Symmetry in Mathematical Models

Guest Editors:

Dr. Dušan Nikezić
Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences - National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. Dr. Vesna Borka Jovanović
Department of Theoretical Physics and Condensed Matter Physics (020), Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences - National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, P.O. Box 522, 11001 Belgrade, Serbia

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Symmetry represents agreement in dimensions due to proportionality and refers to a sense of harmonious proportionality and balance. In mathematics, symmetry has a precise definition, that an object is invariant to any of a variety of transformations, including reflection, rotation, or scaling. Symmetry is the property of a symmetrical figure in relation to a line (axis), point (center) or plane. Integers are said to be symmetric (palindromes) if they are read the same on both the left and right sides. Biosymmetry studies the symmetry of biostructures at the molecular and supramolecular level and allows the determination, in advance, of the possible variants of symmetry in biological objects, strictly describing the external form and internal structure of any organism. Only two main types of symmetry are known: rotational and translational, or there is a modification from the combination of these two basic types of symmetry rotational–translational symmetry.

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Prof. Dr. Sergei D. Odintsov
1. Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA), Passeig Luis Companys, 23, 08010 Barcelona, Spain
2. Institute of Space Sciences (ICE-CSIC), C. Can Magrans s/n, 08193 Barcelona, Spain

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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