



1. General information

Course: MATHEMATICS FOR BUSINESS II

Type: BASIC

Degree: 329 - UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMME IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (TA)

Center: 15 - FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Year: 1

Main language: Spanish

Use of additional languages:

Web site:

Code: 54305

ECTS credits: 6

Academic year: 2020-21

Group(s): 60

Duration: C2

Second language:

English Friendly: Y

Bilingual: N

Lecturer: ALVARO MARTINEZ PEREZ - Group(s): 60				
Building/Office	Department	Phone number	Email	Office hours
Despacho 2.9	ANÁLISIS ECONÓMICO Y FINANZAS	926051370	alvaro.martinezperez@uclm.es	First semester: Tuesdays from 9 to 11 and from 16 to 18. Fridays from 9 to 11 and from 14 to 15. Second semester: Thursday from 9:30 to 11:30 and from 16 to 18 and Fridays from 9 to 11 and from 15 to 17.

2. Pre-Requisites

In general, to overcome successfully subjects like Mathematics it is necessary a basic skill in calculation operations and properties of powers, roots and logarithms and certain ability solving any type of equation (linear or not, irrational, exponential, logarithmic, trigonometric) or inequality with one or more variables.

It is also essential to know how to compute the derivative of a function and, in particular, being able to apply the general rules of derivation (derivation of a sum, product, quotient and chain rule).

It is important to remember the graphic representation of the usual functions (linear, parabola, hyperbola) since it will help the student to learn how to represent subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 and level curves of a scalar function, necessary both for optimization and for integration of functions with multiple variables.

Furthermore, it is recommended having passed Mathematics for Business I given that:

-In the analysis of scalar and vectorial fields and the search of optima we shall need vectors and vectorial subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n .

-It will be necessary many times to compute the limit of real valued functions with indeterminations and L'Hôpital rule.

-To compute optima of a function (with or without restrictions) it will be necessary knowing how to classify quadratic forms using different criteria (Jacobi and eigenvalues).

3. Justification in the curriculum, relation to other subjects and to the profession

Mathematics subjects generally have a broadly instrumental profile in this grade. It is important that the student understands the need to use mathematical concepts and results to successfully approach and follow other disciplines of the curriculum, such as those related to Statistics, Production Management, Economic Analysis, Accounting Analysis and Finance. Frequently, the resolution of problems of different kinds requires an approach, an analysis and the possible search for a solution in mathematical terms, to finally make an adequate interpretation of the context in which it was initially formulated.

It is also important to highlight that the use of mathematical language, as it is a logical language, allows the student's reasoning ability to be developed and with this, it is tried to avoid that they only seek to apply the formula or algorithm in question.

In addition, by promoting in our students the use of the computer to facilitate the correction of their own exercises and the possibility of expanding to larger dimensions than those normally handled in the folio, we encourage autonomous work and daily study, which are fundamental requirements for their self-learning.

The Mathematics for Business II course is part of the Quantitative Methods for Business module. Specifically, it aims to link the knowledge acquired in the first semester subject Mathematics for Business I related to Differential Calculus and Optimization of numerical functions with Differential Calculus and Optimization of functions of several variables (scalar and vector). The last part is devoted to the Integral Calculation of both single-variable and multi-variable functions.

As it is a basic first-year subject and due to its instrumental nature of supporting other subjects that we have already mentioned, the relationship with the profession is not so immediate. However, with the contents studied here, it is intended to delve into the analysis of specific functions of economic environments and contribute to the study of models for business decision-making, as well as models of economic forecasting. With the methodologies used and the learning activities formulated, our intention is for the student to develop their systemic reasoning capacity when they have to solve problems, to be autonomous and feel responsible for their own learning and to learn to work in groups and manage well their time.

4. Degree competences achieved in this course

Course competences

Code	Description
E07	Understand the economic environment as a result and application of theoretical or formal representations on how the economy works. To do so, it will be necessary to be able to understand and use common handbooks, as well as articles and, in general, leading edge bibliography in the core subjects of the curriculum.
E13	Ability to make logical representative models of the business reality
G01	Possession of the skills needed for continuous, self-led, independent learning, which will allow students to develop the learning abilities needed to undertake further study with a high degree of independence.
G04	Ability to use and develop information and communication technologies and to apply them to the corresponding business department by using specific programmes for these business areas.

