

Special Issue

Number Theory and Discrete Mathematics

Message from the Guest Editors

It is well known that modern Mathematics naturally combines classical and new fields. Number Theory certainly represents the classical Mathematics. Discrete Analysis is a part of the modern Mathematics. At the same time, we can obtain very interesting results by studying problems at the border of Number Theory and Discrete Mathematics. Consider, for example, the Theory of Special Numbers. On the one hand, the numerical nature of these objects indicates their belonging to the Number Theory. On the other hand, the structure of these sets, the methods of their research, the problems in which they arise, often have a discrete character. Thus, the study of Stirling numbers, Catalan numbers, Bernoulli numbers etc. contributes to both classical Number Theory and Discrete Mathematics. For our special issue, we are looking for articles on classical problems of Number Theory and modern problems of Discrete Analysis. But the most interesting for us are articles containing solutions of problems combining these two areas of Mathematical Science.

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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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