

## OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE FORM

**Note:** The University reserves the right to amend course outlines as needed without notice.

<b>Course Code and Number:</b> MATH 316		<b>Number of Credits:</b> 3 <a href="#">Course credit policy (105)</a>													
<b>Course Full Title:</b> Numerical Analysis <b>Course Short Title:</b> Numerical Analysis															
<b>Faculty:</b> Faculty of Science		<b>Department (or program if no department):</b> Mathematics & Statistics													
<b>Calendar Description:</b> The construction, analysis, and implementation of numerical methods to mathematical problems. These problems include examples from linear algebra, calculus, non-linear equations, the approximation of functions, and ordinary differential equations.															
<b>Prerequisites (or NONE):</b>		MATH 112 and one of MATH 152 or MATH 221.													
<b>Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE):</b>		NONE													
<b>Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE):</b>		COMP 150 or COMP 152.													
<b>Antirequisite Courses</b> <i>(Cannot be taken for additional credit.)</i> Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: Equivalent course(s): <i>(If offered in the previous five years, antirequisite course(s) will be included in the calendar description as a note that students with credit for the antirequisite course(s) cannot take this course for further credit.)</i>		<b>Course Details</b> Special Topics course: <b>No</b> <i>(If yes, the course will be offered under different letter designations representing different topics.)</i> Directed Study course: <b>No</b> <i>(See <a href="#">policy 207</a> for more information.)</i> Grading System: <b>Letter grades</b> Delivery Mode: <b>May be offered in multiple delivery modes</b> Expected frequency: <b>Every other year</b> Maximum enrolment (for information only): <b>36</b>													
<b>Typical Structure of Instructional Hours</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Lecture/seminar</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supervised laboratory hours (computer lab)</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total hours</b></td> <td><b>50</b></td> </tr> </table>		Lecture/seminar	30	Supervised laboratory hours (computer lab)	20							<b>Total hours</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR)</b> PLAR is available for this course.	
Lecture/seminar	30														
Supervised laboratory hours (computer lab)	20														
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>50</b>														
<b>Scheduled Laboratory Hours</b> Labs to be scheduled independent of lecture hours: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<b>Transfer Credit</b> <i>(See <a href="#">bctransferguide.ca</a>.)</i> Transfer credit already exists: <b>Yes</b> Submit outline for (re)articulation: <b>No</b> <i>(If yes, fill in <a href="#">transfer credit form</a>.)</i>													
<b>Department approval</b>		<b>Date of meeting:</b> October 2022													
<b>Faculty Council approval</b>		<b>Date of meeting:</b> November 4, 2022													
<b>Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval</b>		<b>Date of meeting:</b> December 16, 2022													

**Learning Outcomes** *(These should contribute to students' ability to meet program outcomes and thus Institutional Learning Outcomes.)*

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain floating-point number systems and arithmetic on such systems.
2. Describe the inherent limitations of floating-point representations.
3. Quantify the errors that arise in applying numerical methods to mathematical problems.
4. Evaluate the rate of convergence of a sequence of numerical approximations.
5. Demonstrate the convergence of approximations using computer calculations.
6. Implement a variety of basic algorithms using a suitable computer language.
7. Identify examples of problems that are ill-conditioned.
8. Assess different numerical methods for a given mathematical problem.

**Recommended Evaluation Methods and Weighting** *(Evaluation should align to learning outcomes.)*

Final exam:	30%	Assignments:	20%	Quizzes/tests:	30%
Lab work:	20%		%		%

**Details:** Students must achieve at least 40% on the final exam in order to receive credit for this course.

**NOTE:** The following sections may vary by instructor. Please see course syllabus available from the instructor.

**Texts and Resource Materials** *(Include online resources and Indigenous knowledge sources. [Open Educational Resources](#) (OER) should be included whenever possible. If more space is required, use the [Supplemental Texts and Resource Materials form](#).)*

Type	Author or description	Title and publication/access details	Year
1. Textbook	Explorations in Numerical Analysis Python edition	Exploration in Numerical Analysis, Python edition, World Scientific	2021
2. Textbook	Burden, Faires, & Burden	Numerical Analysis, Brooks/Cole	2016
3. OER book	Leon Brin	Tea Time Numerical Analysis	2016
4.			

**Required Additional Supplies and Materials** *(Software, hardware, tools, specialized clothing, etc.)*

Students will make use of a computing platform such as Maple or Python.

**Course Content and Topics**

1. Floating-point number systems
  - a. Floating-point representations of real numbers
  - b. Roundoff error analysis
  - c. Floating-point arithmetic and cancellation error
2. Solutions of equations in one variable
  - a. The Bisection method
  - b. Fixed-point iteration
  - c. The Newton Method
  - d. Error analysis for iterative methods
3. Interpolation and polynomial approximation
  - a. Interpolation and the Lagrange polynomial
  - b. Divided differences
  - c. Numerical differentiation and integration
  - d. Richardson's extrapolation
4. Solutions of initial value problems
  - a. Elementary theory of initial value problems
  - b. Euler's method
  - c. Higher-order Taylor methods
  - d. Runge-Kutta methods
  - e. Stability and stiff differential equations
5. Iterative techniques in matrix algebra
  - a. Norms of vectors and matrices
  - b. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors
  - c. Iterative techniques for solving linear systems
  - d. Error estimates and iterative refinement
6. Approximation Theory
  - a. Discrete least squares approximation
  - b. Orthogonal polynomials and least squares approximations