

# COURSE GUIDE – short form

Academic year 2017 – 2018

Course name <sup>1</sup>	<b>NUMERICAL METHODS</b>				Course code		<b>2SM06DF</b>		
Course type <sup>2</sup>	<b>DF</b>	Category <sup>3</sup>	<b>DI</b>	Year of study	<b>2</b>	Semester	<b>3</b>	Number of credit points	<b>4</b>

Faculty	Materials Science and Engineering	Number of teaching and learning hours <sup>4</sup>					
Field	Materials engineering	Total	L	T	LB	P	IS
Specialization	Materials science	<b>96</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>54</b>

Pre-requisites from the curriculum <sup>5</sup>	Compulsory	Algebra, FORTRAN Language
	Recommended	Operating Systems and Programming Languages Mathematical Analysis

General objective <sup>6</sup>	Developing capacity of selection, analysis, synthesis and good working with specific knowledges for make coherent scientific arguments, efficient practical issues, decisions and concrete solutions in this area.
Specific objectives <sup>7</sup>	Students acquire theoretical and practical knowledge from courses and applications, which allows them to correctly use the world libraries of performed programmes. Numerical Analysis should especially help students choose that software that best suits the problem they have to solve in the other subject matters from the curriculum. During the courses, the students will learn the basic theoretical notions on numerical methods used in the field of Materials Science and Engineering and during the laboratory courses the students will conduct practical experiments using the methods taught. Teaching is done by means of heuristic conversation in order to engage the student in discussions on the methods used in numerical analysis.
Course description <sup>8</sup>	<p>Cap. 1. Methods for solving algebraic equations.</p> <p>Cap. 2. Methods for solving systems of algebraic equations .</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">2.1. Gauss methods.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">2.2. Gauss-Jordan methods.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">2.3. SOR method.</p> <p>Cap. 3. Optimisations methods for solving mathematical models.</p> <p>Cap. 4. Fitting a straight line with least squares.</p> <p>Cap. 5. Examine regression equation.</p> <p>Cap. 6. Dispersional analysis.</p> <p>Cap.7. Numerical integration and derivation.</p>

Assessment		Schedule <sup>9</sup>	Percentage of the final grade (minimum grade) <sup>10</sup>
Continuous assessment	Class tests along the semester	Weeks 1-14	10 %
	Activity during tutorials/laboratory works/projects/practical work		40 %
	Assignments		10 %
Final assessment	Final assessment form <sup>11</sup>	Exam	40 %
	Examination procedures and conditions: 1. Exam (writing)		

Course organizer	Lecturer PhD CONSTANTIN BORIS	
Teaching assistants	Lecturer PhD CONSTANTIN BORIS	

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<sup>1</sup>Course name from the curriculum

<sup>2</sup> DF – fundamental, DID – in the field, DS – specialty, DC – complementary (from the curriculum)

<sup>3</sup> DI – imposed, DO –optional, DL – facultative (from the curriculum)

<sup>4</sup> Points 3.8, 3.5, 3.6a,b,c, 3.7 from the Course guide – extended form (L-lecture, T-tutorial, LB-laboratory works, P-project, IS-individual study)

<sup>5</sup> According to 4.1 – Pre-requisites - from the Course guide – extended form

<sup>6</sup> According to 7.1 from the Course guide – extended form

<sup>7</sup> According to 7.2 from the Course guide – extended form

<sup>8</sup> Short description of the course, according to point 8 from the Course guide – extended form

<sup>9</sup> For continuous assessment: weeks 1 – 14, for final assessment – colloquium: week 14, for final assessment-exam: exam period

<sup>10</sup> A minimum grade might be imposed for some assessment stages

<sup>11</sup> Exam or colloquium