



DEGREE CURRICULUM  
**NUMERICAL METHODS**

Coordination: MOLINA BLANCO, SANTIAGO

Academic year 2023-24

## Subject's general information

<b>Subject name</b>	NUMERICAL METHODS			
<b>Code</b>	102322			
<b>Semester</b>	1st Q(SEMESTER) CONTINUED EVALUATION			
<b>Typology</b>	<b>Degree</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Character</b>	<b>Modality</b>
	Bachelor's degree in Industrial Organization and Logistics Engineering	2	COMMON/CORE	Attendance-based
	Common branch in industrial engineering programs - Igualada	2	COMMON/CORE	Attendance-based
	Doble titulació: Grau en Enginyeria en Organització Industrial i Logística i Grau en Administració i Direcció d'Empreses	2	COMMON/CORE	Attendance-based
	Not informed	2	COMMON/CORE	Attendance-based
<b>Course number of credits (ECTS)</b>	6			
<b>Type of activity, credits, and groups</b>	<b>Activity type</b>	<b>PRALAB</b>	<b>PRAULA</b>	<b>TEORIA</b>
	<b>Number of credits</b>	1	2	3
	<b>Number of groups</b>	2	1	1
<b>Coordination</b>	MOLINA BLANCO, SANTIAGO			
<b>Department</b>	MATHEMATICS			
<b>Teaching load distribution between lectures and independent student work</b>	40% classroom 60% homework			
<b>Important information on data processing</b>	Consult <a href="#">this link</a> for more information.			
<b>Language</b>	Catalan			
<b>Distribution of credits</b>	3 theoretical credits and 3 practical credits			

Teaching staff	E-mail addresses	Credits taught by teacher	Office and hour of attention
MOLINA BLANCO, SANTIAGO	santiago.molina@udl.cat	3	
REYES QUIROZ, MONICA ANDREA	monicaandrea.reyes@udl.cat	4	

## Subject's extra information

We recommend a good basis for the subjects of first year courses Calculus and Linear Algebra.

The course requires continuous work throughout the semester to achieve their goals. It is also necessary critical thinking and capacity for abstraction.

You can find the following materials in the Virtual Campus: Collection set of exercises, tests resolutions for previous years; Statements of Practice lab.

## Learning objectives

- To use constructive methods to approximate solutions of real problems.
- To design methods to approximate efficiently, solutions to problems previously formulated mathematically.
- To study constructive methods and algorithms that allow us to obtain the solution of a problem with arbitrary precision in a finite number of steps.
- To model engineering problems that could be solved with Numerical Methods.
- To analyze effective numerical methods to approximate solutions of equations.
- To write programs in the language Octave / Matlab.

## Competences

CG4. Solve problems with initiative, make decisions, creativity, critical reasoning, and communicate and transmit knowledge, abilities, and skills in the field of Chemical/ Industrial Organization and Logistic Engineering.

CE1. Develop the ability to solve mathematical problems that may arise in engineering. Ability to apply knowledge about: linear algebra; geometry; differential geometry; differential and integral calculus; differential equations and partial derivatives; numerical methods; numerical algorithmic; statistics and optimization.

## Subject contents

### 1. Errors, Stability and Conditioning.

- 1.1. Preliminaries.
- 1.2. Errors.
- 1.3. Stability.

### 2. Polynomial Interpolation.

- 2.1. Introduction.
- 2.2. Polynomial Interpolation.

### 3. Numerical Integration.

- 3.1. Introduction.

- 3.2. Newton-Cotes formulas.
- 3.3. Romberg method.
- 4. Ordinary Differential Equations.
  - 4.1. Introduction.
  - 4.2. One step methods.
- 5. Nonlinear Equations.
  - 5.1. Introduction.
  - 5.2. Some iterative methods.
  - 5.3. Nonlinear systems and Newton-Raphson method.
- 6. Approximation of Functions.
  - 6.1. Introduction and Theoretical Foundations.
  - 6.2. Overdetermined linear systems.
  - 6.3. Data linearization.

