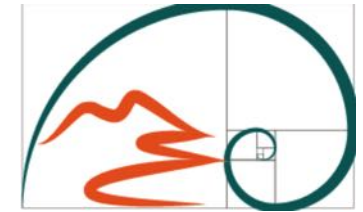




Dipartimento di Matematica e Applicazioni
"Renato Caccioppoli"

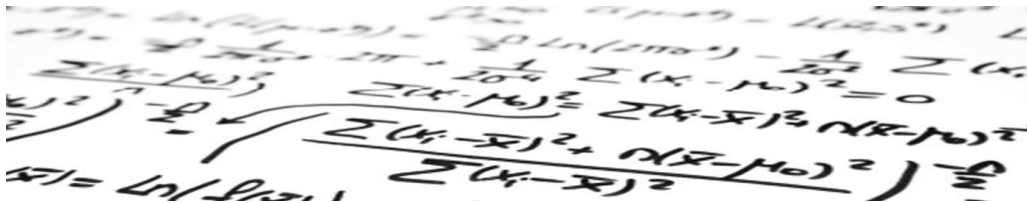


Laurea Magistrale in Mathematical Engineering

www.mathematical-engineering.unina.it

 [@mathematical.engineering.unina](https://www.facebook.com/mathematical.engineering.unina)

Vieni in aula T4/T5 per saperne di più!

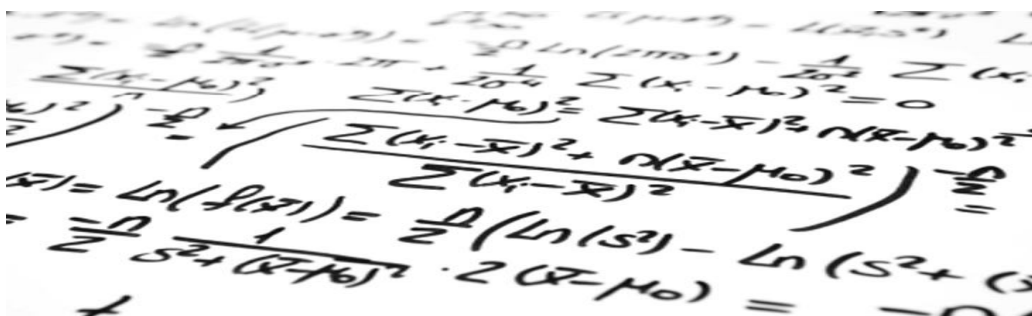


COME PUOI ACCEDERE alla LM in Mathematical Engineering?

- Con una Laurea in **Ingegneria, Matematica o Fisica**

OPPURE

- Con una Laurea Magistrale per le **Doppie Lauree Magistrali Interne (DMLI)** e in **TRE** anni avrai **DUE** Lauree Magistrali



