

**SEMESTER LEARNING ACTIVITY PLANS
(SLAP)
SEMESTER EVEN 2022/2023**



Logic and Symbolic Computation in Physics
MFF5010 / 2 Credits

Lecturer Coordinator:
Dr. Arief Hermanto, Drs., S.U., M.Sc.

**UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA
FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE
2022**



Universitas Gadjah Mada
 Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science
 Physics Department / Study Program Master Physics
 Semester Even 2022/2023

SEMESTER LEARNING ACTIVITY PLANS (SLAP)

Code	Course Name	Credits (credits)	Semester	Status	Prerequisite
<i>MF5010</i>	<i>Logic and Symbolic Computation in Physics</i>	2	<i>Even</i>	<i>Elective</i>	<i>None</i>

Short Description

Logic and Symbolic Computation in Physics course is Elective course 2 credits (Theory) in the 2022 Curriculum Master Physics Study Program, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science UGM.

The syllabus of this course is as follows:

- Numerical computing definition: truncation and rounding error. The notion of symbolic computing in general. The syllogism and its applications in physics. Computation of diagrams and integers in Syllogism solutions.
- The notion of symbolic computing specifically: processing of mathematical expressions. Symbolic programming languages and examples of their use. Merging symbolic and numerical computations.

The courses are held in class for 14 weeks, each week's session last for 2 x 50 minutes. Four weeks of course period is used for Midterm Exam and Final Exam, each held for two weeks as scheduled.

Student evaluation for course assessments is performed summative and formative. The summative evaluation is implemented as written exams, both Midterm and Final Exam, which take a maximum of 120 minutes. The formative evaluation is implemented as individual assignments for each student in the form of completing an assignment individually. Monitoring is carried out by observing student activities during the course, such as attendance, Q&A and discussion about the material presented, and student performance in completing individual assignments.

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) Imposed on the Course	PLO 3	Mastering further knowledge of classical and modern physics theory, and its relationship with other disciplines, and has mastered an advanced field of physics specialization that allows him to keep up with the latest international research developments.
	PLO 4	Mastering various mathematical disciplines related to an advanced field of physics, and able to develop physical models using various mathematical and computational tools with an inter or multidisciplinary approach to solving problems related to an advanced field of physics.
	PLO 6	Able to apply knowledge to analyze, synthesize, formulate problems and solve problems comprehensively in one of advanced field of physics, through experimental or theoretical research, then be able to classify and draw conclusions about their findings for the development of science and technology.

Course Outcomes (CO)	Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:			
	<i>CO1</i>	Understand the notion of numerical computing, truncation errors, and rounding off.		
	<i>CO2</i>	Understand the notion of symbolic computing in general, syllogisms, and their application in physics.		
	<i>CO3</i>	Understand the computation of diagrams and integers in syllogism solutions, the notion of symbolic computing in particular (processing of mathematical expressions).		
	<i>CO4</i>	Understand the notion of symbolic computing (processing of mathematical expressions), symbolic programming languages, and examples of their use.		
	<i>CO5</i>	Understand the merging of symbolic and numeric computing.		
	<i>CO6</i>			
	<i>CO7</i>			
	<i>CO8</i>			
The Correlation of CO to Learning Materials and Methods, and Time Allocation		Learning Materials	Learning Methods	Time Allocation
	<i>CO1</i>	Definition of numeric computing. Become the basis for understanding symbolic computing.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO1</i>	Cutting and rounding errors. To compare with symbolic computing.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO1</i>	Understanding symbolic computing in general. It is based in contrast to numerical computing.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO2</i>	Understanding symbolic computing in general. As a continuation of number (1).	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO2</i>	The syllogism and its applications in physics. Definition of syllogism.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO2</i>	The syllogism and its applications in physics. An example of its application in physics.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO2</i>	Computing diagrams and integers in syllogistic solutions. One way to solve the syllogism.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO3</i>	Computing diagrams and integers in syllogistic solutions. As a continuation of number (1).	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO3</i>	Understanding symbolic computing in particular: processing mathematical expressions. Understand the meaning of symbolic computing.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes
	<i>CO3</i>	Understanding symbolic computing in particular: processing mathematical expressions. Solve syllogism problems with symbolic computation.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes

	CO4	Symbolic programming languages and examples of their use (1). Examples of the use of symbolic language.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes																																																				
	CO4	Symbolic programming languages and examples of their use. Continuation of number (1).	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes																																																				
	CO4	Combination of symbolic and numeric computing. Understand the merging of symbolic and numeric languages.	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes																																																				
	CO4	Merger of symbolic and numeric computing. Continuation of number (1).	Lecture	2 x 50 minutes																																																				
Final Exam/ Project Task Results/ Case Analysis Results																																																								
Learning Methods	Lecture																																																							
Student Learning Experience	Learn to analyze and review: Definition of numeric computing. Become the basis for understanding symbolic computing., Cutting and rounding errors. To compare with symbolic computing., Understanding symbolic computing in general. It is based in contrast to numerical computing., Understanding symbolic computing in general. As a continuation of number (1)., The syllogism and its applications in physics. Definition of syllogism., The syllogism and its applications in physics. An example of its application in physics., Computing diagrams and integers in syllogistic solutions. One way to solve the syllogism., Computing diagrams and integers in syllogistic solutions. As a continuation of number (1)., Understanding symbolic computing in particular: processing mathematical expressions. Understand the meaning of symbolic computing., Understanding symbolic computing in particular: processing mathematical expressions. Solve syllogism problems with symbolic computation., Symbolic programming languages and examples of their use (1). Examples of the use of symbolic language., Symbolic programming languages and examples of their use. Continuation of number (1)., Combination of symbolic and numeric computing. Understand the merging of symbolic and numeric languages., Merger of symbolic and numeric computing. Continuation of number (1)..																																																							
Access to Learning Media/ LMS and Offline and Online Percentage	Sync (google meet), Asynchronous (google classroom, video)																																																							
Assessment Methods and Synchronization with CO	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Assessment Methods</th> <th>Assessment Percentage</th> <th>Criteria/Indicators</th> <th>CO1</th> <th>CO2</th> <th>CO3</th> <th>CO4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Participatory Activity*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Results/ Case Study Results/ PBL Results*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">Cognitive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment</td> <td>30%</td> <td></td> <td>7,5%</td> <td>7,5%</td> <td>7,5%</td> <td>7,5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quiz</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Midterm Exam</td> <td>35%</td> <td></td> <td>17,5%</td> <td>17,5%</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Assessment Methods	Assessment Percentage	Criteria/Indicators	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	Participatory Activity*							Project Results/ Case Study Results/ PBL Results*							Cognitive							Assignment	30%		7,5%	7,5%	7,5%	7,5%	Quiz							Midterm Exam	35%		17,5%	17,5%		
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	Final Exam	35%				17,5%	17,5%
	*) can also be obtained from the Midterm or Final Exam as the result of participatory activities or project/ case study results. According to IKU 7, the percentage of project results/ case study/ PBL results is at least 50%.						
References	Main references: 1. A G Grozin, 1997, Using REDUCE in High Energy Physics, Cambridge Univ Press. 2. Hermanto, 2015, Logic and Symbolic Computing teaching materials, FMIPA-UGM.						
Lecturers (Team Teaching)	1. Dr. Arief Hermanto, Drs., S.U., M.Sc. 2. 3. 4.						
Authorization	Date of Drafting	Lecturer Coordinator	Head of Curriculum Committee		Head of Study Program		
		<i>Dr. Arief Hermanto, Drs., S.U., M.Sc.</i>	Dr.Ing. Ari Setiawan		Mirza Satriawan, M.Si., Ph.D		