



**COURSE DATA**

**DATA SUBJECT**

**Code:** 34248  
**Name:** Mathematical methods II  
**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies  
**ECTS Credits:** 6  
**Academic year:** 2025-26

**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1105 - Degree in Physics	Facultat de Física	2	Second quarter
1929 - Double Degree Program in Physics and Chemistry	Facultat de Física	2	Second quarter

**SUBJECT-MATTER**

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1105 - Degree in Physics	Mathematical methods	COMPULSORY
1929 - Double Degree Program in Physics and Chemistry	Segundo Curso (Obligatorio)	COMPULSORY

**COORDINATION**

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**SUMMARY**

- Objectives: To acquire the knowledge of complex variable necessary for the degree Physics
- Relationship with previous, current and future courses: Because the subject is instrumental, all the other courses of the degree in Physics may require the concepts and techniques developed in this course. It is advisable to have passed the Mathematics courses (Algebra and Geometry I and II, Calculus I and II).
- Descriptors: Complex Numbers and Functions of complex variable. Differentiation, integration and series. Applications to the calculation of certain integrals. Integral transforms. Laplace and Fourier Transforms.

**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**

**RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE**

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

It is recommended to have already a good understanding of the objectives included in the Mathematics courses of the first year (Algebra and Geometry I and II, and Calculus I and II), namely

1. Differential calculus in one and several variables.
2. Integration in one variable and multiple integrals.
3. Real, numerical sequences and series
4. Power series
5. Linear systems
6. Vector Spaces
7. Matrices and determinants, linear operators, eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

**COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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Be able to understand and master the use of the most commonly used mathematical and numerical methods.

Communication Skills (written and oral): Being able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions through argumentation and reasoning which are characteristic of the scientific activity, using basic concepts and tools of physics.

Foreign Language skills: Have improved command of English (or other foreign languages of interest) through: use of the basic literature, written and oral communication (scientific and technical English), participation in courses, study abroad via exchange programmes, and recognition of credits at foreign universities or research centres.

Learning ability: be able to enter new fields through independent study, in physics and science and technology in general.

Modelling & Problem solving skills: be able to identify the essentials of a process / situation and to set up a working model of the same; be able to perform the required approximations so as to reduce a problem to an approachable one. Critical thinking to construct physical models.

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.

Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.

Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.

Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.



Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.

To know how to apply the knowledge acquired to professional activity, to know how to solve problems and develop and defend arguments, relying on this knowledge.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. 1. Complex numbers and complex functions.

Representation and operations with complex numbers. Curves  $C$ . The point of infinity. Functions of a complex variable. Differentiability and analyticity. Cauchy-Riemann conditions. Multivalued functions. Branch cuts, singularities and zeros. Power and logarithm function. Exponential trigonometric functions, hyperbolic functions;

### 2. Integrals in the complex plane. Cauchy Theorem.

Integrals in the complex plane. Primitives. Cauchy theorem. Cauchy integral formula. High derivatives of a regular function.

### 3. Series in the complex plane. Residue theorem.

Numerical and functional series in the complex plane. Power series: Taylor and Laurent. Singularities. Classification. Residue theorem. Calculating residues. Examples.

### 4. Applications

Real improper integrals. Integration of single-valued functions. Poles in the way of integration. Examples. Integration of multiple-valued functions. Sum of series. The Gamma function. Properties.



## 5. Integral Transforms: Laplace and Fourier

The concept of integral transform. The Laplace transform and its properties. Inverse transform. Convolution. Heaviside function and Dirac delta. Operating Rules. Application to the resolution of differential equations. Fourier series. Dirichlet conditions. Fourier coefficients. Theorem of Parseval. Fourier transform and properties. Convolution and Fourier transforms.

### WORKLOAD

#### PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Tutorials	15,00
Theory	45,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>60,00</b>

#### NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	30,00
Independent study and work	60,00
Preparation of lessons	0,00
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>90,00</b>

### TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the course will be the following: 3 of the four weekly hours will correspond to theoretical-practical classes and 1 hour to tutoring classes for small groups.

In the theoretical-practical classes, the professor will develop the content of the course, emphasizing both conceptual aspects and applications. Part of the content -some demonstration and/or particular application- may be left as work for tutorials.

Tutorial classes will be devoted to solve and/or discuss some of the problems of the list that the professor will, previously, make available to the students, either on paper or through the virtual classroom. Theoretical questions assigned to the students may also be addressed and the presentation and results obtained will be evaluated.

### EVALUATION



The evaluation will take into account the work done during the course (continuous evaluation, CE) and the final exam (FE).

The final exam will consist of a written test, which may consist of a part with questions of a more theoretical nature, and another part of problems.

The continuous evaluation may take into account the work and participation in class of the student throughout the course, as well as the results obtained in possible tests carried out before the final exam.

Correct argumentation, critical thinking with respect to the results obtained and a clear and legible presentation will be taken into account, both in the final exam and in the activities carried out throughout the course.

In the event that the grade of one of the parts of the final exam is less than 3.5 out of 10, it will not be averaged with the continuous evaluation, and the final grade for the course (FG) will be given by the formula:  $FG = \text{Min} [ 3.5, FE ]$ . Therefore, the final grade will be "Fail".

If the scores in both parts of the final exam are both equal to or greater than 3.5 out of 10, the final exam grade may be averaged with the continuous evaluation, and the final marks for the course will be obtained as follows:

$$\text{Final grade} = \max (0.7 * FE + 0.3 * CE, FE),$$

where CE is the result of the continuous evaluation out of 10.

Also, the grade of this subject can be averaged with that of Mathematical Methods I so that both are considered to have been passed if the average is equal to or greater than 5 points out of 10 and the grade in both is equal to or greater than 4 points out of 10.

In the second call the evaluation will be the same than in the first call, preserving the grades of the continuous evaluation.

## REFERENCES

- J. Peñarrocha, A. Santamaría, J. Vidal, "Mètodes Matemàtics: Variable Complexa, Universitat de València.
- Ruel V. Churchill, James W. Brown, "Variable Compleja y Aplicaciones", MacGraw-Hill.
- J.E. Marsden, "Basic Complex Analysis", W. H. Freeman and Company.



- K.F. Riley, M.P. Hobson, S.J. Bence, "Mathematical methods for physics and engineering: A comprehensive guide", Cambridge University Press.
- G. B. Folland, "Fourier analysis and its applications", AMS (2009).
- William R. Derrick, "Complex Analysis and Applications", Wadsworth International Group.
- I. Stakgold, M. Holst, "Green's functions and boundary value problems", Third Edition. Wiley (2011).