

**University of Debrecen  
Faculty of Science and Technology  
Institute of Mathematics**

**MATHEMATICS BSC PROGRAM**

**2021**

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## **DEAN`S WELCOME**

Welcome to the Faculty of Science and Technology!

This is an exciting time for you, and I encourage you to take advantage of all that the Faculty of Science and Technology UD offers you during your bachelor's or master's studies. I hope that your time here will be both academically productive and personally rewarding

Being a regional centre for research, development and innovation, our Faculty has always regarded training highly qualified professionals as a priority. Since the establishment of the Faculty in 1949, we have traditionally been teaching and working in all aspects of Science and have been preparing students for the challenges of teaching. Our internationally renowned research teams guarantee that all students gain a high quality of expertise and knowledge. Students can also take part in research and development work, guided by professors with vast international experience.

While proud of our traditions, we seek continuous improvement, keeping in tune with the challenges of the modern age. To meet the demand of the job market for professionals, we offer engineering courses with a strong scientific basis, thus expanding our training spectrum in the field of technology. Based on the fruitful collaboration with our industrial partners, recently, we successfully introduced dual-track training programmes in our constantly evolving engineering courses.

We are committed to providing our students with valuable knowledge and professional work experience, so that they can enter the job market with competitive degrees. To ensure this, we maintain a close relationship with the most important national and international companies. The basis for our network of industrial relationships are in our off-site departments at various different companies, through which market participants - future employers - are also included in the development and training of our students.

Prof. dr. Ferenc Kun

Dean

# UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN

**Date of foundation:** 1912 Hungarian Royal University of Sciences, 2000 University of Debrecen

**Legal predecessors:** Debrecen University of Agricultural Sciences; Debrecen Medical University; Wargha István College of Education, Hajdúböszörmény; Kossuth Lajos University of Arts and Sciences

**Number of Faculties at the University of Debrecen:** 14

Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences and Environmental Management

Faculty of Child and Special Needs Education

Faculty of Dentistry

Faculty of Economics and Business

Faculty of Engineering

Faculty of Health

Faculty of Humanities

Faculty of Informatics

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Music

Faculty of Pharmacy

Faculty of Public Health

Faculty of Science and Technology

**Number of students at the University of Debrecen:** 29,045

**Full time teachers of the University of Debrecen:** 1,541

200 full university professors and 1,205 lecturers with a PhD.

## FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Faculty of Science and Technology is currently one of the largest faculties of the University of Debrecen with about 3000 students and more than 200 staff members. The Faculty has got 6 institutes: Institute of Biology and Ecology, Institute of Biotechnology, Institute of Chemistry, Institute of Earth Sciences, Institute of Physics and Institute of Mathematics. The Faculty has a very wide scope of education dominated by science and technology (10 Bachelor programs and 12 Master programs), additionally it has a significant variety of teachers' training programs. Our teaching activities are based on a strong academic and industrial background, where highly qualified teachers with a scientific degree involve student in research and development projects as part of their curriculum. We are proud of our scientific excellence and of the application-oriented teaching programs with a strong industrial support. The number of international students of our faculty is continuously growing (currently ~650 students). The attractiveness of our education is indicated by the popularity of the Faculty in terms of incoming Erasmus students, as well.

### THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE FACULTY

Dean: Prof. Dr. Ferenc Kun, Full Professor  
E-mail: [ttkdekan@science.unideb.hu](mailto:ttkdekan@science.unideb.hu)

Vice Dean for Educational Affairs: Prof. Dr. Gábor Kozma, Full Professor  
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Vice Dean for Scientific Affairs: Prof. Dr. Sándor Kéki, Full Professor  
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Consultant on External Relationships: Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, Full Professor  
E-mail: [berczesa@science.unideb.hu](mailto:berczesa@science.unideb.hu)

Dean's Office  
Head of Dean's Office: Ms. Katalin Tóth  
E-mail: [toth.katalin@science.unideb.hu](mailto:toth.katalin@science.unideb.hu)

English Program Officer: Mr. Imre Varga – Applied Mathematics (MSc), Chemical Engineering (BSc/MSc), Chemistry (BSc/MSc), Earth Sciences (BSc), Electrical Engineering (BSc), Geography (BSc/MSc), Mathematics (BSc), Physics (BSc), Physicist (MSc), International Foundation Year, Intensive Foundation Semester  
Address: 4032 Egyetem tér 1., Chemistry Building, A/101  
E-mail: [vargaimre@unideb.hu](mailto:vargaimre@unideb.hu)

English Program Officer: Mrs. Szilvia Gyulainé Szemerédi – Biochemical Engineering (BSc), Biology (BSc/MSc), Environmental Science (MSc), Hidrobiolgy Water Quality Management (MSc)  
Address: 4032 Egyetem tér 1., Chemistry Building, A/104  
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## DEPARTMENTS OF INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS

**Department of Algebra and Number Theory** (home page: <http://math.unideb.hu/algebra/en>)  
**4032 Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1, Geomathematics Building**

Name	Position	E-mail	room
Mr. Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes	University Professor, Head of Department	berczesa@science.unideb.hu	M415
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Mr. Prof. Dr. Lajos Hajdu	University Professor, Director of Institute	hajdul@science.unideb.hu	M416
Mr. Prof. Dr. Ákos Pintér	University Professor	apinter@science.unideb.hu	M417
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Mr. Dr. András Pongrácz	Associate Professor	pongrazc.andras@science.unideb.hu	M406
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Mr. Dr. Gábor Nyul	Assistant Professor	gnyul@science.unideb.hu	M405
Mr. Dr. István Pink	Assistant Professor	pink@science.unideb.hu	M405
Mrs. Dr. Nóra Györkös-Varga	Assistant Lecturer	nvarga@science.unideb.hu	M417
Mrs. Dr. Eszter Szabó-Gyimesi	Assistant Lecturer	gyimesie@science.unideb.hu	M404
Mr. Dr. Márton Szikszai	Assistant Lecturer	szikszai.marton@science.unideb.hu	M407
Ms. Tímea Arnóczki	PhD student	arnoczki.timea@science.unideb.hu	M404
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Mr. László Remete	PhD student	remete.laszlo@science.unideb.hu	M404

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Name	Position	E-mail	room
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Mr. Tibor Kiss	Assistant Lecturer	kiss.tibor@science.unideb.hu	M322
Mr. Gábor Lucskai	PhD student	gabor.lucskai@science.unideb.hu	M322

**Department of Geometry** (home page: <http://math.unideb.hu/geometria/en>)  
**4032 Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1, Geomathematics Building**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>room</b>
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Mr. Dr. Zoltán Kovács	Associate Professor	kovacs@science.unideb.hu	M303
Mr. Dr. László Kozma	Associate Professor	kozma@unideb.hu	M306
Mr. Dr. Csaba Vincze	Associate Professor, Deputy Director of Institute	csvincze@science.unideb.hu	M304
Mr. Dr. Tran Quoc Binh	Senior Research Fellow	binh@science.unideb.hu	M305
Mr. Dr. Zoltán Szilasi	Assistant Professor	szilasi.zoltan@science.unideb.hu	M329
Mr. Dr. Ábris Nagy	Assistant Lecturer	abris.nagy@science.unideb.hu	M304
Mr. Balázs Hubicska	PhD student	hubicska.balazs@science.unideb.hu	M329

## ACADEMIC CALENDAR

General structure of the academic semester (2 semesters/year):

Study period	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Registration*	1 week
	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> week	Teaching period	14 weeks
Exam period	directly after the study period	Exams	7 weeks

\*Usually, registration is scheduled for the first week of September in the fall semester, and for the first week of February in the spring semester.

For further information please check the following link:

[https://www.edu.unideb.hu/tartalom/downloads/University\\_Calendars\\_2021\\_22/University\\_calendar\\_2021-2022-](https://www.edu.unideb.hu/tartalom/downloads/University_Calendars_2021_22/University_calendar_2021-2022-)

[Faculty\\_of\\_Science\\_and\\_Technology.pdf?\\_ga=2.196279020.1315409739.1629100510-488342717.1574682820](https://www.edu.unideb.hu/tartalom/downloads/University_Calendars_2021_22/University_calendar_2021-2022-Faculty_of_Science_and_Technology.pdf?_ga=2.196279020.1315409739.1629100510-488342717.1574682820)

# THE MATHEMATICS BACHELOR PROGRAM

## Information about the Program

Name of BSc Program:	Mathematics BSc Program
Specialization available:	
Field, branch:	Science
Qualification:	Mathematician
Mode of attendance:	Full-time
Faculty, Institute:	Faculty of Science and Technology Institute of Mathematics
Program coordinator:	Prof. Dr. György Gát, University Professor
Duration:	6 semesters
ECTS Credits:	180

### Objectives of the BSc program:

The aim of the Mathematics BSc program is to train professional mathematicians who have deep knowledge on theoretical and applied mathematics that makes them capable of using their basic mathematical knowledge on the fields of engineering, economics, statistics and informatics. They are prepared to continue to study in an MSc program.

### Professional competences to be acquired

#### A Mathematician:

##### a) Knowledge:

- He/she knows the basic methods of mathematics in the fields of analysis, algebra, geometry, discrete mathematics, operations research and probability theory (statistics).
- He/she knows the basic correlations in pure mathematics, related to the fields of analysis, algebra, geometry, discrete mathematics, operations research and probability theory (statistics).
- He/she knows the basic correlations between different subdisciplines of mathematics.
- He/she is aware of the requirements of defining abstract concepts, he/she recognises general patterns and concepts inherited in the problems applied.
- He/she knows the requirements and basic methods of mathematical proofs.
- He/she is aware of the specific features of mathematical thinking.

##### b) Abilities:

- He/she is capable of formulating and communicating true and logical mathematical statements, as well as, how to exactly indicate their conditions and main consequences.
- He/she is capable of drawing conclusions of the qualitative type from quantitative data.
- He/she is capable of applying his/her factual knowledge acquired in the fields of analysis, algebra, geometry, discrete mathematics, operations research and probability theory (statistics).

- He/she is capable of finding and exploring new correlations in the fields of analysis, algebra, geometry, discrete mathematics, operations research and probability theory (statistics).
- He/she is capable of going beyond the concrete forms of problems, and formulating them both in abstract and general forms for the sake of analysis and finding a solution.
- He/she is capable of designing experiments for the sake of data collection, as well as, of analysing the results achieved by the means of mathematics and informatics.
- He/she is capable of making a comparative analysis of different mathematical models.
- He/she is capable of effectively communicating the results of mathematical analyses in foreign languages, and by the means of informatics.
- He/she is capable of identifying routine problems of his/her own professional field, using the scientific literature available (library and electronic sources) and adapting their methods to find theoretical and practical solutions

**c) Attitude:**

- He/she desires to enhance the scope of his/her mathematical knowledge by learning new concepts, as well as, for acquiring and developing new competencies.
- He/she aspires to apply his/her mathematical knowledge as widely as possible.
- Applying his/her mathematical knowledge, he/she aspires to get acquainted with the perceptible phenomena in the most thorough way possible, and to describe and explain the principles shaping them.
- Using his/her mathematical knowledge, he/she aspires to apply scientific reasoning.
- He/she is open to recognizing the specific problems in professional fields other than his/her own field and makes an effort to cooperate with experts of these fields, to the end of proposing a mathematical adaptation of field-specific problems.
- He/she is open to continuing professional training and development in the field of mathematics.

**d) Autonomy and responsibility:**

- Using his/her basic knowledge acquired in mathematical subdisciplines, he/she is capable of formulating and analysing mathematical questions on his/her own.
- He/she responsibly assesses mathematical results, their applicability and the limits of their applicability.
- He/she is aware of the value of mathematical-scientific statements, their applicability and the limits of their applicability.
- He/she is capable of making decisions on his/her own, based on the results of mathematical analyses.
- He/she is aware that he/she must carry out his/her own professional work in line with the highest ethical standards and ensuring a high level of quality.
- He/she carries out his/her theoretical and practical research activities related to different fields of mathematics, with the necessary guidance, on his/her own.

## **Completion of the BSc Program**

### *The Credit System*

Majors in the Hungarian Education System have generally been instituted and ruled by the Act of Parliament under the Higher Education Act. The higher education system meets the qualifications of the Bologna Process that defines the qualifications in terms of learning outcomes: statements of what students know and can do on completing their degrees. In describing the cycles, the framework uses the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

ECTS was developed as an instrument of improving academic recognition throughout the European Universities by means of effective and general mechanisms. ECTS serves as a model of academic recognition, as it provides greater transparency of study programs and student achievement. ECTS in no way regulates the content, structure and/or equivalence of study programs.

Regarding each major the Higher Education Act prescribes which professional fields define a certain training program. It contains the proportion of the subject groups: natural sciences, economics and humanities, subject-related subjects and differentiated field-specific subjects.

During the program students have to complete a total amount of 120 credit points. It means approximately 30 credits per semester. The curriculum contains the list of subjects (with credit points) and the recommended order of completing subjects which takes into account the prerequisite(s) of each subject. You can find the recommended list of subjects/semesters in chapter “Model Curriculum of Mathematics BSc Program”.

Model Curriculum of Mathematics BSc Program

	semesters						ECTS credit points	evaluation
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
	contact hours, types of teaching (l – lecture, p – practice), credit points							
<b>Linear algebra subject group</b>								
Linear algebra 1. <i>Dr. Gaál István</i>	28 l/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.						5	exam mid-semester grade
Linear algebra 2. <i>Dr. Gaál István</i>		28 l/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.					5	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Classical algebra subject group</b>								
Introduction to Algebra and Number Theory <i>Dr. Pintér Ákos</i>	28 l/3 cr. 42 p/2 cr.						6	exam mid-semester grade
Algebra 1. <i>Dr. Szikszai Márton</i>		28 l/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.					5	exam mid-semester grade
Algebra 2. <i>Dr. Szikszai Márton</i>			28 l/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.				5	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Classical finite mathematics subject group</b>								
Number theory <i>Dr. Hajdu Lajos</i>			28 l/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.				5	exam mid-semester grade
Combinatorics and graph theory <i>Dr. Nyul Gábor</i>	42 l/4 cr. 28 p/2 cr.						6	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Classical analysis subject group</b>								
Sets and functions <i>Dr. Lovas Rezső</i>	28 l/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.						5	exam mid-semester grade
Introduction to analysis <i>Dr. Bessenyei Mihály</i>		42 l/4 cr. 28 p/2 cr.					6	exam mid-semester grade
Differential and integral calculus <i>Dr. Bessenyei Mihály</i>			42 l/4 cr. 42 p/3 cr.				7	exam mid-semester grade
Differential and integral calculus in several variables <i>Dr. Páles Zsolt</i>				42 l/4 cr. 42 p/3 cr.			7	exam mid-semester grade

Ordinary differential equations <i>Dr. Gát György</i>					28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.		5	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Classical geometry subject group</b>								
Geometry 1. <i>Dr. Vincze Csaba</i>		28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.					5	exam mid-semester grade
Geometry 2. <i>Dr. Vincze Csaba</i>			28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.				5	exam mid-semester grade
Differential geometry <i>Dr. Muzsnay Zoltán</i>					28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.		5	exam mid-semester grade
Vector analysis <i>Dr. Vincze Csaba</i>						28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.	5	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Probability theory subject group</b>								
Measure and integral theory <i>Dr. Nagy Gergő</i>				28 1/3 cr.			3	exam
Probability theory <i>Dr. Fazekas István</i>					42 1/4 cr. 28 p/2 cr.		6	exam mid-semester grade
Statistics <i>Dr. Barczy Mátyás</i>						42 1/4 cr. 28 p/2 cr.	5	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Informatics subject group</b>								
Introduction to informatics <i>Dr. Tengely Szabolcs</i>		42 p/2 cr.					2	mid-semester grade
Programming languages <i>Dr. Bazsó András</i>		28 p/2 cr.					2	mid-semester grade
<b>Finite mathematical algorithms subject group</b>								
Algorithms <i>Dr. Györkös-Varga Nóra</i>		28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.					5	exam mid-semester grade
Applied number theory <i>Dr. Hajdu Lajos</i>				42 1/3 cr.			3	exam
Algorithms in algebra and number theory <i>Dr. Tengely Szabolcs</i>				42 p/3 cr.			3	mid-semester grade
Introduction to cryptography <i>Dr. Bérczes Attila</i>					28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.		5	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Applied analysis subject group</b>								
Numerical analysis <i>Dr. Fazekas Borbála</i>				42 1/4 cr. 28 p/2 cr.			6	exam mid-semester grade

Economic mathematics <i>Dr. Mészáros Fruzsina</i>						28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.	5	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Computer mathematics subject group</b>								
Analysis with computer <i>Dr. Fazekas Borbála</i>						42 p/3 cr.	3	mid-semester grade
Computer statistics <i>Dr. Sikolya-Kertész Kinga</i>						28 p/2 cr.	2	mid-semester grade
Computer geometry <i>Dr. Nagy Ábris</i>			42 p/3 cr.				3	mid-semester grade
<b>Optimizing subject group</b>								
Linear programming <i>Dr. Mészáros Fruzsina</i>			28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.				5	exam mid-semester grade
Nonlinear optimization <i>Dr. Páles Zsolt</i>					28 1/3 cr. 28 p/2 cr.		5	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Basics of earth sciences and mathematics subject group</b>								
Basics of mathematics <i>Dr. Györkös- Varga Nóra</i>	14 p/0 cr.						0	signature
Classical mechanics <i>Dr. Erdélyi Zoltán</i>				28 1/3 cr. 14 p/1 cr.			4	exam
Theoretical mechanics <i>Dr. Nagy Sándor</i>					28 1/3 cr. 14 p/1 cr.		4	exam
European Union studies <i>Dr. Teperics Károly</i>	14 p/1 cr.						1	exam
Basic environmental science <i>Dr. Nagy Sándor Alex</i>	14 p/1 cr.						1	exam
<b>Thesis I.</b>					5 cr.		5	mid-semester grade
<b>Thesis II.</b>						5 cr.	5	mid-semester grade
<i>optional courses</i>								
optional courses							9	

### *Work and Fire Safety Course*

According to the Rules and Regulations of University of Debrecen a student has to complete the online course for work and fire safety. Registration for the course and completion are necessary for graduation. For MSc students the course is only necessary only if BSc diploma has been awarded outside of the University of Debrecen.

Registration in the Neptun system by the subject: MUNKAVEDELEM

Students have to read an online material until the end to get the signature on Neptun for the completion of the course. The link of the online course is available on webpage of the Faculty.

### *Physical Education*

According to the Rules and Regulations of University of Debrecen a student has to complete Physical Education courses at least in two semesters during his/her Bachelor's training. Our University offers a wide range of facilities to complete them.

### *Pre-degree Certification*

A pre-degree certificate is issued by the Faculty after completion of the bachelor's (BSc) program. The pre-degree certificate can be issued if the student has successfully completed the study and exam requirements as set out in the curriculum, the requirements relating to Physical Education as set out in Section 10 in Rules and Regulations, internship (mandatory) – with the exception of preparing thesis – and gained the necessary credit points (180). The pre-degree certificate verifies (without any mention of assessment or grades) that the student has fulfilled all the necessary study and exam requirements defined in the curriculum and the requirements for Physical Education. Students who obtained the pre-degree certificate can submit the thesis and take the final exam.

### *Thesis*

Students have to choose a topic for their thesis two semesters before the expected date of finishing their studies, i.e., usually at the end of the 4th semester. They have to write it in two semesters, and they have to register for the courses 'Thesis 1' and 'Thesis 2' in two different semesters. They write the thesis with the help of a supervisor who should be a lecturer of the Institute of Mathematics. (In exceptional cases, the supervisor can be a member of another institute.)

