





needed to analyse the motion of a fluid, with the focus predominantly on inviscid, incompressible motions. You will examine methods for visualising flow fields, including the use of particle paths and streamlines. You will study the dynamical theory of fluid flow, taking Newton's laws of motion as its point of departure, and will discuss the fundamental set of equations comprising conservation of mass and Euler's equations. The reduction to Laplace's equation for irrotational flow is demonstrated, and Bernoulli's equation is derived as a first integral of the equation of motion. Having established the basic theory, the way is set for a broader discussion of flow dynamics.

### **2019/0 - MTHA5003Y ALGEBRA**

Full Year, Level 5 module

(Maximum 90 Students)

UCU: 20

Organiser: Dr Johannes Siemons

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Examination with Coursework or Project

Timetable Slot:G

Exam Paper(hrs):3

**BEFORE TAKING THIS MODULE YOU MUST TAKE MTHA4001Y AND TAKE MTHA4002Y**

We introduce groups and rings. Together with vector spaces these are the most important structures in modern algebra. At the heart of group theory in Semester I is the study of symmetry and the axiomatic development of the theory. Groups appear in many parts of mathematics. The basic concepts are subgroups, Lagrange's theorem, factor groups, group actions and the First Isomorphism Theorem. In Semester II we introduce rings, using the Integers as a model and develop the theory with many examples related to familiar concepts such as substitution and factorisation. Important examples of commutative rings are fields, domains, polynomial rings and their quotients.

### **2019/0 - MTHA5004Y DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND APPLIED METHODS**

Full Year, Level 5 module

(Maximum 100 Students)

UCU: 20

Organiser: Dr Paul Hammerton

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Examination with Coursework or Project

Timetable Slot:C

Exam Paper(hrs):3

**BEFORE TAKING THIS MODULE YOU MUST TAKE MTHA4005Y  
IN TAKING THIS MODULE YOU CANNOT TAKE MTHB5006A**

(a) Ordinary Differential Equations: solution by reduction of order; variation of parameters for inhomogeneous problems; series solution and the method of Frobenius. Legendre's and Bessel's equations: Legendre polynomials, Bessel functions and their recurrence relations; Fourier series; Partial differential equations (PDEs): heat equation, wave equation, Laplace's equation; solution by separation of variables. (b) Method of characteristics for hyperbolic



Full Year, Level 5 module  
(Maximum 50 Students)

UCU: 20

Organiser: Dr Hayder Salman

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Examination with Coursework or Project

Timetable Slot:F1\, F2

Exam Paper(hrs):2

This module introduces you to quantum mechanics and special relativity. In quantum mechanics focus will be on: 1. Studying systems involving very short length scales – eg structure of atoms. 2. Understanding why the ideas of classical mechanics fail to describe physical effects when sub-atomic particles are involved. 3. Deriving and solving the Schrodinger equation. 4. Understanding the probabilistic interpretation of the Schrodinger equation. 5. Understanding how this equation implies that certain physical quantities such as energy do not vary continuously, but can only take on discrete values. The energy levels are said to be quantized. For special relativity, the general concept of space and time drastically changes for an observer moving at speeds close to the speed of light: for example time undergoes a dilation and space a contraction. These counterintuitive phenomena are however direct consequences of physical laws. The module will also explain the basis of Special Relativity using simple mathematics and physical intuition. Important well-known topics like inertial and non-inertial frames, the Lorentz transformations, the concept of simultaneity, time dilation and Lorentz contraction, mass and energy relation will be explained. You will end with the implications of special relativity and quantum mechanics on a relativistic theory of quantum mechanics.