200172 - MMT - Mathematical Models in Technology

Coordinating unit:  200 - FME - School of Mathematics and Statistics
Teaching unit:  749 - MAT - Department of Mathematics
Academic year:  2019
Degree:  BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN MATHEMATICS (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
ECTS credits:  9
Teaching languages:  English

Teaching staff

Coordinator:  JUAN DE LA CRUZ DE SOLÀ-MORALES RUBIÓ
Others:  Primer quadrimestre:
  MARIA LUZ ALBEROLA PEREZ - M-A
  TIMOTHY MYERS - M-A
  JORDI SALUDES CLOSA - M-A
  JUAN DE LA CRUZ DE SOLÀ-MORALES RUBIÓ - M-A

Degree competences to which the subject contributes

Specific:
5. CE-1. Propose, analyze, validate and interpret simple models of real situations, using the mathematical tools most appropriate to the goals to be achieved.
6. CE-2. Solve problems in Mathematics, through basic calculation skills, taking in account tools availability and the constraints of time and resources.
7. CE-3. Have the knowledge of specific programming languages and software.
8. CE-4. Have the ability to use computational tools as an aid to mathematical processes.

Generical:
1. CB-1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding in Mathematics that is founded upon and extends that typically associated with Bachelor's level, and that provides a basis for originality in developing and applying ideas, often within a research context.
2. CB-2. Know how to apply their mathematical knowledge and understanding, and problem solving abilities in new or unfamiliar environments within broader or multidisciplinary contexts related to Mathematics.
3. CB-3. Have the ability to integrate knowledge and handle complexity, and formulate judgements with incomplete or limited information, but that include reflecting on social and ethical responsibilities linked to the application of their knowledge and judgements.
4. CB-4. Have the ability to communicate their conclusions, and the knowledge and rationale underpinning these to specialist and non-specialist audiences clearly and unambiguously.
9. CG-1. Show knowledge and proficiency in the use of mathematical language.

10. CG-2. Construct rigorous proofs of some classical theorems in a variety of fields of Mathematics.
11. CG-3. Have the ability to define new mathematical objects in terms of others already know and ability to use these objects in different contexts.
12. CG-4. Translate into mathematical terms problems stated in non-mathematical language, and take advantage of this translation to solve them.
13. CG-6 Detect deficiencies in their own knowledge and pass them through critical reflection and choice of the best action to extend this knowledge.

Transversal:
14. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION: Knowing about and understanding how businesses are run and the sciences that govern their activity. Having the ability to understand labor laws and how planning, industrial and marketing strategies, quality and profits relate to each other.

15. SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT. Being aware of and understanding the complexity of social and economic phenomena that characterize the welfare society. Having the ability to relate welfare to globalization and sustainability. Being able to make a balanced use of techniques, technology, the economy and sustainability.

16. EFFICIENT ORAL AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATION. Communicating verbally and in writing about learning outcomes, thought-building and decision-making. Taking part in debates about issues related to the own field of specialization.

17. TEAMWORK. Being able to work as a team player, either as a member or as a leader. Contributing to projects pragmatically and responsibly, by reaching commitments in accordance to the resources that are available.

18. EFFECTIVE USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES. Managing the acquisition, structure, analysis and display of information from the own field of specialization. Taking a critical stance with regard to the results obtained.

19. SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING. Detecting gaps in one’s knowledge and overcoming them through critical self-appraisal. Choosing the best path for broadening one’s knowledge.

### Teaching methodology

(Section not available)

### Learning objectives of the subject

(Section not available)

### Study load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total learning time:</strong> 225h</th>
<th>Hours large group: 34h 30m 15.33%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours medium group: 0h 0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours small group: 28h 30m 12.67%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guided activities: 0h 0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study: 162h 72.00%</td>
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## Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modelling Laboratory</th>
<th>Learning time: 130h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laboratory classes: 31h 30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study: 98h 30m</td>
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</table>

**Description:**
In the laboratory sessions, the students divide into groups of 4-6 people and study a different problem each group. The problems are realistic technological problems. About each problem partial presentations along the semester and a final presentation, together with a final report, have to be done.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seminar</th>
<th>Learning time: 95h</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theory classes: 31h 30m</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study: 63h 30m</td>
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</table>

**Description:**
In the seminar sessions the students have to make individual presentations about texts related to mathematical modelling. Some seminar sessions are also devoted to invite external visitors, focusing on professional and entrepreneurship experiences in the technological area.

## Qualification system

A 60% of the total mark comes from attending and participating in the seminar, and also from the obtained results. The other 40% will come from a written exam about the modelling subjects exposed at the seminar.

Completion of the corresponding unit of the subject "Ús solvent de la informació" will be required for the assessment of the course.

## Bibliography

**Basic:**