Mathematical Engineering è Internazionale

Puoi accedere a Programmi Internazionali come

- **Doppio Diploma Internazionale**
- **Erasmus**
- **Modelling Week**



Sbocchi Professionali

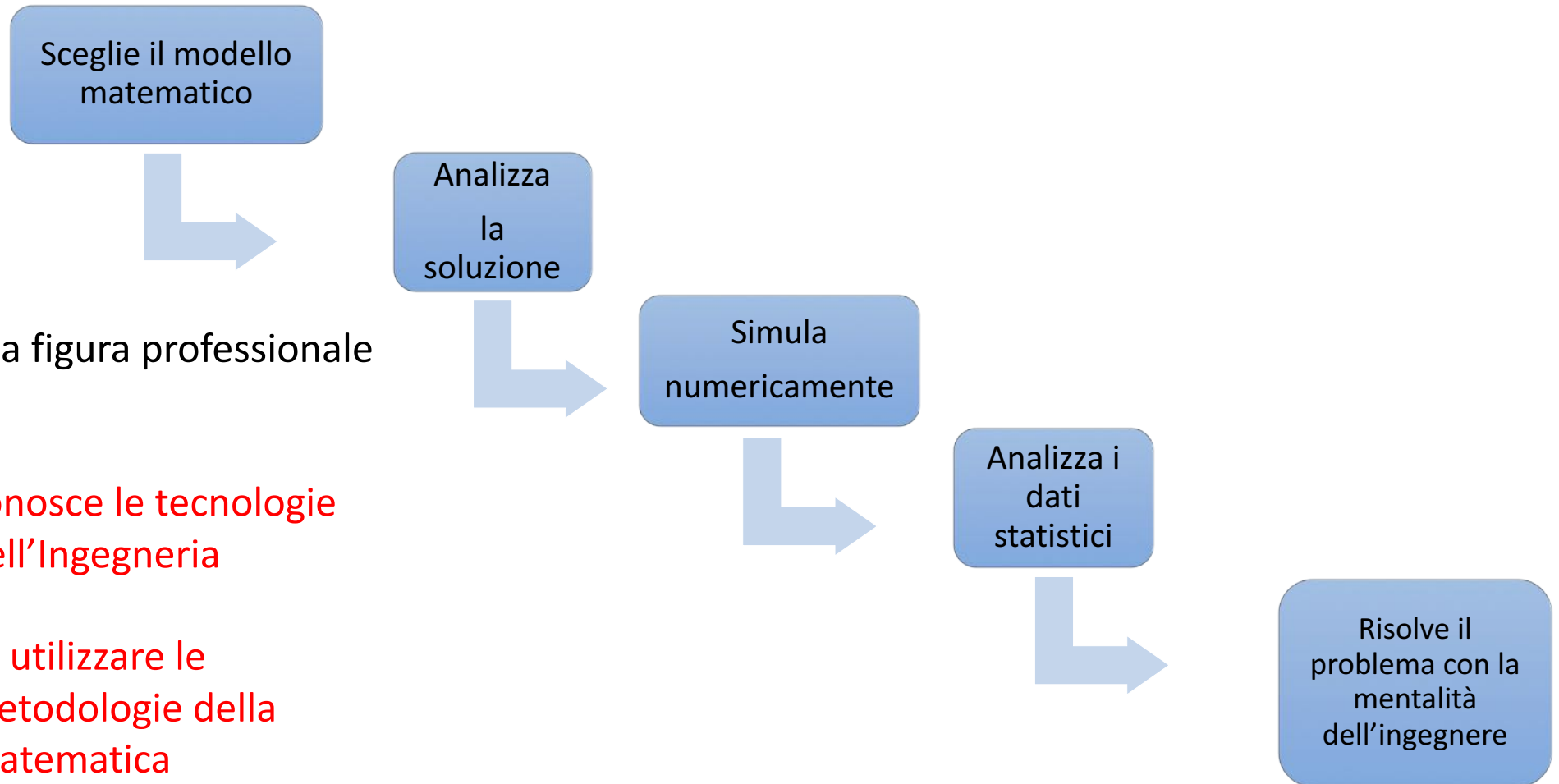


I laureati in Mathematical Engineering hanno offerte di lavoro prima di finire il corso di studi

Con Mathematical Engineering puoi

- entrare in **aziende, industrie, società di consulenza, banche e società finanziarie**
- entrare in **centri di ricerca**
- dedicarti all'**insegnamento**

Chi è un Ingegnere Matematico?



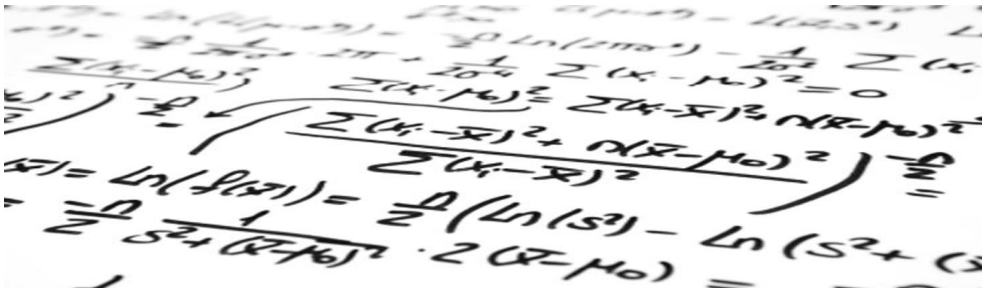
DOPPIE LAUREE MAGISTRALI INTERNE

- **Ingegneria dell'Automazione e Mathematical Engineering**
- **Ingegneria Chimica e Mathematical Engineering**
- **Ingegneria dell'Ambiente e Territorio e Mathematical Engineering**
- **Matematica e Mathematical Engineering**
- **Mathematical Engineering e Matematica**



REQUISITI ALL' ACCESSO

- Lauree in Ingegneria, in Matematica, in Fisica
- Conoscenza della lingua inglese di livello non inferiore a B2



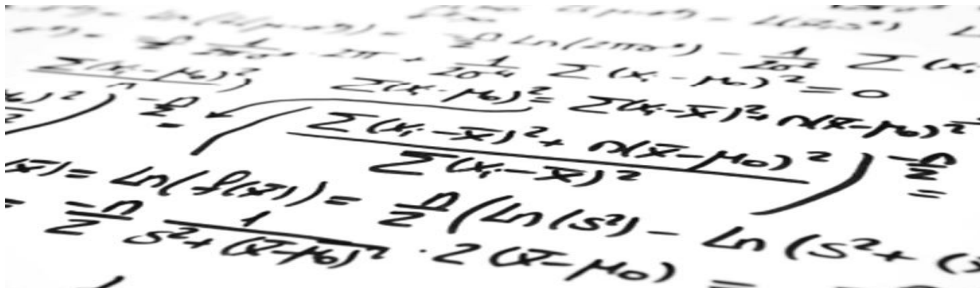
PRIMO ANNO

I SEMESTRE

- REAL AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS (9 CFU)
- MATHEMATICAL PHYSICAL MODELS (9 CFU)
- A SCELTA (6 CFU)

