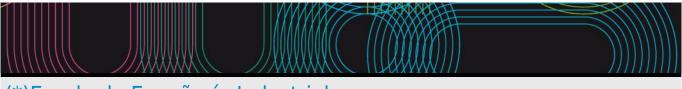
Educational guide 2020 / 2021

Universida_{de}Vigo



(*)Escola de Enxeñaría Industrial

Information

For additional information about the centre and its degres visit the centre's website https://eei.uvigo.es/

(*)PCEO Grao en Enxeñaría Biomédica/Grao en Enxeñaría en Electrónica Industrial e Automática

Subjects			
Year 1st			
Code	Name	Quadmester	Total Cr.
V12G760V01101	Expresión gráfica: Expresión gráfica	1st	9
V12G760V01102	Física: Física I	1st	6
V12G760V01103	Matemáticas: Álxebra e estatística	1st	9
V12G760V01104	Matemáticas: Cálculo I	1st	6
V12G760V01105	Empresa: Introdución á xestión empresarial	2nd	6
V12G760V01106	Física: Física II	2nd	6
V12G760V01107	Informática: Informática para a enxeñaría	2nd	6
V12G760V01108	Matemáticas: Cálculo II e ecuacións diferenciais	2nd	6
V12G760V01109	Química: Química	2nd	6

IDENTIFYIN	IG DATA			
	pression: graphic expression			
Subject	Graphic expression:			
	graphic expression			
Code	V12G760V01101		,	
Study	(*)PCEO Grao en			
programme	Enxeñaría			
	Biomédica/Grao en			
	Enxeñaría en			
	Electrónica			
	Industrial e			
	Automática			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Type	Year	Quadmester
	9	Basic education	1st	1st
Teaching				
language				
Department				
Coordinator	López Figueroa, Concepto Esteban			
Lecturers	Alegre Fidalgo, Paulino			
	Comesaña Campos, Alberto			
	Corralo Domonte, Francisco Javier			
	Díaz Vilariño, Lucía			
	Fernández Álvarez, Antonio			
	González Rodríguez, Elena			
	López Figueroa, Concepto Esteban			
	Patiño Barbeito, Faustino			
	Roa Corral, Ernesto			
	Troncoso Saracho, José Carlos			
E-mail	esteban@uvigo.es			
Web	http://faitic.uvigo.es			
General	The aim that pursues with this subject is to form to the			
description	Expression, so as to prepare for the handle and interpre			
	in the industrial reality and his basic technicians, enter him to the knowledge of the forms, generation and			
	properties of the geometrical entities more frequent in			
	space understanding, initiate him in the study of the ap			
	the Graphic Expression of the Engineering and enter hir			
	Normalisation, so much in his basic appearances as in t			
	the student for the indifferent employment of traditiona	I technicians and	of new technologie	s of the information
	and communications.			

Competencies

Code

Learning outcomes

Learning outcomes Competences

- Know, understand, and apply a body of knowledge about the basics of drawing and standardization of industrial engineering, in its broadest sense, while promoting the development of space capacity.
- Purchase the capacity for the abstract reasoning and the establishment of strategies and efficient procedures in the resolution of the graphic problems inside the context of the works and own projects of the engineering.
- Use the graphic communication between technicians, by means of the realisation and interpretation of planes in accordance with the Norms of Technical Drawing, involving the use of the new technologies.

Assume a favourable attitude to the permanent learning in the profession, showing proactive, participatory and with spirit of improvement.

Contents

Topic

Block 0. Introduction to the Computer-aided Drawing. Computer-aided drawing 2D. Surroundings of work. Systems of Coordinates. Sketching, and application of Norms. You order of Drawing. Graphic entities. Helps to the drawing. References to entities. You order of Modification. You order of Visualisation. You order of Query. Impression and scales. 0.2. Sketching, and application of Norms Block I 2D. Flat geometry. I review of previous knowledges. Conical: definitions, focal and main circumferences, tangent line and normal in a point, tangent lines from an external point, own and improper. Tangencies between straight and circumferences and between circumferences (26 cases). Tools of resolution: geometrical places, operations of dilatation and investment and power. Technical curves: Trochoids: definition, traced and tangent line in a point. Other technical curves. Block II 3D. Systems of representation. Introduction: Types of projections. Invariants *proyectivos. System *Diédrico: Foundations. Belonging and Incidence. Parallelism and *Perpendicularidad. Distances, Angles. Operations: Twists, Changes flatly and *Abatimientos. Surfaces: Polyhedral, Irradiated and of Revolution, Surfaces: Flat Sections, Development. Intersection of Surfaces. Foundations. System of Bounded Planes: Foundations. Belonging and Incidence. Parallelism and *Perpendicularidad. Distances, Angles. *Abatimientos. Axonometric system: Foundations. Axonometric scales. Types of *axonometrias: *trimétrica, *dimétrica and isometric. System of Cavalier Perspective: Foundations. System of Conical Perspective: Foundation.

Block III. Normalisation.

Generalities on the drawing:

- The drawing like language.
- Types of drawings: technicians and artistic.
- Technical drawings: architectural, topographical and industrial.
- Industrial drawing: *Croquis, conjoint diagrams, *despieces and geometrical drawing.

Normalisation of the drawing:

- Advantages of the normalisation.
- Difference between regulation, specification and norm.

Basic normalisation: formats, writing, types of line, scales, etc.

Representation normalised:

- basic Principles of representation. Methods of projection
- Seen. Seen particular: auxiliaries, interrupted, partial, local, turned, etc.
- Courts, Sections and Breaks: Specifications, types of cut, sections (knocked down, displaced), etc.
- *Rayado of courts: types of line, orientation, etc.
- Conventionalisms: symmetrical pieces, repetitive elements, details, intersections, parts *contíguas, etc.

*Acotación:

- General principles of dimensioning.
- Types of *acotación. Classification of the heights.
- Principles of *acotación.
- Elements of *acotación: Lines, extremes of lines, *inscriciones, etc.
- Forms of *acotación: series, parallel, by coordinates, etc.
- *Acotación of particular elements: radios, diameters, spheres, arches, symmetries, chamfers, etc.
- Threads and threaded unions.

Elements of a thread. Threaded elements.

Classification of the threads.

Representation of the threads.

Threads normalised.

- *Acotación Of threaded elements.
- Designation of the threads.

Drawings of group and *despiece:

- Rules and agreements: reference to elements, material, numbering of planes, examples.
- *Acotación Of groups. List of *despiece.

Systems of tolerances and superficial finishings:

- Types of tolerances: dimensional and geometrical.
- Dimensional tolerances: linear and angular.
- Tolerances ISO: qualities, positions, types of adjust, etc.
- Systems of adjust. Examples.
- Indication of superficial finishings.

Representation of Elements Normalised. Diagrams.

Planning			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	38	116	154
Problem solving	34	0	34
Seminars	4	0	4
Project based learning	0	27	27
Essay questions exam	2	0	2
Laboratory practice	4	0	4

^{*}The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies	
	Description
Lecturing	Active master Session. Each thematic unit will be presented by the professor, complemented with the comments of the students with base in the bibliography assigned or another pertinent.

Problem solving	They will pose exercises and/or problems that will resolve of individual way or *grupal.
Seminars	Realisation of activities of reinforcement to the learning by means of the resolution *tutelada of way
	*grupal of practical suppositions linked to the theoretical contents of the subject.
Project based learning	Realisation of activities that require the active participation and the collaboration between the
	students.

Personalized assistance	
Methodologies	Description
Seminars	

Assessment			
	Description	Qualification	Evaluated Competencess
Essay questions exam	It will realise a final examination that will cover the whole of the contents of the subject, so many theorists like practical, and that they will be able to include test type test, questions of reasoning, resolution of problems and development of practical cases. It demands reach a minimum qualification of 4,0 points on 10 possible to be able to surpass the subject.		
Laboratory practice	Along the triannual, in determinate sessions of resolution of problems and exercises will pose problems or exercises for his resolution by the students and back delivery to the professor, that will evaluate them in accordance with the criteria that previously will have communicated to the students.	35	

In second announcement will realise to the student a theoretical proof-practical to evaluate his degree of acquisition of competitions, of analogous characteristics to the final examination, in which to surpass the *asignatura will be necessary to reach a minimum qualification of 5,0 points on 10 possible.