Students are not required to present new scientific results, but they have to do some scientific work on their own. The thesis should be about 20–40 pages long and using the LaTeX document preparation system is recommended. The cover page has to contain the name of the institute, the title of the thesis, the name and the degree program of the student, the name and the university rank of the supervisor. Besides the detailed discussion of the topic, the thesis should

contain an introduction, a table of contents and a bibliography. The thesis has to be defended in the final exam.

### *Final Exam*

The final exam is an oral exam before a committee designated by the Director of the Institute of Mathematics and approved by the leaders of the Faculty of Science and Technology. The final exam consists of two parts: an account by the student on a certain exam question, and the defense of the thesis. The questions of the final exam comprise the compulsory courses of the Mathematics BSc Program. Students draw a random question from the list, and after a certain preparation period, give an account on it. After this, the committee may ask questions also from other topics. Students get three separate marks for their answers on the exam question, for the thesis and for the defense of the thesis.

#### Final Exam Board

Board chair and its members are selected from the acknowledged internal and external experts of the professional field. Traditionally, it is the chair and in case of his/her absence or indisposition the vice-chair who will be called upon, as well. The board consists of – besides the chair – at least two members (one of them is an external expert), and questioners as required. The mandate of a Final Examination Board lasts for one year.

#### Repeating a failed Final Exam

If any part of the final exam is failed it can be repeated according to the rules and regulations. A final exam can be retaken in the forthcoming final exam period. If the Board qualified the Thesis unsatisfactory a student cannot take the final exam and he has to make a new thesis. A repeated final exam can be taken twice on each subject.

## Diploma

The diploma is an official document decorated with the coat of arms of Hungary which verifies the successful completion of studies in the Mathematics Bachelor Program. It contains the following data: name of HEI (higher education institution); institutional identification number; serial number of diploma; name of diploma holder; date and place of his/her birth; level of qualification; training program; specialization; mode of attendance; place, day, month and year issued. Furthermore, it has to contain the rector's (or vice-rector's) original signature and the seal of HEI. The University keeps a record of the diplomas issued.

In Mathematics Bachelor Master Program the diploma grade is calculated as the average grade of the results of the followings:

- Weighted average of the overall studies at the program (A)
- Average of grades of the thesis and its defense given by the Final Exam Board (B)
- Average of the grades received at the Final Exam for the two subjects (C)

$$\text{Diploma grade} = (A + B + C)/3$$

Classification of the award on the bases of the calculated average:

Excellent	4.81 – 5.00
Very good	4.51 – 4.80
Good	3.51 – 4.50
Satisfactory	2.51 – 3.50
Pass	2.00 – 2.50

## Course Descriptions of Mathematics BSc Program

<b>Title of course:</b> Linear algebra 1. <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0102	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0103, TTMBE0607, TTMBE0209, TTMBG0701	
<b>Topics of course</b> Basic notions in algebra. Determinants. Operations with matrices. Vector spaces, basis, dimension. Linear mappings. Transformation of basis and coordinates. The dimensions of the row space and the column space of matrices are equal. Sum and direct sum of subspaces. Factor spaces. Systems of linear equations. Matrix of a linear transformation. Operations with linear transformations. Similar matrices. Eigenvalues, eigenvectors. Characteristic polynomial. The existence of a basis consisting of eigenvectors.	
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Paul R. Halmos: Finite dimensional vector spaces, Benediction Classics, Oxford, 2015. Serge Lang, Linear Algebra, Springer Science & Business Media, 2013. Howard Anton and Chris Rorres, Elementary Linear Algebra, John Wiley & Sons, 2010.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Basic concepts of algebra. Permutations and their properties. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Determinants. Expanding determinants. Laplace expansion theorem. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Operations on matrices. Matrix algebra. Multiplication theorem of determinants. Inverse of matrices. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Vector space, subspace, generating system, linear dependence and independence. Basis, dimension.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Linear mappings of vector spaces. Fundamental theorems on linear mappings. Transformation of bases and coordinates.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Rank of a set of vectors, rank of a matrix. Theorem on ranks. Calculating the rank of a matrix by elimination.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Sum and direct sum of subspaces. Equivalent properties. Coset of subspaces. Factor spaces of vector spaces. Dimension of the factor space.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Systems of linear equations. Criteria for solubility, for the uniqueness of solutions. Homogeneous systems of linear equations. Solutions space, the dimension of the solution space.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Inhomogeneous systems of linear equations. The structure of solutions. Cramer's rule Gaussian elimination.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Linear mappings of vector spaces. Kernel, image. Theorem on homomorphisms. The condition of injectivity.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Linear transformations. Injective and surjective linear transformations. The matrix of a linear transformation. Calculation the image vector. The matrix of the linear transformation in a new basis.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Operations on linear transformations. Algebra of linear transformations. Similar matrices. Automorphisms.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Invariant subspaces. Eigenvector, eigenvalues of a linear transformation. Eigenspace. Eigenvectors of distinct eigenvalues. Eigenspaces of distinct eigenvalues.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Characteristic polynomial. Algebraic and geometric multiplicity of eigenvalues. Spectrum of a linear transformation. Existence of a basis consisting of eigenvectors.

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

If the student fail the course TTMBG0102, then the signature is automatically denied.

- for a grade

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

-an offered grade:

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. István Gaál, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. István Gaál, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Linear algebra 1. <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0102	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Basic notions in algebra. Determinants. Operations with matrices. Vector spaces, basis, dimension. Linear mappings. Transformation of basis and coordinates. The dimensions of the row space and the column space of matrices are equal. Sum and direct sum of subspaces. Factor spaces. Systems of linear equations. Matrix of a linear transformation. Operations with linear transformations. Similar matrices. Eigenvalues, eigenvectors. Characteristic polynomial. The existence of a basis consisting of eigenvectors.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Paul R. Halmos: Finite dimensional vector spaces, Benediction Classics, Oxford, 2015. Serge Lang, Linear Algebra, Springer Science & Business Media, 2013. Howard Anton and Chris Rorres, Elementary Linear Algebra, John Wiley & Sons, 2010.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Abstract groups, permutation. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Determinants. Expanding determinants. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Operations on matrices. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Inverse of matrices. Vectors spaces. Basis, dimension. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Transformation of bases and coordinates. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Rank of a matrix. Calculating the rank of a matrix by elimination.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Homogeneous systems of linear equations. Solutions space.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Inhomogeneous systems of linear equations. Cramer's rule Gaussian elimination.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Linear mappings of vector spaces. Calculating the kernel and image.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The matrix of a linear transformation. The matrix of the linear transformation in a new basis.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Operations on linear transformations. Similar matrices.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Able to calculate eigenvalues, eigenvectors, basis consisting of eigenvectors.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. István Gaál, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. István Gaál, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Linear algebra 2. <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0103	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0102	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Linear forms, bilinear forms, quadratic forms. Inner product, Euclidean space. Inequalities in Euclidean spaces. Orthonormal bases. Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization method. Orthogonal complement of a subspace. Complex vectorspaces with inner product: unitary spaces. Linear forms, bilinear forms and inner products. Adjoint of a linear transformation. Properties of the adjoint transformation. Self-adjoint transformations. Isometric/orthogonal transformations. Normal transformations.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Paul R. Halmos: Finite dimensional vector spaces, Benediction Classics, Oxford, 2015. Serge Lang, Linear Algebra, Springer Science & Business Media, 2013. Howard Anton and Chris Rorres, Elementary Linear Algebra, John Wiley & Sons, 2010.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Nilpotent transformations. Canonical form of a nilpotent matrix. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Jordan normal form, Jordan blocks, canonical basis. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Linear forms, bilinear forms, quadratic forms. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Canonical form of bilinear and quadratic forms. Lagrange theorem. Sylvester theorem. Jacobi theorem. Positive definite quadratic forms and their characterization. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Inner product, Euclidean space, Cauchy-Bunyakovszkij-Schwarz inequality, Minkowski inequality.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization method, orthonormed bases, orthogonal complement of a subspace, Bessel inequality, Parseval equation.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Bilinear and quadratic forms in complex vector spaces. Inner product. Unitary spaces.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Linear, bilinear forms and inner products. Adjoint transformations. Properties of the adjoint transformation.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Self-adjoint transformations, eigenvalues, eigenvectors, canonical form.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Orthogonal transformations. Equivalent properties. Properties of orthogonal matrices.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Orthogonal transformations of Euclidean spaces. Quasi diagonal matrices. Representation of linear transformations by self-adjoint transformations.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Normal transformations in unitary spaces. Polar representation theorem.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Curves of second order, Asymptote directions. Diameters conjugated to a direction. Principal axis. Transformation to principal axis.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Application of symbolic algebra packages in linear algebra calculations.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMBG0103, then the signature is automatically denied.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. István Gaál, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. István Gaál, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Linear algebra 2. <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0103	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: .	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0102	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Linear forms, bilinear forms, quadratic forms. Inner product, Euclidean space. Inequalities in Euclidean spaces. Orthonormal bases. Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization method. Orthogonal complement of a subspace. Complex vectorspaces with inner product: unitary spaces. Linear forms, bilinear forms and inner products. Adjoint of a linear transformation. Properties of the adjoint transformation. Self-adjoint transformations. Isometric/orthogonal transformations. Normal transformations.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Paul R. Halmos: Finite dimensional vector spaces, Benediction Classics, Oxford, 2015. Serge Lang, Linear Algebra, Springer Science & Business Media, 2013. Howard Anton and Chris Rorres, Elementary Linear Algebra, John Wiley & Sons, 2010.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Nilpotent transformations. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Jordan normal form. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Linear forms, bilinear forms, quadratic forms. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Canonical form of bilinear and quadratic forms. Positive definite quadratic forms and their characterization. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Inner product, Euclidean space.	

6<sup>th</sup> week

Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization method, orthonormed bases.

7<sup>th</sup> week

First test.

8<sup>th</sup> week

Adjoint transformations. Properties of the adjoint transformation.

9<sup>th</sup> week

Self-adjoint transformations, eigenvalues, eigenvectors, canonical form.

10<sup>th</sup> week

Orthogonal transformations.

11<sup>th</sup> week

Orthogonal transformations of Euclidean spaces. Quasi diagonal matrices.

12<sup>th</sup> week

Normal transformations in unitary spaces. Polar representation theorem.

13<sup>th</sup> week

Curves of second order. Transformation to principal axis.

14<sup>th</sup> week

Second test.

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

- for a grade

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

-an offered grade:

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. István Gaál, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. István Gaál, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to algebra and number theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0101	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0104, TTMBG0701	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Relations, algebraic structures, operations and their properties. Divisibility and division with remainder in $\mathbb{Z}$ . Greatest common divisor, Euclidean algorithm. Congruence relation and congruence classes in $\mathbb{Z}$ , rings of congruence classes. The theorem of Euler-Fermat. Linear congruences. Linear congruence systems, Chinese remainder theorem. Two-variable and multivariate linear Diophantine equations. Peano axioms, $\mathbb{N}$ , $\mathbb{Z}$ , $\mathbb{Q}$ . Complex numbers, operations, conjugate, absolute value. Trigonometric form of complex numbers, theorem of Moivre, $n$ th roots of complex numbers, roots of unity. Polynomial ring over field. Euclidean division, greatest common divisor. Polynomial rings over $\mathbb{Z}$ , $\mathbb{Q}$ , $\mathbb{R}$ , and $\mathbb{C}$ , absolute value. Fundamental theorem of algebra. Partial fraction expression. Algebraic equations, discriminant, resultant, multiple roots, cubic and quartic equations. Multivariate polynomials, symmetric and elementary symmetric functions, fundamental theorem of symmetric polynomials.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> I. Nivan, H. S. Zuckerman, H. L. Montgomery: An introduction to the theory of numbers. John Wiley and Sons, 1991. L. N., Childs:: A concrete introduction to higher algebra. New York, Springer, 2000.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Relations, algebraic structures, operations and their properties. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Peano axioms, natural numbers. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Integer and rational numbers. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Complex numbers, operations, conjugate, absolute value.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Trigonometric form of complex numbers, theorem of Moivre,  $n$ th roots of complex numbers, roots of unity.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Divisibility and division with remainder in  $Z$ . Greatest common divisor, Euclidean algorithm.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Congruence relation and congruence classes in  $Z$ , rings of congruence classes. Euler's phi-function, the theorem of Euler-Fermat.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Linear congruences. Condition of solvability, number of solutions. Linear congruence systems, Chinese remainder theorem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Two-variable linear Diophantine equations, condition of solvability and their connection with linear congruences, multivariate linear Diophantine equations.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Polynomial ring over field. Euclidean division, greatest common divisor.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Ring of  $Z[x]$ ,  $Q[x]$ ,  $R[x]$ ,  $C[x]$ , irreducible factorization.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of algebra. Partial fraction expression.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebraic equations, discriminant, resultant, multiple roots, cubic and quartic equations.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Multivariate polynomials, symmetric and elementary symmetric functions, fundamental theorem of symmetric polynomial.

**Requirements:**

- *for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMBG0101, then the signature is automatically denied.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

- *an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Ákos Pintér, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Ákos Pintér, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to algebra and number theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0101	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Relations, algebraic structures, operations and their properties. Divisibility and division with remainder in $\mathbb{Z}$ . Greatest common divisor, Euclidean algorithm. Congruence relation and congruence classes in $\mathbb{Z}$ , rings of congruence classes. The theorem of Euler-Fermat. Linear congruences. Linear congruence systems, Chinese remainder theorem. Two-variable and multivariate linear Diophantine equations. Peano axioms, $\mathbb{N}$ , $\mathbb{Z}$ , $\mathbb{Q}$ . Complex numbers, operations, conjugate, absolute value. Trigonometric form of complex numbers, theorem of Moivre, $n$ th roots of complex numbers, roots of unity. Polynomial ring over field. Euclidean division, greatest common divisor. Polynomial rings over $\mathbb{Z}$ , $\mathbb{Q}$ , $\mathbb{R}$ , and $\mathbb{C}$ , absolute value. Fundamental theorem of algebra. Partial fraction expression. Algebraic equations, discriminant, resultant, multiple roots, cubic and quartic equations. Multivariate polynomials, symmetric and elementary symmetric functions, fundamental theorem of symmetric polynomials.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> I. Nivan, H. S. Zuckerman, H. L. Montgomery: An introduction to the theory of numbers. John Wiley and Sons, 1991. L. N., Childs: A concrete introduction to higher algebra. New York, Springer, 2000.	
<b>Schedule:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> week Relations, algebraic structures, operations and their properties. 2 <sup>nd</sup> week Peano axioms, natural numbers. 3 <sup>rd</sup> week Integer and rational numbers. 4 <sup>th</sup> week	

Complex numbers, operations, conjugate, absolute value.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Trigonometric form of complex numbers, theorem of Moivre,  $n^{\text{th}}$  roots of complex numbers, roots of unity.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Divisibility and division with remainder in  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Greatest common divisor, Euclidean algorithm.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Euler's phi-function, the theorem of Euler-Fermat. Linear congruences. Condition of solvability, number of solutions. Linear congruence systems, Chinese remainder theorem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Two-variable linear Diophantine equations, condition of solvability and their connection with linear congruences, multivariate linear Diophantine equations.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Polynomial ring over field. Euclidean division, greatest common divisor.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Ring of  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ ,  $\mathbb{R}[x]$ ,  $\mathbb{C}[x]$ , irreducible factorization.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of algebra. Partial fraction expression. Algebraic equations, discriminant, resultant, multiple roots, cubic and quartic equations.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Multivariate polynomials, symmetric and elementary symmetric functions, fundamental theorem of symmetric polynomial.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Ákos Pintér, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Ákos Pintér, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Algebra 1. <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0104	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0101	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0105, TTMBE0106	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Definition of groups, examples. Permutations, sign of permutations. Homomorphisms. Order, cyclic groups. Subgroups, generated subgroups, Lagrange's theorem. Direct product, the fundamental theorem of finite Abelian groups. Permutation groups and group actions, Cayley's theorem. Homomorphisms and normal subgroups, conjugation. Factor groups. Homomorphism theorem. Isomorphism theorems. Basic properties of p-groups, center. Definition of rings, examples. Subrings, generated subrings. Finite rings without zero divisors. Homomorphisms and ideals, factor rings. Rings of polynomials. Euclidean rings and principal ideal domains, the fundamental theorem of number theory. Fields, simple algebraic extensions. Minimal polynomial. The multiplicativity formula for degrees. Algebraic numbers. Construction of the splitting field. Characteristics, prime fields. Construction of finite fields, primitive roots, subfields of finite fields. Existence of irreducible polynomials over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ with arbitrary degree. Geometric constructions with compass and straightedge: The impossibility of doubling a cube (a. k. a. the Delian problem), trisecting an angle and squaring a circle.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> John B. Fraleigh: A first course in abstract algebra, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1989. Derek J. S. Robinson: A course in the theory of groups, Springer-Verlag, 1980.	
<b>Schedule:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> week Groups: definition, basic properties, examples. Permutations, sign. Homomorphisms. 2 <sup>nd</sup> week Order, cyclic groups, fundamental properties. 3 <sup>rd</sup> week Subgroups, generated subgroups, Lagrange's theorem.	

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Direct product, fundamental theorem of finite Abelian groups (without proof). Permutation groups and group actions, Cayley's theorem.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Homomorphisms and normal subgroups, conjugation. Factor group. Homomorphism theorem.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Isomorphism theorems (without proof). Fundamental properties of p-groups, non-triviality of the center.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Rings: definition, basic properties, examples. Subrings, generated subrings,. Finite rings with no zero divisors are division rings.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Homomorphisms and ideals, factor rings and their subrings. Polynomial rings.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Euclidean domains and PIDs, basic number theoretical properties. Fundamental theorem of number theory in Euclidean domains.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Fields, simple field extensions by an algebraic element. Minimal polynomial and degree of simple extensions. Field extensions by more than one elements.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The multiplicativity formula for degrees. Algebraic numbers, the field of algebraic numbers is algebraically closed. Construction of the quotient field (without the proof of uniqueness).

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Characteristic of a field, prime field. Construction of finite fields, primitive roots, subfields of finite fields. Existence of irreducible polynomials of arbitrary degree over the p-element field. Geometric constructions: the Delean problem, trisection of an angle and squaring a circle are unsolvable with a compass and a straightedge.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

- *for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMBG0104, then the signature is automatically denied.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 39	fail (1)
40 – 49	pass (2)
50 – 59	satisfactory (3)
60 – 69	good (4)
70 – 100	excellent (5)

- *an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Márton Szikszai, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Márton Szikszai, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Algebra 1. <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0104	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0101	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0105, TTMBG0105, TTMBE0106	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Definition of groups, examples. Permutations, sign of permutations. Homomorphisms. Order, cyclic groups. Subgroups, generated subgroups, Lagrange's theorem. Direct product, the fundamental theorem of finite Abelian groups. Permutation groups and group actions, Cayley's theorem. Homomorphisms and normal subgroups, conjugation. Factor groups. Homomorphism theorem. Isomorphism theorems. Basic properties of p-groups, center. Definition of rings, examples. Subrings, generated subrings. Finite rings without zero divisors. Homomorphisms and ideals, factor rings. Rings of polynomials. Euclidean rings and principal ideal domains, the fundamental theorem of number theory. Fields, simple algebraic extensions. Minimal polynomial. The multiplicativity formula for degrees. Algebraic numbers. Construction of the splitting field. Characteristics, prime fields. Construction of finite fields, primitive roots, subfields of finite fields. Existence of irreducible polynomials over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ with arbitrary degree. Geometric constructions with compass and straightedge: The impossibility of doubling a cube (a. k. a. the Delian problem), trisecting an angle and squaring a circle.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> John B. Fraleigh: A first course in abstract algebra, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1989. Derek J. S. Robinson: A course in the theory of groups, Springer-Verlag, 1980.	
<b>Schedule:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> week Groups: definition, basic properties, examples. Permutations, sign. Homomorphisms. 2 <sup>nd</sup> week Order, cyclic groups, fundamental properties. 3 <sup>rd</sup> week Subgroups, generated subgroups, Lagrange's theorem.	

