

Three dimensional analytic geometry: planes and lines, distances and angles between them.
 Matrices and determinants: calculation-rules.
 Linear transformations.
 Eigenvectors and eigenvalues: definitions, calculation, theorems, diagonalisation of a real symmetric matrix, applications.
 Functions of one variable: limits.
 First and higher order derivative and differential: definitions, calculation rules, theorems and applications.
 Parametric and polar equation of a curve.
 Indefinite integrals: integration methods.
 Riemann integral: definition, improper integral, calculation and applications.
 Function of more than one variable: introductory concepts.
 Differential calculus: partial derivatives and differential, definitions, theorems.
 Applications such as gradient, tangent plane and tangent line.
 Double integral: definition, calculation, Jacobian determinant and applications.
 Vector analysis: gradient, divergence, curl and laplacian: calculation rules and applications.
 Line integral: definition, calculation, applications.
 Green's theorem and corollaries.

Initial competences

Contents of 'Wiskunde -Vorbereiding tot het schakelprogramma voor Professionele Bachelors' en 'Basiskennis Wiskunde voor schakelstudenten'.

Final competences

- 1 The student has to be able to apply theoretical and practical mathematical insights correctly to engineering exercises and problems.
 For instance:
 - The student must know the mathematical concepts listed in the content and must be able to relate them to their applications.
- 2 The student has to be able to think critically, creatively as well as scientifically in order to reason correctly in the domain of mathematics.
 For instance:
 - The student has to be able to rephrase theoretical aspects from the learning content in a correct and critical manner.
 - The student has to be able to interpret solutions within the learning content in a critical way and has to be able to track potential errors.
- 3 The student has to be able to apply scientific-disciplinary insights concerning complex numbers, analytical geometry, linear algebra and analysis to scientific or engineering problems independently.
 For instance:
 - The student has to be able to analyse and to solve independently practical problems within the learning content in an adequate manner.

Conditions for credit contract

Access to this course unit via a credit contract is determined after successful competences assessment

Conditions for exam contract

This course unit cannot be taken via an exam contract

Teaching methods

Lecture, lecture: plenary exercises

Extra information on the teaching methods

During the lectures the concepts are introduced and made clearer by examples and applications.
 During the coached exercises the students are further trained using standard and similar exercises.

Learning materials and price

Lecture notes in Dutch.
 Costs: ca 10€

References

Kléténik D., Problèmes de géométrie analytique, Editions de Moscou
 Lothar Papula, Wiskunde voor het hoger technisch onderwijs, Academic Service.
 Murray R. Spiegel, Advanced Calculus, Schaum's Outline Series.

Course content-related study coaching

The lecturer can be asked questions immediately after the course, during tutorial service, or by appointment.

Evaluation methods

end-of-term evaluation and continuous assessment

Examination methods in case of periodic evaluation during the first examination period

Written examination

Examination methods in case of periodic evaluation during the second examination period

Written examination

Examination methods in case of permanent evaluation

Written examination

Possibilities of retake in case of permanent evaluation

examination during the second examination period is not possible

Extra information on the examination methods

PE1 and PE2: written, closed-book examination.

NPE: written closed-book evaluation.

If unlawful absence for NPE: score NPE = 0.

Calculation of the examination mark

First examination period:

$$\text{end score} = 1/4 * \text{score NPE} + 3/4 * \text{score PE1}$$

Second examination period:

$$\text{end score} = \text{Maximum}(\text{score PE2} ; 1/4 * \text{score NPE} + 3/4 * \text{score PE2})$$

In other words, the NPE only contributes to the end score of the second examination period when this has a positive effect on the student's end score.

Remark:

If the score of PE1 is 7/20 or less, then the given end score will be at most 9/20 in the first examination period.

Similarly, if the score of PE2 is 7/20 or less, then the given end score will be at most 9/20 in the second examination period.