



Subject card

Subject name and code	Introduction to modeling physical phenomena, PG_00051067						
Field of study	Technical Physics						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2021		Academic year of realisation of subject		2022/2023		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	2		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	3		ECTS credits		3.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment		
Conducting unit	Instytut Fizyki i Informatyki Stosowanej -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr inż. Ewa Erdmann				
	Teachers		dr inż. Ewa Erdmann				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	45
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	45		2.0		28.0	75
Subject objectives	The goal is to teach the student programming with the use of scientific libraries implemented for the selected programming language; to implement the mathematical model of the selected physical phenomenon in the form of a desktop application; to creation of documentation containing specification of requirements and system design.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	K6_W05		The student has a basic knowledge of the methodology and techniques of programming in the selected language and scientific libraries that allow solving various problems.		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	K6_U02		The student is able to analyze and solve simple scientific and technical problems through the implementation of mathematical models in the form of computer simulation and the analysis of the obtained results.		[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment		
	K6_K05		The student is able to present the effects of his work by regularly presenting the progress of the project and undertakes a polemic regarding the adopted decisions and solutions.		[SK2] Assessment of progress of work		

Subject contents	Lecture topics: Real objects versus physical and mathematical models. Interpreted vs compiled languages. Basic elements of Python syntax: complex built-in types, function definition, description of file operations, error handling. External libraries: numpy, scipy, matplotlib. Project documentation. Examples of projects modeling physical phenomena. Limitations of the possibilities of simulating physical phenomena Computer labs: In the computer laboratory, the content presented during the lecture is implemented into practice in the form of solving short programming problems. Project: Writing clear project documentation in line with software development standards. Implementation of the selected model / physical phenomenon.		
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Knowledge of the subject Procedural programming languages (PG_00051066)		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Written exam testing the lecture knowledge	50.0%	40.0%
	Solution of the lab problems	50.0%	30.0%
	Project implementation and presentation	50.0%	30.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	A. B. Downey, J. Elkner, C. Meyers, "Think Python. How to Think Like a Computer Scientist" http://greenteapress.com/thinkpython2/thinkpython2.pdf Richard P. Feynman „The Feynman Lectures on Physics"	
	Supplementary literature	T.R. Padmanabhan "Programming with Python"	
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie: Wstęp do modelowania zjawisk fizycznych - Moodle ID: 22909 https://enauzanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=22909	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Lecture: 1. Explain the difference between an interpreted and a compiled programming language. What are the benefits of writing programs using an interpreted language? 2. What does it mean that a built-in type is "mutable"? Give an example of a mutable data type in Python. 3. Give examples and describe the operations allowed on the list data type. 4. What is the def keyword for? Describe the syntax and rules for its use. Computer labs: 1. Write a program that finds the least common multiple of any two natural numbers. 2. Write a program using a function that will calculate the total kinetic energy of the set of three particles with values of masses m_i and velocities V_i given as arguments to the function. Check how this energy will change when the velocity of one of the particles increases 10 times compared to the initial velocity.		
Work placement	Not applicable		