Ethical commitment: It is expected an adequate ethical behaviour of the student. In case of detecting unethical behaviour (copying, plagiarism, unauthorized use of electronic devices, etc.) shall be deemed that the student does not meet the requirements for passing the subject. In this case, the overall rating in the current academic year will be Fail (0.0).

Responsible professors of groups:

Group To: Javier *Corralo *Domonte.

Group *B: Carlos *Troncoso *Saracho.

Group C: Antonio Fernández Álvarez.

Group D: Carlos *Troncoso *Saracho.

Group G: Ernesto *Roa Farmyard.

Group *H: Esteban López *Figueroa.

Group I: Faustino *Patiño *Barbeito.

Group *J: Ernesto *Roa Farmyard.

Group *K: Manuel Adán Gómez.

Group L: Faustino *Patiño *Barbeito.

Sources of information

Basic Bibliography

Corbella Barros, David, Trazados de Dibujo Geométrico 1, Madrid 1970,

Ladero Lorente, Ricardo, Teoría do Debuxo Técnico, Vigo 2012,

Asociación Española de Normalización (AENOR), Normas UNE de Dibujo Técnico, Versión en vigor,

Félez, Jesús; Martínez, Mª Luisa, **DIBUJO INDUSTRIAL**, 3ª Edición, ISBN: 84-7738-331-6,

Casasola Fernández, Mª Isabel y otros, **Sistemas de representación I, Teoría y problemas**, ISBN 978-84-615-3553-8, Ed. Asociación de Investigación, 2011

Complementary Bibliography

López Poza, Ramón y otros, Sistemas de Representacion I, ISBN 84-400-2331--6,

Izquierdo Asensi, Fernando, Geometría Descriptiva, 24ª Edición. ISBN 84-922109-5-8,

Auria, José M.; Ibáñez Carabantes, Pedro; Ubieto Artur, Pedro, **DIBUJO INDUSTRIAL. CONJUNTOS Y DESPIECES**, 2ª Edición, ISBN: 84-9732-390-4,

Guirado Fernández, Juan José, INICIACIÓN Á EXPRESIÓN GRÁFICA NA ENXEÑERÍA, ISBN: 84-95046-27-X,

Ramos Barbero, Basilio; García Maté, Esteban, DIBUJO TÉCNICO, 2ª Edición, ISBN: 84-8143-261-X,

Manuales de usuario y tutoriales del software DAO empleado en la asignatura,

Giesecke, Mitchell, Spencer, Hill, Dygdon, Novak, Lockhart, [] **Technical Drawing with Engineering Graphics,**, 14ª, Prentice Hall, 2012

David A. Madsen, David P. Madsen, [Engineering Drawing & Samp; Design, 5a, Delmar Cengage Learning, 2012

Recommendations

Other comments

It is recommended for a suitable follow-up of the subject have of previous knowledges of drawing, to the level of the studies *cursados in the *Bachillerato of the Scientific Option-Technological.

In case of discrepancies between versions shall prevail spanish version of this guide.

Contingency plan

Description

=== EXCEPTIONAL PLANNING ===

Given the uncertain and unpredictable evolution of the health alert caused by COVID-19, the University of Vigo establishes an extraordinary planning that will be activated when the administrations and the institution itself determine it, considering safety, health and responsibility criteria both in distance and blended learning. These already planned measures guarantee, at the required time, the development of teaching in a more agile and effective way, as it is known in advance (or well in advance) by the students and teachers through the standardized tool.

- === ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===
- * Teaching methodologies maintained
- * Teaching methodologies modified
- * Non-attendance mechanisms for student attention (tutoring)
- * Modifications (if applicable) of the contents
- * Additional bibliography to facilitate self-learning
- * Other modifications

=== ADAPTATION OF THE TESTS ===

* Tests already carried out

Test XX: [Previous Weight 00%] [Proposed Weight 00%]

...

* Pending tests that are maintained

Test XX: [Previous Weight 00%] [Proposed Weight 00%]

...

* Tests that are modified

[Previous test] => [New test]

- * New tests
- * Additional Information

IDENTIFYIN	CRATA			
IDENTIFYIN				
Physics: Ph				
Subject	Physics: Physics I			
Code	V12G760V01102			
Study	(*)PCEO Grao en			
programme				
	Biomédica/Grao en			
	Enxeñaría en			
	Electrónica			
	Industrial e			
	Automática			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Туре	Year	Quadmester
	6	Basic education	1st	1st
Teaching	Spanish			
language	Galician			
Department				
Coordinator	Lusquiños Rodríguez, Fernando			
Lecturers	Álvarez Fernández, María Inés			
	Blanco García, Jesús			
	Boutinguiza Larosi, Mohamed			
	Iglesias Prado, Jose Ignacio			
	Lusquiños Rodríguez, Fernando			
	Paredes Galán, Ángel			
	Pérez Davila, Sara			
	Quintero Martínez, Félix			
	Ribas Pérez, Fernando Agustín			
	Sánchez Vázquez, Pablo Breogán			
	Serra Rodríguez, Julia Asunción			
	Soto Costas, Ramón Francisco			
	Trillo Yáñez, María Cristina			
E-mail	flusqui@uvigo.es			
Web	http://faitic.uvigo.es			
General	(*)Física do primeiro curso das Enxeñarías da rama Indu	ıstrial		
description				

Competencies Code

Learning outcomes	
Learning outcomes	Competences
(*)FB2a. Comprensión y dominio de los conceptos básicos sobre las leyes generales de la mecánica	
y campos y ondas y su aplicación para la	
resolución de problemas propios de la ingeniería.	
(*)CG3. Conocimiento en materias básicas y tecnológicas, que les capacite para el aprendizaje de	
nuevos métodos y teorías, y les dote de	
versatilidad para adaptarse a nuevas situaciones.	
(*)CS2. Aprendizaje y trabajo autónomos.	
New	

Contents		
Topic		
1 UNITS, PHYSICAL AMOUNTS AND VECTORS	1.1 The nature of Physics.	
	1.2 Consistency and conversions of units.	
	1.3 Uncertainty and significant figures.	
	1.4 Estimates and orders of magnitude.	
	1.5 Vectors and sum of vectors.	
	1.6 Vector components.	
	1.7 Unitary vectors.	
	1.8 Vector products.	
	1.9 Sliding Vectors	