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Direct product, fundamental theorem of finite Abelian groups (without proof). Permutation groups and group actions, Cayley's theorem.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Homomorphisms and normal subgroups, conjugation. Factor group. Homomorphism theorem.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Isomorphism theorems (without proof). Fundamental properties of p-groups, non-triviality of the center.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Students can ask questions and get an overview on the subject material in all topics prior to the first test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Rings: definition, basic properties, examples. Subrings, generated subrings,. Finite rings with no zero divisors are division rings.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Homomorphisms and ideals, factor rings and their subrings. Polynomial rings.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Euclidean domains and PIDs, basic number theoretical properties. Fundamental theorem of number theory in Euclidean domains.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Fields, simple field extensions by an algebraic element. Minimal polynomial and degree of simple extensions. Field extensions by more than one elements.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The multiplicativity formula for degrees. Algebraic numbers, the field of algebraic numbers is algebraically closed. Construction of the quotient field (without the proof of uniqueness).

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Characteristic of a field, prime field. Construction of finite fields, primitive roots, subfields of finite fields. Existence of irreducible polynomials of arbitrary degree over the p-element field. Geometric constructions: the Delean problem, trisection of an angle and squaring a circle are unsolvable with a compass and a straightedge.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Students can ask questions and get an overview on the subject material in all topics prior to the second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The preliminary requirement to pass the course is to obtain at least 51 percent of total points from short tests written on a once a week basis with the exception of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> week.

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 39	fail (1)
40 – 49	pass (2)

50 – 59	satisfactory (3)
60 – 69	good (4)
70 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Márton Szikszai, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Márton Szikszai, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Algebra 2. <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0105	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0104	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
<p>Sylow's theorems. Semidirect product. Maximal subgroups of p-groups are normal of index p. Characteristic subgroup, commutator. Solvable groups and their basic properties. Alternating group is simple if acting on at least 5 points. Free groups, generators, relations, Dyck's theorem. Necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be a unique factorization domain, ascending and descending chain conditions. Field of fractions. Artinian and Noetherian rings, Hilbert's basis theorem. Algebras, minimal polynomial over algebras. Frobenius' theorem. Splitting field, existence, uniqueness, algebraic closure, existence. Normal extensions, extensions of perfect fields are simple. Galois theory. Fundamental theorem of algebra. Compass and straightedge constructions. Theorem of Abel and Ruffini, Casus Irreducibilis is unavoidable for degree three polynomials.</p>	
<b>Literature</b>	
<p><i>Compulsory:</i>  -  <i>Recommended:</i>  John B. Fraleigh: A first course in abstract algebra, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1989.  Derek J. S. Robinson: A course in the theory of groups, Springer-Verlag, 1980.</p>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Sylow's theorems. Semidirect products. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Maximal subgroups of p-groups are normal of index p. Characteristic subgroup, commutator. Fundamental theorem of finite Abelian groups. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Isomorphism theorems. Solvable groups and their basic properties. Alternating group is simple if acting on at least 5 points. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Free groups, generators, relations, Dyck's theorem.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be a unique factorization domain, ascending and descending chain conditions.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Field of fractions. Artinian and Noetherian rings, Hilbert's basis theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebras, minimal polynomial over algebras, Frobenius' theorem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Splitting field, existence, uniqueness, algebraic closure existence, uniqueness.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Normal extensions, finite extensions of perfect fields are simple.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of Galois theory.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of algebra. Compass and straightedge constructions.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Theorem of Abel and Ruffini, Casus Irreducibilis is unavoidable for degree three polynomials.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMBG0105, then the signature is automatically denied.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 39	fail (1)
40 – 49	pass (2)
50 – 59	satisfactory (3)
60 – 69	good (4)
70 – 100	excellent (5)

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Márton Szikszai, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Márton Szikszai, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Algebra 2. <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0105	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0104	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
<p>Sylow's theorems. Semidirect product. Maximal subgroups of p-groups are normal of index p. Characteristic subgroup, commutator. Solvable groups and their basic properties. Alternating group is simple if acting on at least 5 points. Free groups, generators, relations, Dyck's theorem. Necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be a unique factorization domain, ascending and descending chain conditions. Field of fractions. Artinian and Noetherian rings, Hilbert's basis theorem. Algebras, minimal polynomial over algebras. Frobenius' theorem. Splitting field, existence, uniqueness, algebraic closure, existence. Normal extensions, extensions of perfect fields are simple. Galois theory. Fundamental theorem of algebra. Compass and straightedge constructions. Theorem of Abel and Ruffini, Casus Irreducibilis is unavoidable for degree three polynomials.</p>	
<b>Literature</b>	
<p><i>Compulsory:</i>  -  <i>Recommended:</i>  John B. Fraleigh: A first course in abstract algebra, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1989.  Derek J. S. Robinson: A course in the theory of groups, Springer-Verlag, 1980.</p>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Sylow's theorems. Semidirect products. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Maximal subgroups of p-groups are normal of index p. Characteristic subgroup, commutator. Fundamental theorem of finite Abelian groups. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Isomorphism theorems. Solvable groups and their basic properties. Alternating group is simple if acting on at least 5 points.	

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Free groups, generators, relations, Dyck's theorem.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be a unique factorization domain, ascending and descending chain conditions.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Field of fractions. Artinian and Noetherian rings, Hilbert's basis theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Students can ask questions and get an overview on the subject material in all topics prior to the first test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebras, minimal polynomial over algebras, Frobenius' theorem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Splitting field, existence, uniqueness, algebraic closure existence, uniqueness.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Normal extensions, finite extensions of perfect fields are simple.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of Galois theory.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of algebra. Compass and straightedge constructions.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Theorem of Abel and Ruffini, Casus Irreducibilis is unavoidable for degree three polynomials.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Students can ask questions and get an overview on the subject material in all topics prior to the second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The preliminary requirement to pass the course is to obtain at least 51 percent of total points from short tests written on a once a week basis with the exception of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> week.

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 39	fail (1)
40 – 49	pass (2)
50 – 59	satisfactory (3)
60 – 69	good (4)
70 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Márton Szikszai, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Márton Szikszai, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Number theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0106	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0104	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0109, TTMBG0110	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Orders of elements, generators and their description in $Z_p$ . Quadratic residues modulo $p$ . Residues of higher degree. Arithmetic functions. Additive and multiplicative functions, some important arithmetic functions. Summatory function and Mobius-transform of arithmetic functions. The infinitude of the set of primes. Famous problems concerning primes. Primes in arithmetic progressions, the theorem of Dirichlet. The sum of the reciprocals of primes. The $\Pi(x)$ function, the prime number theorem. Lattices, the theorems of Blichfeldt and Minkowski and their applications. The Waring problem. Pythagorean triples. Algebraic numbers, algebraic integers. The field of algebraic numbers and the ring of algebraic integers. Algebraic number fields. Degree, basis, integers and units of a number fields. Quadratic number fields and their representations in the form $Q(\sqrt{d})$ .	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> I. Niven, H. S. Zuckerman, H. L. Montgomery: An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers, Wiley, 1991. K. Ireland, M. Rosen, A classical introduction to modern number theory (Second edition), Springer-Verlag. Tom Apostol, Introduction to Analytic Number Theory, Springer-Verlag.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Order of an element, generators and their description in $Z_p$ . <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Quadratic residues modulo $p$ . Legendre- and Jacobi-symbol and their properties. Quadratic reciprocity. Congruences of higher order. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>	

Number theoretical functions. Basic properties of additive and multiplicative functions.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Some important number theoretical functions, main properties and explicit formulas.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Summation and Mobius-transform of number theoretical functions. Mobius inversion theorem and its application to multiplicative functions.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The infinitude of the set of primes. Famous problems concerning primes: twin primes, Mersenne-primes, Fermat-primes, Goldbach's problems.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Primes in arithmetic progressions, Dirichlet's theorem, special cases, the Green-Tao theorem. The divergence of the sum of the reciprocals of primes.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The behavior of the  $\Pi(x)$  function, estimates for  $\Pi(x)$ , the theorem of Chebishev. The density of the sequence of primes. The prime number theorem. Consequences, the asymptotic behavior of the  $n$ -th prime. The existence of arbitrarily long intervals containing no primes.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Lattices in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Bases of a lattice, unimodular transformations and unimodular matrices. The fundamental parallelepiped and the lattice determinant. Lattices as discrete subgroups of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The theorems of Blichfeldt and Minkowski, and their applications for systems of linear Diophantine inequalities.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The Waring problem. Representing positive integers as sums of squares and higher powers. Pithagorean triples and reduced Pithagorean triples, Fermat's equation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebraic numbers, algebraic integers. Degree, algebraic conjugates. The defining monic polynomial of an algebraic number and its properties. The field of the algebraic numbers, the ring of the algebraic integers. Transcendental numbers.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebraic number fields. Degree, basis, ring of integers, group of units.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Quadratic number fields and their representation in the form  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ . Norm and its properties in imaginary quadratic fields. Eukclidean division in the rings of Gauss integers and Euler integers. Example for a ring having no unique factorization.

**Requirements:**

-for a signature

If the student fail the course TTMBG0106, then the signature is automatically denied.

-for a grade

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

-an offered grade:

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Lajos Hajdu, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Lajos Hajdu, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Number theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0106	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0104	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Orders of elements, generators and their description in $Z_p$ . Quadratic residues modulo $p$ . Residues of higher degree. Arithmetic functions. Additive and multiplicative functions, some important arithmetic functions. Summatory function and Mobius-transform of arithmetic functions. The infinitude of the set of primes. Famous problems concerning primes. Primes in arithmetic progressions, the theorem of Dirichlet. The sum of the reciprocals of primes. The $\Pi(x)$ function, the prime number theorem. Lattices, the theorems of Blichfeldt and Minkowski and their applications. The Waring problem. Pythagorean triples. Algebraic numbers, algebraic integers. The field of algebraic numbers and the ring of algebraic integers. Algebraic number fields. Degree, basis, integers and units of a number field. Quadratic number fields and their representations in the form $Q(\sqrt{d})$ .	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> I. Niven, H. S. Zuckerman, H. L. Montgomery: An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers, Wiley, 1991. K. Ireland, M. Rosen, A classical introduction to modern number theory (Second edition), Springer-Verlag. Tom Apostol, Introduction to Analytic Number Theory, Springer-Verlag.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Order of an element, generators and their description in $Z_p$ . <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Quadratic residues modulo $p$ . Legendre- and Jacobi-symbol and their properties. Quadratic reciprocity. Congruences of higher order. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>	

Number theoretical functions. Basic properties of additive and multiplicative functions.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Some important number theoretical functions, main properties and explicit formulas.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Summation and Mobius-transform of number theoretical functions. Mobius inversion theorem and its application to multiplicative functions.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The infinitude of the set of primes. Famous problems concerning primes: twin primes, Mersenne-primes, Fermat-primes, Goldbach's problems. Primes in arithmetic progressions, Dirichlet's theorem, special cases, the Green-Tao theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The divergence of the sum of the reciprocals of primes. The behavior of the  $\Pi(x)$  function, estimates for  $\Pi(x)$ , the theorem of Chebishev. The density of the sequence of primes. The prime number theorem. Consequences, the asymptotic behavior of the  $n$ -th prime. The existence of arbitrarily long intervals containing no primes.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Lattices in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Bases of a lattice, unimodular transformations and unimodular matrices. The fundamental parallelepiped and the lattice determinant. Lattices as discrete subgroups of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Theorems of Minkowski and Blichfeldt and applications concerning system of linear inequalities.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The Waring problem. Representing positive integers as sums of squares and higher powers. Pithagorean triples and reduced Pithagorean triples, Fermat's equation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebraic numbers, algebraic integers. Degree, algebraic conjugates. The defining monic polynomial of an algebraic number and its properties. The field of the algebraic numbers, the ring of the algebraic integers. Transcendental numbers.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebraic number fields. Degree, basis, ring of integers, group of units. Quadratic number fields and their representation in the form  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ . Norm and its properties in imaginary quadratic fields. Euklidean division in the rings of Gauss integers and Euler integers. Example for a ring having no unique factorization.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 60	fail (1)
61 – 70	pass (2)

71 – 80	satisfactory (3)
81 – 90	good (4)
91 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Lajos Hajdu, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Lajos Hajdu, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Combinatorics and graph theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0107	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 4
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 3 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 42 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 78 hours Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0606	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Fundamental enumeration problems: permutations, variations, combinations. Properties of binomial coefficients, binomial and multinomial theorem. Inversions, parity, product of permutations, cycles. Inclusion–exclusion principle and applications. Basic definitions of graph theory. Eulerian trail, Hamiltonian path and cycle. Trees and forests, spanning trees, Prüfer code and Cayley's formula. Bipartite graphs. Plane graphs, dual graph, Euler's formula, planar graphs and their characterization. Vertex and edge colourings of graphs, chromatic number, the five color theorem, chromatic polynomial, chromatic index. Fundamentals of Ramsey theory. Matrices of graphs.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Béla Andrásfai: Introductory Graph Theory, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1977. N. Ya. Vilenkin: Combinatorics, Academic Press, 1971. Miklós Bóna: A Walk Through Combinatorics, World Scientific, 2017.	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i>	
Pigeonhole principle and applications. Factorials, Stirling's formula, binomial coefficients.	
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i>	
Permutations, variations, combinations with and without repetitions. Properties and sums of binomial coefficients.	
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>	
Binomial and multinomial theorem. Inversions, parity, product of permutations, cycles.	
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	
Inclusion–exclusion principle and applications. Basic definitions and theorems of graph theory.	

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Graphs with given degree sequences. Walk, trail, path, cycle, connected graph, distance.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Eulerian trail, Hamiltonian path, Hamiltonian cycle, and theorems on their existence.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Trees and forests, equivalent definitions of trees. Spanning trees, spanning forests, Prüfer code, Cayley's formula.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Bipartite graphs and characterization theorem. Plane graphs, dual graph, Euler's formula.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Planar graphs, Kuratowski's theorem.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Vertex colourings of graphs, chromatic number and bounds. Chromatic number of planar graphs, the five and four colour theorem.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Chromatic polynomial and properties, chromatic polynomial of trees. Edge colourings of graphs, chromatic index and bounds.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Ramsey numbers: the two-colour and the multicolour case, bounds, special values.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Adjacency and incidence matrices of graphs, characterization of fundamental graph properties using these matrices.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamentals of the theory of directed graphs, directed acyclic graphs.

**Requirements:**

- *for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMBG0107, then the signature is automatically denied.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

- *an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Combinatorics and graph theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0107	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Fundamental enumeration problems: permutations, variations, combinations. Properties of binomial coefficients, binomial and multinomial theorem. Inversions, parity, product of permutations, cycles. Inclusion–exclusion principle and applications. Basic definitions of graph theory. Eulerian trail, Hamiltonian path and cycle. Trees and forests, spanning trees, Prüfer code and Cayley's formula. Bipartite graphs. Plane graphs, dual graph, Euler's formula, planar graphs and their characterization. Vertex and edge colourings of graphs, chromatic number, the five color theorem, chromatic polynomial, chromatic index. Fundamentals of Ramsey theory. Matrices of graphs.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Béla Andrásfai: Introductory Graph Theory, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1977. N. Ya. Vilenkin: Combinatorics, Academic Press, 1971. Miklós Bóna: A Walk Through Combinatorics, World Scientific, 2017.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Pigeonhole principle. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Elementary combinatorial exercises. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Elementary combinatorial exercises. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Combinatorial exercises under certain restrictions. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Parity, product of permutations, cycles.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Binomial and multinomial theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Inclusion–exclusion principle.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Graphs with given degree sequences, Havel-Hakimi theorem.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Walk, trail, path, cycle, connectedness, distance.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Eulerian trail, Hamiltonian path, Hamiltonian cycle.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Trees and forests, Prüfer code.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Adjacency and incidence matrices of graphs. Chromatic polynomial of graphs.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 60	fail (1)
61 – 70	pass (2)
71 – 80	satisfactory (3)
81 – 90	good (4)
91 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Sets and functions <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0201	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0202, TTMBG0202	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Foundations of set theory. Relations. Equivalence and order relations, functions. Basic notions in partially ordered sets and Tarski's fixed point theorem. Cardinality of sets, Cantor's theorem and the Schröder–Bernstein theorem. Axioms of the real numbers and their corollaries. Notable subsets of the reals: natural numbers, integers, rational and irrational numbers. Uniqueness of the set of real numbers. Existence and uniqueness of the $n$ th root of a nonnegative number. The $p$ -adic representation of real numbers. Notable inequalities. The field of complex numbers. Cardinality of sets of numbers.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - Walter Rudin: Principles of Mathematical Analysis, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1976.	
<b>Schedule:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> week Basic notions of set theory. Axiom of empty set, axiom of extensionality, axiom of pair, axiom of union, axiom of power set. Axiom of separation, Russel's theorem. Operations with sets, properties of the operations and De Morgan's laws.  2 <sup>nd</sup> week Ordered pairs, Cartesian product. Relations; domain, range and inverse of a relation. Composition of relations, properties of composition.  3 <sup>rd</sup> week The notion of a function, injective, surjective and bijective functions. Connections between functions and set operations. Indexed families of sets, axiom of choice.	

4<sup>th</sup> week

Equivalence relations and partitions. Ordering relations and partial orderings, chains and intervals. Boundedness, minimum, maximum, infimum, supremum.

5<sup>th</sup> week

Completeness. Equivalent formulations of the axiom of choice: Zermelo's well ordering theorem, Hausdorff's maximum principal, Kuratowski—Zorn lemma.

6<sup>th</sup> week

Cardinality of sets. Comparison of cardinalities. Tarski's fixed point theorem and the Schröder—Bernstein theorem. Properties of relations of cardinalities.

7<sup>th</sup> week

Cardinality of a power set. Finite and infinite sets. Further axioms: axiom of regularity and axiom of infinity.

8<sup>th</sup> week

The axioms of real numbers. Corollaries of the field axioms and order axioms. The absolute value function. Dedekind's theorem and Cantor's theorem.

9<sup>th</sup> week

Natural numbers, Peano's axioms. The Archimedean property. Principle of induction and recursive definition. Properties of the binary operations. The binomial theorem and Bernoulli's inequality.

10<sup>th</sup> week

Integers, integer part and fractional part. Rational and irrational numbers, denseness theorems. Uniqueness of the set of real numbers.

11<sup>th</sup> week

Definition and existence of  $n$ th roots. Powers with rational exponents.  $p$ -adic fractions.

12<sup>th</sup> week

Notable inequalities. Power means. Inequality between the arithmetic, geometric and harmonic means. Schwarz and Minkowski inequalities.

13<sup>th</sup> week

The set of complex numbers and its algebraic structure. Real part, imaginary part, conjugate and absolute value of a complex number. Schwarz inequality for complex numbers.

14<sup>th</sup> week

Finite and infinite sets. Countable sets and the cardinality of the continuum. Cardinality of the set of natural numbers, integers, rational, real and complex numbers.