II SEMESTRE

- NUMERICAL METHODS (9 CFU)
- NONLINEAR SYSTEMS (9 CFU)
- THERMODYNAMICS AND TRANSPORT PHENOMENA (9 CFU)
- A SCELTA (6 CFU)



OBIETTIVI DEI CORSI

REAL AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

Fornire gli strumenti di analisi reale e funzionale, su cui è basato lo studio dei modelli matematici

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICAL MODELS NUMERICAL METHODS

approfondire le conoscenze di

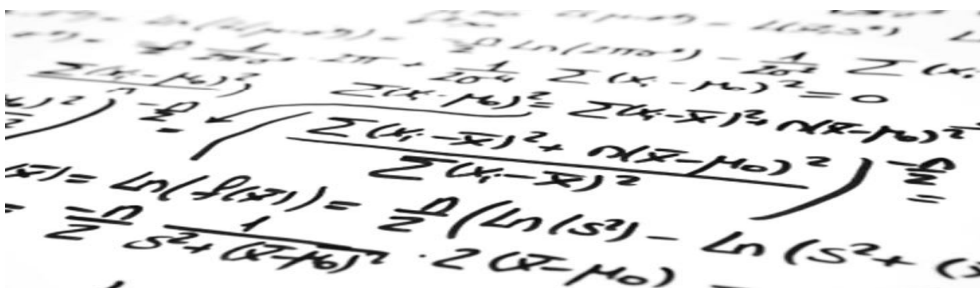
- fisica matematica
- analisi numerica

NONLINEAR SYSTEMS

integrare le conoscenze della dinamica dei sistemi non lineari liberi o della loro interazione con logiche di controllo

THERMODYNAMICS AND TRANSPORT PHENOMENA

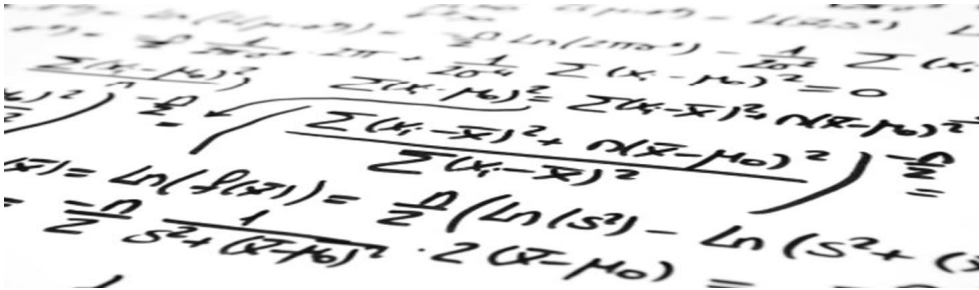
integrare le conoscenze del comportamento e delle trasformazioni chimiche e fisiche dei materiali



SECONDO ANNO

a. a. 2017/18

- COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS (9CFU)
- ELECTRODYNAMICS (9CFU)
- A SCELTA (6 CFU)
- A SCELTA (6 CFU)
- A SCELTA AUTONOMA (12 CFU)
- ESAME FINALE (21 CFU)



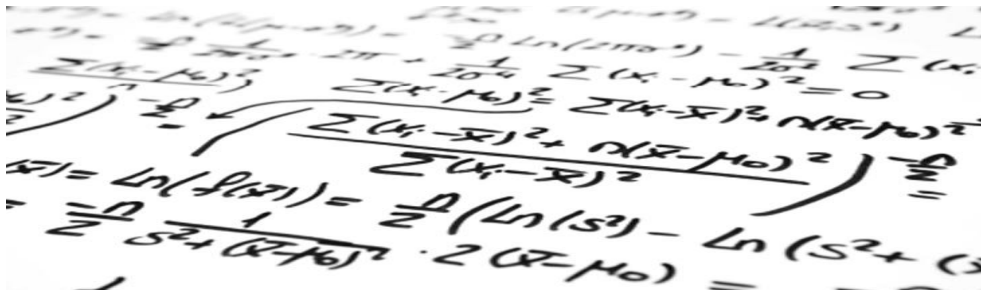
OBIETTIVI DEI CORSI

COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS

integrare le conoscenze della fluidodinamica computazionale, con applicazioni alla meccanica del continuo

ELECTRODYNAMICS

integrare le conoscenze dell'elettrodinamica e dell'elettromagnetismo



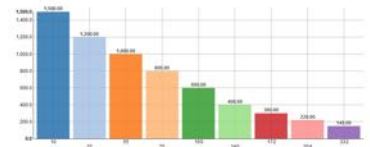
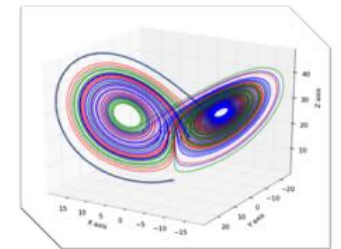
CURRICULUM A

