphs

彭岳建（湖南大学）

Abstract: Given a positive integer n and an r -uniform hypergraph H , the Turan number $ex(n, H)$ is the maximum number of edges in an H -free r -uniform hypergraph on n vertices. The Turan density of H is defined as $\pi(H) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ex(n, H)}{\binom{n}{r}}$. The Lagrangian density of an r -uniform graph H is $\pi_{\lambda}(H) = \sup_{\lambda(G): G \text{ is } H\text{-free}} \lambda(G)$, where $\lambda(G)$ is the Lagrangian of G . The Lagrangian of a hypergraph has been a useful tool in hypergraph extremal problems. Recently, Lagrangian densities of hypergraphs and Turan numbers of their extensions have been studied actively. The Lagrangian density of an r -uniform hypergraph H is the same as the Turan density of the extension of H . Therefore, these two densities of H equal if every pair of vertices of H is contained in an edge. For example, to determine the Lagrangian density of K_4^3 is equivalent to determine the Turan density of K_4^3 . For an r -uniform graph H on t vertices, it is clear that $\pi_{\lambda}(H) \geq \pi_{\lambda}(K_{t-1}^r)$, where K_{t-1}^r is the complete r -uniform graph on $t-1$ vertices. We say that an r -uniform hypergraph H on t vertices is λ -perfect if $\pi_{\lambda}(H) = \pi_{\lambda}(K_{t-1}^r)$. A result of Motzkin and Straus implies that all graphs are λ -perfect. It is interesting to explore what kind of hypergraphs are λ -perfect. We present some open problems and recent results.

Polynomial Reduction and Super Congruences

侯庆虎（天津大学）

Abstract: Based on a reduction processing, we rewrite a hypergeometric term as the

sum of the difference of a hypergeometric term and a reduced hypergeometric term (the reduced part, in short). We show that when the initial hypergeometric term has a certain kind of symmetry, the reduced part contains only odd or even powers. As applications, we derived two infinite families of super-congruences.

1- subdivisions, Fractional Chromatic Number and Hall Ratio

吴河辉（复旦大学）

Abstract: The Hall ratio of a graph G is the maximum of $|V(H)|/\alpha(H)$ over all subgraphs H of G . Clearly, the Hall ratio of a graph is a lower bound for the fractional chromatic number. It has been asked whether conversely, the fractional chromatic number is upper bounded by a function of the Hall ratio. We answer this question in negative, by showing two results of independent interest regarding 1-subdivisions (the 1-subdivision of a graph is obtained by subdividing each edge exactly once):

For every $c > 0$, every graph of sufficiently large average degree contains as a subgraph the 1-subdivision of a graph of fractional chromatic number at least c .

For every $d > 0$, there exists a graph G of average degree at least d such that every graph whose 1-subdivision appears as a subgraph of G has Hall ratio at most 18 .

This is joint work with Zdenek Dvorak and Patrice Ossona de Mendez.

组合优化问题的机器学习求解方法

郭田德（中国科学院大学）

摘要：最优化是人工智能的重要的支撑学科之一，对人工智能的发展起着重要作用。反过来，人工智能又为求解最优化问题提出了新的思路。组合优化问题，特别是大规模的组合优化问题，其快速求解具有重要的理论意义和实际应用价值。为了达到快速求解的目的，一般主要是设计近似算法，这类算法都是基于问题而设计，对于相同问题的不同实例，前面实例的求解经验对后面的实例求解基本没有帮助。围棋人工智能技术的成功表明，深度学习技术可以用来求解一些组合问

题，并且在求解实例过程中可以通过逐步积累经验来指导未来实例的求解。

本报告首先介绍近年来已经出现的一些利用深度学习求解组合优化问题的开创性工作，然后介绍我们在这方面的最近的一些研究成果，包括利用指向型网络，结合多标签分类的思想，在有监督的训练方式下，求解点集匹配问题，并推广求解德洛内三角剖分等带结构的组合优化问题；针对图匹配问题，我们提出矩阵对称压缩的全局特征提取以及基于双向循环神经网络的局部特征提取方式，结合 Actor-Critic 强化学习训练方式，在人工数据集以及实际指纹公开库中验证了模型和算法的有效性。