2 CINEMATIC OF THE POINT	2.1 Vectors of position, speed and acceleration. Half and instantaneous
	values 2.2 Vectors angular speed and angular acceleration. Half and
	instantaneous values.
	2.3 Relation between linear cinematic magnitudes and angular
	2.4 Intrinsic components. 2.5 Study of simple movements: *mov. Rectilinear, *mov. Circulate, shot
	*oblicuo
	2.6 Expressions of cinematic magnitudes in coordinates *cartesianas and
3 LAWS OF THE MOVEMENT OF NEWTON	polar 3.1 Strength and interactions.
3. EWS OF THE MOVEMENT OF NEWTON	3.2 First law of Newton. Systems of inertial and non inertial references
	3.3 Second law of Newton.
	3.4 Mass and weight. 3.5 Third law of Newton.
	3.6 Quantity of movement. Mechanical impulse. Angular moment.
	3.7 Strengths of contact: active, of *ligadura.
4 WORK AND KINETIC ENERGY	4.1 Work realized by a Force. Power.
	4.2 Kinetic Energy. 4.3 Conservative Forces
	4.4 Elastic potential energy.
	4.5 Potential energy in the gravitatory field.
	4.6 Mechanical energy. 4.7 Strength and potential energy.
	4.8 Principle of conservation of the mechanical energy.
5 KINEMATICS OF SYSTEM OF POINTS	5.1 Points system.
	5.2 Rigid solid. 5.3 Translation movement.
	5.4 Movement of rotation around a fixed axis.
	5.5 General movement.
	5.6 Instant center of rotation.
	5.7 Rolling motion. 5.8 Relative movement.
6 DYNAMICS OF THE SYSTEMS OF PARTICLES	6.1 Systems of particles. Inner and exterior strengths.
	6.2 Center of masses of the system. Movement of the c.o.m.
	6.3 Equations of the movement of a system of particles.6.4 Linear moment. Theorem Of conservation.
	6.5 Angular moment of a system of particles. Theorem Of conservation.
	6.6 Work and power.
	6.7 Potential energy and kinetics of a system of particles. 6.8 Theorem Of the energy of a system of particles.
	6.9 Crashes.
7 DYNAMICS OF THE RIGID SOLID	7.1 Rotation of a rigid solid around a fixed axis.
	7.2 Moments and products of inertia. 7.3 Calculation of moments of inertia.
	7.4 Steiner's theorem.
	7.5 Moment of a force and pair of forces.
	7.6 Equations of the general movement of the rigid solid.
	7.7 Kinetic energy in the general movement of the rigid solid. 7.8Work in the general movement of the rigid solid.
	7.9 Angular moment of a rigid solid. Conservation theorem.
8 STATIC	8.1 Balance of rigid solids.
	8.2 Center of gravity. 8.3 Stability.
	8.4 Degrees of freedom and ligatures
9 PERIODIC MOVEMENT	9.1 Description of the oscillation.
	9.2 Simple harmonic movement.
	9.3 Energy in the simple harmonic movement.9.4 Applications of simple harmonic movement.
	9.5 The simple pendulum.
	9.6 The physical pendulum.
	9.7 Damped oscillations. 9.8 Forced oscillations and resonance.
10 FLUID MECHANICS	10.1 Density.
	10.2 Pressure in a fluid.
	10.3 Fundamental principles of Fluidostática.
	10.4 Continuity equation. 10.5 Bernoulli equation.
	Total Terroram equation

11 MECHANICAL WAVES	 11.1 Types of mechanical waves. 11.2 Periodic waves. 11.3 Mathematical description of a wave. 11.4 Speed of a transverse wave. 11.5 Energy of the wave movement. 11.6 Wave interference, boundary conditions and superposition. 11.7 Stationary waves on a string. 11.8 Normal modes of a rope.
LABORATORY	 Theory of Measurements, Errors, Graphs and Adjustments. Examples Reaction Time. Determination of the density of a body. Relative Movement. Instantaneous speed. Study of the Simple Pendulum. Experiences with a helical spring. Damped and forced oscillations. Moments of inertia. Determination of the radius of rotation of a body. Stationary waves.
LABORATORY NO STRUCTURED	1. Sessions with activities no structured (open practice) that range the theoretical contents of the practices enumerated up. The groups of students have to resolve a practical problem proposed by the professor, selecting the theoretical frame and experimental tools to obtain the solution; for this, dispondrán of basic information and guide of the professor

Planning			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	24.5	45	69.5
Problem solving	8	20	28
Laboratory practical	18	18	36
Objective questions exam	1	0	1
Problem and/or exercise solving	3.5	0	3.5
Essay questions exam	3	0	3
Report of practices, practicum and externa	l practices 0	9	9

^{*}The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies	
	Description
Lecturing	Exhibition by part of the professor of the contents on the subject object of study, theoretical bases and/or guidelines of a work, exercise or project to develop by the student.
Problem solving	Activity in which formulate problem and/or exercises related with the asignatura. The student has to develop the felicitous or correct solutions by means of the ejercitación of routines, the application of formulas or algorithms, the application of procedures of transformation of the available information and the interpretation of the results. suele Use as I complement of the lesson magistral.
Laboratory practical	Activities of application of the knowledges to concrete situations and of acquisition of basic skills and procedimentales related with the subject object of study. They develop in special spaces with equipment especializado (laboratories, classrooms informáticas, etc).

Na Albandala uta a	Dagaduklau
Methodologies	Description
Lecturing	In office hours
Laboratory practical	in office hours
Problem solving	In office hours
Tests	Description
Objective questions exam	In office hours
Problem and/or exercise solving	In office hours
Essay questions exam	In office hours
Report of practices, practicum and external practices	In office hours

Assessment

	Description	Qualification	Evaluated
			Competencess
Objective questions exam	Tests for evaluating the acquired competences that include closed question with different answer alternatives (true / false, multiple choice, pairing of	s 10	
	elements). Students select an answer from a limited number of possibilities.		
Problem and/or exercise solving	Test in which the student must solve a series of problems and / or exercises in a time / condition established by the teacher. In this way, the student must apply the knowledge they have acquired.	40	
Essay questions exam	Competency assessment tests that include open-ended questions on a topic Students must develop, relate, organize and present the knowledge they have on the subject in an extensive answer.	c. 40	
Report of practices, practicum and external practices	Preparation of a document by the student that reflects the characteristics of the work carried out. Students must describe the tasks and procedures developed, show the results obtained or observations made, as well as the analysis and treatment of data.	f 10	

The qualification of the continuous evaluation (which we will call EC) will have a weight of 40% of the final grade and will include both the contents of the laboratory practices (weight of 20%, which we will call ECL qualification) and of the classroom (weight of 20%, which we will call ECA qualification).

The ECA qualification will be obtained through theoretical-practical tests (they will be able to understand objective questions and / or development questions) on classroom content.

The ECL qualification will be obtained as the sum of the qualification of the Reports / memories of practices on laboratory contents.

Those students who can not follow the continuous assessment and who have been granted the rejection of the continuous assessment will have the possibility of taking a final written test to obtain a REC grade that will weigh 40% of the final grade and will include both the contents of the laboratory practices (weight of 20%, which we will call RECL rating) as classroom (weight of 20%, which we will call RECA rating).

The remaining 60% of the final grade will be obtained by completing a final exam that will consist of two parts: a theoretical part (which we will call T) that will weigh 20% of the final grade and another part of problem solving (which we will call P) that will have a weight of 40% of the final grade. The theoretical part will consist of a theoretical-practical test (objective questions and / or development questions). Those students who do not appear for the final exam will obtain a grade of not presented.

Both the final exams and those that are held on dates and / or times different from those officially set by the center, may have an exam format different from the one previously described, although the parts of the exam retain the same value in the final grade.

Final grade G of the subject for the continuous assessment modality:

G = ECL + ECA + T + P

Final grade G of the subject for the evaluation modality at the end of the semester and July (the RECL and RECA options only for students with waiver granted):

G = ECL (or RECL) + ECA (or RECA) + T + P.

To pass the subject, it is a necessary and sufficient condition to have obtained a final grade G greater than or equal to 5.

Ethical commitment: The student is expected to exhibit adequate ethical behavior. In the case of detecting unethical behavior (copying, plagiarism, unauthorized use of electronic devices, etc.), the student will be considered not to meet the necessary requirements to pass the subject. In this case, the overall grade in the current academic year will be suspended (0.0).

The use of any electronic device during the evaluation tests will not be allowed unless expressly authorized. The fact of introducing an electronic device not authorized in the exam room will be considered a reason for not passing the subject in this academic year and the overall rating will be suspended (0,0).

Sourc	es of	inform	nation
Basic	Biblio	ograph	V

1. Young H.D., Freedman R.A., Física Universitaria, V1, 13ª Ed., Pearson,

Complementary Bibliography

- 2. Tipler P., Mosca G., Física para la ciencia y la tecnología, V1, 5ª Ed., Reverté,
- 3. Serway R. A., **Física para ciencias e ingeniería, V1**, 7ª Ed., Thomson,
- 4. Juana Sardón, José María de, **Física general, V1**, 2ª Ed., Pearson Prentice-Hall,
- 5. Bronshtein, I. Semendiaev, K., Handbook of Mathematics, 5ª Ed., Springer Berlín,
- 6. Jou Mirabent, D., Pérez García, C., Llebot Rabagliati, J.E., **Física para ciencias de la vida**, 2ª Ed., McGraw Hill Interamericana de España S.L.,
- 7. Cussó Pérez, F., López Martínez, C., Villar Lázaro, R., Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos, 1ª Ed, ECU,
- 8. Cussó Pérez, F., López Martínez, C., Villar Lázaro, R., **Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos, Volumen II**, 1ª Ed, ECU,
- 9. Villar Lázaro R., López Martínez, C., Cussó Pérez, F., **Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos, Volumen III**, 1ª Ed, ECU,

10en. Villars, F., Benedek, G.b., **Physics with Illustrative Examples from Medicine and Biology**, 2ª Ed., AIP Press/Springer-Verlag,

Recommendations

Other comments

Recommendations:

- 1. Basic knowledge acquired in the subjects of Physics and Mathematics in previous courses.
- 2. Capacity for written and oral comprehension.
- 3. Abstraction capacity, basic calculation and synthesis of information.
- 4. Skills for group work and group communication.