5. Objectives or Learning Outcomes

Course learning outcomes

Description

Know the tools and methods for the quantitative analysis of the company and its environment, including models for business decision making as well as economic forecast models.

Work out problems in creative and innovative ways.

Additional outcomes

1.- Acquire mathematical language and instruments which are increasingly inevitable in the process of mathematization of the economy. 2.- Provide the student with the necessary quantitative instruments in order to rigorously pose and analyze economic problems. 3.- Acquire the necessary quantitative knowledge for the formulation of applicable predictions in econometrics and that require the knowledge developed in the three parts of the subject. 4.- Know the tools and methods for the quantitative analysis of business and its environment, including models for business decision-making as well as economic forecasting models. 5.- Develop the capacity for analysis and problem solving, through logical-deductive reasoning, for the management of mathematical programming techniques for optimal decision-making

6. Units / Contents

Unit 1: Indefinite Integral

Unit 2: Definite Integral

Unit 3: Multivariable Calculus

Unit 4: Multiple Integrals

Unit 5: Introduction to Optimization Theory

Unit 6: Classical Mathematical Programming

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, REMARKS

The contents of this teaching guide have been agreed by the mathematics area and therefore are similar in every campus in the UCLM where this degree is offered.

7. Activities, Units/Modules and Methodology

7. Activities, Units Modules and Methodology							
Training Activity	Methodology	Related Competences (only degrees before RD 822/2021)	ECTS	Hours	As	Com	Description
Class Attendance (theory) [ON-SITE]	Lectures	E07 E13 G01 G04	1.33	33.25	N	-	Teaching the subject by lecturer (MAG)
Class Attendance (practical) [ON-SITE]	Problem solving and exercises	E07 E13 G01	0.67	16.75	N	-	Worked example problems and cases resolution by the lecturer and the students (PRO)
Other on-site activities [ON-SITE]	Assessment tests	E07 E13 G01 G04	0.1	2.5	Y	N	Other evaluation activities (EVA)
Progress test [ON-SITE]	Assessment tests	E07 E13 G01	0.1	2.5	Y	N	Test on Integrals (EVA)
Final test [ON-SITE]	Assessment tests	E07 E13 G01	0.1	2.5	Y	Y	Final test of the complete syllabus of the subject (EVA)
Other off-site activity [OFF-SITE]	Problem solving and exercises	G01	0.2	5	N	-	Self study (EST)
Study and Exam Preparation [OFF-SITE]	Self-study	G01	1.4	35	N	-	Self study (EST)
Group tutoring sessions [ON-SITE]	Group tutoring sessions	E07 E13 G01	0.1	2.5	Y	N	Individual or small group tutoring in lecturer's office, classroom or laboratory (TUT)
Other off-site activity [OFF-SITE]	Self-study	E07 G01 G04	2	50	N	-	Self study (EST)
Total:			6	150			
Total credits of in-class work: 2.4			Total class time hours: 60				
Total credits of out of class work: 3.6			Total hours of out of class work: 90				

As: Assessable training activity

Com: Training activity of compulsory overcoming (It will be essential to overcome both continuous and non-continuous assessment).

8. Evaluation criteria and Grading System			
Evaluation System	Continuous assessment	Non-continuous evaluation*	Description
Other methods of assessment	10.00%	0.00%	Non-compulsory activity that can be retaken. To be carried out before end of teaching period
Final test	80.00%	100.00%	Final test of the hole syllabus.
Progress Tests	10.00%	0.00%	Progress Test of the Integrals part
Total:	100.00%	100.00%	

According to art. 4 of the UCLM Student Evaluation Regulations, it must be provided to students who cannot regularly attend face-to-face training activities the passing of the subject, having the right (art. 12.2) to be globally graded, in 2 annual calls per subject , an ordinary and an extraordinary one (evaluating 100% of the competences).