图论算法在码头操作系统中的应用举例

吕长虹（华东师范大学）

摘要：码头操作系统（Terminal Operation System,简称 TOS）是码头生产运营的“大脑系统”，它的功能模块涉及众多的离散优化问题，比如路径规划问题、二维装箱问题等。图是构建离散问题非常自然的数学模型，因此图论算法能为解决离散优化问题提供一些可用的方法。在这次演讲中，我们主要介绍图论算法在码头操作系统中的两个应用案例。

Stability and Applications of Quadrilaterals

马杰（中国科学技术大学）

Abstract: A seminal theorem of Füredi from 1980s states that for any integer $q \geq 15$, any C_4 -free graph on q^2+q+1 vertices has at most $q(q+1)^2/2$ edges. It is well-known that this bound is tight for infinitely many integers q , by polarity graphs constructed from projective planes. In this talk, we will present a stability result of Füredi's theorem. We show that for large even integers q , if a C_4 -free graph G on q^2+q+1 vertices has at least $q(q+1)^2/2 - (1/2 + o(1))q$ edges, then there exists a polarity graph containing G as a subgraph. Using this as a tool, we prove that any q^2+q+1 -vertex graph with $q(q+1)^2/2 + 1$ edges contains at least $q-1$ C_4 's. This is sharp and answers a question of Erdős and Simonovits that every n -vertex graph with $ex(n, C_4) + 1$ edges contains

$\sqrt{n}+o(\sqrt{n})$ many C_4 's for an infinite sequence of values. We will also discuss another application of the stability about an improvement on the Turan numbers of C_4 . Joint work with Jialin He and Tianchi Yang.

The Point Regular Automorphism Groups of the Payne Derived Quadrangle of $W(q)$

冯涛（浙江大学）

Abstract: We completely determine the point regular automorphism groups of the Payne derived quadrangle of the symplectic quadrangle $W(q)$, q odd. As a corollary, we show that the finite groups that act regularly on the points of a finite generalized quadrangle can have unbounded nilpotency class. This is joint work with Weicong Li.

Solving Heated Oil Pipelines Problems Via Mixed Integer Nonlinear Programming Approach

戴戡虹（中国科学院）

Abstract: It is a crucial problem how to heat oil and save running cost for crude oil transport. This paper strictly formulates such a heated oil pipelines problem as a mixed integer nonlinear programming model. Nonconvex and convex continuous relaxations of the model are proposed, which are proved to be equivalent under some suitable conditions. Furthermore, we may provide a preprocessing procedure to guarantee these conditions. Therefore, we are able to design a branch-and-bound algorithm for solving the mixed integer nonlinear programming model to global optimality. To make the branch-and-bound algorithm more efficient, an outer approximation method is proposed as well as the technique of warm start is used. The numerical experiments with a real heated oil pipelines problem show that our algorithm achieves a better scheme and can save 6.83% running cost compared with the practical scheme. This is a joint work with Muming Yang, Yakui Huang and Bo Li.

Maximizing the Sum of a Generalized Rayleigh Quotient and a Quadratic Form on the Unit Sphere

夏勇（北京航空航天大学）

Abstract: We study the problem of maximizing the sum of a generalized Rayleigh quotient and a quadratic form on the unit sphere (P) . The computational complexity is first analyzed. Then we reformulate (P) as a new univariate optimization problem (P_{α}) . Though the objective function has no closed-form expression, with the help of an extended S-lemma, the function value evaluation of (P_{α}) is reduced to minimizing a nonsmooth univariate convex function and hence can be efficiently solved by bisection search.

We propose a novel approach for overestimating the objective function of (P_{α}) , which leads to a new efficient branch-and-bound algorithm for solving (P_{α}) . We show that, with a high probability, the new algorithm could find a global ϵ -approximation solution of (P_{α}) in linear time in terms of the number of nonzero elements of the input matrices. All tested numerical results demonstrate that the new algorithm highly outperforms not only the software BARON but also the recent global optimization algorithm based on Lipschitz bounds.

Some Spectral Extremal Results for Hypergraphs

常安（福州大学）

Abstract: Let F be a graph. A hypergraph is called Berge F if it can be obtained by replacing each edge in F by a hyperedge containing it. Given a family of graphs Φ , we say that a hypergraph H is Berge Φ -free if for every $F \in \Phi$, H does not contain a Berge F as a subhypergraph. In this talk, we investigate the connections between spectral radius of the adjacency tensor and structural properties of a hypergraph. In particular, a spectral version of Turán-type result on linear k -uniform hypergraphs is obtained by using spectral methods, including a tight result on Berge C_4 -free linear 3-uniform hypergraphs. This is the joint work with Y. Hou and J. Cooper.