**Requirements:**

The course ends in an oral exam. The prerequisite for sitting an exam is passing the practical course. In the exam students give an account on two exam questions. Students who reveal a profound lack of knowledge will fail the exam. Students who cannot prove the theorems in their

exam questions can get at most a satisfactory (3) mark. In all other questions the Education and Examination Rules and Regulations of the University of Debrecen must be consulted.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Rezső L. Lovas, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Rezső L. Lovas, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Sets and functions <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0201	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> practical	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the exam: - Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0202, TTMBG0202	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Foundations of set theory. Relations. Equivalence and order relations, functions. Basic notions in partially ordered sets and Tarski's fixed point theorem. Cardinality of sets, Cantor's theorem and the Schröder–Bernstein theorem. Axioms of the real numbers and their corollaries. Notable subsets of the reals: natural numbers, integers, rational and irrational numbers. Uniqueness of the set of real numbers. Existence and uniqueness of the $n$ th root of a nonnegative number. The $p$ -adic representation of real numbers. Notable inequalities. The field of complex numbers. Cardinality of sets of numbers.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - Walter Rudin: Principles of Mathematical Analysis, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1976.	
<b>Schedule:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> week Operations with sets, properties of the operations and De Morgan's laws.  2 <sup>nd</sup> week Ordered pairs, Cartesian product. Relations; domain, range and inverse of a relation. Composition of relations, properties of composition.  3 <sup>rd</sup> week Special types of relations: the notion of a function, injective, surjective and bijective functions. Connections between functions and set operations.  4 <sup>th</sup> week Special types of relations: equivalence relations and partitions. Ordering relations and partial orderings. Boundedness, minimum, maximum, infimum, supremum.	

5<sup>th</sup> week

Inequalities containing absolute values, second order polynomials and fractions of first order polynomials.

6<sup>th</sup> week

Further exercises and problems.

7<sup>th</sup> week

First mid-term test.

8<sup>th</sup> week

Proofs by induction.

9<sup>th</sup> week

Exercises to practise Cantor's theorem and the boundedness properties of natural numbers.

10<sup>th</sup> week

Exercises to practise notable inequalities.

11<sup>th</sup> week

Conversion between ordinary and p-adic fractions.

12<sup>th</sup> week

Problems in the arithmetic of cardinalities.

13<sup>th</sup> week

Further exercises and problems.

14<sup>th</sup> week

Second mid-term test.

**Requirements:**

Participation in practical classes is compulsory. A student must attend the practical classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. Students write to mid-term tests during the semester. At the end of the semester one of the two tests can be repeated. The result of the repeated test will replace the original one. The mark will be determined by the sum of the points of the two mid-term tests according to the following tabular:

Score (percent)	Grade
0—50	fail (1)
51—60	pass (2)
60—80	satisfactory (3)
81—90	good (4)
91—100	excellent (5)

In all other questions the Education and Examination Rules and Regulations of the University of Debrecen must be consulted.

**Person responsible for course:** Rezső L. Lovas, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Rezső L. Lovas, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to analysis <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0202	<b>ECTS Credit points: 4</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 3 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 42 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 78 hours Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1st year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0201, TTMBG0202	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0203	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Convergence of sequences of real numbers. Relations between convergence, boundedness and monotonicity. The Bolzano–Weierstrass theorem and Cauchy’s criterion for convergence. Convergence and operations, the relation between the limit and the order. Elementary sequences; the Euler number. Accumulation points, lower and upper limit of sequences. Applications. Convergence of sequences of complex numbers. The Bolzano–Weierstrass-theorem and Cauchy’s criterion for sequences of complex numbers. Relations between convergence and the operations. Series of complex numbers; absolute and conditional convergence. Summation of series and operations, grouping and rearranging series. Riemann’s theorem. Complex geometric series; the comparison, root and ratio tests. Abel’s formula; the theorems of Dirichlet, Leibniz and Abel. Cauchy product, Mertens theorem. Pointwise and uniform convergence of function sequences and series. Cauchy’s criterion and the sufficient condition of Weiersrass for uniform convergence. Power series; the Cauchy–Hadamard theorem. Elementary functions and their addition formulas. Metric spaces, normed spaces, Banach spaces, Euclidean spaces. Basic notions in metric spaces. Equivalent metrics and equivalent norms. Hausdorff’s criterion for compactness. Special norms of Euclidean spaces. The Bolzano–Weierstrass-theorem and the Heine–Borel theorem. Continuity and its characterization in terms of sequences in metrc spaces. Continuity and operations, the continuity of composite functions. Relations between compactness and continuity, respectively connectedness and continuity. Continuous bijections on compact sets. Uniform continuity and its characterization.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> 1. W. Rudin: Principles of Mathematical Analysis. McGraw-Hill, 1964. 2. E. Hewitt, K. R. Stromberg: Real and Abstract Analysis. Springer-Verlag, 1965. 3. K. R. Stromberg: An introduction to classical real analysis. Wadsworth, California, 1981. <i>Recommended:</i>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i>	

Convergence of sequences of real numbers. Relations between convergence, boundedness and monotonicity. The Bolzano–Weierstrass theorem and Cauchy’s criterion for convergence.

*2<sup>nd</sup> week*

Convergence and operations, the relation between the limit and the order. Elementary sequences; the Euler number.

*3<sup>rd</sup> week*

Accumulation points, lower and upper limit of sequences. Applications.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Convergence of sequences of complex numbers. The Bolzano–Weierstrass-theorem and Cauchy’s criterion for sequences of complex numbers. Relations between convergence and the operations.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Complex geometric series; the comparison, root and ratio tests.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Abel’s formula; the theorems of Dirichlet, Leibniz and Abel. Cauchy product, Mertens theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Pointwise and uniform convergence of function sequences and series. Cauchy’s criterion and the sufficient condition of Weierstrass for uniform convergence. Power series; the Cauchy–Hadamard theorem.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Elementary functions and their addition formulas.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Metric spaces, normed spaces, Banach spaces, Euclidean spaces. Basic notions in metric spaces.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Boundedness and uniform boundedness in metric spaces. Topology in metric spaces. Equivalent metrics and equivalent norms.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Compactness in metric spaces. Hausdorff’s criterion for compactness.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Special norms of Euclidean spaces. The Bolzano–Weierstrass-theorem and the Heine–Borel theorem.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Continuity and its characterization in terms of sequences in metric spaces. Continuity and operations, the continuity of composite functions.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Relations between compactness and continuity, respectively connectedness and continuity. Continuous bijections on compact sets. Uniform continuity and its characterization.

**Requirements:**

The course ends in an oral or written **examination**. Two essay questions are chosen randomly from the list of essays. In case one of them is incomplete, the examination ends with a fail. In lack of the knowledge of proofs, at most satisfactory can be achieved. The grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-59%	fail (1)
60-69%	pass (2)
70-79%	satisfactory (3)
80-89%	good (4)

90-100%

excellent (5)

In general, the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS have to be taken into account.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to analysis <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0202	<b>ECTS Credit points: 2</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the exam: - Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1st year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> <i>TTMBE0201</i>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> <i>TTMBE0202</i>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Convergence of sequences of real numbers. Convergence and operations, the relation between the limit and the order. Elementary sequences; the Euler number. Convergence of sequences of complex numbers. Series of complex numbers; absolute and conditional convergence. Summation of series and operations, grouping and rearranging series. Complex geometric series; the comparison, root and ratio tests. Pointwise and uniform convergence of function sequences and series. Cauchy's criterion and the sufficient condition of Weiersrass for uniform convergence. Power series; the Cauchy–Hadamard theorem. Elementary functions and their addition formulas. Metric spaces, normed spaces, Banach spaces, Euclidean spaces. Basic notions in metric spaces. Special norms of Euclidean spaces. Continuity and its characterization in terms of sequences in metric spaces.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> 1. W. Rudin: Principles of Mathematical Analysis. McGraw-Hill, 1964. 2. E. Hewitt, K. R. Stromberg: Real and Abstract Analysis. Springer-Verlag, 1965. 3. K. R. Stromberg: An introduction to classical real analysis. Wadsworth, California, 1981. <i>Recommended:</i>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Convergence of sequences of real numbers. Cauchy's criterion for convergence. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Convergence and operations, the relation between the limit and the order. Elementary sequences; the Euler number (ratio of polynomials and exponential polynomials, difference of roots). <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Convergence and operations, the relation between the limit and the order. Elementary sequences; the Euler number (n-square and n-power of ratio of linear expressions). <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Convergence of series via definition, via determining the closed form of partial sums.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Complex geometric series; the comparison, root and ratio tests.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Summary.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Mid-term test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Power series and elementary functions.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Pointwise and uniform convergence of sequence and series of functions.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Metric spaces, normed spaces, Banach spaces, Euclidean spaces. Special norms of Euclidean spaces.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Topology and compactness in metric spaces.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Continuity and its characterization in terms of sequences in Euclidean spaces.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Summary.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

End-term test.

**Requirements:**

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor.

The course finishes with a grade, which is based on the total sum of points of the mid-term test (in the 7<sup>th</sup> week) and the end-term test (in the 14<sup>th</sup> week). One of the tests can be repeated. The final grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-59%	fail (1)
60-69%	pass (2)
70-79%	satisfactory (3)
80-89%	good (4)
90-100%	excellent (5)

In general, the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS have to be taken into account.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Differential and integral calculus <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0203	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 4
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 3 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 42 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 78 hours Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2nd year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0202, TTMBG0203	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0204	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
<p>Limit of functions and its computation using limit of sequences. Cauchy's criterions; the relation between the limit and the operations, respectively the order. The relation between limit and uniform convergence, respectively continuity and uniform convergence; Dini's theorem. Right- and left-sided limits; points of discontinuity; classification of discontinuities of the first kind; limit properties of monotone functions. Elementary limits; the introduction of pi. Functions stemming from elementary functions. Differentiability and approximation with linear functions. Differentiability and continuity; differentiability and operations; the chain rule and the differentiability of the inverse function. Local extremum, Fermat principle. The mean value theorems of Rolle, Lagrange, Cauchy and Darboux. L'Hospital rules. Higher order differentiability; Taylor's theorem, monotonicity and differentiability, higher order conditions for extrema. Convex functions. The definition of antiderivatives; basic integrals, rules of integration. Riemann integral and criteria for integrability; properties of the integral and methods of integration. The main classes of integrable functions. Inequalities, mean value theorems for the Riemann integral. The Newton–Leibniz theorem and the properties of antiderivatives. The relation between Riemann-integrability and uniform convergence. Lebesgue's criterion. Improper Riemann integral and its criteria.</p>	
<b>Literature</b>	
<p><i>Compulsory:</i> 1. W. Rudin: Principles of Mathematical Analysis. McGraw-Hill, 1964. 2. K. R. Stromberg: An introduction to classical real analysis. Wadsworth, California, 1981.</p> <p><i>Recommended:</i></p>	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<p><i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Limit of functions and its computation using limit of sequences. Cauchy's criterions; the relation between the limit and the operations, respectively the order.</p> <p><i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> The relation between limit and uniform convergence, respectively continuity and uniform convergence; Dini's theorem.</p>	

*3<sup>rd</sup> week*

Right- and left-sided limits; points of discontinuity; classification of discontinuities of the first kind; limit properties of monotone functions.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Elementary limits; the introduction of pi. Functions stemming from elementary functions.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Differentiability and approximation with linear functions. Differentiability and continuity; differentiability and operations; the chain rule and the differentiability of the inverse function.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Local extremum, Fermat principle. The mean value theorems of Rolle, Lagrange, Cauchy and Darboux. L'Hospital rules. Higher order differentiability; Taylor's theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Monotonicity and differentiability, higher order conditions for extrema. Convex functions.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The definition of antiderivatives; basic integrals, rules of integration.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Darboux integrals and their properties.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Riemann integral and its properties.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The main classes of integrable functions. Inequalities, mean value theorems for the Riemann integral. The Newton–Leibniz theorem and the properties of antiderivatives.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The relation between Riemann-integrability and uniform convergence. Applications. Improper Riemann-integral.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Lebesgue null sets. Modulus of continuity.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Lebesgue's criterion and its applications.

**Requirements:**

The course ends in an oral or written **examination**. Two essay questions are chosen randomly from the list of essays. In case one of them is incomplete, the examination ends with a fail. In lack of the knowledge of proofs, at most satisfactory can be achieved. The grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-59%	fail (1)
60-69%	pass (2)
70-79%	satisfactory (3)
80-89%	good (4)
90-100%	excellent (5)

In general, the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS have to be taken into account.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Differential and integral calculus <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0203	<b>ECTS Credit points: 3</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - practice: 3 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 42 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 48 hours - preparation for the exam: - Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2nd year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> <i>TTMBE0202</i>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> <i>TTMBE0203</i>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Limit of functions and its computation using limit of sequences. Differentiability and operations; the chain rule and the differentiability of the inverse function. Local extremum, Fermat principle, mean value theorems. L'Hospital rules. Higher order differentiability; Taylor's theorem. Monotonicity, convexity, extrema. Basic integrals, rules of integration. Riemann integral and the Newton–Leibniz theorem. Inequalities for Riemann integral. Improper Riemann integral.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> 1. W. Rudin: Principles of Mathematical Analysis. McGraw-Hill, 1964. 2. K. R. Stromberg: An introduction to classical real analysis. Wadsworth, California, 1981. <i>Recommended:</i>	

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Computing limits and derivatives of functions and its computation using limit of sequences.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Differentiability and operations; the chain rule and the differentiability of the inverse function.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Higher order differentiability; Taylor's theorem.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> The mean value theorems of Rolle, Lagrange, Cauchy and Darboux. L'Hospital rules.
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Monotonicity, convexity, extrema of functions.
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Summary
<i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i> Midterm test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Basic integrals, rules of integration.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Integration of partial fractions.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Applications of the integration of partial fractions.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Riemann sums and Riemann integral. The Newton–Leibniz theorem. Improper Riemann integrals.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Inequalities for Riemann integral.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Summary.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Endterm test.

**Requirements:**

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor.

The course finishes with a grade, which is based on the total sum of points of the mid-term test (in the 7<sup>th</sup> week) and the end-term test (in the 14<sup>th</sup> week). One of the tests can be repeated. The final grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-59%	fail (1)
60-69%	pass (2)
70-79%	satisfactory (3)
80-89%	good (4)
90-100%	excellent (5)

In general, the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS have to be taken into account.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Differential and integral calculus in several variables <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0204-EN	<b>ECTS Credit points: 4</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 3 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 42 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 78 hours Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0203	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
The Banach contraction principle. Linear maps in normed spaces. The Fréchet derivative; chain rule, differentiability and operations. The mean value inequality of Lagrange. Inverse and implicit function theorems. Further notions of derivatives; the representation of the Fréchet derivative. Continuous differentiability and continuous partial differentiability; sufficient condition for differentiability. Higher order derivatives; Schwarz–Young theorem, Taylor’s theorem. Local extremum and Fermat principle; the second order conditions for extrema. The Lagrange Multiplier Rule. The definition of the Riemann integral; the integral and operations, criteria for integrability, inequalities and mean value theorems for the Riemann integral. The relation between the Riemann integral and the uniform convergence. Lebesgue’s theorem. Fubini’s theorem. Jordan measure and its properties; integration over Jordan measurable sets. Fubini’s theorem on simple regions, integral transformation. Functions of bounded variation, total variation, decomposition theorem of Jordan. The Riemann–Stieltjes integral and its properties. Integration by parts. Sufficient condition for Riemann–Stieltjes integrability and the computation of the integral. Curve integral; potential function and antiderivative. Necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of antiderivatives.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:-</i> <i>Recommended:</i> W. Rudin: Principles of Mathematical Analysis. McGraw-Hill, 1964. K. R. Stromberg: An introduction to classical real analysis. Wadsworth, California, 1981.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Metric spaces. Limit of sequences and completeness. The Banach fixed point theorem. Characterization of Banach spaces among normed spaces. Compactness in normed spaces. The equivalence of the norms in finite dimensional normed spaces. Examples. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> The norm of linear mappings, characterizations of bounded linear maps. The structure of the space of linear maps. Convergence of Neumann series. The topological structure of invertible linear self-maps in a Banach space. The open mapping theorem and its consequences.	

*3<sup>rd</sup> week* The notion of Fréchet derivative and its uniqueness. The connection of differentiability and continuity. The Fréchet derivative of affine and bilinear maps. The Chain Rule and its consequences.

*4<sup>th</sup> week* The Hahn-Banach theorem for normed spaces and the Lagrange mean value inequality. Strict and continuous Fréchet differentiability. The inverse and implicit function theorems.

*5<sup>th</sup> week* The notions of directional and partial derivatives and their connection to Fréchet differentiability. The representation of the Fréchet derivative via partial derivatives. Sufficient condition for Fréchet differentiability, the characterization of continuous differentiability.

*6<sup>th</sup> week* Higher-order derivatives, the Schwarz-Young theorem and the Taylor theorem. Local minimum and maximum, the Fermat principle. Characterizations of positive definite and positive semidefinite quadratic forms. The second-order necessary and sufficient conditions of optimality. Constrained optimization and the Lagrange multiplier rule.

*7<sup>th</sup> week* Compact intervals in Euclidean spaces. Subdivision of intervals. The lower and upper integral approximating sums of bounded functions and their basic properties. The lower and upper Darboux integrals and their properties. The Darboux theorem. The interval additivity of the Darboux integrals.

*8<sup>th</sup> week* The notion of the Riemann integral and examples for non-integrability. The linearity and interval additivity of the Riemann integral. The Riemann criterion of integrability. Further criteria of integrability.

*9<sup>th</sup> week* Integrability and continuity. Sufficient conditions of integrability. Operations with Riemann integrable functions. Mean value theorem for the Riemann integral. Uniform convergence and integrability. The structure of the space of Riemann integrable functions.

*10<sup>th</sup> week* Computation of the Riemann integral, the Fubini theorem and its consequences. Null sets in the sense of Lebesgue and their properties. The characterization of Riemann integrability via the Lebesgue criterion.

*11<sup>th</sup> week* The Jordan measure and its properties. Characterization of Jordan measurability and Jordan null sets. The Riemann integral over Jordan measurable sets. Algebraic properties, connection integrability and continuity. The Fubini theorem on normal domains. The integral transformation theorem.

*12<sup>th</sup> week* Functions of bounded variations and their structure. The interval additivity if total variation and the Jordan decomposition theorem and its corollaries. The computation of the total variation.

*13<sup>th</sup> week* The Riemann-Stieltjes integral, its bilinearity and interval additivity. Integration by parts. Sufficient conditions for Riemann-Stieltjes integrability and the computation of the integral.

*14<sup>th</sup> week* Curves and the length of curves. The curve integral of vector fields. Antiderivative function (potential function) of vector fields. The Newton-Leibniz theorem. Differentiation of parametric integrals. The necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of antiderivative function.

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

- for a grade

The course ends in an **examination**. Before the examination students must have grade at least 'pass' on *Differential and integral calculus in several variables* practice (TTMBG0204-EN). The grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-61	pass (2)
62-74	satisfactory (3)

75-87	good (4)
88-100	excellent (5)

If the average of the score of the examination is below 50, students can take a retake examination in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Zsolt Páles, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Zsolt Páles, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Differential and integral calculus in several variables <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0204-EN	<b>ECTS Credit points: 3</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 3 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 42 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 24 hours - preparation for the tests: 24 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0203	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
The Fréchet derivative, directional derivative, partial derivative. Examples for differentiability and non-differentiability. Computation of the derivatives, chain rule. The inverse and implicit function theorems. Further notions of differentiability, the representation of the Fréchet derivative. Higher order derivatives; Schwarz–Young theorem, Taylor’s theorem. Local extremum and Fermat principle; the second-order conditions for extrema. The Lagrange Multiplier Rule. The computation of the Riemann integral; the integral and operations, criteria for integrability. Fubini’s theorem. Jordan measure and its properties; integration over Jordan measurable sets. Fubini’s theorem on simple regions, integral transformation. Functions of bounded variation, total variation. The Riemann–Stieltjes integral, integration by parts. The computation of the integral. Curve integral; potential function and antiderivative.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:-</i> <i>Recommended:</i> W. Rudin: Principles of Mathematical Analysis. McGraw-Hill, 1964. K. R. Stromberg: An introduction to classical real analysis. Wadsworth, California, 1981.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Limit of vector-valued functions in several variables. Checking Fréchet differentiability, directional differentiability, partial differentiability by definition. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> The representation of the derivative in terms of partial derivatives. Computation of the directional and partial derivatives. Applications of the Chain Rule. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> The inverse and implicit function theorems, implicit differentiation. Higher-order derivatives and differentials. Applications of the Taylor theorem. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> The Fermat principle for local minimum and maximum. Characterization of positive definite and positive semidefinite quadratic forms. The second-order necessary and sufficient conditions of optimality.	

