

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	34285
<b>Name</b>	Mathematics
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2022 - 2023

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. Period year</b>
1207 - Degree in Optics and Optometry	Faculty of Physics	1 First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1207 - Degree in Optics and Optometry	2 - Mathematics	Basic Training

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
CARRERAS MARTINEZ, FRANCISCO	205 - Geometry and Topology

**SUMMARY**

The Mathematics course fits into the basic science education every student of Optometry should before fully entering into the issues specific to the degree. The subject must, first, fill gaps in mathematical knowledge of many students, who have come to the university without studying mathematics in the second year of high school. Consistently with this, the course begins with a preamble in which issues such as numbers and vector operations, elementary functions, graphs of functions and their interpretation,... are recalled. On the other hand, basic math skills should be given for all experimental science: a) introduction to matrices and discussion and resolution of systems of linear equations, b) introduction to the geometry of plane and space and the study of conics, which is of particular importance for this degree, c) the differential and integral calculus needed to see how math is involved in issues related to speed, slope, the determination of maxima and minima, measuring areas ...



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

## OUTCOMES

### 1207 - Degree in Optics and Optometry

- To demonstrate basic knowledge of geometry and mathematical analysis.
- To know complex numbers, vectors and matrices.
- To know the principles of function analysis.
- To know the elements of calculus of derivatives and integrals.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- • Ability of mathematical thinking.
- • Using mathematical language.
- • Learn basic mathematical functions graphically.
- • Knowing to discuss the existence of solutions of a system of linear equations and to calculate them.
- • Acquire minimum skills of differential and integral calculus.
- Become familiar with the geometry of conics.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Introduction

1.1 The numbers:  $\mathbb{N}$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}$ .

1.2 The plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Equation of a line in the plane. Slope of a line. Distance in the plane.

1.3 Functions. Graph of a function. Inverse of a function. Review of elementary functions.

### 2. Vector spaces, matrices, systems of linear equations

2.1 The vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Vector subspaces.

2.2 Linear dependence and independence. Bases. Coordinates of a vector.

2.3 Matrices. Matrix operations.

2.4 Rank of a matrix. Determinants. Inverse matrix.

2.5 Systems of linear equations.



### **3. Geometry of the plane and space**

- 3.1 The affine space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Canonical reference system.
- 3.2 Affine varieties. Parallel linear varieties.
- 3.3 Equations of an affine variety. Particular cases.
- 3.4 Scalar product. Vector product.

### **4. Real functions**

- 4.1 Limits of sequences.
- 4.2 Limits of functions.
- 4.3 Continuous functions and their graphs

### **5. The derivative and its applications**

- 5.1 The derivative of a function of one variable.
- 5.2 Calculation of derivatives. Chain rule.
- 5.3 The derivative of a function as the slope of its graph.
- 5.4 Critical points of functions of one variable.
- 5.5 Local maxima and minima.
- 5.6 Global maxima and minima.
- 5.7 Concavity and convexity. Interpreting and drawing graphs.

### **6. The integral of functions of one variable**

- 6.1 Primitives or antiderivatives.
- 6.2 Some methods of integration.
- 6.3 Definition of definite integral.
- 6.4 Relationship to the primitive. Barrows rule.

### **7. Conics**

- 7.1 General concept of a conic.
- 7.2 Ellipse. Parabola. Hyperbola.
- 7.3 Determination of the geometric elements of a conic.
- 7.4 Brief description of quadrics.

### **8. An introduction to functions of several variables**

- 8.1 Graphic representation.
- 8.2 Partial derivatives. Gradient vector.
- 8.3 Critical points of a function of two variables.

**9. Complex numbers**

9.1 Definition. Operations with complex numbers.

9.2 Moivre formula.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	45,00	100
Tutorials	15,00	100
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	20,00	0
Preparing lectures	45,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	15,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

Theoretical classes with non-mandatory attendance. Student participation will be encouraged, trying to correct two defects often seen in students of the first course: fear to ask and of being ridiculed for giving a false answer.

Practical classes for problem-solving and concept learning with compulsory attendance.

**EVALUATION**

The evaluation will be carried out by:

Objective test, consisting of an exam that will consist of both theoretical-practical questions and problems. The proportion in which this test will influence the final grade will be 80%.

Presentation of some works proposed to each student throughout the course. The proportion in which the grade of these works will influence the final grade will be 20%.

To benefit from this grading system, it will be necessary to have attended at least 80% of the regulated tutoring classes, and also to have obtained at least 4 (out of 10) in the final exam. If this requirement is not met, the grade will be that of the final exam.



## REFERENCES

### Basic

#### - 10.1 Referencias Básicas

Referencia b1: G.B. Thomas, R.L. Finney. "Cálculo con Geometría Analítica", 1987, Addison-Wesley Iberoamericana, Wilmington

Referencia b2: J. Stewart: Cálculo : conceptos y contextos, Tercera Edición, Cengage Learning Ed. 2006