In case of discrepancy between versions, the Spanish version of this guide will prevail.

Contingency plan

Description

=== EXCEPTIONAL PLANNING ===

Given the uncertain and unpredictable evolution of the health alert caused by COVID-19, the University of Vigo establishes an extraordinary planning that will be activated when the administrations and the institution itself determine it, considering safety, health and responsibility criteria both in distance and blended learning. These already planned measures guarantee, at the required time, the development of teaching in a more agile and effective way, as it is known in advance (or well in advance) by the students and teachers through the standardized tool.

- === ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===
- * Teaching methodologies maintained
- * Teaching methodologies modified

All methodologies (master class, problem solving and laboratory practices): in the mixed modality, the teaching activity will be carried out combining face-to-face and non-face-to-face teaching using Remote Campus, also using the FAITIC teleteaching platform as reinforcement. In the non-classroom modality, the teaching activity will be carried out through the Remote Campus, also using the FAITIC teleteaching platform as reinforcement. All this without prejudice to being able to use complementary measures that guarantee the accessibility of the students to the educational contents.

Laboratory practices. In the mixed modality, the experimental activities using lab equipment and data collection by the students will suffer limitations and will be largely replaced by demonstrations in the laboratory carried out by teaching staff, which will be witnessed by the students present in the laboratory and accessible to the rest of the students by telematic means. The data processing activities do not require the use of equipment and can be carried out outside the laboratory (in a classroom, at home, etc.) and may be carried out by both the students present in the laboratory and by those who follow the class electronically. In the non-face-to-face modality, the classes will be maintained, but they will be developed entirely by telematic means. The activities of equipment management and data collection by the students will be totally replaced by demonstrations carried out by teaching staff and / or specific audiovisual material.

* Non-attendance mechanisms for student attention (tutoring)

The tutorials may be carried out either in person (as long as it is possible to guarantee sanitary guidelines) or telematically, either asynchronously (email, FAITIC forums, etc.) or by videoconference, in this case by appointment.

- * Modifications (if applicable) of the contents
- * Additional bibliography to facilitate self-learning
- * Other modifications

=== ADAPTATION OF THE TESTS ===

* Tests already carried out

...

* Pending tests that are maintained Final exam, part P 40%, maintains weight Final exam, part T 20%, maintains weight

* Tests that are modified

ECA 20%, types of tests: comprises an exam of objective questions, exam of development questions => ECA 20%, types of tests: comprises an exam of objective questions, exam of development questions, problem solving and / or exercises . ECL 20%, types of tests: comprises examination of development questions, practice report 10% => ECL, weight 20%, types of tests: comprises exam of development questions, problem solving and / or exercises, report of practices 10%.

- * New tests
- * Additional Information

IDENTIFYIN	G DATA			
Mathematic	cs: algebra and statistics			
Subject	Mathematics:			
	algebra and			
	statistics			
Code	V12G760V01103			
Study	(*)PCEO Grao en			·
programme	Enxeñaría			
	Biomédica/Grao en			
	Enxeñaría en			
	Electrónica			
	Industrial e			
	Automática			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Туре	Year	Quadmester
	9	Basic education	1st	1st
Teaching	Spanish			
language	Galician			
	English			
Department				
Coordinator				
Lecturers	Bazarra García, Noelia			
	Castejón Lafuente, Alberto Elias			
	Estévez Martínez, Emilio			
	Fiestras Janeiro, Gloria			
	Godoy Malvar, Eduardo			
	Gómez Rúa, María			
	Lorenzo Picado, Leticia			
	Luaces Pazos, Ricardo			
	Martín Méndez, Alberto Lucio			
	Matías Fernández, José María			
	Rodríguez Campos, María Celia			
E-mail	rluaces@uvigo.es			
Web	http://faitic.uvigo.es			
General	The aim of this course is to provide the student with the	basic techniques	in Algebra and Sta	itistics that will be
description	necessary in other courses of the degree.			
	English Friendly subject: International students may requ	lost from the too	chorce a) materials	and hibliographic
	references in English, b) tutoring sessions in English, c) e			and bibliograpilic
	references in English, b) tutoring sessions in English, c) e	zkailis allu assess	ments in English.	

Competencies Code

Learning outcomes	
Learning outcomes	Competences
Acquire the basic knowledge on matrices, vector spaces and linear maps.	
Handle the operations of the matrix calculation and use it to solve problems to systems of linear	
equations.	
Understand the basic concepts on eigenvalues and eigenvectors, vector spaces with scalar product	
and quadratic forms used in other courses and sove basic problems related to these subjects.	
Perform basic exploratory analysis of databases.	,
Model situations under uncertainty by means of probability.	
Know basic statistical models and their application to industry and perform inferences from data	
samples.	
Use computer tools to solve problems of the contents of the course.	
ose compater tools to solve problems of the contents of the course.	

Contents	
Topic	
Preliminaries	The field of complex numbers.
Matrices, determinants and systems of linear	Definition and types of matrices.
equations.	Matrices operations.
	Elementary transformations, row echelon forms, rank of a matrix.
	Inverse and determinant of a square matrix.
	Consistency of systems of linear equations and their solutions.

Vector spaces and linear maps.	Vector space. Subspaces. Linear independence, basis and dimension. Coordinates, change of basis. Basic notions on linear maps.
Eigenvalues and eigenvectors.	Definition of eigenvalue and eigenvector of a square matrix. Diagonalization of matrices by similarity transformation. Applications of eigenvalues and eigenvectors.
Vector spaces with scalar product and quadratic forms.	Vectorial spaces with scalar product. Associated norm and properties. Orthogonality. Gram-Schmidt orthonormalization process. Orthogonal diagonalization of a real and symmetric matrix. Quadratic forms.
Probability.	Concept and properties. Conditional probability and independence of events. Bayes Theorem.
Discrete random variables and continuous random variables.	Definition of random variable. Types of random variables. Distribution function. Discrete random variables. Continuous random variables. Characteristics of a random variable. Main distributions: Binomial, Geometric, Poisson, Hypergeometric, Uniform, Exponential, Normal. Central Limit Theorem.
Statistical inference.	General concepts. Sampling distributions. Point estimation. Confidence intervals. Tests of hypotheses.
Regression.	Scatterplot. Correlation. Linear regression: regression line. Inference about the parameters of the regression line.

lanning			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	40	81	121
Problem solving	12	12	24
Laboratory practical	24	12	36
Autonomous problem solving	0	40	40
Essay questions exam	4	0	4

^{*}The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies	
	Description
Lecturing	The lecturer will explain the contents of the course.
Problem solving	Problems and exercises will be solved during the classes. Students will also solve similar problems and exercises.
Laboratory practical	Computer tools will be used to solve problems related to the contents of the course.
Autonomous problem solving	Student will have to solve problems and exercises by their own.

