



UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA
FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS EDUCATION
PHYSICS STUDY PROGRAM

Colombo St. Number 1 Yogyakarta 55281
Telephone (0274)565411 Ext. 217, fax (0274) 548203
Web: <http://fisika.fmipa.uny.ac.id/>, E-mail: fisika@uny.ac.id

Bachelor of Physics

MODULE HANDBOOK

Module name:	Computational Physics
Module level, if applicable:	Undegraduate
Code:	FSK6407
Sub-heading, if applicable:	-
Classes, if applicable:	-
Semester:	3 th
Module coordinator:	Dr. Supardi, S.Si., M.Si.
Lecturer(s):	Dr. Supardi, S.Si., M.Si, Dr. Warsono, S.pd., M.Si
Language:	Bahasa Indonesia
Classification within the curriculum:	Compulsory Course
Teaching format / class hours per week during the semester:	200 minutes lectures and 240 minutes structured activities per week.
Workload:	Total workload is 181 hours per semester which consists of 200 minutes lectures, 240 minutes structured activities, and 240 minutes individual study per week for 16 weeks.
Credit points:	4 SKS (6.48 ECTS)
Prerequisites course(s):	-
Course Outcomes	After taking this course the students have ability to:

	<p>CO1. Students can explain the position of the Computational Physics method among other methods in studying Physics.</p> <p>CO2. Students can apply the bisection, secant, and Newton-Raphson methods to determine the roots of a function.</p> <p>CO3. Students can apply several numerical integration methods to approach integral functions.</p> <p>CO4. Students can apply several numerical differentiation methods to solve differential equations.</p>															
Content:	<p>This course discusses numerical computational methods for solving various problems that arise in Physics. This course covers basic concepts, including, i) determining the roots of a function using the bisection, secant, and Newton-Raphson methods, ii) the integral approximation of functions using the numerical integration method: trapezoid and Simpson 1/3, and iii) solving ordinary differential equations: finite difference approximation for derivatives, Euler method, Euler Cromer, and Runge-Kutta.</p>															
Study / exam achievements:	<p>The final mark will be weight as follow:</p> <table><tr><th>No</th><th>CO</th><th>Assessment Object</th><th>Assessment Technique</th><th>Weight</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>CO1, CO2, CO3 and CO4</td><td>a. Individual Assignment b. Group Assignment c. Mid d. Final Exam</td><td>Presentation / written test</td><td>15% 15% 20% 25% 25%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Total</td><td>100%</td></tr></table>	No	CO	Assessment Object	Assessment Technique	Weight	1	CO1, CO2, CO3 and CO4	a. Individual Assignment b. Group Assignment c. Mid d. Final Exam	Presentation / written test	15% 15% 20% 25% 25%	Total				100%
No	CO	Assessment Object	Assessment Technique	Weight												
1	CO1, CO2, CO3 and CO4	a. Individual Assignment b. Group Assignment c. Mid d. Final Exam	Presentation / written test	15% 15% 20% 25% 25%												
Total				100%												
Forms of media:	Board, LCD Projector, Laptop/Computer, online															
Literature:	<p>1. DeVries, P. L., 1994. <i>A First Course in Computational Physics</i>. New York: John Wiley & Sons</p> <p>2. A. Chapra, S.C. dan Raymond, P. 1991. Metode Numerik Untuk Teknik:Terjemahan S.Sardy. Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Indonesia.</p> <p>3. Koonin, S.E. 1991. Computational Physics. California : Addison Wesley.</p>															

PLO and CO mapping

	PLO1	PLO2	PLO3	PLO4	PLO5	PLO6	PLO7	PLO8
CO1		✓						
CO2					✓			
CO3					✓			
CO4					✓			