

Optimisation (C003563)

Course size *(nominal values; actual values may depend on programme)*

Credits 6.0

Study time 165 h

Course offerings and teaching methods in academic year 2025-2026

A (semester 1)

Dutch

Gent

seminar

lecture

Lecturers in academic year 2025-2026

Fack, Veerle

WE02

lecturer-in-charge

Vanmaele, Michèle

WE02

co-lecturer

Offered in the following programmes in 2025-2026

[Bachelor of Science in Mathematics](#)

crdts

offering

6

A

Teaching languages

Dutch

Keywords

Optimisation in R^n , Gradient method, Newton method, Linear programming, Lagrange's theorem, Kuhn-Tucker's theorem, Combinatorial optimisation, Graphs, Greedy algorithms, Dynamic programming, Branch and Bound, Approximation algorithms

Position of the course

This course aims at stimulating the creative scientific thinking of the students, as well as developing their ability to formulate, model and solve specific optimisation problems from different scientific application areas. The course offers a broad perspective on different aspects of mathematical optimisation, including definition of the problems, techniques for solving the problems, and areas of application.

Contents

Classification of optimisation problems: univariate, multivariate, continuous, discrete, combinatorial, linear, quadratic, non-linear, with or without constraints. Optimisation in R^n : gradient methods, Newton methods, global search algorithms. Linear programming, simplex method and dual problems. Optimisation in R^n with equality constraints: Lagrange's theorem. Optimisation in R^n with inequality constraints: Kuhn-Tucker's theorem. Greedy algorithms: optimal caching, interval scheduling, Huffman codes. Dynamic programming: change problem, all-pairs shortest path, longest path in a directed acyclic graph, approximate string matching. Branch-and-bound and approximation algorithms: knapsack problem, travelling salesman problem, maximum cliques, genome rearrangements.

Initial competences

Final competences of the course Algorithms and Data Structures.

Final competences

The student has acquired the ability to recognise the type of optimisation problem and to choose the most appropriate technique for solving it. The student can solve simple optimisation problems, either with analytical techniques or using suitable computer software, and the student is able to perform an efficiency analysis of the method used.

Conditions for credit contract

Access to this course unit via a credit contract is determined after successful competences assessment

Conditions for exam contract

This course unit cannot be taken via an exam contract

Teaching methods

Seminar, Lecture

Study material

Type: Syllabus

Name: Optimisation: partim continuous optimisation

Indicative price: Free or paid by faculty

Optional: no

Language : Dutch

Available on Ufora : Yes

Type: Syllabus

Name: Syllabus: Discrete Optimalisatie

Indicative price: Free or paid by faculty

Optional: no

Language : Dutch

Available on Ufora : Yes

Type: Slides

Name: Optimisation: partim continuous optimisation

Indicative price: Free or paid by faculty

Optional: yes

Language : Dutch

Available on Ufora : Yes

Type: Handouts

Name: Handouts: Discrete Optimalisatie

Indicative price: Free or paid by faculty

Optional: no

Language : Dutch

Available on Ufora : Yes

References

E. Chong and S. Zak, An Introduction to Optimization, 3rd ed. (Wiley, 2008).

W. Kocay and D.L. Kreher, "Graphs, Algorithms and Optimization", CRC Press, 2005.

Course content-related study coaching

Assessment moments

end-of-term and continuous assessment

Examination methods in case of periodic assessment during the first examination period

Written assessment

Examination methods in case of periodic assessment during the second examination period

Written assessment

Examination methods in case of permanent assessment

Oral assessment, Assignment

Possibilities of retake in case of permanent assessment

examination during the second examination period is not possible

Calculation of the examination mark

End-of-term evaluation: 90%

Continuous assessment: 10%