Methodologies	Description
aboratory practical	
ecturing	
Problem solving	
Autonomous problem solving	

Assessment			
	Description	Qualification	Evaluated
			Competencess
Problem solving	Students will make several mid-term exams of	40 por cento en Álxebra; 20 por	
	Algebra and Statistics during the course.	cento en Estatística	
Essay questions	At the end of the semestre there will a final exam	60 por cento en Álxebra; 80 por	-
exam	of Algebra and a final exam of Statistics.	cento en Estatística	
			•

At the end of the first quarter, once the mid-term exams and the final exams have been done, the student will have a grade out of 10 points in Algebra (A) and a grade out of 10 points in Statistics (S). The final qualification of the subject will be calculated as follows:

- If both grades, A and S, are greater or equal to 3.5, then the final grade will be (A+S)/2.
- Any of the grades A or S is less than 3.5, then the final qualification will be the minimum of the quantities (A+S)/2 and 4.5.

The students who are exempted by the School from taking the mid-term exams will be evaluated through a final exam of Algebra (100% of the grade of this part) and a final exam of Statistics (100% of the grade of this part). The final grade will be calculated according to procedure described above.

A student will be assigned to NP ("absent") if he/she is absent in both final exams (i.e. Algebra and Statistics); otherwise he/she will be graded according the the procedure described above.

The assessment in the second call (June/July) will be done by means of a final exam of Algebra and a final exam of Statistics (100% of the grade of each part). The final grade will be calculated according to procedure described above.

If at the end of the first quarter a student obtains a grade equal to or greater than 5 out of 10 in any of the parts of the subject (Algebra or Statistics) then he/she will keep this grade in the second call (June/July) without retaking the corresponding exam.

Ethical commitment: Students are expected to commit themselves to an adequate and ethical behaviour. Students showing unethical behaviours (exam cheating, plagiarism, unauthorized use of electronic devices, etc.) will be rated with the minimum grade (0.0) in the current academic year.

As a general rule, the use of any electronic device for the assessment tests is not allowed unless explicitly authorized.

Sources of information

Basic Bibliography

Lay, David C., Álgebra lineal y sus aplicaciones, 4ª,

Nakos, George; Joyner, David, Álgebra lineal con aplicaciones, 1ª,

de la Villa, A., Problemas de álgebra, 4ª,

Cao, Ricardo et al., Introducción a la Estadística y sus aplicaciones, 1ª,

Devore, Jay L., Probabilidad y estadística para ingeniería y ciencias., 8ª,

Devore, Jay L., Probability and statistics for engineering and sciences, 8ª,

Complementary Bibliography

Recommendations

Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

Mathematics: Calculus I/V12G380V01104

Contingency plan

Description

=== EXCEPTIONAL PLANNING ===

Given the uncertain and unpredictable evolution of the health alert caused by COVID-19, the University of Vigo establishes an extraordinary planning that will be activated when the administrations and the institution itself determine it, considering safety, health and responsibility criteria both in distance and blended learning. These already planned measures guarantee, at the required time, the development of teaching in a more agile and effective way, as it is known in advance (or well in advance) by the students and teachers through the standardized tool.

=== ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===

ALGEBRA

=== ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===

* Teaching methodologies maintained

The teaching will follow its planning, but it will be carried out using UVIGO's technological platform.

* Non-attendance mechanisms for student attention (tutoring)

The tutorials will be carried out through the Remote Campus by appointment

=== ADAPTATION OF THE EVALUATION ===

The evaluation will follow its planning, but will be carried out using UVIGO's technological platform.

STATISTICS:

=== ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===

* Teaching methodologies maintained

Theoretical and practical teaching will be carried out telematically using the UVigo technological platfom.

* Non-attendance mechanisms for student attention (tutoring)

The tutorials will be carried out through the Remote Campus by appointment

=== ADAPTATION OF THE TESTS ===

* Tests already carried out

The weight of the mid-term exam will be maintained (20%).

* Pending tests that are maintained

The mid-term exam (20%) will be maintained if it had not been done in-person. This exam will be carried out using UVigo's technological platform.

First semester exam: The exam will be a multiple-choice test (80%).

Final exam: The exam will be a multiple-choice test (100%).

IDEIGHH HIM	G DATA			
Matemática	s: Cálculo I			
Subject	Matemáticas:			
	Cálculo I			
Code	V12G760V01104			
Study	PCEO Grao en			
programme	Enxeñaría			
	Biomédica/Grao en			
	Enxeñaría en			
	Electrónica			
	Industrial e			
	Automática	,	,	
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Туре	Year	Quadmester
	6	Basic educa	tion 1	<u>1c</u>
Teaching	Castelán			
language	Galego			
Department	Matemática aplicada I			
	Matemática aplicada II			
Coordinator	Martínez Martínez, Antonio			
Lecturers	Díaz de Bustamante, Jaime			
	Estévez Martínez, Emilio			
	Martín Méndez, Alberto Lucio			
	Martínez Martínez, Antonio			
	Martínez Torres, Javier			
	Prieto Gómez, Cristina Magdalena			
	Rodal Vila, Jaime Alberto			
	Vidal Vázquez, Ricardo			
E-mail	antonmar@uvigo.es			
Web	http://faitic.uvigo.es			
General	O obxectivo desta materia é que o estudante a			
description	nunha e en varias variables e de cálculo integra	al nunha variable que	son necesarias pa	ra outras materias que
	debe cursar na titulación.			

Competencias Code

Resultados de aprendizaxe	
Learning outcomes	Competences
Comprensión dos coñecementos básicos de cálculo diferencial dunha e de varias variables.	
Comprensión dos coñecementos básicos de cálculo integral de funcións dunha variable.	
Manexo das técnicas de cálculo diferencial para a localización de extremos, a aproximación local	
de funcións e a resolución numérica de sistemas de ecuacións.	
Manexo das técnicas de cálculo integral para o cálculo de áreas, volumes e superficies.	
Utilización de ferramentas informáticas para resolver problemas de cálculo diferencial e de cálculo	
integral.	

Contidos	
Topic	
Converxencia e continuidade	Introdución aos números reais. Valor absoluto. O espazo euclídeo R^n.
	Sucesións. Series.
	Límites e continuidade de funcións dunha e de varias variables.
Cálculo diferencial de funcións dunha e de varias	Cálculo diferencial de funcións dunha variable real.
variables	Cálculo diferencial de funcións de varias variables reais.
Cálculo integral de funcións dunha variable	A integral de Riemann. Cálculo de primitivas.
	Integrais impropias.
	Aplicacións da integral.

Planificación			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Resolución de problemas	20.5	30	50.5
Prácticas de laboratorio	12.5	5	17.5
Lección maxistral	32	39	71
Resolución de problemas e/ou exercicios	3	3	6
Exame de preguntas de desenvolvemento	2	3	5

*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Metodoloxía docente	
	Description
Resolución de problemas	O profesor resolverá problemas e exercicios tipo e o alumno terá que resolver exercicios similares.
Prácticas de laboratorio	Empregaranse ferramentas informáticas para resolver exercicios e aplicar os coñecementos obtidos nas clases de teoría.
Lección maxistral	O profesor exporá nas clases teóricas os contidos dá a materia.

Atención personalizada			
Methodologies	Description		
Resolución de problemas	O profesor atenderá persoalmente as dúbidas e consultas do alumnado.		
Prácticas de laboratorio	O profesor atenderá persoalmente as dúbidas e consultas do alumnado.		

Avaliación			
	Description	Qualification	Evaluated
	·		Competencess
Resolución de problemas e/ou exercicios	Realizaranse probas escritas e/ou traballos.	40	
Exame de preguntas de	Farase un exame final sobre os contidos da	60	
desenvolvemento	totalidade da materia.		

Other comments on the Evaluation

A avaliación continua levaráse a cabo sobre os criterios anteriormente expostos. Aqueles alumnos que non se acollan á avaliación continua serán avaliados cun exame final sobre os contidos da totalidade da materia, que suporá o 100% da nota.

A avaliación dos alumnos en segunda convocatoria consistirá nun exame sobre os contidos da totalidade da materia, que suporá o 100% da nota.

Compromiso ético:

"Espérase que o alumno presente un comportamento ético adecuado. En caso de detectar un comportamento non ético (copia, plaxio, utilización de aparellos electrónicos non autorizados, e outros) considerarase que o alumno non reúne os requisitos necesarios para superar a materia. Neste caso a cualificación global no presente curso académico será de suspenso (0.0)."