- ❖ Geometric Structures and Topology
- ❖ Mathematical Methods for Engineering
- ❖ Calculus of Variations
 - Discrete Mathematics
- ❖ Stochastic Processes
- ❖ Operational Research
- ❖ Algebraic Structures and Advanced Linear Algebra
- ❖ Mathematics for Cryptography
 - Computational Complexity
- ❖ Algorithms and Parallel Computing

- Optoelectronics
- Electromagnetic Fields
- Information Theory
- Systems Identification



- Signals Theory
- Economic Theory
- Statistical Quality Control
- Modern Physics
- Solid State Physics



XIII MODELLING WEEK UCM
Master in Mathematical Engineering – UCM

June 10-14, 2019

<http://www.mat.ucm.es/congresos/mweek/>

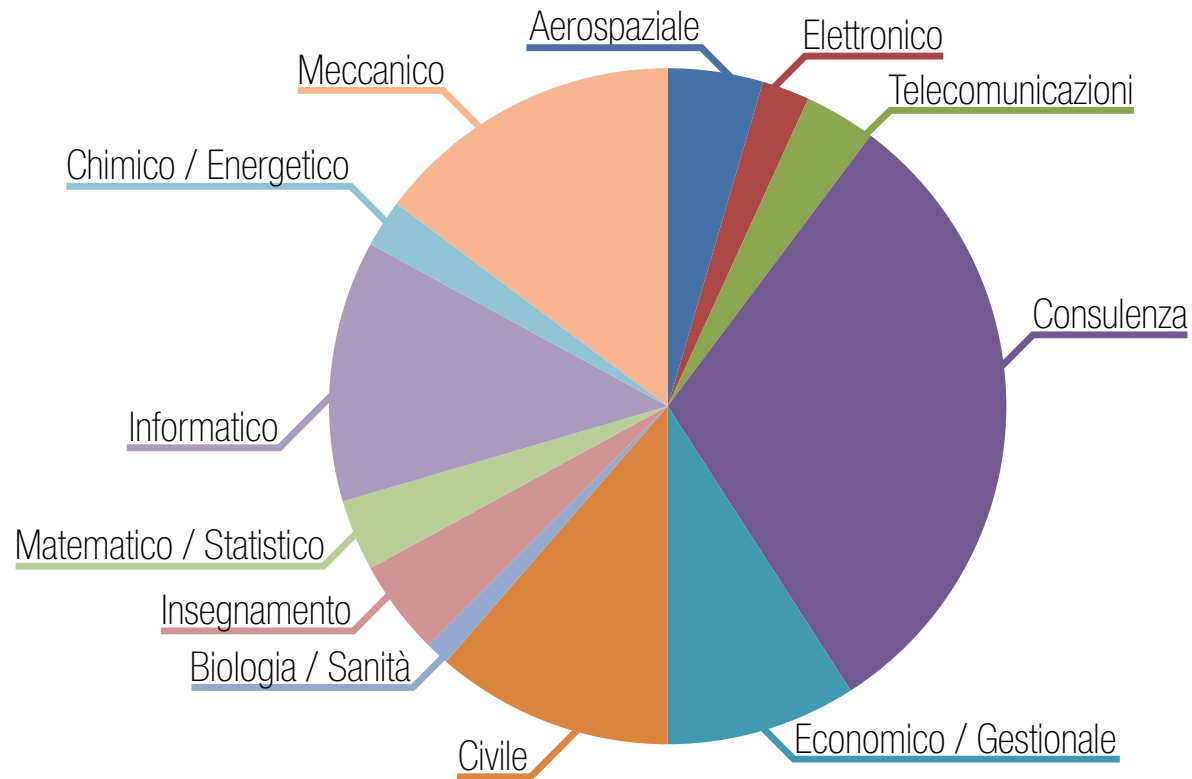
Opening session: June 10, 2019 at 16:00

Aula Miguel de Guzmán

Supported by:



Ambito del primo impiego in azienda





SEDE:

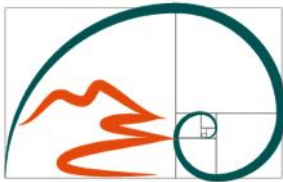
Dipartimento di Matematica e Applicazioni
"R. Caccioppoli"



Piazzale V. Tecchio



Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo



+39 081 675679 ✉ mathematical.engineering@unina.it

Mathematical Engineering



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Handwritten mathematical notes and diagrams:

- Diagram of a block on an inclined plane with forces F_s , F_g , and F_n . Equations: θ_{max} , $\mu R_1 \leq mg \cos \theta = 0$, $E_{mech, E} = E_{mech, A}$, $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g y = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g y_A$, $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h$, $h = l - l \cos \theta_0$, $l \cos \theta_0 = l - h$, v_1 .
- Diagram of two masses m_1 and m_2 connected by a string. Equations: $(m_2 - m_1)g$, $(m_1 + m_2)g$, $v = \sqrt{\frac{2(m_2 - m_1)gh}{(m_1 + m_2)}}$, $2450K$.
- Graph of a bell curve with peaks at $1200K$ and $1000K$.
- Wave equations: $y(x) = A \sin(2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} + \delta)$, $y(x,t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t)$, $2\pi v = k\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} v$, $\lambda_{max} = \frac{2.99 \text{ mm} \cdot K}{\lambda}$.
- Thermal equations: $P_e = e \sigma A T^4$, $P_a = e \sigma A T_0^4$, $\Delta P = e \sigma A (T^4 - T_0^4)$.
- Force diagrams for a particle on a circular path with forces F_c , F_g , F_n , F_t , F_r . Equations: $F_c = F \sin \phi$, $F_c = F \sin \phi$, $v = v \sin \phi$, $U = F_e r = F \sin \theta = F l$.
- Other equations: $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$, $\omega = 2\pi \nu$, $F_g = m g \gamma$, $F_c = F \sin \phi$, $y' = A \cos \omega t$.

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I CONTENUTI:

VUOI SAPERNE DI PIÙ ?



Mathematical Physics Models

L'elaborazione di un modello matematico per lo studio di un problema fisico, chimico, ingegneristico o economico è fondamentale per la risoluzione di problemi di natura sia teorica che applicativa.

Uno dei più straordinari esempi di tale modellizzazione è la Meccanica Classica, che a partire dalle osservazioni e dai risultati di Galileo e Newton ha dato il via alla rivoluzione scientifica e a quella industriale.



Nel corso di Mathematical Physics Models, a partire dalle leggi della Meccanica Classica, si perviene alle formulazioni Lagrangiana e Hamiltoniana. Nate per risolvere problemi di Meccanica Classica, costituiscono potenti strumenti per la risoluzione di problemi della Fisica, dell'Ingegneria, dell'Economia e delle Scienze Applicate.



Mathematical Disasters!!!!!!



During the Gulf War, an American Patriot Missile battery in Dharan, Saudi Arabia, failed to intercept an incoming Iraqi Scud missile. The Scud struck an American Army barracks and killed 28 soldiers



On June 4, 1996 the Ariane 5 rocket of the European Space Agency exploded 40 seconds after lift-off. The rocket was on its first voyage, after a decade of development costing \$7 billion. The rocket and its cargo were valued at \$500 million



The (theoretical) mathematical models were correct but...**the numerical computations failed**

NUMERICAL METHODS



What to do?

Analysis and implementation of effective numerical (computational) methods for solving linear and nonlinear systems, eigenproblems, differential equations....
Stability, conditioning, accuracy of numerical methods

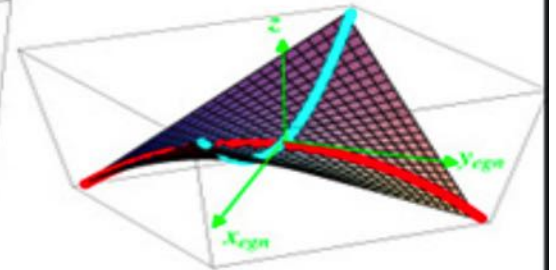
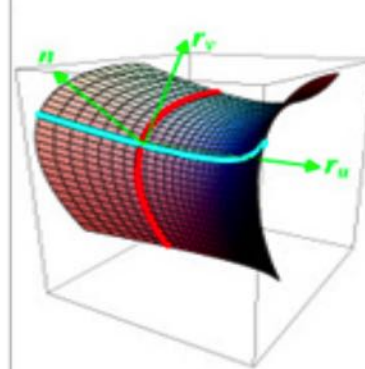
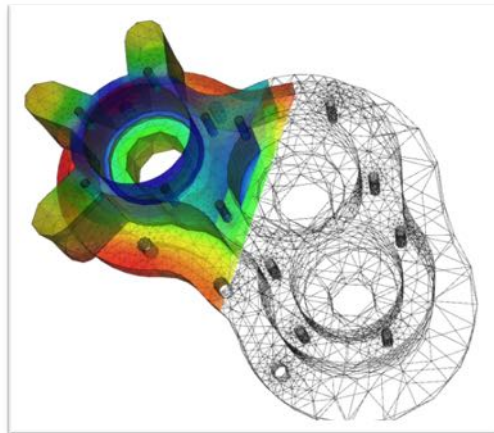
Final exam consists in a **MATLAB** project and an **oral test**



REAL AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

The goal of this course is to introduce to the main tools of Functional Analysis needed in the study of mathematical models for engineering problems.

The syllabus includes Metric space, Normed spaces, Banach Spaces, Hilbert spaces, Linear operators, Spectral theory of linear operators, Sobolev spaces





Mathematical Engineering



NONLINEAR SYSTEMS

- From robots to the internet, many systems in Engineering and Applied Science Design are described by nonlinear ODEs.
- The goal of this course is to introduce students to the analysis and design of nonlinear systems in Engineering
- From Control Engineering to the Life Sciences a set of representative applications will be used to illustrate the application of the theoretical tools introduced during the course.
- The syllabus includes *Lyapunov stability theory, bifurcations and structural stability, passivity and external stability of nonlinear systems, systems with nondifferentiable vector fields and multi-agent systems and networks of dynamical systems*
- Knowledge of Linear Algebra, Calculus and Linear Dynamical Systems theory will be assumed.





