# UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

# **Spatial Analysis and Models**

Code: 104256 ECTS Credits: 6

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Degree	Туре	Year	
2503710 Geography, Environmental Management and Spatial Planning	OB	3	-

# Contact

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Teachers

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# **Teaching groups languages**

You can view this information at the <u>end</u> of this document.

## Prerequisites

There is no prerequisites in this course.

# **Objectives and Contextualisation**

Space Analysis and Models is taught in the third course in the Degree Geografia, Medi Ambient y Planificació Territorial.

The objectives are:

- Use the scientific method in the formalization, resolution and interpretation of Geography Models.
- To achieve the different levels of abstraction that models provide as a tool for interpreting geographical and social phenomena.
- To formulate and solve cases of spatial analysis using the different types of geographical models.
- Use of geographical information at various scales, performing the interpretation of results.
- Develop the skills of self-employed and teamwork.

# Learning Outcomes

- 1. CM21 (Competence) Carry out group work combining Network Theory, Interaction Models and Location-Assignment Models.
- 2. KM31 (Knowledge) Recognise the main spatial analysis models used in spatial planning.

2024/2025

3. SM25 (Skill) Solve exercises in the classroom and in the computer laboratory based on statistical information on theoretical situations and/or on real cases related to territorial planning at different levels.

### Content

BLOCK 1. Introduction to modeling and the scientific method

- 1. Models: concept and type. The models of the Nodal Region by P. Haggett.
- 2. The scientific method. Deductive inductive. The scale in geographic analysis. The positivist and normative approaches.
- 3. The theoretical, normative, methodological, technical and instrumental assumptions of the models.

#### BLOCK 2. Theory of Networks

- 1. Topological networks and graphs: concepts and techniques. Compare the properties of connectivity and accessibility.
- 2. Connectivity models.
- 3. Topological accessibility models.
- 4. Non-topological accessibility models.

#### **BLOCK 3. Interaction Models**

- 1. Concept of Interaction. Variables and parameters. Types of models. The friction of distance.
- 2. The space unit: area and center. Efficiency of limits, movement and packaging.
- 3. The unrestricted gravity model.
- 4. Gravity models with restriction at source and in destination restriction.
- 5. The gravity model with double restriction: origin and destination.
- 6. The Population Potential model. Single Circle (MCU) and Double Circle (MCD).
- 7. The rupture point model.

#### **BLOCK 4. Allocation Models**

- 1. Assignment Models (1). General approach of allocation models.
- 2. Assignment Models (2). Resolution

BLOCK 5. Linear Programming and Simplex Method

- 1. Linear Programming (1). Introduction.
- 2. Linear Programming (2). Graphic Method.
- 3. Simplex Method (1).
- 4. Simplex Method (2).
- 5. Simplex Method (3). Computer resolution system (LINDO program).

#### BLOCK 6. Transport Models

- 1. Transport model (1). Theoretical approach.
- 2. Transport model (2). Prototype example
- 3. Transportation model (3). Example of a prototype with LINDO.

BLOCK 7. Localization Model - Assignment (L - A)

- 1. Theoretical approach of Models of L A.
- 2. Development of model L A.
- 3. Resolution of a practical case L-A.

In the different examples, we use non-sexist language and gender perspective will be taken into account.

## **Activities and Methodology**

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes	
Type: Directed				
Master classes and exercices	47	1.88	KM31, SM25	_
Type: Supervised				_
Supervision of exercices and course work	25	1	CM21	
Type: Autonomous				7
Own study, plannning and execution of exercices and course work	75	3	CM21, KM31	_
		<u>A</u>		-

The methodology and evaluation proposed in this guide may undergo some modification depending on the restrictions on attendance imposed by the health authorities.

The subject is structured from supervised and autonomous supervised activities where the student will learn to develop interactively in the contents of the subject with the support of the teaching staff, at different levels.

The contents of the subject will be developed through the following activities:

- Oral presentations of teachers (in the case of the face-to-face group).
- Reading of books and articles (individual activity of the students complementary to the work of classroom).
- Exercise of classroom exercises and the computer lab based on statistical information, both in theoretical situations and in real cases.
- Research work in a small group, related to the class syllabus.

The practical activity is structured in two axes:

- 1. Guided and tutored practices in each of the subjects. The activities can be of different types such as: text comments, methodological and theoretical knowledge verification or problem solving (manually and through specific software).
- 2. Completion of a group work that combines Network Theory, Interaction Models and Location-Assignment Models.

In the different examples gender aspects will be taken into account.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

#### Assessment

#### **Continous Assessment Activities**

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Assistance	5%	0	0	KM31
Course exercices	30%	0	0	SM25

Course work	25%	0	0	CM21
Exam	40%	3	0.12	KM31, SM25

#### A) ASSESMENT ACTIVITIES:

1 - Theoretical and practical exam to evaluate the contents. It consists of two partial examinations with a duration of one hour and a half each with a weight of 40% of the note.