Bibliografía. Fontes de información
Basic Bibliography
Burgos, J., Cálculo Infinitesimal de una variable , 2ª, McGraw-Hill, 2007
Burgos, J., Cálculo Infinitesimal de varias variables , 2ª, McGraw-Hill, 2008
Galindo Soto, F. y otros, Guía práctica de Cálculo Infinitesimal en una variable , 1º, Thomson, 2003
Galindo Soto, F. y otros, Guía práctica de Cálculo Infinitesimal en varias variables , 1º, Thomson, 2005
Larson, R. y otros, Cálculo 1 , 9ª, McGraw-Hill, 2010
Larson, R. y otros, Cálculo 2 , 9ª, McGraw-Hill, 2010
Stewart, J., Cálculo de una variable. Trascendentes tempranas , 7ª, Thomson Learning, 2014
Complementary Bibliography
García, A. y otros, Cálculo I , 3ª, CLAGSA, 2007
García, A. y otros, Cálculo II , 2ª, CLAGSA, 2006
Rogawski, J., Cálculo. Una variable , 2ª, Reverte, 2012
Rogawski, J., Cálculo. Varias variables , 2ª, Reverte, 2012
Tomeo Perucha, V. y otros, Cálculo en una variable , 1ª, Garceta, 2011
Tomeo Perucha, V. y otros, Cálculo en varias variables , 1ª, Garceta, 2011

Reco	 	/	

Subjects that continue the syllabus

Matemáticas: Cálculo II e ecuacións diferenciais/V12G330V01204

Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

Matemáticas: Álxebra e estatística/V12G330V01103

Plan de Continxencias

Description

=== MEDIDAS EXCEPCIONAIS PLANIFICADAS ===

Ante a incerta e imprevisible evolución da alerta sanitaria provocada pola COVID- 19, a Universidade establece una planificación extraordinaria que se activará no momento en que as administracións e a propia institución o determinen atendendo a criterios de seguridade, saúde e responsabilidade, e garantindo a docencia nun escenario non presencial ou non totalmente presencial. Estas medidas xa planificadas garanten, no momento que sexa preceptivo, o desenvolvemento da docencia dun xeito mais áxil e eficaz ao ser coñecido de antemán (ou cunha ampla antelación) polo alumnado e o profesorado a través da ferramenta normalizada e institucionalizada das quías docentes DOCNET.

= === ADAPTACIÓN DE LAS METODOLOGÍAS Y EVALUACIÓN ===

Si la situación sanitaria lo requiere,

- La actividad docente se realizará a través de Campus Remoto, utilizando también la plataforma de teledocencia FAITIC como refuerzo, todo ello sin perjuicio de poder utilizar medidas complementarias que garanticen la accesibilidad de los estudiantes a los contenidos docentes.
- Las sesiones de tutorización se podrán llevar a cabo mediante medios telemáticos.
- La evaluación se realizará utilizando medios telemáticos. Durante el periodo de corrección de los exámenes por parte del profesorado, el estudiante podrá ser convocado telefónica o telemáticamente por su profesor para aclarar aspectos de sus respuestas. La ausencia de explicaciones convincentes tendrá repercusión en la calificación.

IDENTIFYIN	IG DATA			
Business: I	ntroduction to business management			
Subject	Business:			
	Introduction to			
	business			
	management			
Code	V12G760V01105			
Study	(*)PCEO Grao en			
programme				
	Biomédica/Grao en			
	Enxeñaría en			
	Electrónica			
	Industrial e			
	Automática			
Descriptors		Туре	Year	Quadmester
	6	Basic education	1st	2nd
Teaching	Spanish			
language	Galician			
Department				
Coordinator	Álvarez Llorente, Gema			
Lecturers	Álvarez Llorente, Gema			
	Arevalo Tomé, Raquel			
	Fernández Arias, Mª Jesús			
	López Miguens, María Jesús			
	Pérez Pereira, Santos			
	Sinde Cantorna, Ana Isabel			
	Somoza Alonso, Elena			
	Urgal González, Begoña			
E-mail	galvarez@uvigo.es			
Web	http://faitic@uvigo.es			
General	(*)Esta materia ten como obxectivo fundamental ofrece			
description	carácter teórico-práctico, encol a natureza e o funcional			
	coa contorna na que operan, así como as actividades qu			
	definiremos o termo empresa dende un punto de vista r			
	funcionamento como sistema aberto. Posteriormente, a			
	e entraremos no estudo das súas principais áreas funcio	onais que contribú	en ao correcto des	senvolvemento da
	súa actividade.			

Competencies Code

Learning outcomes	
Learning outcomes	Competences
Know the role of the company in the field of economic activity.	
Understand the basic aspects that characterize the different types of companies.	
Know the legal framework of the different types of companies.	
Know the most relevant aspects of the organization and management in the company.	
Acquire skills on the processes that affect business management.	

Contents	
Topic	1 1 The continue of the Con-
1. THE COMPANY	1.1 The nature of the firm
	1.2 The role of the company in the socio-economic system.
	1.3 The company as a system.
	1.4 The environment of the company.
	1.5 Company objectives and goals.
	1.6 Types of companies.
2. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (PART I). ECONOMIC	2.1 Economic and financial structure of the company.
AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY	2.2 Working Capital
	2.3 Operating cycle and Cash Conversion Cycle
	2.4 Working Capital requirement
3: THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM (PART II). THE	3.1 The results of the company.
RESULTS OF THE COMPANY	3.2 The profitability of the company.
	3.3 The competitive strategy.

4. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (PART III).	4.1 Definition of Investment.
INVESTMENT DECISIONS.	4.2 Types of investments.
F. The FINANCIAL SYSTEM (DADT IV) FINANCE	4.3. Investment Appraisal Techniques 5.1 Concept of source of finance.
5: The FINANCIAL SYSTEM (PART IV). FINANCE	5.2 Types of sources of finance.
	5.3 Analyses of the solvency and liquidity of the company.
6 OPERATION MANAGEMENT (DART I) CENERAL	
6. OPERATION MANAGEMENT (PART I). GENERAL FEATURES	6.1 Production system.
FEATURES	6.2 Efficiency. 6.3 Productivity
7. The SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION (DART II) The	6.4 Research, development and innovation (R&D&I).
7: The SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION (PART II). The	7.1 Concept of cost. 7.2 Classification of the costs.
COSTS OF PRODUCTION	
	7.3 The cost of production. 7.4 The margins of the company.
	7.4 The margins of the company. 7.5 Threshold of profitability.
	7.6 Capacity of production and location.
8. MARKETING MANAGEMENT	7.7 Management of inventories. 8.1 What is marketing?
O. MARKETING MANAGEMENT	8.2 Basic concepts.
	8.3 Marketing tools: Marketing mix.
9. MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION	9.1 Components of the organization and management system.
9. MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION	9.2 The management system.
	9.3 The management system. 9.3 The human system.
	9.4 The cultural system.
	9.5 The political system.
PRACTICES OF THE MATTER	Practice 1: Application of concepts of the subject 1.
*The programming of the practical can	Practice 1: Application of concepts of the subject 1: Practice 2: Application of concepts of the subject 1.
	of practice 2. Application of concepts of the subject 1.
the course.	Practice 3: Application of concepts of the subject 2. Practice 4: Application of concepts of the subject 2.
the course.	Practice 5: Application of concepts of the subject 2.
	Practice 6: Application of concepts of the subject 2.
	Practice 7: Application of concepts of the subject 4.
	Practice 8: Application of concepts of the subject 5.
	Practice 9: Application of concepts of the subject 6.
	Practice 9: Application of concepts of the subject 7.
	Practice 11: Application of concepts of the subject 7.
	Practice 12: Application of concepts of the subject 9.
	Tracaco 1217 pproduction of concepts of the subject st

Planning			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	32.5	45.5	78
Laboratory practical	18	45	63
Objective questions exam	3	6	9

^{*}The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies	
	Description
Lecturing	Explanation of the main contents of the course.
Laboratory practical	Application to specific problems of the knowledge acquired in theoretical classes.