Mathematical Engineering



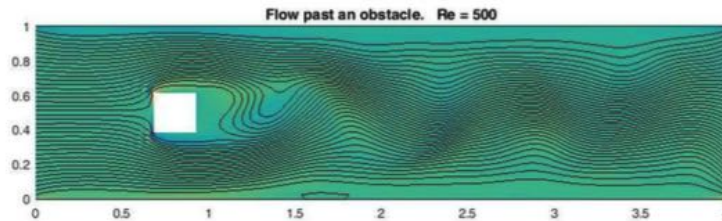
ineering



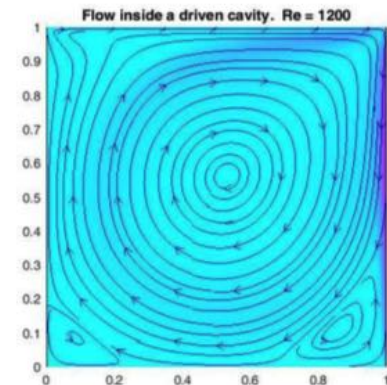
Computational Fluid Dynamics

Course aims: The aim of the course is to provide students with the theoretical foundations of numerical discretization of fluid flow equations, as well as to permit them to understand and apply the basic techniques of modern Computational Fluid Dynamics.

Course Description: During the course, the most used techniques employed to numerically solve the equations of fluid dynamics will be introduced, and applications to the flow of an incompressible fluid will be illustrated. The course is composed of both theoretical lectures and practical sessions in the computational lab, during which the students will learn how to write (from scratch) a code for the numerical simulation of fluid dynamic problems.



Numerical simulation of the unsteady flow past an obstacle, with the emergence of the characteristic Von Karman street of vortices. The numerical simulation has been conducted with a code in vorticity-stream function variables developed during the course

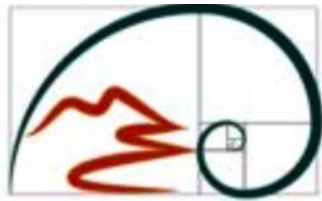


Numerical simulation of the unsteady flow inside a cavity in which the top lid is moving from left to right. The simulation has been conducted with a code in velocity-pressure variables developed during the course

CFU: 9 (Six hours of lectures each week)

SSD: ING-IND/06 (Fluid Mechanics)

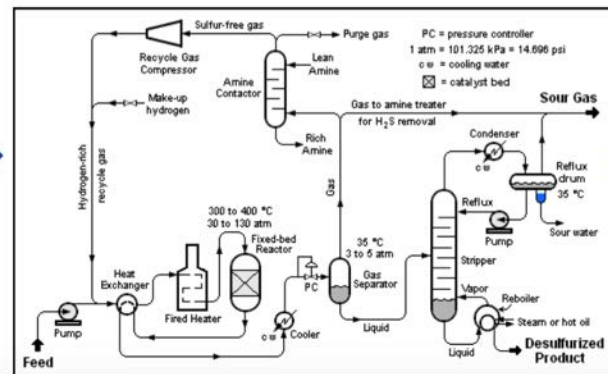
Assumed Background: Basic numerical methods, real analysis, principles of transport phenomena



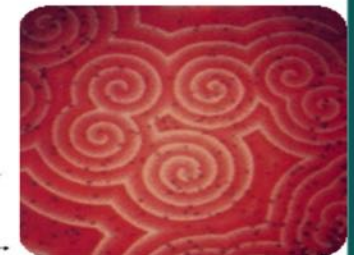
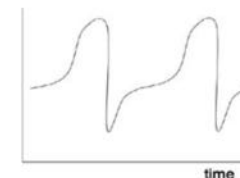
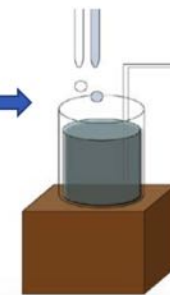
Chemical Process Analysis and Simulation

Course aims: The course will focus on the mathematical description of chemical and physical phenomena that occur in the process industry equipments.

Course Description: Introduction to the methodological basis for the modelling of chemical processes of interest in industrial applications. Example of applications and derivation of the mathematical models for the most important chemical processes and reactors. Dynamics of Reaction in a non-isothermal CSTR: Stationary states, Oscillatory behaviour, Complex oscillations and chaos. Dynamics in Autocatalytic systems. Dynamics and Pattern formation in distributed chemical processes. Model characterization and analysis through application of numerical methods and computer simulations.



Modelling and Analysis





Mathematical Engineering



ENVIRONMENTAL FLUID DYNAMICS AND HYDRAULICS



Dissesto idrogeologico, piene, inondazioni, colate di fango. Eventi drammatici eppur ricorrenti in Italia, con danni ingenti e spesso perdite di vite umane.