Forcing Problems in Perfect Matchings of Graphs

张和平 (兰州大学)

Abstract: For a graph G with a perfect matching M , the smallest size of a subset of M contained in only one perfect matching M of G is the forcing number of M . In this talk we present some recent progress on forcing number of a perfect matching of a graph, including some background, mini-max results, minimum forcing numbers, forcing spectrum, and forcing polynomial, and so on.

Some Results on Divisibility of Graphs

许宝刚 (南京师范大学)

Abstract: In this talk, we will present some results on 2-divisibility and perfect divisibility of odd holes free graphs (joint work with Wei Dong and Jialei Song).

Tight Sublinear Convergence Rate of the Proximal Point Algorithm

杨俊锋 (南京大学)

Abstract : Tight sublinear convergence rate of the proximal point algorithm for maximal monotone inclusion problems is established based on the squared fixed point residual. By using the performance estimation framework, the tight sublinear convergence rate problem is written as an infinite dimensional nonconvex optimization problem, which is then equivalently reformulated as a finite dimensional semidefinite programming (SDP) problem. By solving the SDP, exact sublinear rate is computed numerically. Theoretically, by constructing a feasible solution to the dual SDP, an upper bound is obtained for the tight sublinear rate, and, on the other hand, an example in two dimensional space is constructed to provide a lower bound. The lower bound matches exactly the upper bound obtained from the dual SDP, which also coincides with the numerical rate computed. Hence, we have established the worst case sublinear convergence rate, which is tight in terms of both the order and the constants involved.

This is a joint work with Prof. Guoyong Gu from Nanjing University.

Some New Results of Random Planar Honeycomb Lattice Model

张福基 (With H. Ren and J G Qiang) 厦门大学

Abstract: Stimulated by the widely existence of benzenoid hydrocarbons and the produce of two-dimensional material graphene [7], we consider a particular random planar honeycomb lattice model whose samples existed in the real world. The growth procedure of the model is inspired by the growth of single walled graphene zigzag nanotubes. The dimer problem of this model is solved by the approach of transfer matrix. Therefore, the free energy per dimer is obtained. In this talk we determine the extreme honeycomb lattice. Finally, we find that the Shannon entropy to generate the random planar honeycomb lattice is linearly dependent on the free energy per dimer in the random planar honeycomb lattice model.

Kazhdan-Lusztig Polynomials of Uniform Matroids

杨立波 (南开大学)

Abstract: The Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomial of a matroid was introduced by Elias, Proudfoot and Wakefield, whose properties need to be further explored. In this talk we will survey some recent progress on the real-rootedness conjecture of Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials of uniform matroids.

New Proof on Perfect Matching in 3-Hypergraphs

鲁红亮 (西安交通大学)

Abstract: K\"{u}hn, Osthus, and Treglown and, independently, Khan proved that if \mathcal{H} is a 3-uniform hypergraph on n vertices with $n \in 3\mathbb{Z}$ sufficiently large and minimum vertex degree $\delta_1(\mathcal{H}) > \binom{n}{2} - \binom{2n/3}{2}$, then \mathcal{H} has a perfect matching. In this talk, we will introduce a new proof.

On Partitions of $K_{2,3}$ -free Graphs Under Degree Constraints

侯建锋（福州大学）

Abstract: Suppose that s, t are two positive integers, and \mathscr{H} is a set of graphs. Let $g(s, t; \mathscr{H})$ be the least integer g such that any \mathscr{H} -free graph with minimum degree at least g can be partitioned into two sets which induced subgraphs have minimum degree at least s and t , respectively. For a given graph H , we simply write $g(s, t; H)$ for $g(s, t; \mathscr{H})$ when $\mathscr{H} = \{H\}$. In this paper, we show that if $s, t \geq 2$, then $g(s, t; K_{2,3}) \leq s+t$ and $g(s, t; \{K_3, C_8, K_{2,3}\}) \leq s+t-1$. Moreover, if \mathscr{H} is the set of graphs obtained by connecting a single vertex to exact two vertices of K_4-e , then $g(s, t; \mathscr{H}) \leq s+t$ on \mathscr{H} -free graphs with at least five vertices, which generalizes a result of Liu and Xu (2017).