Personalized assistance		
Tests	Description	
Objective questions exam	The students will have occasion of acudir to tutorías in the dispatch of the professor in the time that the professors will establish to such effect to principle of course and that will publish in the platform of teledocencia Faitic. These tutorías are destinadas to resolve doubts and orientar to the students on the development of the contents abordados in the theoretical kinds, the practical kinds and the works that can them encomendar. In this apartado also includes the aclaración to the students of any question on the proofs realized along the course.	

Assessment		
Description	Qualification Evaluated	
	Competence	SS

Laboratory practical In accordance with the planning docente of the academic course, the swill have to develop a number determined of practices that include divexercises of application of the knowledges purchased in the kinds of the concrete situations and allow to develop diverse basic skills (capacity resolution of problems, initiative, work in team, etc.). These practices take part in the calculation of the qualification of the subject, but exign student obtain an exert minimum in the same for the superación of the	erse leory to for the do not e to the
Objective Will realize , and minimum, two test type test along the course, in which	
questions evaluate the knowledges, the destrezas and the competitions purchas exam students so much in the classrooms of theory and of practices.	ed by the

1. Ethical commitment:

The student is expected to exhibit adequate ethical behavior. In the case of detecting unethical behavior (copy, plagiarism, use of unauthorized electronic devices, for example) it will be considered that the student does not meet the necessary requirements to pass the subject. In that case, the overall grade in the current academic year will be suspended (0.0).

2. Continuous evaluation system

Following the guidelines of the degree and the agreements of the academic commission will offer students / s who study this subject a continuous assessment system.

The continuous evaluation will consist of two test type tests that will be carried out throughout the course. Each one of the test type tests will deal with the contents seen until the moment of its realization, both in theory and practical classes. Therefore, the first test will not release material for the performance of the second test. Due to this, each of these tests will have a different weight in the calculation of the grade obtained in the subject. The first 30% and the second 70%.

These tests are not recoverable, that is, if a student can not perform them on the stipulated date, the teacher does not have to repeat them, unless justified and duly accredited by the student.

The student has the right to know the grade obtained in each test within a reasonable time after its completion and discuss the result with the teacher.

It will be understood that the student has passed the continuous evaluation when all the following requirements are met:

- 1. 75% of the practices of the subject have been correctly developed.
- 2. At least a grade of 5 out of 10 (passed) has been obtained in the last test type test (which will cover all the contents seen in the subject).
- 3. The weighted average of the marks obtained in the test type tests is a minimum of 5 out of 10 (passed), this being the grade obtained in the subject.

In order for the student to be able to take the evaluation tests indicated in this point, the student must meet the first requirement expressed in the previous paragraph.

If the weighted average of the marks obtained in the test type tests is greater than or equal to 5 but the grade obtained in the last test type test is less than 5, the student will not have passed the subject and his grade will be the one obtained in the second test.

It will be understood that a student has opted for continuous assessment when, fulfilling the necessary requirements regarding the completion of practices, participates in the second test type test.

The qualification obtained in the test and practice tests will only be valid for the academic year in which they take place.

3. Students who do not opt for continuous assessment

Students who do not opt for continuous assessment will be offered an evaluation procedure that allows them to reach the highest grade. This procedure will consist of a final exam (whose date is set by the Management of the Center), in which all the contents developed in the subject will be evaluated, both in the theory classes and in the practical classes. This final exam will consist of two parts: a theory test in a test-type format, which will represent 30% of the final grade, and another part of practice, which will be the remaining 70%, and which will consist of a series of exercises to be developed. It is an essential condition to pass the subject to obtain a minimum score of 5 out of 10 (Approved) in the test type test. In case of not passing the test type test, the final grade of the student will be the one obtained in said test evaluated on 3.

Only those students who do not perform any of the assessment tests included in this teaching guide will be considered "not submitted". Specifically, for those students who take the first test type test but then do not take the second test type test and do not show up for the final exam, their grade in the subject will be the grade obtained in the first test type test evaluated on 3.

4. About the July call

The call for recovery (July) will consist of a final exam that will be 100% of the final grade and in which all the contents developed in the subject will be evaluated, both in the theory classes and in the practical classes. This exam will consist of two parts: a theory test in test format, which will mean 30% of the final grade, and another practice, which will be the remaining 70%, and which will consist of a series of exercises to be developed. It is an essential condition to pass the subject to obtain a minimum score of 5 out of 10 (Approved) in the test type test. In case of not passing the test type test, the final grade of the student will be the one obtained in said test evaluated on 3.

5. Prohibition of the use of electronic devices

The use of any electronic device during the evaluation tests will not be allowed, unless expressly authorized. The fact of introducing an electronic device not authorized in the examination room, will be considered a reason for not passing the subject in this academic year and the overall rating will be suspended (0,0).

Sources of information

Basic Bibliography

Barroso Castro, C. (Coord.), Economía de la empresa, 2012,

Moyano Fuentes, J.; Bruque Cámara, S.; Maqueira Marín, J.M.; Fidalgo Bautista, F.A.; Martínez Jurado, **Administración de empresas: un enfoque teórico-práctico**, 2011,

García Márquez, F., Dirección y Gestión Empresarial, 2013,

Iborra Juan, M.; Dasi Coscollar, A.; Dolz Dolz, C.; Ferrer Ortega, C., **Fundamentos de dirección de empresas. Conceptos y habilidades directivas**, 2014,

Complementary Bibliography

Recommendations

Subjects that continue the syllabus

Basics of operations management/V12G320V01605

Contingency plan

Description

=== EXCEPTIONAL PLANNING ===

Given the uncertain and unpredictable evolution of the health alert caused by COVID-19, the University of Vigo establishes extraordinary planning that will be activated at the time that the administrations and the institution itself determine it based on criteria of safety, health and responsibility, and guaranteeing teaching in a non-classroom or partially classroom setting. These measures already planned guarantee, at the required time, the development of teaching in a more agile and effective way, as it is known in advance by students and teachers through the standardized and institutionalized tool of the teaching guides.

=== ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===

The teaching activity will be carried out through Campus Remoto, also using the FAITIC e-learning platform. Other supplementary platforms may be used to guarantee the accessibility to teaching contents.

Tutoring sessions may be carried out online: either asynchronously (e-mail, FAITIC, forums, etc.) or by videoconference, in this case by appointment.

=== ADAPTATION OF THE TESTS ===

In order to adapt the teaching guide to the exceptional planning, the assessment proceesses would consist of the following evaluable activities:

1. CONTINUOUS ASSESMENT

- a) Several tests that will be carried out throughout the course on the different parts of the syllabus, depending on the topics anlyzed in both theory and practical classes, as well as the material provided to prepare them. Taking these tests, the student may achieve a maximum score of 6 points.
- b) The student will also obtain points for each of the practices successfully passed throughout the course, achieving a maximum score of 1.5 points.
- c) A final test with a maximum score of 2.5 points, covering issues related to the entire syllabus, will be carried out on the official date for the final exam of the course set by the governing bodies of the Escola de Inxenería Industrial.

None of these activities will be recoverable, that is, if a student cannot perform them on the stipulated date, the professor is not obliged to repeat them, except for justified cause duly accredited by the student.

The score obtained in the tests and in the practices will only be valid for the academic course in which they are carried out.

2. NON-CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

A test with a maximum score of 10 points and covering issues related to the entire syllabus of the subject will be carried out on the official date set by the governing bodies of the Escola de Inxenería Industrial.

Students may renounce continuous assessment and opt for non-continuous assessment by written request to the professor, within the period established for this purpose and this period will be announced in advance.

3. NON ORDINARY EXAM IN JUYLY

Non ordinary exam in July will consist of a test with a maximum score of 10 points and that will cover issues related to the entire syllabus of the course. That test will be carried out on the official date set by the governing bodies of the Escola de Inxenería Industrial.

All the evaluable activities will be carried out through the telematic resources provided by the University of Vigo for this purpose, and following the measures set by the governing bodies of the University of Vigo.