Alla base di questi fenomeni c'è il moto delle acque. In questo corso si vuole dare una rigorosa dimostrazione della matematica che esprime questi fenomeni, e derivare modelli matematici più o meno semplificati che consentano di trovare risposte «tecniche» ai problemi succitati.

Inoltre, data la complessità e la non linearità delle equazioni, le soluzioni, allo stato, devono ottenersi solo per via numerica. Nel corso verranno presentati ed applicati i metodi numerici più attuali ed efficienti.

Gli allievi svilupperanno, con la guida di un tutor, una o più applicazioni per pc che simulino questi fenomeni



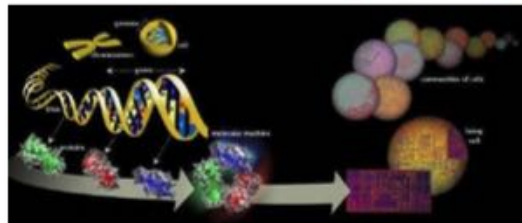
Algorithms and Parallel Computing

COURSE AIMS

Provide an overview about ideas, software tools and methods to solve a computational problem using a parallel computing machine, through practical experience.



DESCRIPTION: focus on the main practical aspects of the computational science; students are directed to the computational approach to the solution of a problem and experience, through simple management of advanced computer systems to get high performance for their applications.



CFU: 6
SSD: INF/01





OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

L'intervento della Ricerca Operativa e del Ricercatore Operativo è utile in **svariati contesti**:

- la **produzione** (si pensi alla definizione dei tempi di esecuzione di operazioni in un reparto industriale oppure alla gestione di un magazzino);
- la **gestione del personale** stesso per quanto riguarda le turnazioni;
- i **trasporti** e la **logistica** (assegnazione di carichi e rotte ai veicoli di una compagnia di trasporti, organizzazione di un orario ferroviario);
- le **telecomunicazioni** (a partire dal progetto della rete fino all'assegnazione di frequenze ad un sistema di telefonia cellulare)

e **l'elenco potrebbe continuare a lungo....**

Gli scenari appena elencati sono tutti modellabili come **Problemi di Ottimizzazione** ed hanno tutti **una comune caratteristica: quella di voler raggiungere un obiettivo nel rispetto di vincoli che regolamentano l'uso di risorse disponibili solo in quantità limitate.**

Nell'affrontare, studiare e risolvere un problema di ottimizzazione due sono i momenti cruciali che un Ricercatore Operativo vive: il momento dell'elaborazione di un modello matematico adeguato alla rappresentazione del problema ed il momento della progettazione di un algoritmo risolutivo che abbia ragionevoli tempi di calcolo.

Il Corso di OR si prefigge quale obiettivo principale l'introduzione degli studenti all'uso dei modelli di programmazione matematica ed in particolare ai modelli di ottimizzazione lineare e non lineare (sia continui che a variabili intere) ed alle loro applicazioni nei campi della logistica, dei servizi e della produzione industriale.

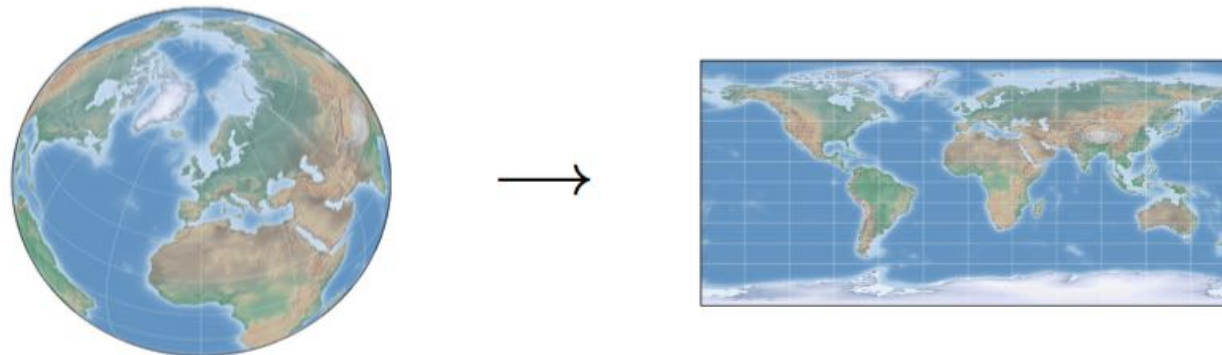
L'impostazione metodologica del Corso, inoltre, punta al conseguimento dei seguenti ulteriori obiettivi intermedi:

- conoscenza della teoria e degli algoritmi di risoluzione per problemi di logistica, organizzazione, pianificazione, scheduling, trasporto, flusso su reti e problemi su grafi;
- capacità di utilizzo dei modelli matematici dei classici problemi di ottimizzazione e dei relativi algoritmi di risoluzione nei campi della Pianificazione della Produzione, della Localizzazione, della Gestione delle Scorte e della Logistica.