Evaluation criteria for the final exam:

Continuous assessment:

Final test: The final exam covers all the lessons of the subject and contributes a maximum of 8 points to the final grade whenever a minimum of 40% is achieved.

Progress test: this evaluable test of topics 1 and 2 provides a maximum of 1 point in the final grade for the course.

Other evaluation activities: these self-evaluations or cooperative activities or resolution of group exercises, etc. provide a maximum of 1 point in the final grade of the subject.

Note: In case that the final exam score is less than a 40%, the continous evaluation will not be considered and the final grade of the course will be the grade of the final exam.

The minimum grade criteria in the ordinary evaluation affect the final test and are: 1) obtain at least 40% of the grade and 2) obtain at least 40% in each part (Integration in one variable: lessons 1 and 2; Calculation in several variables: lessons 3 and 4; Optimization: lessons 5 and 6).

Non-continuous evaluation:

The final exam will consist of the necessary tests (written or oral) to validate the competencies on the subject.

Specifications for the resit/retake exam:

Retake final test: it will consist of a final exam of the entire subject and will contribute a maximum of 9 points to the final grade of the subject.

Progress test: it is recovered in the extraordinary exam.

Other evaluation activities: these self-evaluations or cooperative activities or resolution of group exercises, etc. they keep the note in the extraordinary call.

In terms of the minimum required, the same rule applies as in the case of the Final Test of the ordinary call.

Specifications for the second resit / retake exam:

There will be a final test that will score 100% of the grade.

9. Assignments, course calendar and important dates	
Not related to the syllabus/contents	
Hours	hours
Class Attendance (theory) [PRESENCIAL][Lectures]	33.25
Class Attendance (practical) [PRESENCIAL][Problem solving and exercises]	16.75
Other on-site activities [PRESENCIAL][Assessment tests]	2.5
Progress test [PRESENCIAL][Assessment tests]	2.5
Final test [PRESENCIAL][Assessment tests]	2.5
Other off-site activity [AUTÓNOMA][Problem solving and exercises]	5
Study and Exam Preparation [AUTÓNOMA][Self-study]	35
Group tutoring sessions [PRESENCIAL][Group tutoring sessions]	2.5
Other off-site activity [AUTÓNOMA][Self-study]	50
Global activity	
Activities	hours
Class Attendance (theory) [PRESENCIAL][Lectures]	33.25
Class Attendance (practical) [PRESENCIAL][Problem solving and exercises]	16.75
Other on-site activities [PRESENCIAL][Assessment tests]	2.5
Progress test [PRESENCIAL][Assessment tests]	2.5
Final test [PRESENCIAL][Assessment tests]	2.5
Other off-site activity [AUTÓNOMA][Problem solving and exercises]	5
Study and Exam Preparation [AUTÓNOMA][Self-study]	35
Group tutoring sessions [PRESENCIAL][Group tutoring sessions]	2.5
Other off-site activity [AUTÓNOMA][Self-study]	50
Total horas:	150

10. Bibliography and Sources						
Author(s)	Title/Link	Publishing house	City	ISBN	Year	Description
Fernando Coquillat	Cálculo integral: metodología y problemas	Tebar Flores			1997	
Alpha Chiang	Métodos fundamentales de economía matemática	McGraw Hill			2006	
J. Aira y R. Lardner	Matemáticas aplicadas a la administración y a la economía	Pearson-Prentice Hall			2002	
J.L. LLorens	Aplicaciones de Derive: Análisis Matemático I	Universidad Politécnica: servicio de publicaciones			1993	
M. Besada y otros	Cálculo en varias variables.Cuestiones y ejercicios resueltos	Pearson			2001	
Marvin Bittinger	Cálculo para ciencias económico-administrativas	Prentice Hall			2002	
P. Hammond y K. Sydsaeter	Matemáticas para el análisis económico	Prentice Hall			1996	
R. Barbolla, E. Cerdá y P. Sanz	Optimización: cuestiones, ejercicios y aplicaciones a la economía	Prentice Hall			2001	
Susana Blanco Garcia	Matemáticas empresariales II: enfoque teórico práctico	AC			2001	