

ME2101 - Mathematical Physics for Meteorology

COURSE LESSON PLAN				
STUDY PROGRAM: METEOROLOGY				
FACULTY/SCHOOL: FACULTY OF EARTH SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY				
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI BANDUNG				
Course Code: ME2101		Credits: 3	Semester: 3	Course Type: Compulsory course
Course Name		Fisika Matematika Meteorologi		
		Mathematical Physics for Meteorology		
Related Course		MA1011	Mathematics	Pre-requisite
		FI1011	Physics	Pre-requisite
Study Materials		Complex Numbers: complex algebra, complex series, Euler's formula, hyperbolic functions, complex roots and powers, and selected applications		Expose
		Linear Algebra: matrices, determinants, vectors, eigenvalues, and eigenvectors		Expose
		Partial Differentiation: power series, total differentials, chain rule, applications of partial differentiation, and Leibniz rule		Expose
		Multiple Integrals: double and triple integrals, applications of integration, change of variables in integrals, and surface integrals		Expose
		Vector Analysis: applications of vector products, triple products, vector differentiation, fields, gradients, line integrals, and Green's theorem		Expose
		Divergence and the Divergence Theorem		Expose
		Curl and Stokes' Theorem		Expose
		Fourier Series		Explore
		Fourier Transform		Explore
Learning Outcomes				
Code		LO		
PLO-1.1		Able to use basic science and mathematics as a foundation for understanding the fundamentals of meteorology.		
PLO-2.2		Able to demonstrate an understanding of basic meteorological knowledge to explain weather or climate phenomena.		
Code	CO	Elements of Course Learning Outcomes (CO)		
1.1	1	Students are able to demonstrate knowledge of various mathematical tools, their uses in physics, and their properties, including complex numbers, matrices, partial derivatives, multiple integrals, vector analysis, Fourier series, and Fourier transforms.		
1.1	2	Students are able to apply mathematical tools to solve basic and simple problems.		
1.1	3	Students are able to apply mathematical tools to solve problems involving multiple concepts, excluding complex problems and open-ended problems.		
2.2	4	Students are able to identify and/or formulate appropriate mathematical models for physical problems.		
2.2	5	Students are able to apply mathematical tools to solve various physical problems.		
Learning Methods		Lectures Group discussions Cooperative learning Problem-based learning		
Learning Modalities		Synchronous offline learning Blended/asynchronous online learning		
Assessment Method		Exams, quizzes, and assignments		