## **COURSE OUTLINE**

### 1. GENERAL

SCHOOL	School of Environment and Agricultural Engineering				
ACADEMIC UNIT	Department of Natural Resources Development and				
	Agricultural Engineering				
LEVEL OF STUDIES	Undergraduate				
COURSE CODE	35 SEMESTER 6 <sup>th</sup>				
COURSE TITLE	Numerical Analysis				
if credits are awarded for separate e.g. lectures, laboratory exercise awarded for the whole of the course	INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES  f credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are warded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits			G	CREDITS
		Lectures		2	5
Laboratory exercises				3	
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).					
COURSE TYPE  general background,  special background, specialised general  knowledge, skills development	General background, specialized general knowledge, skills development				
PREREQUISITE COURSES:					
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	Greek				
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	Yes (in English)				
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	http://openeclass.aua.gr				

# 2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

#### **Learning outcomes**

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- ullet Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

Upon the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- distinguish the capabilities of Numerical Analysis in solving fundamental problems with applications in engineering,
- understand the main reasons for having errors in numerical solutions and analyze the conditions,
- know the basic numerical methods for the approximate solution of mathematical problems using programming. Indicative examples include the numerical finding of roots of non-linear algebraic equations, the numerical solution of systems of algebraic equations, the interpolation method, the least squares method, and numerical differentiation and integration,
- utilize the basic principles of programming, algorithmic structures, and program

development techniques to leverage the capabilities of numerical methods in the creation of a fundamental toolkit through which they can perform fundamental numerical procedures for data visualization, results, or graphical representations of functions,

- utilize other software packages for data processing and analysis, evaluation of results, and decision-making in their scientific field,
- use the computer for collaborative learning with colleagues, within the framework of a group.

# **General Competences**

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary

technology

Adapting to new situations Decision-making Working independently

Team work

Working in an international environment
Working in an interdisciplinary environment
Production of new research ideas

Project planning and management Respect for difference and multiculturalism Respect for the natural environment

Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility

and sensitivity to gender issues Criticism and self-criticism

Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

Others...

- Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology
- Working independently
- Decision Making
- Production of free, creative and inductive thinking
- Project planning and management

## 3. SYLLABUS

### Theory (3 ECTS)

- Elements of mathematical analysis: Matrices, vectors, and determinants. Vector and matrix norms. Approximation and error analysis of solutions.
- Numerical solution of non-linear equations/systems: Fixed point method, Newton-Raphson method, Bisection method. Convergence of the iterative methods. Multiple solutions and improved Newton-Raphson method.
- System of linear equations: Introduction. Stability. Gauss method and factorization methods (LU decomposition, Crout and Choleski methods). Iterative Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel methods. Convergence. Successive approximations method (SOR).
- Interpolation: Taylor polynomial. Lagrange interpolation. Newton interpolation. Interpolation and approximation with piecewise polynomials (spline interpolation).
- Least squares method (Discrete, polynomial, exponential). Normal equations.

- Numerical differentiation and integration: Trapezoidal, Simpson, Romberg, and Gaussian quadrature methods.
- Numerical solution of differential equations: Euler methods. Error analysis. Higher-order Taylor series method. Runge-Kutta method. Multi-step methods.

## Lab (2 ECTS)

Introduction to Octave/Matlab.

multiple choice questionnaires, shortanswer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public

- Matrices, vectors, polynomials, logical operations, m-files, plots: Examples and exercises.
- Solution of non-linear equations/systems: Examples and exercises.
- Solving linear equations/systems: Examples and exercises.
- Interpolation and polynomial approximation: Examples and exercises.
- Least squares method: Examples and exercises.
- Numerical differentiation and integration: Examples and exercises.
- Numerical solution of differential equations: Examples and exercises.

### 4. TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

<b>DELIVERY</b> Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.	Face-to-face			
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY  Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students	<ul> <li>Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education and communication with students.</li> <li>Use of programming software.</li> <li>Use of e-class, the electronic course management system.</li> <li>Communication with students via an open electronic classroom platform and email.</li> </ul>			
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload		
The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail.	Lectures	26 hours		
Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice,	Laboratory	39 hours		
fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements,	Study	60 hours		
clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits,				
project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.				
The student's study hours for each				
learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to				
the principles of the ECTS				
	Course total			
	(25 working hours per	125 hours		
	ECTS)	120 110010		
STUDENT PERFORMANCE				
EVALUATION  Description of the qualitation precedure				
Description of the evaluation procedure	Final exam that might contain multiple choice			
Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive,	questions short answer questions and and			
evaluation, summative of conclusive,	lander de la constitución de la			

questions and problem solving.

presentation, laboratory work, clinical	
examination of patient, art	
interpretation, other	
Specifically-defined evaluation criteria	
are given, and if and where they are	
accessible to students.	

## 5. ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Suggested bibliography (in Greek):
  - Αριθμητική Ανάλυση με εφαρμογές σε Matlab και Mathematica. Γ.Σ. Παπαγεωργίου και Χ.Γ. Τσίτουρας. Εκδόσεις ΤΣΟΤΡΑΣ ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ, 2015. Κωδικός Βιβλίου στον Εύδοξο: 50658287.
  - Αριθμητκές Μέθοδοι και Εφαρμογές για Μηχανικούς, Σαρρής Ι. Καρακασίδης Θ., Εκδόσεις ΤΖΙΟΛΑ, 2017, Κωδικός Βιβλίου στον Εύδοξο: 68373915
  - Εισαγωγή στην Αριθμητική Ανάλυση, Ακρίβης Γ. Δουγαλής Β., Πανεπιστημιακες Εκδόσεις Κρήτης, 2015, Κωδικός Βιβλίου στον Εύδοξο: 59366700.