*5<sup>th</sup> week* Optimization problems with equality and inequality constraints and applications of the Lagrange multiplier rule.

*6<sup>th</sup> week* Survey of the results and methods of the first 5 weeks.

*7<sup>th</sup> week* Mid-term test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week* Computation of the Riemann-integral with the help of the Fubini theorem. The Jordan measure of bounded sets.

*9<sup>th</sup> week* Computation of the Riemann-integral with the help of the integral transformation theorem.

*10<sup>th</sup> week* Functions of bounded and of unbounded variations. The computation of total variation.

*11<sup>th</sup> week* The Riemann-Stieltjes integral and the curve integral.

*12<sup>th</sup> week* Existence and non-existence of the primitive function (potential function) of vector fields.

*13<sup>th</sup> week* Survey of the results and methods of the 8<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> weeks.

*14<sup>th</sup> week* End-term test.

### **Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behaviour or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: the mid-term test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the end-term test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. Students have to sit for the tests.

*- for a grade*

The minimum requirement for the average of the mid-term and end-term tests is 50%.

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-61	pass (2)
62-74	satisfactory (3)
75-87	good (4)
88-100	excellent (5)

If the average of the scores of the tests is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Zsolt Páles, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Zsolt Páles, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Ordinary differential equations <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0206-EN	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> Differential and integral calculus in several variables: TTMBE0204	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Differential equations solvable in an elementary way. Cauchy problem; solution, maximal solution, locally and globally unique solution. Lipschitz condition; the theorem on global-local existence and uniqueness. Continuous dependence on the initial value. The Arzelà–Ascoli theorem and Peano’s theorem. First order linear systems of differential equations; fundamental matrix, Liouville’s formula, variation of constants. The construction of fundamental matrices of linear systems of differential equations with constant coefficients. Higher order (linear) differential equations and the Transition Principle; Wronski determinant and Liouville’s formula. Fundamental sets of solutions of higher order linear differential equations with constant coefficients. Stability; Gronwall–Bellmann lemma and the stability theorem of Lyapunov. Elements of calculus of variations: the Du Bois-Reymond lemma and the Euler–Lagrange equations. Applications.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory/Recommended:</i> E. A. Coddington, N. Levinson: Theory of Ordinary Differential Equations. McGraw-Hill, 1955.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Ordinary explicit differential equations of first order solvable in an elementary way. Separable, linear and exact equations. The Euler multiplier.  <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> The notion of the Cauchy problem with respect to ordinary explicit differential equation systems of first order. Solution, complete solution, unique solution. Sufficient condition for the existence of the complete solution, global and local solvability.  <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>	

Complete metric spaces. The parametric version of the Banach fixed-point theorem. Weighted function spaces; The Cauchy problem and its equivalent integral equation.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Lipschitz properties. Global existence and uniqueness theorem. Continuous dependence on initial value; local existence and uniqueness theorem.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Compact operators; Schauder's fixed point theorems. Compact subsets of the space of continuous functions on intervals. Equicontinuity and uniform boundedness. Arzelà–Ascoli theorem.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Peano's existence theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Linear differential equation systems of first order and their existence and uniqueness. Fundamental system and fundamental matrix; Liouville's formula. The method of constant variation.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The general theory of linear differential equation systems with constant coefficients: spectral radius, expression of analytic functions of matrices, the fundamental system of linear differential equation systems of first order with constant coefficient.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

The general theory of explicit differential equations of higher order: transmission principle, Global existence and uniqueness theorem. Cauchy problem for higher order linear differential equations. The concept and the existence of the fundamental system; Wronski-determinant and Liouville formula.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Equivalent characterization of the fundamental system of a higher order linear linear differential equation. The constant variation method. The fundamental system of higher order homogeneous linear differential equations with constant coefficients.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Elements of stability theory. Definition of unstable, stable and asymptotically stable solution. Stability of the null-solution of homogeneous linear differential equation systems with constant coefficients.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The Gronwall–Bellmann lemma and the stability theorem of Lyapunov.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Elements of calculus of variation. The set of admissible functions and its topology. The differentiation of the perturbed basic functional and the Du-Bois-Reymond lemma.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

The Euler-Lagrange differential equations. Applications: the problem of minimal surface solid of revolution, the Poincaré half-circle model of Bolyai–Lobachevsky's geometry. The Lagrange discussion of classical mechanics.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in an **examination**. Before the examination students must have grade at least 'pass' on ordinary differential equations practice (TTMBG0206-EN).

The grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-61	pass (2)
62-74	satisfactory (3)
75-87	good (4)
88-100	excellent (5)

If the average of the score of the examination is below 50, students can take a retake examination in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. György Gát, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. György Gát, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Ordinary differential equations <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0206-EN	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 14 hours - preparation for the tests: 18 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> Differential and integral calculus in several variables: TTMBE0204	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Differential equations solvable in an elementary way. Linear differential equation systems of first order; fundamental matrix, Liouville formula, constant variation. Construction of the fundamental matrix of linear differential equation systems with constant coefficients. Higher order (linear) differential equations and transmission principles; Wronski determinant and Liouville formula. Fundamental system of linear differential equations with constant coefficients. Elements of calculus variation: Du Bois-Reymond lemma and Euler-Lagrange equation.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory/Recommended:</i> E. A. Coddington, N. Levinson: Theory of Ordinary Differential Equations. McGraw-Hill, 1955.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Differential equations solvable in an elementary way. Separable equations.  <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Differential equations of type that can be traced back into a separable equation (linear substitution, homogeneous equations).  <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Types that can be traced back into a separable equation (linear fractional substitution).  <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Differential equations that can be solved in an elementary way: first order linear equations. Bernoulli and Riccati equations.	

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Differential equations that can be solved in an elementary way: exact equations, Euler's multipliers.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Summarize, practice and deepen the foregoing.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Test

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

First order homogeneous linear differential equation systems with constant coefficients. Construction of the fundamental system. Expression of analytic functions of matrices.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

First order inhomogeneous linear differential equation systems with constant coefficient. The constant variation method

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Higher order linear equations with constant coefficients. Transmission principle, Characteristic polynomial, reduced constant variation, test function.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Higher linear linear equations with variable coefficients. Wronski determinant, Liouville formula and D'Alembert reduction.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Elements of calculus of variation. The Euler-Lagrange differential equations.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Summarize, practice and deepen the foregoing.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Test

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behaviour or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: the mid-term test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the end-term test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. Students have to sit for the tests.

*- for a grade*

The minimum requirement for the average of the mid-term and end-term tests is 50%. The score is the average of the scores of the two tests and the grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-61	pass (2)
62-74	satisfactory (3)
75-87	good (4)
88-100	excellent (5)

If the average of the scores is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. György Gát, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. György Gát, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Geometry 1. <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0301	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1st year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBG0301 (p)	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> Geometry 2.	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Absolute Geometry: incidence axioms, ruler postulate, plane separation postulate, protractor postulate and the axiom of congruence. Some representative results in Absolute Geometry: congruence theorems, perpendicular and parallel lines, sufficient conditions for parallelism, inequalities. The Euclidean parallel postulate and some equivalent statements. Introduction to the Euclidean geometry (theorems for parallelograms, Intercept theorem and its relatives, similar triangles). Euclidean plane isometries: three mirrors suffice, the classification theorem. The classification of the Euclidean space isometries. Similarities, the fixpoint theorem and the classification of plane/space similarities. The general notion of congruence and similarity. Geometric measure theory: area of polygons, Jordan measure, the area of a circle. The axioms of measuring volumes, the volume of a sphere . The perimeter of a circle, the area of a sphere.
<b>Literature</b>
<u>Compulsory/Recommended Readings:</u> Csaba Vincze and László Kozma: College Geometry, TÁMOP-4.1.2.A/1-11/1-2011-0098, <a href="http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/hu/tartalom/tamop412A/2011-0098_college_geometry/index.html">http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/hu/tartalom/tamop412A/2011-0098_college_geometry/index.html</a> John Roe: Elementary Geometry, Oxford University Press, 1993.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Incidence axioms.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Ruler postulate, plane separation postulate.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Protractor postulate and the axiom of congruence.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Some representative results in Absolute Geometry: congruence theorems.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Some representative results in Absolute Geometry: perpendicular and parallel lines, sufficient conditions for parallelism.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Inequalities.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

The Euclidean parallel postulate and some equivalent statements.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Introduction to the Euclidean geometry (theorems for parallelograms, Intercept theorem and its relatives, similar triangles).

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Euclidean plane isometries: three mirrors suffice, the classification theorem.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The classification of the Euclidean space isometries.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Similarities, the fixpoint theorem and the classification of plane/space similarities. The general notion of congruence and similarity.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Geometric measure theory: area of polygons, Jordan measure, the area of a circle.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

The axioms of measuring volumes, the volume of a sphere.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

The perimeter of a circle, the area of a sphere.

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

- for a grade

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory. The course ends in an **examination**. A practice grade at least 2 (pass) is a prerequisite to take an exam. The minimum requirement of the exam is more than 60 %. The grade is given according to the following table:

Percent	Grade
0-60	fail (1)
61-70	pass (2)
71-80	satisfactory (3)
81-90	good (4)
91-100	excellent (5)

-an offered grade:

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Geometry 1. <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0301	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1st year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> Geometry 2.	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Triangles and circles. Trigonometry and its applications (inaccessible distances, visibility angles). Coordinate geometry and its applications (triangles and circles), intersections. Ruler-and-compass constructions. Inversive geometry, Mohr-Mascheroni's theorem. The problem of Apollonius. Conics and the reflective properties (tangent lines to ellipses, parabolas and hyperboles). Ruler-and-compass constructions related to conics. The geometry of the space (area, volume), revolution surfaces. Conic sections. The sphere (longitude and latitude), mappings of the sphere to the plane.
<b>Literature</b>
<u>Compulsory/Recommended Readings:</u> Csaba Vincze and László Kozma: College Geometry, TÁMOP-4.1.2.A/1-11/1-2011-0098, <a href="http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/hu/tartalom/tamop412A/2011-0098_college_geometry/index.html">http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/hu/tartalom/tamop412A/2011-0098_college_geometry/index.html</a> John Roe: Elementary Geometry, Oxford University Press, 1993.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Triangles.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Circles.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Trigonometry and its applications (inaccessible distances, visibility angles).
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Coordinate geometry and its applications (triangles).
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Coordinate geometry and its applications (circles).
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>

Intersections.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Ruler-and-compass constructions.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Inversive geometry.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Mohr-Mascheroni's theorem.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The problem of Apollonius.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Conics and the reflective properties (tangent lines to ellipses, paraboles and hyperboles). Ruler-and-compass constructions.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The geometry of the space (area, volume).

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Revolution surfaces. Conic sections.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

The sphere (longitude and latitude), mappings of the sphere to the plane.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at practice classes is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence.

*- for a grade*

During the semester there are two tests. The minimum requirement for a grade is to get more than 60% of the total score of the two tests, separately. The grade is given according to the following table:

Percent	Grade
0-60	fail (1)
61-70	pass (2)
71-80	satisfactory (3)
81-90	good (4)
91-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 60%, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS. The final grade is the average of the grades of the two tests by the usual rules of rounding.

*-an offered grade: -*

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Geometry 2. <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0302	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lecture: 2 hours/week</li> <li>- practice: -</li> <li>- laboratory: -</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lecture: 28 hours</li> <li>- practice: -</li> <li>- laboratory: -</li> <li>- home assignment: -</li> <li>- preparation for the exam: 62 hours</li> </ul>	
Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1st year, 2nd semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0102, TTMBG0302 (p)	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> Differential geometry	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Euclidean-Affin Geometry: vectors. Affine transformations, translations and central similarities. The ratio of three collinear points. Some representative results in Affine Geometry: Ceva's theorem, Menelaus' theorem. Analytic Euclidean-Affine geometry. Linear transformations, the general linear group. The analytic description of affine transformations. The fundamental theorem. Dot and cross product, vector triple product: the geometric characterization and the analytic formulas. Higher dimensional analytic geometry: reflections and isometries of the n-dimensional Euclidean space. The orthogonal group. Lower dimensional cases: two- and three-dimensional spaces. Coordinate geometry: lines and planes. Implicit and parametric forms. Quadratic curves and surfaces. An introduction to Convex Geometry: convex sets and convex hulls. Carathéodory's theorem. Radon's lemma and Helly's theorem. Convex polygons and polyhedra. Euler's theorem, Descartes' theorem, regular convex polyhedra.
<b>Literature</b>
<u>Compulsory/Recommended Readings:</u> S. R. Lay: Convex Sets and Their Applications, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1982. John Roe: Elementary Geometry, Oxford University Press, 1993. Csaba Vincze: Convex Geometry, TÁMOP-4.1.2.A/1-11/1-2011-0025, <a href="http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/hu/tartalom/tamop412A/2011_0025_mat_14/index.html">http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/hu/tartalom/tamop412A/2011_0025_mat_14/index.html</a>

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Euclidean-Affin Geometry: vectors.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Affine transformations, translations and central similarities.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>

The ratio of three collinear points. Some representative results in Affine Geometry: Ceva's theorem, Menelaus' theorem.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Analytic Euclidean-Affine geometry. Linear transformations, the general linear group.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

The analytic description of affine transformations. The fundamental theorem.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Dot and cross product: the geometric characterization and the analytic formulas.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Vector triple product: the geometric characterization and the analytic formula.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Higher dimensional analytic geometry: reflections and isometries of the n-dimensional Euclidean space.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

The orthogonal group.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Lower dimensional cases: two- and three-dimensional spaces.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Coordinate geometry: lines and planes. Implicit and parametric forms.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Quadratic curves and surfaces.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

An introduction to Convex Geometry: convex sets and convex hulls. Carathéodory's theorem. Radon's lemma and Helly's theorem.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Convex polygons and polyhedra. Euler's theorem, Descartes' theorem, regular convex polyhedra

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

- for a grade

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory. The course ends in an **examination**. A practice grade at least 2 (pass) is a prerequisite to take an exam. The minimum requirement of the exam is more than 60 %. The grade is given according to the following table:

Percent	Grade
0-60	fail (1)
61-70	pass (2)
71-80	satisfactory (3)
81-90	good (4)
91-100	excellent (5)

-an offered grade:

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Geometry 2. <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0302	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lecture:</li> <li>- practice: 2 hours/week</li> <li>- laboratory: -</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lecture: 28 hours</li> <li>- practice: -</li> <li>- laboratory: -</li> <li>- home assignment: -</li> <li>- preparation for the exam: 32 hours</li> </ul>	
Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1st year, 2nd semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMEG0301	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> Differential geometry	

<b>Topics of course</b>
The solution of geometric problems by vector algebra. The barycenter of a triangle and a tetrahedron. Linear dependency and independency, basis, coordinates. The simple ratio. The ellipse as the affine image of a circle. The area of an ellipse, compass-and-ruler constructions and the coordinate geometry of conics. Scalar, vector and mixed products. Computations in higher dimensional Euclidean vector spaces. Hyperplanes and reflections (analytic description). Reflections about lines and planes, rotations around lines and points. Lines, circles, planes and spheres. Intersections, distance and angles. Curves and surfaces (ruled- and revolution surfaces) implicit forms and parametrizations. Rolling without slipping: the cycloid. Twisted surfaces. Convex geometry.
<b>Literature</b>
<u>Compulsory/Recommended Readings:</u> Csaba Vincze and László Kozma: College Geometry, TÁMOP-4.1.2.A/1-11/1-2011-0098, <a href="http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/hu/tartalom/tamop412A/2011-0098_college_geometry/index.html">http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/hu/tartalom/tamop412A/2011-0098_college_geometry/index.html</a> John Roe: Elementary Geometry, Oxford University Press, 1993. Vincze Csaba: Convex Geometry, University of Debrecen, 2013, TÁMOP-4.1.2.A/1-11/1-2011-0025.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i>
The solution of geometric problems by vector algebra.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i>
The barycenter of a triangle and a tetrahedron.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>
Linear dependency and independency, basis, coordinates.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>

The simple ratio.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

The ellipse as the affine image of a circle. The area of an ellipse.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Compass-and-ruler constructions.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

The coordinate geometry of conics.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Scalar, vector and mixed products.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Computations in higher dimensional Euclidean vector spaces. Hyperplanes and reflections (analytic description).

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Reflections about lines and planes, rotations around lines and points

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Lines, circles, planes and spheres. Intersections, distance and angles.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Curves and surfaces (ruled- and revolution surfaces) implicit forms and parametrizations.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Rolling without slipping: the cycloid. Twisted surfaces.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Convex geometry.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at practice classes is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence.

*- for a grade*

During the semester there are two tests. The minimum requirement for a grade is to get more than 60% of the total score of the two tests, separately. The grade is given according to the following table:

Percent	Grade
0-60	fail (1)
61-70	pass (2)
71-80	satisfactory (3)
81-90	good (4)
91-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 60%, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS. The final grade is the average of the grades of the two tests by the usual rules of rounding.

*-an offered grade: -*

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Differential geometry <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0303	<b>ECTS Credit points: 3</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: 22 hours - preparation for the exam: 40 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0302, TTMBE0204	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Introduction to the basic concepts, methods and theories of classical differential geometry: A curve in the 2- or 3-dimensional Euclidean plane space. Curvature and torsion. Surfaces in the Euclidean space. The first and second fundamental form of parameterized surfaces. Measurement on a surface. Curvature of a surface. Relationships between basic fundamental quantities. Parallelism on a surface. Geodesics. Variation of arc length. The minimizing properties of geodesics.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> M. do Carmo: Differential Geometry of curves and Surfaces, M. Spivak: A Comprehensive Introduction to Differential Geometry, Vol. 3, B. O'Neill: Elementary Differential Geometry

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> A regular smooth curve in the Euclidean space. Parametrization and reparametrization of curves. Arc-length. Natural parametrization.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Curvature of regular planar curves. Frenet base. Winding number of closed curves. Fundamental theorem of planar curves.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Biregular curves in the 3-dimensional Euclidean space. Frenet-basis, curvature and torsion of a biregular curve.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Cartan matrix associated to a biregular curve. Fundamental theorem of curves in the 3-dimensional Euclidean space.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Surfaces in the Euclidean space. Parametrization of surfaces. Tangent space, normal direction at a point.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Measurement on surfaces. The first fundamental form of parametrized elemental surfaces. The arc length and angle of curves on surfaces. Surface area.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

The second fundamental form of parametrized surfaces. Osculating paraboloids, Dupin indicatrix, classification of points on surfaces.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Gauss and Weingarten maps. Curvature curves on surfaces. Normal curvature. Meusnier's theorem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Main or principal curvatures and directions. Rodriguez's theorem, Euler's formula. Product curvature and average curvature.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The Gauss basis associated to the parametrized surfaces. Christoffel symbols. Relationships between basic fundamental quantities. Theorema egregium. Bonnet's theorem.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Parallelism on a surface. Parallel translation along a curve. Geodesic curves on a surface. Geodesic curvature.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Variation problem of arc length. The minimizing properties of geodesics.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

The Gauss-Bonnet theorem.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Surfaces with constant curvature.

**Requirements:**

Only students who have signature from the practical part can take part of the exam. The exam is written. The grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-74	satisfactory (3)
75-86	good (4)
87-100	excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Zoltán Muzsnay, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Zoltán Muzsnay, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Differential geometry <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0303	<b>ECTS Credit points: 2</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 42 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 18 hours - preparation for the exam: Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0302, TTMBE0204	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Introduction to the basic concepts, methods and theories of classical differential geometry: A curve in the 2- or 3-dimensional Euclidean plane space. Curvature and torsion. Surfaces in the Euclidean space. The first and second fundamental form of parameterized surfaces. Measurement on a surface. Curvature of a surface. Relationships between basic fundamental quantities. Parallelism on a surface. Geodesics. Variation of arc length. The minimizing properties of geodesics.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> M. do Carmo: Differential Geometry of curves and Surfaces, M. Spivak: A Comprehensive Introduction to Differential Geometry, Vol. 3, B. O'Neill: Elementary Differential Geometry	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> A regular smooth curve in the Euclidean space. Parametrization and reparametrization of curves. Arc-length. Natural parametrization. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Curvature of regular planar curves. Frenet base. Winding number of closed curves. Fundamental theorem of planar curves. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Biregular curves in the 3-dimensional Euclidean space. Frenet-basis, curvature and torsion of a biregular curve. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Cartan matrix associated to a biregular curve. Fundamental theorem of curves in the 3-dimensional Euclidean space. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Surfaces in the Euclidean space. Parametrization of surfaces. Tangent space, normal direction at a point.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Measurement on surfaces. The first fundamental form of parametrized elemental surfaces. The arc length and angle of curves on surfaces. Surface area.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

The second fundamental form of parametrized surfaces. Osculating paraboloids, Dupin indicatrix, classification of points on surfaces.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Test. Gauss and Weingarten maps. Curvature curves on surfaces. Normal curvature. Meusnier's theorem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Main or principal curvatures and directions. Rodriguez's theorem, Euler's formula. Product curvature and average curvature.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The Gauss basis associated to the parametrized surfaces. Christoffel symbols. Relationships between basic fundamental quantities. Theorema egregium. Bonnet's theorem.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Parallelism on a surface. Parallel translation along a curve. Geodesic curves on a surface. Geodesic curvature.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Variation problem of arc length. The minimizing properties of geodesics.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Surfaces with constant curvature.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Test

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence.

*- for a grade*

During the semester one test is written. The grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-74	satisfactory (3)
75-84	good (4)
85-100	excellent (5)

Students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Zoltán Muzsnay, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Zoltán Muzsnay, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Vector Analysis <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0304	<b>ECTS Credit points: 3</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3rd year, 2nd semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0204, TTMBG0304(p)	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Scalar fields: level curves and surfaces. The gradient and its geometric interpretation. Vector fields, the invariants of the Jacobian matrix: divergence and rotation (the vector invariant of the skew-symmetric part of the Jacobian). The Laplace operator. Parametrized curves, line integrals and work done. Stokes' theorem and its applications in the plane: conservative vector fields and potential (path independence for line integrals, rotation-free vector fields, exact differential equations). Parametrized surfaces, surface integrals: the fluxus. Gauss-Ostrogradsky theorem and Stokes' theorem in the space. Divergence and flux density. Rotation and circulation density. Identities and computational rules for vector operators: gradient, divergence and rotation. The derivative of the determinant function: the special linear group and its Lie algebra. The orthogonal group and its Lie algebra. Displacement fields: strain and rotational tensors. Integral curves and flows. Divergence-free vector fields (Liouville theorem, incompressible flows). Harmonic, subharmonic and superharmonic functions, the maximum principle.
<b>Literature</b>
<u>Compulsory/Recommended Readings:</u> M. H. Protter, H. F. Weinberger: Maximum Principles in Differential Equations, Springer New York, 1984. E. C. Young: Vector and Tensor Analysis, New York : M. Dekker, 1978.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Scalar fields: level curves and surfaces. The gradient and its geometric interpretation.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Vector fields, the invariants of the Jacobian matrix: divergence and rotation (the vector invariant of the skew-symmetric part of the Jacobian). The Laplace operator.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Parametrized curves, line integrals and work done.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Stokes' theorem and its applications in the plane: conservative vector fields and potential (path independence for line integrals, rotation-free vector fields, exact differential equations).

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Parametrized surfaces, surface integrals: the fluxus.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Gauss-Ostrogradsky theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Stokes' theorem in the space.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Divergence and flux density. Rotation and circulation density.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Identities and computational rules for vector operators: gradient, divergence and rotation.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The derivative of the determinant function: the special linear group and its Lie algebra.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The orthogonal group and its Lie algebra.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Displacement fields: strain and rotational tensors.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Integral curves and flows. Divergence-free vector fields (Liouville theorem, incompressible flows).

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Harmonic, subharmonic and superharmonic functions, the maximum principle.

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

- for a grade

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory. The course ends in an **examination**.

A practice grade at least 2 (pass) is a prerequisite to take an exam. The minimum requirement of the exam is more than 60 %. The grade is given according to the following table:

Percent	Grade
0-60	fail (1)
61-70	pass (2)
71-80	satisfactory (3)
81-90	good (4)
91-100	excellent (5)

-an offered grade:

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Vector analysis <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0302	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3rd year, 2nd semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0204, TTMBG0304(p)	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Scalar fields. Gradient and its geometric interpretation (level sets). Vector fields. Divergence and rotation. Laplacian. Identities. Parameterized curves. Line integrals. Stokes theorem in the plane and its applications: conservativity, potential, exact differential equations. Parameterized surfaces. Surface integrals. Gauss-Ostrogradsky theorem and its consequences. Stokes theorem in the space and its applications. Newton's law of gravitation and its consequences: the conservativity of the gravitational field. Kepler's laws. Coordinate transforms and Jacobian (polar coordinates in the plane and in the space, cylindrical coordinates). The special linear group. The orthogonal group and its tangent space at the identity. Vector fields, integral curves and flows. Applications in the theory of differential equations. The maximum principle and its applications.
<b>Literature</b>
M. H. Protter, H. F. Weinberger: Maximum Principles in Differential Equations, Springer New York, 1984. E. C. Young: Vector and tensor analysis, New York : M. Dekker, 1978.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Scalar fields and the gradient.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Vector fields. Divergence and rotation. Laplacian.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Identities and computational rules.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> The parameterization of curves. Line integrals.
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>

Stokes theorem in the plane and its applications: conservativity, potential, exact differential equations.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The parametrization of surfaces. Surface integrals.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Gauss-Ostrogradsky theorem and Stokes theorem in the space.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Newton's law of gravitation and its consequences: the conservativity of the gravitational field.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Kepler's laws.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Coordinate transforms and Jacobian (polar coordinates in the plane and in the space, cylindrical coordinates ).

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The special linear group. The orthogonal group and its tangent space at the identity.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Vector fields, integral curves and flows.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Applications in the theory of differential equations.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

The maximum principle. Harmonic-, subharmonic and superharmonic functions.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at practice classes is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence.

*- for a grade*

During the semester there are two tests. The minimum requirement for a grade is to get more than 60% of the total score of the two tests, separately. The grade is given according to the following table:

Percent	Grade
0-60	fail (1)
61-70	pass (2)
71-80	satisfactory (3)
81-90	good (4)
91-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 60%, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS. The final grade is the average of the grades of the two tests by the usual rules of rounding.

*-an offered grade: -*

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** : Dr. Csaba Vincze, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Measure and integral theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0205	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lecture: 2 hours/week</li> <li>- practice: -</li> <li>- laboratory: -</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lecture: 28 hours</li> <li>- practice: -</li> <li>- laboratory: -</li> <li>- home assignment: -</li> <li>- preparation for the exam: 62 hours</li> </ul> Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0203	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0401, TTMBG0401	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
<p>Measure spaces and measures, their properties. Outer measures, pre-measures. Construction of measures. Lebesgue measure and its topological properties. Borel sets. The structure theorem of open sets. Approximation theorem. The properties of the Cantor set. Existence of non Lebesgue measurable sets. The Lebesgue–Stieltjes measure. Measurable functions and their basic properties, Lusin’s theorem. Sequences of measurable functions. Theorems of Lebesgue and Egoroff, Riesz’s theorem on convergence in measure, approximation lemma. The Lebesgue integral of non-negative measurable functions. Beppo Levi’s theorem, Fatou’s lemma. The relation between the integral and the sum. Integrable functions. Lebesgue’s majorized convergence theorem. The <math>\sigma</math>-additivity and the absolute continuity of the integral. The Lebesgue integral of complex functions. <math>L_p</math> spaces. Minkowski and Hölder inequality. The Riesz–Fischer theorem. The relation between the Riemann and the Lebesgue integral. Fubini’s theorem. The <math>n</math>-dimensional Lebesgue measure. Lebesgue’s differentiability theorem. Functions of bounded variation and absolute continuous functions. Basic properties of antiderivatives. The Newton–Leibniz formula.</p>	
<b>Literature</b>	
<p><i>Compulsory:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- H. Federer (1969): Geometric Measure Theory, Springer-Verlag</li> <li>- Paul R. Halmos (1950): Measure Theory, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc.</li> </ul> <p><i>Recommended:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anthony W. Knap (2005): Basic Real Analysis, Birkhauser</li> </ul>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <p><i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i></p> <p>The definition of measure spaces and measures, and their most important properties.</p> <p><i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i></p>	

Outer measures and their characterization, the notion of premeasures. Construction of measures. The definition of the Lebesgue measure.

*3<sup>rd</sup> week*

The notion of the Lebesgue measure and its most important topological properties. Borel sets. The structure theorem of open sets. Approximation theorem.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

The construction and most important properties of the Cantor set. Existence of not Lebesgue measurable sets.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Lebesgue-Stieltjes measure. The definition and fundamental properties of measurable functions, Luzin theorem.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Sequences of measurable functions. The definition of convergence in measure and results related to it: theorems of Lebesgue and Egoroff, the selection theorem of Riesz, approximation lemma.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

The Lebesgue integral of nonnegative measurable functions and its basic properties. The theorem of Beppo Levi. Fatou lemma.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The relation between the integral and the sum. Integrable functions and their fundamental properties.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Lebesgue's majorized convergence theorem. The  $\sigma$ -additivity and the absolute continuity of the integral.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The Lebesgue integral of complex functions.  $L_p$  spaces. Minkowski and Hölder inequality. The Riesz–Fischer theorem.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The relation between the Riemann and the Lebesgue integral. Fubini's theorem. The  $n$ -dimensional Lebesgue measure.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Lebesgue's differentiability theorem.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Functions of bounded variation and absolute continuous functions. Basic properties of antiderivatives.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

The Newton-Leibniz formula.

**Requirements:**

The course ends in an **oral examination**. The process of the exam is as follows. First, a topic out of cca. eight is chosen randomly. The list of possible topics is made available for the students before the exam period. Then, the chosen topic should be elaborated in writing. Based partly on what has been written, an oral discussion of the topic follows, which also contains a few questions about other topics. The performance of the student during the exam is evaluated by a grade.

Attendance of lectures is recommended, but not obligatory.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Gergő Nagy, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Gergő Nagy, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Probability theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0401	<b>ECTS Credit points: 4</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 3 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 42 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: 40 hours - preparation for the exam: 38 hours Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0205	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Probability, random variables, distributions. Asymptotic theorems of probability theory.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - A. N. Shiriyayev: Probability, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1984. - Ash, R. B.: Real Analysis and Probability. Academic Press, New York-London, 1972. - Bauer, H.: Probability Theory. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin-New York. 1996.	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Statistical observations. Numerical and graphical characteristics of the sample. Relative frequency, events, probability. Classical probability. Finite probability space.	
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Kolmogorov's probability space. Properties of probability. Finite and countable probability spaces. Conditional probability, independence of events. Borel-Cantelli lemma.	
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Total probability theorem, the Bayes rule. Discrete random variables. Expectation, Standard deviation. Binomial, hypergeometric, and Poisson distributions.	
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Random variables, distribution, cumulative distribution function. Absolutely continuous distribution, probability density function. The general notion of distribution.	
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Expectation, variance and median. Uniform, exponential, normal distributions.	
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Joint distribution function and joint probability density function of random variables. Independent random variables, correlation coefficient.	

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Multivariate distributions. Expectation vector and variance matrix of random a random vector. Independence of random variables.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Multivariate normal distribution, concentration ellipsoid. Sample from normal distribution. Chi-squared, Student's t, F-distributions.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Weak law of large numbers. Almost sure convergence, convergence in distribution, convergence in probability,  $L_p$  convergence.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Kolmogorov's inequality. Kolmogorov's three-series theorem. Strong laws of large numbers.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Characteristic function and its properties. Inversion formulas. Continuity theorem

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Central limit theorem. Law of the iterated logarithm. Arcsine laws.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Conditional distribution function, conditional density function, conditional expectation.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Comparison of the limit theorems.

**Requirements:**

- *for a grade*

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Probability theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0401	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 16 hours - preparation for the exam: 16 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0205	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Probability, random variables, distributions. Asymptotic theorems of probability theory.	
<b>Literature</b>	
Compulsory: - A. N. Shiriyayev: Probability, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1984. - Ash, R. B.: Real Analysis and Probability. Academic Press, New York-London, 1972. - Bauer, H.: Probability Theory. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin-New York. 1996.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Statistical observations. Numerical and graphical characteristics of the sample. Relative frequency, events, probability. Classical probability. Finite probability space. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Kolmogorov's probability space. Properties of probability. Finite and countable probability spaces. Conditional probability, independence of events. Borel-Cantelli lemma. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Total probability theorem, the Bayes rule. Discrete random variables. Expectation, Standard deviation. Binomial, hypergeometric, and Poisson distributions. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Random variables, distribution, cumulative distribution function. Absolutely continuous distribution, probability density function. The general notion of distribution. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Expectation, variance and median. Uniform, exponential, normal distributions. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Joint distribution function and joint probability density function of random variables. Independent random variables, correlation coefficient.	

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Multivariate distributions. Expectation vector and variance matrix of random a random vector. Independence of random variables.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Multivariate normal distribution, concentration ellipsoid. Sample from normal distribution. Chi-squared, Student's t, F-distributions.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Weak law of large numbers. Almost sure convergence, convergence in distribution, convergence in probability,  $L_p$  convergence.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Kolmogorov's inequality. Kolmogorov's three-series theorem. Strong laws of large numbers.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Characteristic function and its properties. Inversion formulas. Continuity theorem

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Central limit theorem. Law of the iterated logarithm. Arcsine laws.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Conditional distribution function, conditional density function, conditional expectation.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Comparison of the limit theorems.

**Requirements:**

- *for a grade*

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to informatics <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0601	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 3 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 42 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 18 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
An introduction to LaTeX, a document preparation system for high-quality typesetting. Typesetting of complex mathematical formulas in LaTeX. Presentation creation using the Beamer class. Writing a formal or business letter in LaTeX. Using the moderncv class for typesetting curricula vitae. The memoir class, a tool to create BSc/MSc thesis. Introduction to SageMath, a computer algebra package. The Jupyter Notebook interface and the SageMathCloud. Basic tools, assignment, equality, and arithmetic. Boolean expressions, loops, lists and sets. Writing functions in SageMath.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> T. Oetiker: The Not So Short Introduction to LaTeX. Gregory Bard: SageMath for Undergraduates ( <a href="http://www.gregorybard.com/Sage.html">http://www.gregorybard.com/Sage.html</a> )	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Basic usage of LaTeX. MikTeX and TeXLive distributions. The TeXmaker editor. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Preparing LaTeX documents, basic mathematical formulas in LaTeX. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Complex mathematical formulas, matrices, tables in LaTeX. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Presentation in LaTeX, the beamer package and its usage. Special LaTeX commands in presentations. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Definitions, theorems in LaTeX, the memoir package and its usage to prepare thesis. The bibtex package.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The moderncv package, curriculum vitae and formal letter in LaTeX.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The SageMath computer algebra package, basic mathematical usage.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Functions related to the rings of integers, computing the gcd and the extended euclidean algorithm.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Polynomial rings in SageMath, rational functions and related commands.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Sets and lists in SageMath, basic operations, loops in lists and sets.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Trigonometric functions in SageMath, expanding and simplifying expressions.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Defining functions in SageMath, preparing plots. Solving special equations, systems of equations.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Szabolcs Tengely, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Szabolcs Tengely, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Programming languages <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0602	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> practice	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 16 hours - preparation for the exam: 16 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Brief introduction to programming, programming languages, and architecture in general. Sequential, conditional, and repeated execution, reuse. Values and types, expressions. Container data types and standard uses. Reading and writing files. Text processing with string methods and regular expressions. Object-oriented design in practice. Basics of networked programming, working with data over the internet. Fundamentals of using databases and visualisation of data. Complex programming exercises.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Charles Severance, Python for Everybody: Exploring Data in Python 3, 2016. Allen B. Downey, Think Python, 2012	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> General introduction to programming and programming languages. Simplified structure of programs: sequential, conditional, and repeated execution, reuse. Flowcharts, errors and debugging. About Python. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Values and types, standard types in Python, differences between classes and types. Variables: assignment, naming conventions, and aliasing. Expressions: numerical and Boolean operations, orders of operations, short-circuit evaluation of logical expressions. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Blocks and indentation in Python. Conditional execution: single conditionals, alternative executions, chained and nested conditionals, try and except. Repeated execution: definite loops, the range type, indefinite loops, infinite loops, and loop controls. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Functions: function calls, arguments and parameters, built-in and user-defined functions, fruitful and void functions, modules.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Classification of container data types: iterable, mutable, and ordered types. Strings, lists, tuples, sets, and dictionaries and their basic roles.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Files: open and close, read and write, creating new files and directories. Parsing strings with string methods.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Regular expressions as a formal language and as strings with standard and meta characters. Parsing strings with regular expression methods.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Object-oriented design: goals, principles, and patterns. Instances and methods: accessor, mutator, and manager methods. Classes in Python.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Networked programming: a brief introduction to HTML, XML, and JSON. Retrieving and processing content over the internet.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Networked programming continued.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Databases: a brief introduction to databases and SQL. Reading, writing, and processing data from databases.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Visualization of data.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Extensive programming class.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Final exam.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of one written test and a homework project submitted during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the test is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. András Bazsó, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. András Bazsó, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Algorithms <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0606	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0107	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Classification of programming languages. Multi-character symbols. Data types. Instruction types. Loops. Subprograms. The role of algorithms in computing. Functions, recursive functions. Probabilistic analysis. Randomized algorithms. Heap, heapsort. Quicksort. Sorting in linear time. Elementary data structures.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> T. H. Cormen, C. E. Leiserson, R. L. Rivest, C. Stein: Introduction to Algorithms, MIT Press, Cambridge, 2009 (3rd ed.) István Juhász: Programming Languages., <a href="http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/en/tartalom/tamop425/0046_programming_languages/index.html">http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/en/tartalom/tamop425/0046_programming_languages/index.html</a>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction, foundations. Classification of programming languages. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Multi-character symbols, symbolic names, labels, comments, literals, (constants.) Data types (simple, composite and pointer types). <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Assignment statements, the empty statements, the GOTO statement, selection statements, conditional statements, case/switch statement. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Loop statements, conditional loops, count-controlled loops, enumeration-controlled loops, infinite loops, composite loops. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Subprograms, the call chain and recursion, secondary entry points, parameter evaluation and parameter passing, block, scope, compilation unit.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The role of algorithms in computing. Algorithms as a technology, insertion sort, analyzing algorithms, designing algorithms.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Functions, recursive functions. Grow of functions, asymptotic notation, standard notations and common functions. Recurrences, the substitution method and the recursion-tree method for solving recurrences.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The master method and proof of the master method.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Probabilistic analysis, the hiring problem, indicator random variables.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Randomized algorithms and further examples of probabilistic analysis.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Heap, heapsort, maintaining the heap property, building the heap, the heapsort algorithm, priority queues.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Quicksort, description of quicksort, performance of quicksort, a randomized version of quicksort, analysis of quicksort.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Sorting in linear time, lower bounds for sorting, counting sort, radix sort, bucket sort.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Elementary data structures, stacks and queues, linked lists, implementing pointers and objects, representing rooted trees.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMBG0606, then the signature is automatically denied.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

*-an offered grade:*

It is possible to obtain an offered grade on the basis of two written test during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)

86 – 100	excellent (5)
<b>Person responsible for course:</b> Dr. Nóra Györkös-Varga, assistant professor, PhD	
<b>Lecturer:</b> Dr. Nóra Györkös-Varga, assistant professor, PhD	

<b>Title of course:</b> Algorithms <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0606	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> practice	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0107	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Classification of programming languages. Multi-character symbols. Data types. Instruction types. Cycles. Subprograms. The role of algorithms in computing. Functions, recursive functions. Probabilistic analysis. Randomized algorithms. Heap, heapsort. Quicksort. Sorting in linear time. Elementary data structures.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> T. H. Cormen, C. E. Leiserson, R. L. Rivest, C. Stein: Introduction to Algorithms, MIT Press, Cambridge, 2009 (3rd ed.) István Juhász: Programming Languages., <a href="http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/en/tartalom/tamop425/0046_programming_languages/index.html">http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/en/tartalom/tamop425/0046_programming_languages/index.html</a>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Presentation of procedural and object-oriented languages, emphasizing the main differences and presentation of structures, parts of methods. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Presentation of data types (simple, composite and special), emphasizing the main differences of the types static and dynamic. Using the simpler and known data types (array, chain, list, structure), their creation from simple types. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Description of main types of statements, the difference of selection statements. Representing conditional statements (if-else) and case/switch statement (if-else if, or switch); presentation of the differences of „if-else if” and „switch” in case/switch statement. Recapitulate and exercise of notations and logical foundations required for conditional statements. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Loop statements, conditional loops, count-controlled loops, enumeration-controlled loops, infinite loops, composite loops. Programming loops „while” and „do-while”, investigation of effect of different initialization and termination conditions concerning certain problems.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Functions, planning of methods, determination of return values. Connection, linking of functions and methods. Presentation of recursive functions through some examples (e.g. Fibonacci sequence). Simultaneous determination of different return values with indicators.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The role of algorithms in computing. Algorithms as a technology, insertion sort, bubble sort, analyzing algorithms, designing algorithms. Presentation and examination of different types of the (above) sorts with reference to efficiency.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Grow of functions, asymptotic notation, standard notations and common functions. Recurrences, the substitution method and the recursion-tree method for solving recurrences.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The master method, practical importance of the master method.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Probabilistic analysis, the hiring problem, indicator random variables.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Randomized algorithms and further examples of probabilistic analysis.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Heap, heapsort, maintaining the heap property, building the heap, the heapsort algorithm, priority queues.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Quicksort, description of quicksort, performance of quicksort, a randomized version of quicksort, analysis of quicksort.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Sorting in linear time, lower bounds for sorting; programming the counting sort, radix sort, bucket sort. Presentation of foundation of Hash functions and using them for sort of certain array.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Elementary data structures, stacks and queues, linked lists, implementing pointers and objects, representing rooted trees.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the test is possible.  
*-an offered grade:*  
It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Nóra Györkös-Varga, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Nóra Györkös-Varga, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Applied number theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0109	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0106	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMBE0111	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Basic notions of complexity theory. Some basic algorithms and their complexity. Approximation of real numbers by rationals, the theorem of Dirichlet. Liouville's theorem, a construction of transcendental numbers. Continued fractions and their properties. Finite and infinite continued fractions. Approximation with continued fractions. The LLL-algorithm and some of its applications. Pseudoprimes and their properties. Carmichael-numbers and their role in probabilistic prime tests. Euler-pseudoprimes and their properties. The Soloway-Strassen probabilistic prime test. Strong pseudoprimes and their properties. The Miller-Rabin probabilistic prime test. Deterministic prime tests, Wilson's theorem, the description of the Agrawal-Kayal-Saxena test. The birthday paradox and Pollard's $\rho$ -method. Fermat-factorization. Factorization with a factor basis. Factorization with continued fractions.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Neal Koblitz: A Course in Number Theory and Cryptography, Springer Verlag, 1994. I. Niven, H. S. Zuckerman, H. L. Montgomery: An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers, Wiley, 1991. Nigel Smart: The Algorithmic Resolution of Diophantine Equations, London Mathematical Society Student Text 41, Cambridge University Press, 1998.	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i>	
Basic concepts of complexity theory. Some fundamental algorithms and their complexity. Solution of related problems.	
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i>	
Approximation of real numbers by rationals, Dirichlet's theorem. Solution of related problems.	
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>	

Liouville's theorem, construction of transcendental numbers. Solution of related problems.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Continued fractions and their properties. Finite and infinite continued fractions. Solution of related problems.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Approximation by continued fractions. Solution of related problems.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The LLL-algorithm and some of its applications. Solution of related problems.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Pseudoprimes and their properties. Carmichael-numbers and their role in probabilistic prime tests. Solution of related problems.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Euler-pseudoprimes and their properties. The Soloway-Strassen probabilistic prime test. Solution of related problems.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Strong pseudoprimes and their properties. The Miller-Rabin probabilistic prime test. Solution of related problems.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Deterministic prime tests, Wilson's theorem, the Agrawal-Kayal-Saxena test. Solution of related problems.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The birthday paradox and Pollard's-  $\rho$ -method. Solution of related problems.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Fermat-factorization. The background of the method and its variants. Solution of related problems.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Factorization with a factor basis.. Solution of related problems.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Continued fraction factorization. The background of the method and its applications. Solution of related problems.

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

Signature is not a basis of evaluation in this course.

- for a grade

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

-an offered grade:

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Lajos Hajdu, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Lajos Hajdu, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Algorithms in algebra and number theory <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0110	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 3 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> practice	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 42 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 48 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0106	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b> Linear algebra and applications using SageMath. Factoring polynomials over finite fields, the Berlekamp algorithm. Shamir's secret sharing algorithm. Lattices, the LLL-algorithm and applications. Number theoretic functions in SageMath. Linear Diophantine equations, the Frobenius problem. Conics and elliptic curves in SageMath.	
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Victor Shoup: A Computational Introduction to Number Theory and Algebra, Cambridge University Press, 2005. William Stein: Elementary Number Theory: Primes, Congruences, and Secrets, Springer-Verlag, 2008	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> A short introduction of SageMath (basic structures, lists, sets, programming tools). <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Linear algebra over the reals, complex numbers and finite fields. The Berlekamp algorithm. Computing formulas for recurrence sequences. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Polynomials and matrices over finite fields, the Samir secret sharing procedure. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> The NTRU cryptosystem and its implementation in SageMath. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Polynomial equations and applications.	

6<sup>th</sup> week

Number theoretical functions in SageMath, linear Diophantine equations. Combinatorial

7<sup>th</sup> week

First test.

8<sup>th</sup> week

Lattices and the LLL-algorithm in SageMath. The knapsack problem.

9<sup>th</sup> week

The Frobenius problem. Solutions of the Frobenius problem via Wilf-method and Brauer-method.

10<sup>th</sup> week

Computations related to quadratic residues, the Legendre symbol.

11<sup>th</sup> week

The ternary Diophantine equation  $ax^2+by^2+cz^2=0$ . Descent algorithm to determine integral solutions, parametrization of rational and integral points.

12<sup>th</sup> week

Elliptic curves, points on elliptic curves over the rationals, finite fields. Applications of elliptic curves.

13<sup>th</sup> week

Points on elliptic curves over finite fields, determining the order, the baby step-giant step algorithm.

14<sup>th</sup> week

Second test.

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

- for a grade

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
91 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

-an offered grade:

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Szabolcs Tengely, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Szabolcs Tengely, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to cryptography <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0111	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0109	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Basic cryptographic concepts. Symmetric and asymmetric cryptosystems. The Cesar and the linear cryptosystems, DES, AES. The RSA cryptosystem and the analysis of its security. The discrete logarithm problem. Algorithms for solving the discrete logarithm problem. Cryptosystems based on the discrete logarithm problem. Elliptic curve cryptography. Basic cryptographic protocols. Digital signature. The basics of PGP.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> J. Buchmann: Einführung in die Kryptographie, Springer, 1999. N. Koblitz: A Course in Number Theory and Cryptography, Springer, 1987.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> The models of information transfer. The Shannon model, modulator, demodulator and their parts. The two branches of cryptology: cryptography and cryptanalysis. Major applications of cryptography. Requirements of a modern cryptosystem. The notion of cryptosystem and its mathematical model. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Classical cryptosystems. Symmetric versus asymmetric cryptosystems. The Caesar cryptosystem, substitution ciphers, the affine cryptosystem. Frequency analysis. Breaking the classical cryptosystems. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Block-cyphers. Feistel-type ciphers. The history of the DES, requirements for a cryptosystem in those times. Description of the DES. Security of the DES. Double DES and triple DES. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

The field  $GF(2^8)$ . Operations in  $GF(2^8)$ . Bytes as elements of  $GF(2^8)$ . The structure of the polynomial ring  $GF(2^8)[x]$  and of the factor ring  $GF(2^8)[x]/(x^4+1)$ , operations in the factor ring  $GF(2^8)[x]/(x^4+1)$ .

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

The call for proposals for AES. Requirements concerning AES. The winner of the call: the Rijndael. Description of the Rijndael cryptosystem: number of rounds, round-transformation final round, round-key generation.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The basic idea behind the public-key cryptosystems, the infrastructure of public key cryptosystems. The idea behind the RSA cryptosystem. Description of the RSA cipher.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The security of the RSA – correct choice of the parameters. Known protocol errors and possibilities of attacking the RSA in case of wrong parametrization or programming.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

The discrete logarithm problem. The Pohlig-Hellman algorithm, the Baby-step Giant-step algorithm, the Pollard-rho algorithm, and the Index-calculus algorithm.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Public-key cryptosystems based on the hardness of the discrete logarithm problem: the El Gamal cryptosystem, the Diffie-Hellmann key-exchange protocol, the Massey-Omura cryptosystem.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Definition of elliptic curves. Points on elliptic curves over a given field. Definition of the group of an elliptic curve. The real case. Elliptic curves over finite fields. Hasse's theorem.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Encoding the plaintext as a point of an elliptic curve. Cryptosystems based on the discrete logarithm problem over elliptic curves: the El Gamal cryptosystem, the Massey-Omura cryptosystem.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Protocols for key-exchange, digital signature and authentication. Zero-knowledge proofs.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMBG0111, then the signature is automatically denied.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

*-an offered grade:*

It is possible to obtain an offered grade on the basis of two written test during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to cryptography <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0111	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 16 hours - preparation for the exam: 16 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0109	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Basic cryptographic concepts. Symmetric and asymmetric cryptosystems. The Cesar and the linear cryptosystems, DES, AES. The RSA cryptosystem and the analysis of its security. The discrete logarithm problem. Algorithms for solving the discrete logarithm problem. Cryptosystems based on the discrete logarithm problem. Elliptic curve cryptography. Basic cryptographic protocols. Digital signature. The basics of PGP.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> J. Buchmann: Einführung in die Kryptographie, Springer, 1999. N. Koblitz: A Course in Number Theory and Cryptography, Springer, 1987.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction to the Magma computer algebra system. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Realization of the Caesar cryptosystem, a substitution cypher, or an affine cryptosystem. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Programming the DES in frame of group work. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Continuing the implementation of DES. Combining the individually produced programme-parts. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Computer aided computations in the field $GF(2^8)$ , the polynomial ring $GF(2^8)[x]$ and the factor ring $GF(2^8)[x]/(x^4+1)$ using Magma. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Group work: programming the encryption/decryption function of the Rijndael cryptosystem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Continuing the implementation of the Rijndael cryptosystem. Combining the individually produced programme-parts.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Implementing the RSA cryptosystem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming one of the algorithms for solving the DLP.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Implementing one of the cryptosystems based on the hardness of the DLP.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Defining and manipulating elliptic curves in Magma.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Writing a programme to encode plaintext as a point on an elliptic curve.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Implementing the Diffie-Hellmann key-exchange protocol.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Evaluation, decision of the marks of the students.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of one written test and a homework project submitted during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the test is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Numerical analysis <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0209	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 4
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 3 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 42 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 78 hours Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0102, TTMBE0203, TTMBG0209(p)	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Features of computations by computer, error propagation. Some important matrix transformations for solving linear systems and eigenvalue problems. Gaussian elimination and its variants: its algorithms, operational complexity, pivoting. Decompositions of matrices: Schur complement, LU decomposition, LDU decomposition, Cholesky decomposition, QR decomposition. Iterative methods for solving linear and nonlinear systems: Gauss-Seidel iteration, gradient method, conjugate gradient method, Newton method, local and global convergence, quasi-Newton method, Levenberg–Marquardt algorithm, Broyden method. Solving eigenvalue problems: power method, inverse iteration, translation, QR method. Interpolation and approximation problems: Lagrange and Hermite interpolation, spline interpolation, Chebyshev-approximation. Quadrature rules: Newton–Cotes formulas, Gauss quadrature. Numerical methods for ordinary differential equations: Euler method, Runge-Kutta methods, finite-difference methods, finite element method.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> -
<i>Recommended:</i> - Atkinson, K.E.: Elementary Numerical Analysis. John Wiley, New York, 1993. - Lange, K.: Numerical analysis for statisticians. Springer, New York, 1999. - Press, W.H. – Flannery, B.P. – Tenkolsky, S.A. – Vetterling, W.T.: Numerical recipes in C. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1988. - Engeln-Mullgens, G. – Uhling, F.: Numerical algorithms with C. Springer, Berlin, 1996.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Features of computations by computer, error propagation. Some important matrix transformations for solving linear systems and eigenvalue problems.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Solution of system of linear equations: Gaussian elimination and its variants
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Algorithms of the Gauss elimination and its operational complexity. Pivoting.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Decompositions of matrices: Schur complement, LU decomposition, LDU decomposition, Cholesky factorisation, QR factorisation of matrices.
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Iterative methods for solving linear systems: Gauss-Seidel iteration and its convergence
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Preconditioning. The gradient method and the conjugate gradient method

*7<sup>th</sup> week* Approximate solution of nonlinear equations: Newton method, local and global convergence, quasi-Newton method, Levenberg–Marquardt algorithm, Broyden-method

*8<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical methods for solving eigenvalue problems: power method and inverse iteration

*9<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical methods for solving eigenvalue problems: shift method, the QR algorithm

*10<sup>th</sup> week* Interpolation and approximation problems: Lagrange-interpolation, Hermite-interpolation. Spline interpolation. Error of the approximation. Tschebisev-approximation

*11<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical integration: Newton-Cotes formulas. Composite quadrature formulas

*12<sup>th</sup> week* Gauss quadrature. Existence, convergence, error estimation

*13<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical methods for solving initial value problems of ordinary differential equations: Euler method, Runge-Kutta method

*14<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical methods for solving boundary value problems of ordinary differential equations: finite difference methods, finite element method

**Requirements:**

- for a grade

The course ends in an **examination**. The minimum requirement for the examination is 50%. Based on the score of the exam the grade for the examination is given according to the following table

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-74	satisfactory (3)
75-89	good (4)
90-100	excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Numerical analysis <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0209	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> practical	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the tests: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0102, TTMBE0203	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Features of computations by computer, error propagation. Some important matrix transformations for solving linear systems and eigenvalue problems. Gaussian elimination and its variants: its algorithms, operational complexity, pivoting. Decompositions of matrices: Schur complement, LU decomposition, LDU decomposition, Cholesky decomposition, QR decomposition. Iterative methods for solving linear and nonlinear systems: Gauss-Seidel iteration, gradient method, conjugate gradient method, Newton method, local and global convergence, quasi-Newton method, Levenberg–Marquardt algorithm, Broyden method. Solving eigenvalue problems: power method, inverse iteration, translation, QR method. Interpolation and approximation problems: Lagrange and Hermite interpolation, spline interpolation, Chebyshev-approximation. Quadrature rules: Newton–Cotes formulas, Gauss quadrature. Numerical methods for solving ordinary differential equations: Euler method, Runge-Kutta methods, finite-difference methods, finite element method.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> -
<i>Recommended:</i> - Atkinson, K.E.: Elementary Numerical Analysis. John Wiley, New York, 1993. - Lange, K.: Numerical analysis for statisticians. Springer, New York, 1999. - Press, W.H. – Flannery, B.P. – Tenkolsky, S.A. – Vetterling, W.T.: Numerical recipes in C. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1988. - Engeln-Mullgens, G. – Uhling, F.: Numerical algorithms with C. Springer, Berlin, 1996.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Features of computations by computer, error propagation. Some important matrix transformations for solving linear systems and eigenvalue problems. Solution of system of linear equations: Gaussian elimination and its variants
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Algorithms of the Gauss elimination and its operational complexity. Pivoting.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Decompositions of matrices: Schur complement, LU decomposition, LDU decomposition, Cholesky factorisation, QR factorisation of matrices
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Iterative methods for solving linear systems: Gauss-Seidel iteration and its convergence
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Preconditioning. The gradient method and the conjugate gradient method

*6<sup>th</sup> week* Approximate solution of nonlinear equations: Newton method, local and global convergence, quasi-Newton method, Levenberg–Marquardt algorithm, Broyden-method

*7<sup>th</sup> week* Test

*8<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical methods for solving eigenvalue problems: power method and inverse iteration. Shift method, the QR algorithm

*9<sup>th</sup> week* Interpolation and approximation problems: Lagrange-interpolation, Hermite-interpolation. Spline interpolation. Error of the approximation. Tschebisev-approximation

*10<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical integration: Newton–Cotes formulas. Composite quadrature formulas

*11<sup>th</sup> week* Gauss quadrature. Existence, convergence, error estimation

*12<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical methods for solving initial value problems of ordinary differential equations: Euler method, Runge-Kutta method

*13<sup>th</sup> week* Numerical methods for solving boundary value problems of ordinary differential equations: finite difference methods, finite element method

*14<sup>th</sup> week* Test

**Requirements:**

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behavior or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: one test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the other test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. The minimum requirement for the tests respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests, the grade for the tests is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-74	satisfactory (3)
75-89	good (4)
90-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Economic mathematics <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0211	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0211	
<b>Further courses built on it:-</b>	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Computation of future and present values, discounted present value and investment projects. Bounds for the budget, change of the budget line, consumer preferences, preference order. Indifference curves, marginal rate of substitution, utility, utility functions, Cobb-Douglas preferences, marginal utility. Optimal choice, consumer demand, demand curves, inverse demand curve, market demand, elasticity. Demands of constant elasticity, elasticity and marginal revenue, marginal revenue curves, income elasticity. Production functions, marginal rate of substitution. CES property, Cobb–Douglas type production function and its properties, Arrow–Chenery–Minhas–Solow type production function. Equilibrium points of two-person games, the best response mapping, game theoretic model of Bertrand and Cournot type duopoly. Individual and social preferences, social welfare function. Arrow’s impossibility theorem. Consistent aggregation, bisymmetry equation. Influencing the distribution of incomes, the discounted present value of continuous income stream, Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient. Leontieff models.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - M. Carter: Foundations of Mathematical Economics, MIT Press, 2001. - K. Sydsaeter, P. Hammond, Mathematics for Economic Analysis, Pearson Publishing, 1995. - H. R. Varian: Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach, W.W. Norton, 1987.

