Pricing and scheduling under uncertainty

Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

Pricing and Scheduling under Uncertainty

door

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1. Addition can be much harder than multiplication: the dynamic pricing problem with additive demand change is significantly more difficult to solve than the one with multiplicative demand change. (Chapter 2)

2. In a wireless ALOHA network, the profit resulting from cooperation can be divided in an efficient way by carefully balancing out the individual contribution of each network node to this profit. (Chapter 3)

3. Keeping it simple is often a smart thing to do. This is especially the case when you want to solve a scheduling problem with parameter uncertainty. (Chapter 4)

4. A scheduler in the dark can avoid bad performance by sacrificing jobs during a learning phase. (Chapter 5)

5. A repetitive nature poses great opportunities for learning techniques. It is therefore surprising to see that these techniques are not widely applied in the field of scheduling.

6. Successfully solving the problem of planning dynamically under uncertainty could (eventually through better planning) contribute to the well-being and stability of the world. (Dantzig, 2002)

7. Writing a scientific article is a way of local search in which the local optimum is seldom reached.

8. Practicing research is like dancing salsa: it requires technique, collaboration, communication, but most of all passion.

9. Life is not about learning how to overcome uncertainty, but about learning how to accept it.