

Introduction

The What and Why of Modelling and Mathematical Programming

Romeo Rizzi, Alice Raffaele, and Matteo Zavatteri

University of Verona

romeo.rizzi@univr.it, alice.raffaele@univr.it, matteo.zavatteri@univr.it

October 14, 2021

What is Modelling? When and why we do it?
oooooooooooooo

What is Mathematical Programming?
oo

This course
ooo

Conclusion
o

Overview

What is Modelling? When and why we do it?

What is Mathematical Programming?

This course

Conclusion



Mentimeter

Go to www.menti.com and type **2533 6643**

From Reality to Problems – Smart Cities



Trams, Cable Cars, Electric Ferries: How Cities Are Rethinking Transit

Urban transportation is central to the effort to slow climate change. It can't be done by just switching to electric cars. Several cities are starting to electrify mass transit.

Cable cars now serve neighborhoods in Bogotá, Colombia, that previously relied on dirty, slow diesel buses. Federico Rios for The New York Times

[Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [Email](#) [Print](#)

 **By Sonali Sengupta**
Ms. Sengupta and a team of journalists from The Times reported from Colombia, Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom.

Oct. 3, 2021

The roar of engines has long been part of the soundscape of a city. For a century, for billions of urban people worldwide, getting around has meant boarding a bus powered by diesel or an auto rickshaw that runs on gasoline, or among the affluent, a car. Today, a quiet transformation is underway. Berlin, Bogotá and several other cities are taking creative steps to cut gas and diesel from their public transit systems. They are doing so despite striking differences in geography, politics and economics that complicate the transformation.

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/10/03/climate/cities-public-transit-electric-tram-ferry-bus-cable-car.html>

From Reality to Problems – Supply Chain

Forbes

EDITORS' PICK | Sep 30, 2021, 10:34pm EDT | 5,281 views

Global Supply Chains' Crisis Is Much Bigger Than The Pandemic; The Transformation They're Undergoing Is The Cure

 Harry G. Broadman Contributor ▾ Leadership Strategy

[Follow](#)

 Listen to article 20 minutes 



Shore crane loading containers in freight ship GETTY

Headlines about the depth and staying power of the current crisis in global supply chains and logistics are hard to miss. The overwhelming majority of their accompanying stories are predicated on the notion that the tumult has been driven largely by Covid-19.

Indeed, it has become received wisdom that the pandemic was the progenitor of the observed distortions in accessibility to, and cost of, cargo containers; the astronomical rise in shipping rates; the clogging of ports; the shortage of wooden pallets; the dearth of truck drivers; and the constraints on warehousing capacity. In fact, Covid-19, itself, has played a much smaller role in giving rise to these developments than most observers suggest or even assert.

Source: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/harrybroadman/2021/09/30/global-supply-chains-crisis-is-much-bigger-than-the-pandemic-the-transformation-theyre-undergoing-is-the/>

Timeline: How the Suez Canal blockage unfolded across supply chains

The Ever Given was lodged in the canal for six days, blocking hundreds of ships from traversing the waterway.

Published July 6, 2021 • Updated July 29 2021, 3:43 p.m. CEST

 Matt Leonard
Reporter

[in](#) [fb](#) [tw](#) [em](#) [gp](#)



Courtesy of Suez Canal Authority

When the Ever Given ran aground in the Suez Canal, it captured international attention as crews worked to dislodge the vessel and resume global trade flows.

Days after the vessel was freed, hundreds of container ships were still waiting to get through the canal as a result of the backlog created by the blockage. Here is what unfolded over the six days in which the container ship was stuck, and its lingering effects on the supply chain.

Support the Guardian
Available for everyone, funded by readers
[Subscribe →](#) [Contribute →](#)

Search jobs [Sign in](#) [Search](#) [UK edition](#) **The Guardian** For 200 years
News website of the year

News **Opinion** **Sport** **Culture** **Lifestyle** **More** ▾
UK World Coronavirus Climate crisis Football Business Environment UK politics Education Society **Science** Tech Global development Obituaries

The Observer
Mathematics

Michael Brooks
Sun 12 Sep 2021 13.00 BST

[f](#) [t](#) [e](#) 571

Algebra: the maths working to solve the UK's supply chain crisis

▲ Illustration by Paul Reed.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2021/sep/12/algebra-the-maths-working-to-solve-the-uks-supply-chain-crisis>

From Reality to Problems – Logistics



LIBRI | LUNEDÌ 19 LUGLIO 2021

Come si spostano 230mila libri nello stesso momento

Per fare arrivare nelle librerie la grande prima tiratura di "Tre" di Valérie Perrin, la casa editrice E/O si è dovuta ingegnare con la logistica



Copie di "Tre" di Valérie Perrin impilate su un bancale (Edizioni E/O)

From Problems to Models

Here is our first question:

- Find two numbers whose sum is 10 and whose difference is 2;
- Through basic **problems** like this one we have acquired the mathematical competence to introduce variables to compactly express a problem at hand in some algebraic language;
- Introducing variables x and y , the above question gets formulated as a linear system. Since Gauss thought about an efficient algorithm to solve them, linear systems have become one of the most important **models** offered by mathematics;
- The main point is: once you **formulate** your problem within a model you can then apply the whole body of knowledge developed for that model. And then ...

Just casting the above problem in the language of linear system is regarded as delivering its solution.

Problems versus Models. Submodels versus More General Models.

Time for another question: is it a problem or a model?

- Most of the time it is just a question of perspective!
If you like solving problems, you might be lead to regard linear systems as a problem rather than as a model (*this is perfect, but don't let you miss the importance of using models*);
- AN EXAMPLE: The following **problem** is a **submodel** of linear systems which could suffice to our needs:
INPUT: two numbers S and D;
TASK: find two numbers whose sum is S and difference is D.

Models versus Problems Problems versus Instances

Let's have a closer look at our example problem/model:

- INPUT: two numbers S and D ;
- TASK: find two numbers whose sum is S and difference is D ;
- Here S and D are parameters, which means that the above “general” problem (=model) actually embodies already an infinite number of problems, called **instances** of the general problem;
- **With big relevance:** these instances can all be encoded as pairs of numbers (S, D) and fed to a computer for solution.

Linear Programming (LP)

- Linear Programming (LP) is a powerful model which encompasses linear systems (i.e., having them as a submodel);
- INPUT: besides a system of linear constraints (not only equalities but also linear inequalities) over a given set of variables, you are also given a linear bijective function over the same variables (called decision variables);
- TASK: You are in seek of a feasible solution maximizing the given objective function value. (If you have no preferences over the possible solutions, just take a dull objective function);
- **IMPORTANT FACT:** since the end of the Second World War, efficient algorithms exist to solve the general LP problem.

Integer Linear Programming (ILP)

Here is a variation of our very first starting question:

- Find two **natural** numbers whose sum is 10 and whose difference is 2;
- Integer Linear Programming (ILP) is a powerful model which encompasses LP:

INPUT: same as for LP; OUTPUT: same as for LP, but this time we are more restrictive on what we allow as solutions.

Only assignments of **integer** values to the variables are allowed.

- **IMPORTANT FACTS:**

- ILP encompasses LP **by too far**, in the sense that it is unfortunately NP-hard (no general efficient algorithm exists unless P=NP);
- the decision version of ILP (i.e., when we have no objective function) is clearly in NP.

Good versus Bad news

Coming back into the surface: is it bad or good news that ILP is NP-hard?

Again, it depends on your perspective:

- If you like solving problems you might be lead to fall in desperation and cry your hottest tears;
- But if you are interested in making good money out from a job in mathematics, then things could get into another light.

The fact that ILP is NP-hard, with decision form in NP, means that all problems in NP (that is, all problems iNportant in the aPplications, i.e., when every "solvable" yes-instance admits a practical compact solution certificate whose verification lies in P) can be formulated within the ILP model.

Thus, ILP may well play the role of a sort of universal model/language for the truly interesting problems in applications like general optimal management.

A huge opportunity

As mathematicians, we can make a rewarded profession out of our proficiency in models like ILP.

More broadly, let's make a sport out of it

- Can you cast your problem of interest as optimizing some function (depending on a set of fixed parameters encoding it within a given objective function class) subject to a list of constraints (again encoded within a given class of possible constraints)?
- If yes, then your problem comprises an infinite number of possible instances. You can encode the instances, feed them to a computer, and design algorithms for their more-or-less-efficient solution;
- If yes, your problem can work as a possible model: if someone else has a problem that can be cast within your objective function class and within your family of possible constraints, then he can rest on your model and whatever theorem or algorithm has been obtained for it.

Mathematical Programming: what the hell is this?

- **Mathematical Programming** is the shared effort of the mathematical community in growing a body of more-or-less-well-studied models. You get a different model whenever you fix a different pair (objective function class, class of possible constraints);
- If this is not wide enough for your needs, be warned that we were only trying to make the point go through, but the share truth is another: Math. Prog. is a much wider effort than this, including topics like multi-objective optimization, stochastic optimization, robust optimization, etc. .

Main contents of this course (casual order)

- Basics of Linear Programming
- Mathematical Modelling (with AMPL/GMPL and Gurobi)
- Constraint Programming (with MiniZinc)
- How to solve an optimization problem:
 - Exact methods
 - Approximation algorithms
- Polyhedral Combinatorics:
 - Basic notions
 - Branch & Cut
 - Complete and incomplete formulations
 - Gomory's cut and cutting planes
 - Separation oracles and callbacks
 - Compact formulations
- Game theory and Agent-based Simulation (with NetLogo)
- **Projects**

Goals

- **Design** mathematical models;
- **Experiment** computational and informatics skills;
- **Opportunities** to get in touch with working and/or research environments;
- **Connections** with professionals and disciplines for motivation.

The exam, but the course too

- **Project-based** (from industry, from other research centers or universities, from colleagues or on research lines of interest by the department, or even from ourselves included the students themselves): **group projects & cooperative learning**;
- Depending on the project, the following phases will be required as part of the exam or might naturally follow:
 - Study of a topic or subject;
 - Study of a technique;
 - Deployment, implementation, experiments and documentation;
 - Design of a didactic problem and exposition;
 - Writing a paper;
 - Stage, internship, thesis.
- We also encourage projects that contribute to more “technical” material we strive resorting onto in offering active and interactive learning experiences to our students.

Conclusion

- We realized that you already have a long career in modelling;
- But we also got crisper on what modelling actually is, on its strategic role within applied mathematics, and on some opportunities which lie out there;
- We gave a rough interpretation of the term “Mathematical Programming”. This discipline is mainly concerned with models but in several different ways: from using models proficiently, to the proposing of them, to the study of the structural and algorithmic properties of models.