

Mathematics

Code: 100745
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500250 Biology	FB	1	1

The proposed teaching and assessment methodology that appear in the guide may be subject to changes as a result of the restrictions to face-to-face class attendance imposed by the health authorities.

Contact

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Use of Languages

Principal working language: catalan (cat)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Teachers

Jaume Agudé Bover
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Prerequisites

- Rational and real numbers, numerical approximation and exponential notation. Absolute value and inequalities.
- Elementary functions: linear, polynomial, rational, exponential, logarithmic and trigonometric.

Objectives and Contextualisation

This program of study has a double objective. The first is to give the student a basic mathematical training, focused on linear algebra and on one real variable calculus: derivation, integration and simple differential equations, which allows to understand the language of Science. The second is to introduce mathematical modeling of Biology, by means of simple examples that can be analyzed with the mathematical tools available to students.

With this idea in mind most of the contents will be presented motivated by scientific problems, usually from the field of Biology. In particular Population Dynamics and Ecology that are the most matematizable areas of Biology at an elementary level. Linear algebra will be addressed as the natural tool for the study of the linear growth and age-structured populations, while differential equations will be introduced as the fundamental tool for the study of the magnitudes that change with time continuously, biological populations, as well as concentrations of chemical substances, for example.

In short, the objective is that students see mathematics as a essential tool to describe most of the physical phenomena.

Competences

- Act with ethical responsibility and respect for fundamental rights and duties, diversity and democratic values.
- Be able to analyse and synthesise
- Be able to organise and plan.
- Make changes to methods and processes in the area of knowledge in order to provide innovative responses to society's needs and demands.
- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
- Take account of social, economic and environmental impacts when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- Understand, interpret and use mathematical and statistical tools to solve problems in biology.
- Work in teams.

Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse a situation and identify its points for improvement.
2. Be able to analyse and synthesise.
3. Be able to organise and plan.
4. Critically analyse the principles, values and procedures that govern the exercise of the profession.
5. Describe natural phenomena in terms of mathematics.
6. Formulate common problems mathematically.
7. Interpret classical models of population growth .
8. Model problems in biology mathematically.
9. Propose new methods or well-founded alternative solutions.
10. Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
11. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
12. Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
13. Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
14. Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
15. Take account of social, economic and environmental impacts when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
16. Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
17. Use a scientific discourse for biology.
18. Work in teams.

Content

1. Functions and derivatives

1.1 Linear functions. Polynomial functions. Rational functions. Exponential functions. Inverse function. Logarithmic functions. Graphics

1.2 The derivative: tangent and velocity.

1.3 Growth. Optimization. Graphics revisited.

2. Integral calculus

2.1 The integral. The fundamental theorem of calculus. Primitives. Applications

3. Linear algebra

3.1 Systems of linear equations. Matrices.

3.2 Eigenvalues and eigenvectors. Diagonalisation.

3.3 Discrete population dynamics: iteration. Dependence on age

6. Differential equations

6.1 Differential equations of separate variables. Exponential growth. Balance of matter. The logistic differential equation.

6.3 Geometric interpretation of differential equations. The problem of initial value.

6.4 The qualitative method: balances and stability.

*Unless the requirements enforced by the health authorities demand a prioritization or reduction of these contents.

Methodology

The student acquires the scientific knowledge of the subject by attending theory lectures and learns to use them in problem lectures. We must reinforce this knowledge through the personal study of the theoretical part to be able to apply it to the exercises.

The realization of exercises is one of the most important tasks of the study, they illustrate and motivate all the theoretical development. On the other hand, the objective of the subject is that students learn to use mathematics as a working tool and therefore learn to face different types of problems modeling it or turning them into a mathematical question that they can solve.

Theoretical lectures will be reinforced with as many applied examples as possible and in addition the student will be asked to give periodic exercises that will be focused on facing the student with these modeling tasks.

*The proposed teaching methodology may experience some modifications depending on the restrictions to face-to-face activities enforced by health authorities.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Exercises	15	0.6	5, 7, 8, 6, 2, 18, 17
Theory	35	1.4	5, 7, 8, 6, 2, 18, 17
Type: Supervised			

Tutoring	5	0.2	5, 6, 17
Type: Autonomous			
Exercises	35	1.4	5, 6, 2, 18
Study	35	1.4	6
Tests	15	0.6	6, 3

Assessment

The final grade will be obtained from different parts.

- Two partial assessments contributing 30% + 40%. It will be necessary a grade of at least 3 over 10 in the second partial test to avoid the recovery test.
- Individual delivery of exercises (30%).
- Global review / recovery of the whole subject (70%) *

To participate in the recovery, the students must have previously been evaluated in a set of activities whose weight equals to a minimum of two thirds of the total grade of the subject or module. Therefore, students will obtain the "Non evaluable" qualification when the assessment activities carried out have a weighting of less than 67% in the final grade.

Delivery of exercises is mandatory. The students will obtain the "Non evaluable" qualification when the number of deliveries is less than 80% of the scheduled deliveries.

The repeating students will have to do the same assessment activities as new entry students.

The Honor Grade can only be awarded to students who have obtained a final grade equal to or greater than 9. They can be awarded a maximum of 5% of the students enrolled.

(* This exam is not mandatory and can be used both to upgrade, and to recover the grade obtained in the partial tests).

*Student's assessment may experience some modifications depending on the restrictions to face-to-face activities enforced by health authorities.

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Exercises delivery	30%	2	0.08	16, 15, 4, 1, 5, 7, 8, 6, 9, 14, 13, 12, 10, 11, 2, 3, 17
First partial exam	30%	2	0.08	16, 15, 4, 1, 5, 7, 8, 6, 9, 14, 13, 12, 10, 11, 3, 18, 17
Recovery exam	70%	3	0.12	16, 15, 4, 1, 5, 7, 8, 6, 9, 14, 13, 12, 10, 11, 2, 17
Second partial exam	40%	3	0.12	16, 15, 4, 1, 5, 7, 8, 6, 9, 14, 13, 12, 10, 11, 2, 17

Bibliography

There are no texts in the literature that adapts exactly to the content of the course. For this reason, three general-purpose texts are proposed that cover most topics and in which mathematical concepts are introduced intuitively and illustrated with many practical examples. These three texts are complemented by books that allow you to explore the most important topics of the course.

General bibliography

- *Matemàtiques i modelització per a les Ciències Ambientals*, Jaume Agudé. (UAB, recursos electrònics <http://ddd.uab.cat/record/158385>)
- *Curso práctico de Cálculo y Precálculo*, Pestana i altres. (Ed. Ariel)
- *Introducción al Álgebra Lineal*, H. Anton (Editorial Limusa)

Complementary bibliography

- *Calculus, Tomo I*. S. Salas i E. Hille (Editorial Reverté)
- *Aplicaciones del Álgebra lineal*, Grossman, S. I. (Grupo Editorial Iberoamericano)
- *Matemáticas básicas para biocientíficos*, E. Batschelet (Editorial Dossat)
- *Matemáticas para ciencias*, C. Neuhauser (Editorial Prentice Hall)
- *Mathematics for the Biological Sciences*. J.C. Newby (Clarendon Press)
- *Matemáticas para Biólogos*, K.P. Haderl, (Editorial Reverté)