Diophantine Number Theory

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Message from the Guest Editor

Dear colleagues,

Number theory and especially Diophantine equations are the most classical topics of mathematics. For example, one can think of Pythagorean triplets. Somehow, these ancient objects show that Diophantine equations also useful for other topics of mathematics. Some of the fundamental questions to handle these equations are how to give an effective or ineffective finiteness result for the number of solutions, how to give an effective or ineffective finiteness theorem for the size of solutions, and finally, how to resolve the equations. The last problem is sometimes extremely hard—see, for example, the Fermat Last Theorem (FLT) or the Catalan problem. There is no general algorithm that can resolve an arbitrary Diophantine problem, so certain special classes of equations, including two-variables equations (S-unit, Thue, and super-elliptic equations) and multivariable equations (decomposable form, discriminant, and norm form equations), are very important...

Special Issue

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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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