GEOMETRIA DIFFERENZIALE

Una **carta** su uno spazio topologico (ad esempio, la superficie una sfera) è un omeomorfismo fra un aperto di tale spazio ed un aperto di uno spazio Euclideo (un rettangolo, nell'esempio in figura). Utilizzando una carta possiamo individuare i punti dell'aperto attraverso delle **coordinate locali**.



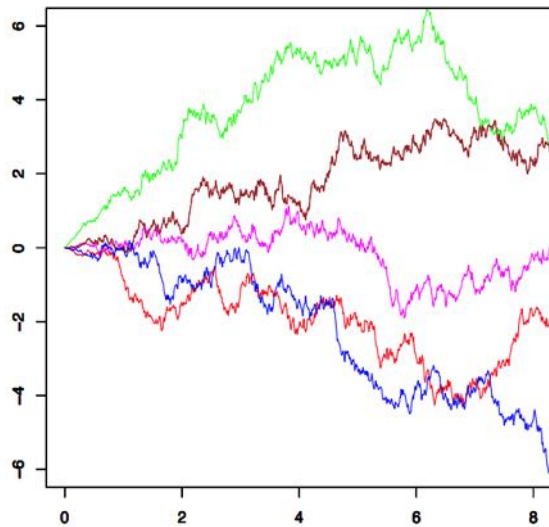
La Geometria Differenziale studia insiemi dotati di una collezione di carte i cui domini ricoprono l'insieme stesso. Tali oggetti prendono il nome di **varietà**.

Questo corso è una introduzione alle varietà differenziabili e al calcolo su varietà.





STOCHASTIC PROCESSES



Some paths of a stochastic process

The main purpose of the course is the understanding of the mathematical theory of the stochastic processes, i.e. the spaces, the algebraic structures, the probability laws, the functions and their mathematical properties suitable to design probabilistic models. Such theory is rigorously studied and some specific models are provided in order to show how these models are able to describe and predict several aspects of real phenomena.

Some contents:

Elements of Probability (probability spaces, random variables, convergence of probability measures,...). Kolmogorov's continuity theorem. Construction of stochastic processes. Brownian motion (Wiener measure, regularity of the paths, stopping times,...). Conditional probability. Martingales and convergence theorems. Stochastic integration. Ito formula and stochastic differential equations.



CALCULUS OF VARIATIONS

- Introduction to *Calculus of Variations*, classical problems and examples.
- One-dimensional first and second Euler-Lagrange and Erdmann-Weierstrass equations.
- Problems with free ends and constrained problems.
- Hamiltonian formulation.
- Legendre, Jacobi and Weierstrass conditions.
- Lipschitz and absolutely continuous minimizers.
- Direct methods: coercivity and semicontinuity.
- Existence and regularity of minimizers of one-dimensional problems.
- Multidimensional problems.
- Euler-Lagrange equations in the multidimensional case.
- Dirichlet functional: existence, uniqueness and regularity of minimizers.



Mathematical Engineering



Statistical Methods for Industrial Process Monitoring

CFU:6 - **SSD:** SECS-02

Course aims: Train students on statistical tools for monitoring of complex technological systems. Applications and case studies are addressed to train students on Total Quality Management, to formulate and define strategies for quality control and monitoring in industry in order to support decision making process in a big data framework.

Course Description:

The Multivariate Quality-Control Problem. Inference about mean vectors. Elements of classical Statistical Process Control. Engineering approach to modern Process Monitoring and Control. Introduction to Functional data analysis and control charts for statistical monitoring of functional data. Industrial case studies and applications.

Assumed Background: Probability and Statistics. Real and Functional Analysis.



Mathematical Engineering



SIGNALS THEORY

CFU: 6 - **SSD:** ING-INF/03

Course aims: This course aims to provide methodological competencies regarding basic probability and random variables, deterministic and random signals in the time and frequency domain, and their processing through linear systems.

Course Description: Basic concepts about probability and random variables. Characterization of continuous-time and discrete-time random signals in the time domain and in the frequency domain. Representation of periodic signals. Representation of continuous-time and discrete-time signals in the frequency domain. Filtering in the time domain and in the frequency domain. Digital processing of signals: basic concepts and implementation issues.

Assumed Background: Undergraduated level



Mathematical Engineering



MODERN PHYSICS

CFU:6 - SSD: FIS/02

Course aims: acquisition of the fundamental aspects of the physics of 20-th century: special relativity, quantum mechanics, elementary particle physics, general relativity and cosmology.

Course Description: an introduction of the principal mathematical methods used in special relativity, quantum mechanics and general relativity is given. Basic concepts and the characterizing aspects of **quantum mechanics**, of the **standard model of particle physics**, and of the **standard model of cosmology** are studied.

Assumed Background: elements of mechanics, thermodynamics and electromagnetism; elements of mathematical analysis and analytical mechanics.