三、参会人员名单

序号	姓名	单位
1	白延东	西北工业大学
2	边红	新疆师范大学
3	卜月华	浙江师范大学
4	曹海涛	南京师范大学
5	常安	福州大学
6	陈爱莲	福州大学
7	陈锦松	福州大学
8	陈静	湖南第一师范学院
9	戴彧虹	中国科学院
10	邓波	青海师范大学
11	邓青英	湘潭大学
12	邓天炎	南宁师范大学
13	董哈微	闽江学院
14	范更华	福州大学
15	范益政	安徽大学
16	冯涛	浙江大学
17	冯星	江西理工大学
18	葛根年	首都师范大学
19	郭田德	中国科学院大学
20	何冬梅	南宁师范大学
21	侯建锋	福州大学
22	候庆虎	天津大学
23	李才恒	南方科技大学
24	李建喜	闽南师范大学
25	李书超	华中师范大学
26	李巍	西北工业大学

27	李相文	华中师范大学
28	林峰根	福州大学
29	林启忠	福州大学
30	林政宽	福州大学
31	刘晓刚	西北工业大学
32	刘 岩	华南师范大学
33	卢福良	闽南师范大学
34	鲁红亮	西安交通大学
35	陆 由	西北工业大学
36	路在平	南开大学
37	罗和治	浙江工业大学
38	罗自炎	北京交通大学
39	吕长虹	华东师范大学
40	马 杰	中国科学技术大学
41	马 俊	上海交通大学
42	马世美	东北大学
43	彭 兴	天津大学
44	彭岳建	湖南大学
45	彭 拯	福州大学
46	任海珍	青海师范大学
47	孙智伟	南京大学
48	汪 毅	安徽大学
49	王 杰	北京大学
50	王光辉	山东大学
51	王国平	新疆师范大学
52	王建锋	山东理工大学
53	王力工	西北工业大学
54	王 伟	安徽工程大学

55	王秀梅	郑州大学
56	王 艳	闽南师范大学
57	王 毅	大连理工大学
58	吴河辉	复旦大学
59	吴晓霞	闽南师范大学
60	夏 勇	北京航空航天大学
61	谢齐沁	复旦大学
62	徐守军	兰州大学
63	许宝刚	南京师范大学
64	颜 谨	山东大学
65	杨俊锋	南京大学
66	杨立波	南开大学
67	杨卫华	太原理工大学
68	杨新民	重庆师范大学
69	杨玉军	烟台大学
70	尤利华	华南师范大学
71	袁平之	华南师范大学
72	袁亚湘	中国科学院
73	苑立平	河北师范大学
74	张 昭	浙江师范大学
75	张和平	兰州大学
76	张 磊	青海师范大学
77	张 霞	山东师范大学
78	张晓岩	南京师范大学
79	张之正	洛阳师范学院
80	周进鑫	北京交通大学
81	祝宝宣	江苏师范大学
82	黄 文	厦门大学

83	金贤安	厦门大学
84	李 安	厦门大学
85	钱建国	厦门大学
86	杨维玲	厦门大学
87	张福基	厦门大学
88	陈雪梅	厦门大学
89	代宇波	厦门大学
90	段懿红	厦门大学
91	关夏夏	厦门大学
92	郭 霞	厦门大学
93	贾环身	厦门大学
94	李小旺	厦门大学
95	李晓彤	厦门大学
96	林方婷	厦门大学
97	罗维广	厦门大学
98	马天龙	厦门大学
99	米 热	厦门大学
100	宁家俊	厦门大学
101	彭安镇	厦门大学
102	任翔宇	厦门大学
103	石 超	厦门大学
104	王茂群	厦门大学
105	颜 棋	厦门大学
106	郑瑞玲	厦门大学
107	曹利平	集美大学
108	曹月芬	集美大学
109	陈海燕	集美大学
110	陈乌险	集美大学

111	陈玉兰	集美大学
112	李丹怡	集美大学
113	李晓琳	集美大学
114	林丽双	集美大学
115	林晓霞	集美大学
116	彭 林	集美大学
117	阙林凤	集美大学
118	徐丽琼	集美大学
119	严春燕	集美大学
120	晏卫根	集美大学
121	殷珊珊	集美大学
122	张静媛	集美大学
123	周玉芳	集美大学
124	陈美润	厦门理工学院
125	翟绍辉	厦门理工学院
126	郑艺容	厦门理工学院

四、交通示意图

酒店与会场位置示意图



厦门大学海韵校区楼栋分布图



注：会议期间，可凭会议代表牌进出厦门大学思明校区校门

笔 记