## Methodology

This course consists of theoretical lessons, classes, and practical problems with the help of a computer. The lectures will present content, demonstrate some of the key results, and also will emphasize learning objectives. Moreover, the problem classes are designed for problem solving and discussion of specific points that the student must first work on independently. In practical classes will be resolved (through teamwork) engineering problems with the implementation of programs written in code Octave, a free software.

## Development plan

Timing of the contents of the subject:

NOTE: Every week include small group classes.

WEEK	METHODOLOGY	AGENDA	TIME (IN HOURS) IN THE CLASSROOM	TIME (IN HOURS) HOMEWORK
1-2	Theoretical lessons/practical problems	Item 1. Errors, stability and conditioning	8	12
3-5	Theoretical lessons/practical problems	Item 2. Polynomial Interpolation	12	18
6-8	Theoretical lessons/practical problems	Item 3. Numerical Integration	12	18
10-12	Theoretical lessons/practical problems	Item 4. Ordinary Differential Equations	12	18
13-14	Theoretical lessons/practical problems	Item 5. Nonlinear Equations	8	12
15-16	Theoretical lessons/practical problems	Item 6. Approximation of functions	8	12

## Evaluation

### EVALUATION OF THE COURSE NUMERICAL METHODS

Degree in Industrial Organisation and Logistics Engineering

Degree in Chemical Engineering

The course consists of two parts, a theoretical (with exercises) and a practical one. The theoretical part has a weight of 80%, and the remaining 20% is the practical one.

**Theoretical part:** It consists of two written partial exams based on the resolution of problems. Each exam has the same weight (40%) and the note of theory is obtained by calculating the average value of the notes of both exams. If this theory mark is equal to or greater than 5 then, and only then, the mark of practices can be added.

**Practical part:** Each pair of students (classmates) must submit a report for each or, in which an engineering problem is solved by calculations using the computer and programming in the language Octave / Matlab.

**Resit:** You can resit the exam only for the theoretical part. The resit will be made by an exam. The student has the right (not the obligation) to resit each of the failed partial exams. In addition, the student can not resit to climb a control mark if it is already passed. Finally, remember that the obtained mark in the resit is the final mark regardless of whether it is superior or not to the initially failed mark.

To pass have access to the resit, the partial exams must have 2.5 as a minimum mark (over 10).

**Calculation of Final Mark:** All the following marks are given on the interval [0, 10].

P1 = Mark of Partial 1

P2 = Mark of Partial 2

Pr = Practical mark

M = Final Mark

If  $(P1 + P2) / 2 \geq 5$ , then  $M = 0.8 * (C1 + C2) / 2 + 0.2 * Pr$

### Timing and load percentage evaluation activities:

**Week 9.** Partial exam 1 of the content developed in class from week 1 through 8. This activity contributes 40% of the total mark for the course.

**Week 16.** Partial exam 2 of the class content developed from week 10 through 15. This activity contributes 40% of the total mark for the course.

The delivery of each practice will be made after each laboratory session. The practical mark will be notified at the end of the course. This activity contributes 20% of the total mark for the course.

### Alternate assessment

The student that has the approval to be evaluated by alternative evaluation (see requirements and procedure in the evaluation regulations) will have to do a final exam that will take place on the day of the Partial 2 exam. The contents of such final exam will be those of Partial 1 and Partial 2 combined. Regarding the practices, the student will be able to carry out each one of the practices at home and deliver them electronically on the same days as the laboratory sessions. Of course, the student will have the right to resit the theoretical part on the same day as his classmates.

## Bibliography

### Basic bibliography:

- Javier Chavarriga, Isaac A. García, Jaume Giné. *Manual de Métodos Numéricos*. Edicions de la Universitat de Lleida, Eines 35, 1999.
- Isaac A. García, Susanna Maza. *Métodos Numéricos: Problemas Resueltos y Prácticas*. Edicions de la Universitat de Lleida. Eines 62, 2009.
- David Kincaid, Ward Cheney. *Análisis numérico*. Ed. Addison-Wesley, Delaware, 1994.