<u>Assessment of the exam</u>: The partials will consist of two parts: a theoretical part and a practical part. From the theoretical part, the relevance of the answer, the achievement of the degree of knowledge on the subject will be valued. And, of the practical part will value separately the approach, the resolution and the interpretation of the results, as well as the correct realization of the calculations. To pass the exam you must have a 5 in each part of the exam. No half of the two parts will be made if they are not approved.

2 - The practical part, will be carried out in group, the activities will be delivered during the semester:

2.1 - Individual assessment practices with a weight of 35% of the mark.

2.2 - Course work with a weight of 25% of the mark.

2.3 - Assistance with a weitght of 5% of the mark.

<u>Assessment of the practices</u>: The formal aspects, the correct calculation of the indicators (as long as this is the objective of the practice), the adequate realization of a structured analysis on the results obtained, the interpretation of the results, in the case Specific of the analyzes of the texts will be especially valued the capacity to extract and exhibit the most relevant information and relate it to the contents of the subject.

<u>Assessment of the course work</u>: The formal aspects, the approach of the objectives, the problem and the models used for an improvement in the planning of the services, the definition of the analysis variables, the resolution of the results, discussion, conclusions and oral presentation in class.

### B) OTHER ASPECTS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT:

- At the time of carrying out each evaluation activity, the teacher will inform the student (Moodle) of the procedure and date of revision of the grades.

- Continuous evaluation makes the delivery of all activities MANDATORY of learning to be able to do average. But it will NOT be averaged if you do not have a 5 in the exam.

- Internships delivered after the date set by the calendar will have one maximum score of 5.

- In order to take the exam, it is necessary to have submitted all the internships.

**C) UNIQUE ASSESMENT** 

Is necessary to present three evidences:

- Course work (25%)
- 10 course exercices (25%)
- Examen final (50%)

#### **D) PLAGIARISM**

In the event of a student committing any irregularity that may lead to a significant variation in the grade awarded to an assessment activity, the student will be given a zero for this activity, regardless of any disciplinary process that may take place. In the event of several irregularities in assessment activities of the same subject, the student will be given a zero as the final grade for this subject.

#### E) RE-EVALUATION

The same assessment method as continuous assessment will be used.

Only people who have givenALL the evidences of the practical part (practices and course work) can only be submitted to the recovery. Recovery is for those parts of the exam that are suspended. The course exercicis can be re-evaluated in case that the average will be lower than 5.

#### F) NOT ASSESSED

Students will obtain a Not assessed/Not submitted course grade unless they have submitted more than 1/3 of the assessment items.

### Bibliography

The references will be complemented during the semester.

#### **Basic References**

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HAGGET, Peter (1988). Geografía. Una síntesis moderna. Barcelona: Editorial Omega.

HAGGET, Peter (1976). Análisis locacional en geografía. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili.

HAGGET, Peter; CLIFF, Andrew D. i FREY, Allan (1977). *Locational analysis in human geography*. Vol. I: Locational modelos. Vol. II: Locational methods. London: Edward Arnold.

HARVEY, David (1983). Teorías, leyes y modelos en geografía. Madrid: Alianza universidad.

ROBINSON, Guy .M. (1998). Methods and techniques in human geography. New York: Wiley.

Complementary References

ABLER, R. et al. [Eds.] (1972). Spatial Organization. The Geographer's View of the World. London: Prentice-Hall International, Inc.

ALEGRE, P. y Tull, A.F. (1986). "Métodos de cuantificación aplicados a la planificación territorial yurbana". Asociación de Geógrafos Españoles [Ed] *Métodos cuantitativos en geografía: Enseñanza*, investigación y planeamiento. Madrid: A.G.E; pp. 240-267.

BOSQUE SENDRA, J. y MORENO, A. (2004). Sistemas de Información Geográfica y localización de instalaciones y Equipamientos. Madrid: Ra-Ma.

BUNGE, M. (1983). La investigación científica. Barcelona: Ariel.

CHISHOLM, M (1968). Geografía y Economía. Vilassar de Mar: Oikos-Tau.

CHORLEY, R. I HAGGET, P. (1971). La geografía y los modelos socioeconómicos. Madrid: Instituto deEstudios de Administración Local, col. Nuevo Urbanismo.

JOHNSTON, R.J. et al [Eds.]. (1988). The dictionary of human geography. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 2nd edition.

KILL, J. (1983). *Mathematical programming methods for Geographers and planners*. London and New York: Croom Helm and St. Martin s Press.

PÁSZTO. Vít (2020). "Economic Geography". <u>Vít Pászto, Carsten Jürgens, Polona Tominc, Jaroslav Burian</u> (eds). *Spationomy.* Londres: Springie; 173-192 Shttps://link-springer-com.are.uab.cat/book/10.1007/978-3-030-26626

TAYLOR, P. J. (1977). Quantitative methods in geography. Prospect Heights. An Introduction to Spatial Analysis. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

THOMAS, R.W. y HUGGET, R.J. (1980). *Modelling in geography. A mathematical approach*. London: Harper & Row, Publishers.

#### Software

Software:

LINDO

ArcMap / ArcGis

### Language list

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(PAUL) Classroom practices	1	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	1	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed