



<b>1. Subject name</b>	<b>Numerical optimization</b>				
<b>2. Subject name in Hungarian</b>	Numerikus optimalizálás				
<b>3. Code</b>	<b>BMEKOVRM334</b>	<b>4. Evaluation type</b>	<b>exam grade</b>	<b>5. Credits</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6. Weekly contact hours</b>	<b>3 (16) Lecture</b>	<b>0 (0) Practice</b>	<b>1 (5) Lab</b>		
<b>7. Curriculum</b>	<b>Logistics Engineering MSc (L)</b>	<b>8. Role</b>	<b>Mandatory (mc) at Logistics Engineering MSc (L)</b>		
<b>9. Working hours for fulfilling the requirements of the subject</b>					<b>150</b>
<b>Contact hours</b>	56	<b>Preparation for seminars</b>	13	<b>Homework</b>	28
<b>Reading written materials</b>	38	<b>Midterm preparation</b>	0	<b>Exam preparation</b>	15
<b>10. Department</b>	<b>Department of Aeronautics and Naval Architectures</b>				
<b>11. Responsible lecturer</b>	Dr. Rohács József				
<b>12. Lecturers</b>	Dr. Bicsák György				
<b>13. Prerequisites</b>					
<b>14. Description of lectures</b>					
<p>Introduction: scope of lectures, content and requirements. System analysis, model generation, modelling and simulation. General models, simplifications. Source of errors, model types and solution possibilities. Analytic, geometric and numerical solutions.</p> <p>Functions, vectors, matrices, basic operations. Classical and floating-point error-calculation. Sensitivity and numerical stability. Investigation of solution technics. Representing the solutions, evaluation.</p> <p>Solution of system of equations. Single variable, non-linear equations. Successive approximation, Newton iteration and secant method. Solution of polynomial equation. Horner method and Newton-method.</p> <p>Numerical solution of linear system of equations. Gauss-elimination and LU decomposition. Numerical solution of Eigenvalue problem.</p> <p>Extremum problems, optimization. Linear programming, transforming to standard form. Simplex method, dual simplex method. Optimization of non-linear functions. Non-linear programming. Sensitivity analysis, multipurpose linear programming. Goal and object dependent optimisation. Optimisation by using soft-computing techniques. Gradient method. Examining specific cases, optimization tasks in logistics systems and processes. Fundamentals of game theory.</p> <p>Functions, series of functions, approximation. Taylor series, MacLaurin series, Fourier series.</p> <p>Polynomial-interpolation, Newton, Lagrange and Hermite interpolation. Application of Splines. Generating curves and surfaces with using Splines. Bezier polynomials, NURBS surfaces. Approximation, Chebyshev and Padé approximation. Harmonical analysis, fast Fourier transformation (FFT).</p> <p>Numerical differentiation, integration. Approximation of derivatives using finite difference method. Approximation of derivatives using Lagrange and Newton interpolation formulas. Numerical integration, general quadrature formula. Trapezoidal and Simpson formula. Romberg iteration.</p> <p>Initial value problems, ordinary differential equations. Explicit formulas: Euler method, 4th order Runge-Kutta method. Implicit formulas, predictor-corrector methods.</p> <p>Approximation of partial differential equations. Boundary conditions, finite difference method, finite volume method, finite element method.</p> <p>Stochastic process modelling. System input data generation. Monte-Carlo simulation.</p>					
<b>15. Description of practices</b>					
<b>16. Description of laboratory practices</b>					
MATLAB application of the introduced methods.					
<b>17. Learning outcomes</b>					
A. Knowledge					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>knowing the fundamentals of numerical approximation methods used in engineering instead of analytic algorithms. Knowing to find and apply the most suitable numerical method for a certain problem.</li> </ul>					

## B. Skills

- can implement different algorithms to a programming language and to find the best approximation method for a given mathematical problem.

## C. Attitudes

- interested, responsive.

## D. Autonomy and Responsibility

- can work individually and in teamwork.

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### 18. Requirements, way to determine a grade (obtain a signature)

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2 midterm exams from the theoretical part, 50 points / exam.

1 project work for a group of 4-5 students, for  $n \cdot 100$  points ( $n$  is the number of students). The points can be divided between the group members according to their wish.

Grade calculation: summing all the points, the total points gives the final grade as follows: 0 – 79 - 1; 80 – 109 - 2; 110 – 139 - 3; 140 – 169 - 4; 170 – 5

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### 19. Opportunity for repeat/retake and delayed completion

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Because of the point-collection system, no minimum points are determined for the midterm exams or for the project work.

The retake possibilities are the following: on the replacement week the 1st midterm exam, or the 2nd midterm exam can be tried again for 50 points, or a combined 1st+2nd midterm exam retake for 100 points.

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### 20. Learning materials

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Examples, documents and training materials, given out during lectures, presentations.

György Bicsák, Dávid Szirczák, Aaron Latty: Numerical Methods

Ramin S. Esfandiari: Numerical methods for engineers and scientists using MATLAB, ISBN 978-1-4665-8570-6

Erwin Kreyszig: Advanced engineering mathematics, 10th edition, ISBN 978-0-470-45836-5

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Effective date		This Subject Datasheet is valid for	
10 October 2019		Inactive courses	

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