<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Computation of future and present values, discounted present value and investment projects. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Bounds for the budget, change of the budget line, consumer preferences, preference order.
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*3<sup>rd</sup> week*

Indifference curves, marginal rate of substitution, utility, utility functions, Cobb-Douglas preferences, marginal utility.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Optimal choice, consumer demand, demand curves, inverse demand curve, market demand, elasticity.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Demands of constant elasticity, elasticity and marginal revenue, marginal revenue curves, income elasticity.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Production functions, marginal rate of substitution.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

CES property, Cobb–Douglas type production function and its properties, Arrow–Chenery–Minhas–Solow type production function.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Equilibrium points of two-person games, the best response mapping, game theoretic model of Bertrand and Cournot type duopoly.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Individual and social preferences, social welfare function.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Arrow's impossibility theorem.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Consistent aggregation, bisymmetry equation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Influencing the distribution of incomes, the discounted present value of continuous income stream,

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Leontieff models.

**Requirements:**

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in an **examination**. The minimum requirement for the examination is 50%. Based on the score of the exam the grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-76	satisfactory (3)
77-88	good (4)
89-100	excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Economic mathematics <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0211	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> practical	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the tests: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0211	
<b>Further courses built on it:-</b>	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Computation of future and present values, discounted present value and investment projects. Bounds for the budget, change of the budget line, consumer preferences, preference order. Indifference curves, marginal rate of substitution, utility, utility functions, Cobb-Douglas preferences, marginal utility. Optimal choice, consumer demand, demand curves, inverse demand curve, market demand, elasticity. Demands of constant elasticity, elasticity and marginal revenue, marginal revenue curves, income elasticity. Production functions, marginal rate of substitution. CES property, Cobb–Douglas type production function and its properties, Arrow–Chenery–Minhas–Solow type production function. Equilibrium points of two-person games, the best response mapping, game theoretic model of Bertrand and Cournot type duopoly. Individual and social preferences, social welfare function. Arrow’s impossibility theorem. Consistent aggregation, bisymmetry equation. Influencing the distribution of incomes, the discounted present value of continuous income stream, Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient. Leontieff models.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - M. Carter: Foundations of Mathematical Economics, MIT Press, 2001. - K. Sydsaeter, P. Hammond, Mathematics for Economic Analysis, Pearson Publishing, 1995. - H. R. Varian: Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach, W.W. Norton, 1987.
<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Computation of future and present values, discounted present value and investment projects.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Bounds for the budget, change of the budget line, consumer preferences, preference order.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>

Indifference curves, marginal rate of substitution, utility, utility functions, Cobb-Douglas preferences, marginal utility.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Optimal choice, consumer demand, demand curves, inverse demand curve, market demand, elasticity.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Demands of constant elasticity, elasticity and marginal revenue, marginal revenue curves, income elasticity.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Production functions, marginal rate of substitution.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

CES property, Cobb–Douglas type production function and its properties, Arrow–Chenery–Minhas–Solow type production function.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Equilibrium points of two-person games, the best response mapping, game theoretic model of Bertrand and Cournot type duopoly.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Individual and social preferences, social welfare function.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Arrow's impossibility theorem.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Consistent aggregation, bisymmetry equation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Influencing the distribution of incomes, the discounted present value of continuous income stream,

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Leontieff models.

### **Requirements:**

*- for a practical*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behaviour or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: one test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the other test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. The minimum requirement for the tests respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests, the grade for the tests is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-76	satisfactory (3)
77-88	good (4)

89-100

excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Analysis with computer <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0210	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 4
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lecture: -</li> <li>- practice: -</li> <li>- laboratory: 3 hours/week</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lecture: -</li> <li>- practice: -</li> <li>- laboratory: 42 hours</li> <li>- home assignment: -</li> <li>- preparation for the test: 78 hours</li> </ul>	
Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0203	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
The Maple; types of data, simple for-cycles, defining functions. Examination of functions; continuity, limit, zeros, extrema, constrained extrema. Differentiation, integration and numerical integration. Programming of simple quadrature rules. Solving differential equations with analytic methods and visualizing the solutions. Solving differential equations with numerical methods, programming Runge–Kutta formulas. Ways of defining vectors and matrices. Vector and matrix operations, decompositions of matrices. Solving linear systems of equations with direct and iterative methods. Graphic tools in two dimension: making figures, rotation, reflection, parametrized curves. Graphic tools in three dimension: functions of two variables, space curves, surfaces, solid figures. Making animations, illustrating geometric and physical problems. Curve fitting; Lagrange and Hermite interpolation, Bezier curves and spline interpolation. For-cycle and while-cycle, conditional branches. Writing simple procedures: searching for primes, recursive functions, divisibility problems. Writing complex procedures: numerical differentiation and integration, approximation of functions, orthogonal polynomials and differential equations.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - W. Gander, J. Hrebicek: Solving Problems in Scientific Computing Using Maple and MATLAB. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1993, 1995.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction. Data types of Maple: simple data types, complex data types.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Simple for-cycles. Defining functions. Examination of functions; continuity, limit, zeros, extrema, constrained extrema.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Differentiation, integration and numerical integration. Programming of simple quadrature rules.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Solving differential equations with analytic methods and visualizing the solutions. Solving differential equations with numerical methods, programming simple Runge–Kutta formulas.
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Ways of defining vectors and matrices. Vector and matrix operations, decompositions of matrices.
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Solving linear systems of equations with direct and iterative methods. Programming of simple iterative methods.

*7<sup>th</sup> week* Graphic tools in two dimension: making figures, rotation, reflection, parametrized curves.

*8<sup>th</sup> week* Graphic tools in three dimension: functions of two variables, space curves, surfaces, solid figures.

*9<sup>th</sup> week* Making animations, illustrating geometric and physical problems.

*10<sup>th</sup> week* Curve fitting; Lagrange and Hermite interpolation, Bezier curves and spline interpolation.

*11<sup>th</sup> week* For-cycle and while-cycle, conditional branches.

*12<sup>th</sup> week* Writing simple procedures: sequences, Taylor-series, extrema of functions.

*13<sup>th</sup> week* Writing complex procedures: numerical differentiation and integration, approximation of functions, orthogonal polynomials and differential equations.

*14<sup>th</sup> week* Test

**Requirements:**

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behavior or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there is one test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week.

The minimum requirement for the test is 50%. Based on the score of the test, the grade for the test is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-74	satisfactory (3)
75-89	good (4)
90-100	excellent (5)

If the score of the test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Computer geometry <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0308	<b>ECTS Credit points: 3</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 3 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 42 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 48 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0302	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Analytical tools of descriptive geometry: analytical geometry of projections, oblique and orthogonal axonometry, central projection, central axonometry. Curves and surfaces. Hermite, Bézier curves and surfaces, B-splines. Representation of polyhedra.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Recommended:</i> - M. K. Agoston. Computer Graphics and Geometric Modeling. Springer-Verlag London Limited, 2005 ISBN 978-1-85233-818-3 - G. Farin. Curves and surfaces for computer-aided geometric design. Morgan Kaufmann, 5th edition, 2002 ISBN 978-1-55860-737-8

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Basics of computer graphics I.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Basics of computer graphics II.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Realization of affine transformations.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Plotting functions of one variable.
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Plotting curves in the plane.
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Projections.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Representation of convex polyhedra.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Representation of surfaces.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Models of curves, Hermite curves.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Models of curves, Bézier curves.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Spline interpolation

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Models of surfaces, Hermite and Bézier surfaces

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

B-spline surfaces

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Representation of fractals

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence.

*- for a grade*

During the semester there are two tests. The minimum requirement for a grade is to get 50% of the total score of the two tests. The grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-74	satisfactory (3)
75-86	good (4)
87-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Ábris Nagy, assistant lecturer, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Ábris Nagy, assistant lecturer, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Linear programming <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0607	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0102	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Problems reducible to linear programming tasks. Extreme points of convex polyhedra, simplex algorithm and its geometry, sensitivity analysis. Duality. Transportation and assignment model, network models. Special linear programming models.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - Vanderbei, R.: Linear Programming, Foundations and Extensions, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1998. - Bertsimas, D.; Tsitsiklis, J.: Introduction to Linear Optimization, Athena Scientific Series in Optimization and Neural Computation, 6, Athena Scientific, Belmont, 1997.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction: The standard maximum and minimum problems, the diet problem, the optimal assignment problem
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Linear programming problems, the simplex method
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Degeneracy, lexicographic simplex method.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Effectiveness, number of steps, worst case, average case.
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>

Duality I., special case, weak duality theorem

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Duality II., strong duality theorem, dual simplex method

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Matrix form, simplex tableau

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

primal and dual simplex methods.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Generalized problem to standard case.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Geometry of the simplex method

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The transportation problem I.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The transportation problem II.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Assignment problem I.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Assignment problem II.

**Requirements:**

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in an **examination**. The minimum requirement for the examination is 50%. Based on the score of the exam the grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-76	satisfactory (3)
77-88	good (4)
89-100	excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, senior assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, senior assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Linear programming <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0607	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the tests: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0102	
<b>Further courses built on it:-</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Problems reducible to linear programming tasks. Extreme points of convex polyhedra, simplex algorithm and its geometry, sensitivity analysis. Duality. Transportation and assignment model, network models. Special linear programming models.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - Vanderbei, R.: Linear Programming, Foundations and Extensions, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1998. - Bertsimas, D.; Tsitsiklis, J.: Introduction to Linear Optimization, Athena Scientific Series in Optimization and Neural Computation, 6, Athena Scientific, Belmont, 1997.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction: The standard maximum and minimum problems, the diet problem, the optimal assignment problem <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Linear programming problems, the simplex method <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Degeneracy, lexicographic simplex method. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Effectiveness, number of steps, worst case, average case. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Duality I., special case, weak duality theorem <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Duality II., strong duality theorem, dual simplex method

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Matrix form, simplex tableau

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

primal and dual simplex methods.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Generalized problem to standard case.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Geometry of the simplex method

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The transportation problem I.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The transportation problem II.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Assignment problem I.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Assignment problem II.

**Requirements:**

*- for a practical*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behavior or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: one test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the other test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. The minimum requirement for the tests respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests, the grade for the tests is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-76	satisfactory (3)
77-88	good (4)
89-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, senior assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, senior assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Nonlinear optimization <b>Code:</b> TTMBE0608-EN	<b>ECTS Credit points: 3</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0204	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Normed and Banach spaces. Spaces of linear and multilinear functions. Basic elements of differential calculus in normed spaces. Gateaux and Fréchet derivatives and their calculus. Strong and continuous Gateaux and Fréchet differentiability and relations between them. Inverse function theorem. The Fermat principle and Lagrange's multiplier theorem concerning extremum problems. Higher order Gateaux and Fréchet differentiability. Young's theorem and Taylor's theorem. Second order necessary and sufficient conditions for extremum problems. The first order basic problems of the calculus of variations with weak and strong extremum. Computing the derivative of functionals. Du Bois–Reymond lemma. Euler–Lagrange's first order necessary condition and second order necessary and sufficient conditions for weak extremum. The higher order basic problems of the calculus of variations and the Euler–Lagrange equation concerning them. Weierstrass's necessary and sufficient conditions for strong extremum.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:-</i> <i>Recommended:</i> Dacorogna, B.: Introduction to the Calculus of Variations, Imperial College Press, London, 2014. Durea, M.; Strugariu, R.: An Introduction to Nonlinear Optimization Theory, De Gruyter Open, Berlin, 2014. Ioffe, A.D.; Tihomirov, V. M.: Theory of Extremal Problems, Studies in Mathematics and its Applications, 6., North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam-New York, 1979. Jahn, J.: Introduction to the Theory of Nonlinear Optimization, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 2007.	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Normed and Banach spaces. Norm on product of normed spaces. Boundedness and continuity of linear and multilinear maps. Properties of the norm. The structure of the space of linear and multilinear maps. Characterization of completeness. Dual space of normed spaces. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> The directional, Gateaux, Hadamard and Fréchet derivative of maps acting between normed spaces and the connections among them. Continuity and differentiability.	

*3<sup>rd</sup> week* Basic rules of differentiation: the sum rule, the derivative of multilinear maps and of Cartesian product. The chain rule and its consequences.

*4<sup>th</sup> week* Mean value inequality. Strong and continuous Gateaux, Hadamard and Fréchet differentiability and their relations. Local Lipschitz property and Hadamard differentiability. Partial derivative with respect to a subspace. The connection of partial differentiability and Gateaux, Hadamard and Fréchet differentiability.

*5<sup>th</sup> week* The inverse and implicit function theorems for strongly Fréchet differentiable maps. Local minimum and maximum, the Fermat principle. Constrained optimization and the Lagrange multiplier rule.

*6<sup>th</sup> week* Higher-order Gateaux, Hadamard and Fréchet derivatives, the Young theorem about the symmetry of higher-order derivatives and the Taylor theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week* Characterizations of positive semidefinite, positive definite and strongly positive definite bilinear forms. The second-order necessary and sufficient conditions of optimality for problems with  $C^2$  data.

*8<sup>th</sup> week* The space of  $k$  times continuously differentiable maps and its equivalent norms. Gateaux and Fréchet derivative of nonlinear functions given in terms of integrals.

*9<sup>th</sup> week* The fundamental problem of the calculus of variations for single variable functions. Admissible functions and the notion of weak and strong optimum.

*10<sup>th</sup> week* The Du Bois–Reymond lemma. The Euler–Lagrange equation for the first-order weak optimum problem of the calculus of variations.

*11<sup>th</sup> week* Second-order necessary and sufficient conditions for the first-order weak optimum problem of the calculus of variations: The Legendre and Jacobi conditions.

*12<sup>th</sup> week* The generalized Du Bois–Reymond lemma. The Euler–Lagrange equation for the higher-order weak optimum problem of the calculus of variations.

*13<sup>th</sup> week* The strong optimum problem of the calculus of variations. The Weierstrass E function. The necessary and sufficient condition of Weierstrass for the strong optimum problem of the calculus of variations.

*14<sup>th</sup> week* The brachistochrone problem, the chain-curve problem, and the problem of minimal rotation invariant surface.

### **Requirements:**

- *for a signature*

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in an **examination**. Before the examination students must have grade at least ‘pass’ on *Nonlinear optimization* practice (TTMBG0608-EN). The grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-61	pass (2)
62-74	satisfactory (3)
75-87	good (4)
88-100	excellent (5)

If the average of the score of the examination is below 50, students can take a retake examination in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Zsolt Páles, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Zsolt Páles, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Nonlinear optimization <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0608-EN	<b>ECTS Credit points: 2</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-term and end-term tests	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 16 hours - preparation for the tests: 16 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMBE0204	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Normed and Banach spaces. Spaces of linear and multilinear functions. Basic elements of differential calculus in normed spaces. Gateaux and Fréchet derivatives and their calculus. Strong and continuous Gateaux and Fréchet differentiability and relations between them. Inverse function theorem. The Fermat principle and Lagrange's multiplier theorem concerning extremum problems. Higher order Gateaux and Fréchet differentiability. Young's theorem and Taylor's theorem. Second order necessary and sufficient conditions for extremum problems. The first order basic problems of the calculus of variations with weak and strong extremum. Computing the derivative of functionals. Du Bois-Reymond lemma. Euler-Lagrange's first order necessary condition and second order necessary and sufficient conditions for weak extremum. The higher order basic problems of the calculus of variations and the Euler-Lagrange equation concerning them. Weierstrass's necessary and sufficient conditions for strong extremum.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:-</i> <i>Recommended:</i> Dacorogna, B.: Introduction to the Calculus of Variations, Imperial College Press, London, 2014. Durea, M.; Strugariu, R.: An Introduction to Nonlinear Optimization Theory, De Gruyter Open, 2014. Ioffe, A.D.; Tihomirov, V. M.: Theory of Extremal Problems, Studies in Mathematics and its Applications, 6., North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam-New York, 1979. Jahn, J.: Introduction to the Theory of Nonlinear Optimization, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 2007.
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Classical finite and infinite dimensional normed and Banach spaces. Sequence and functions spaces. The Hölder inequality. Comparison of norms, equivalent and non- equivalent norms. Computation of the norm of bounded linear and multilinear maps. Representation of linear functionals.

*2<sup>nd</sup> week* Computing the directional, Gateaux, Hadamard and Fréchet derivative of maps acting between finite and infinite dimensional normed spaces. Examples of functions with different differentiability properties.

*3<sup>rd</sup> week* Application of the basic rules of differentiation: the sum rule, the differentiation rule of multilinear maps and of the Cartesian product and the chain rule.

*4<sup>th</sup> week* Investigation of strong and continuous Gateaux, Hadamard and Fréchet differentiability. Estimating the local Lipschitz modulus. Computation of partial derivative with respect to a subspace. Applications of the connection of partial differentiability, Gateaux, Hadamard and Fréchet differentiability. Examples of maps with different regularity properties.

*5<sup>th</sup> week* Applications of the inverse and implicit function theorems. Applications of the Fermat principle for local minimum and maximum and Lagrange multiplier rule for constrained optimization problems in finite and infinite dimensional settings.

*6<sup>th</sup> week* Computation of higher-order Gateaux, Hadamard and Fréchet derivatives and applications of the Taylor theorem. Investigations of second-order conditions of optimality.

*7<sup>th</sup> week* Mid-term test from problems of differential calculus in normed spaces.

*8<sup>th</sup> week* First and higher-order Gateaux and Fréchet derivative of nonlinear maps given in terms of integrals and boundary conditions.

*9<sup>th</sup> week* Investigation of problems of the calculus of variations for single variable functions with respect to weak and strong optimum. Examples for the non-existence of solutions.

*10<sup>th</sup> week* Applications of the Du Bois-Reymond lemma. Constructing and solving the Euler–Lagrange equation for the first-order weak optimum problem of the calculus of variations. Verification of optimality in the presence of convexity properties.

*11<sup>th</sup> week* Applications and verification of the Legendre and Jacobi conditions for the first-order weak optimum problem of the calculus of variations.

*12<sup>th</sup> week* Applications of the generalized Du Bois-Reymond lemma. Constructing and solving the corresponding Euler–Lagrange equation for the higher-order weak optimum problem of the calculus of variations.

*13<sup>th</sup> week* Constructing the Weierstrass E function for the strong optimum problem of the calculus of variations. Verifying the necessary and sufficient conditions of Weierstrass.

*14<sup>th</sup> week* End-term test from problems of calculus of variations.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behaviour or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: the mid-term test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the end-term test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. Students have to sit for the tests.

*- for a grade*

The minimum requirement for the average of the mid-term and end-term tests is 50%.

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-61	pass (2)
62-74	satisfactory (3)
75-87	good (4)
88-100	excellent (5)

If the average of the scores of the tests is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Zsolt Páles, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Zsolt Páles, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Basics of mathematics <b>Code:</b> TTMBG0001	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 0
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 1 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> signature	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 14 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 14 hours Total: 28 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Algebraic transformations. Solution of different type equations, equation systems, inequalities and inequality systems. Basic notions of trigonometry and coordinate geometry.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> A. Bérczes and Á. Pintér: College Algebra. University of Debrecen, 2013. R. D. Gustafson: College algebra and trigonometry. Pacific Grove, Brooks/Cole, 1986.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Algebraic transformations, identities, simplification of rational algebraic expressions. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Simplification of irrational algebraic expressions, rationalization of denominator. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Parametric linear equations, equation systems. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Quadratic equations, equation systems. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Parametric quadratic equations. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Sign of linear and quadratic expressions, inequalities, inequality systems (table of signs). <i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i> Equations containing absolute value. <i>8<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Trigonometry: geometric interpretation of trigonometric functions and basic properties.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Identities of sum and difference of angle and trigonometric identities.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Trigonometric equations, inequalities. Method of phase shift.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Coordinate geometry: lines and circles in a plane, intersectional exercises. Distance of points and of point and line.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Lines and circles in the plane, exercises concerning tangent line.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Exponential function and its inverse, the logarithm.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Exponential and logarithmic equations, inequality.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The signature is given if the student obtains at least 60 percent of the total points.

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*- for a grade*

There is no grading in this course.

*-an offered grade:*

There is no grading in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Nóra Györkös-Varga, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Nóra Györkös-Varga, assistant professor, PhD