Only those students who do not take any of the assessment tests included in this teaching guide will be considered as not submitted.

IDENTIFYIN				
Physics: Ph				
Subject	Physics: Physics II			
Code	V12G760V01106			
Study	(*)PCEO Grao en			
programme	Enxeñaría			
	Biomédica/Grao en			
	Enxeñaría en			
	Electrónica			
	Industrial e			
	Automática			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Type	Year	Quadmester
	6	Basic education	1st	2nd
Teaching	Spanish			,
language				
Department				
Coordinator	Fernández Fernández, José Luís			
Lecturers	Álvarez Fernández, María Inés			
	Blanco García, Jesús			
	Fernández Fernández, José Luís			
	López Vázquez, José Carlos			
	Lusquiños Rodríguez, Fernando			
	Méndez Morales, Trinidad			
	Paredes Galán, Ángel			
	Quintero Martínez, Félix			
	Ribas Pérez, Fernando Agustín			
	Sánchez Vázquez, Pablo Breogán			
	Soto Costas, Ramón Francisco			
	Val García, Jesús del			
	Wallerstein Figueirôa, Daniel			
E-mail	jlfdez@uvigo.es			
Web	http://faitic.uvigo.es			
General	This undergraduate course is the second quarter of intro	ductory physics.	The focus is on ele	ectricity, magnetism
description	and thermodynamics			

Competencies Code

Learning outcomes	
Learning outcomes	Competences
Understanding the basic concepts of electromagnetism and thermodynamics.	
Knowing the basic instruments for the measurement of physical quantities.	
Knowing the basic techniques for experimental data evaluation.	
Ability to develop practical solutions to basic technical problems in engineering, within the	
framework of electromagnetism and thermodynamics.	

Contents	
Topic	
1 ELECTRIC CHARGE AND ELECTRIC FIELD	1.1 Electric Charge.
	1.2 Conductors, Insulators and Induced Charges.
	1.3 Coulomb∏s Law.
	1.4 Electric Field and Electric Forces.
	1.5 Electric Field Calculations.
	1.6 Electric Field Lines.
	1.7 Electric Dipoles.
2 GAUSS'S LAW	2.1 Charge and Electric Flux.
	2.2 Calculating Electric Flux.
	2.3 Gauss's Law.
	2.4 Applications of Gauss's Law.
	2.5 Conductors in Electrostatic Equilibrium.
3 ELECTRIC POTENTIAL	3.1 Electric Potential Energy.
	3.2 Electric Potential.
	3.3 Calculating Electric Potential.
	3.4 Equipotential Surfaces.
	3.5 Potential Gradient.

4.2. Capacitors in Series and Parallel. 4.3. Energy Storage in Capacitors and Electric-Field Energy. 4.4. Dielectrics, Molecular Model of Induced Charge, and Polarization Vector. 4.5. Gauss's Law in Dielectrics. 5. CURRENT, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTROMOTIVE 5.1. Electric Current. FORCE 5.2. Current and Current Density. 5.3. Ohmits Law and Resistance. 5.4. Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5. Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Conduction. 6.1. Magnetic Field. 6.2. Mation of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Field. 6.4. Force and Torque on a Current Loop. 6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7. Amperic Flux and Indiana Control of Parallel P	4 CAPACITANCE AND DIELECTRICS	4.1 Capacitors and Capacitance.
4.4. Dielectrics, Molecular Model of Induced Charge, and Polarization Vector. 4.5. Gauss's Law in Dielectrics. 5 CURRENT, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTROMOTIVE 5.1. Electric Current. FORCE 5 CURRENT and Gurrent Density. 5.3. Ohm(s Law and Resistance. 5.4. Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5. Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.5. Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Conduction. 6.1. Magnetic Field. 6.2. Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Field unes and Magnetic Flux. 6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7. Ampferels Law. 7. MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7. MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7. Magnetic Substances and Magnetic Modia. 7.3. Magnetic Substances and Magnetic Modia. 7.3. Magnetic Substances and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Olamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8. Induction Experiments. 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Inducted Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Permomenters and Temperature Scales. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. How Processes. 11.8. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Cannot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Processes. 12.6. Thermodynamic Processes. 12.7. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.8. Thereofore Company Capacity of an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
Vector. 4.5- Gauss's Law in Dielectrics. 4.6- Dielectric Constant and Permittivity. 5- CURRENT, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTROMOTIVE 5.1- Electric Current. FORCE 5.2- Current and Current Density. 5.3- Ohmigh, Law and Resistance. 5.4- Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5- Energy and Power in Electricial Circuits. 5.6- Basic Theory of Electricial Conduction. 6 MAGNETIC FIELD 6.1- Magnetic Field. 6.2- Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3- Magnetic Field. 6.3- Magnetic Field. 6.5- Biol-Savardy Is law. 6.6- Magnetic Field these and Magnetic Flux. 6.7- Ampère 512 Law. 7 MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7.1- Magnetic Substances and Magnetiz Flux. 7.2- Ampère 512 Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3- Magnetic Substances and Magnetiz Media. 7.3- Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4- Parmagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5- Ferromagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5- Ferromagnetism of Diamagnetism. 8 ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1- Induction Experiments. 8.2- Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3- Induced Electric Fields. 8.4- Eddy Currents. 8.5- Mutual Inductance. 8.6- Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7- Magnetic Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1- Classical Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3- State Variables and State of a System. 9.4- Equations of State, 9.5- Thermodynamic Systems and Process Functions. 10- TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1- Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature Scales. 10.3- Ideal Gas Thermodynamics. 11.3- Induction Brocesses. 9.8- State Variables and Temperature Scales. 10.4- Heat. 10.5- Calorimetry and Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.1- Mork. 11.2- Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3- Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.4- The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5- Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6- Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7- Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8- Enthalpy. 12.5- Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7- Entropy. 12.5- Encrease of Entropy Principle.		
4.5. Gause's Law in Dielectrics. 4.6. Dielectric Constant and Permittivity. 5. CURRENT, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTROMOTIVE 5.1. Electric Current. 5.2. Current and Current Density. 5.3. Ohm[5 Law and Resistance. 5.4. Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5. Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.5. Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Conduction. 6.1. Magnetic Field. 6.2. Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Force on a Current-Loop. 6.4. Force and Torque on a Current-Loop. 6.5. Biot-Savart[5 Law. 6.7. Ampère[5 Law. 6.7. Ampère[5] Law. 6.7. Ampère[6] Law. 6.7. Farday-Lenz's		_
4.6. Dielectric Constant and Permittivity. 5.1 CURRENT, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTROMOTIVE S.1. Electric Current. 5.2. Current and Current Density. 5.3. Ohmigs Law and Resistance. 5.4. Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5. Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Conduction. 6.1. Magnetic Field. 6.2. Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Force on a Current-Carrying Conductor. 6.4. Force and Torque on a Current Loop. 6.5. Biot-Savartis Law. 6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7. Ampérig Law. 7. MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7.1. Magnetic Substances and Magnetiz Flux. 7.3. Magnetic Substances and Magnetiz Flux. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic Field Linductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic Field Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic Field Companymanics Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Ouasi-static Processes. 9.7. Ouasi-static Processes. 9.7. Ouasi-static Processes. 10.3. Hede Idea of Processes Functions. 11.1. Work. 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law Of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isochorems. 12.4. Carmot Engine. 1		
FORCE 5.2 Current and Current Density. 5.3 · Ohmijs Law and Resistance. 5.4 · Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5 · Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.5 · Energy and Power in Electrical Conduction. 6.1 · Magnetic Field. 6.2 · Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3 · Magnetic Force on a Current-Corp. 6.4 · Force and Torque on a Current-Loop. 6.5 · Biot-Savartijs Law. 6.6 · Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7 · Ampèrejis Law. 6.8 · Agnetic Field Lines and Magnetization vector. 7.2 · Ampèrejis Law. 6.7 · Ampèrejis Law. 6.7 · Ampèrejis Law. 6.8 · Agnetis Cisustances and Magnetization vector. 7.2 · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Media. 7. · Magnetic Media. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7.2 · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Media. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Substances and Magnetization vector. 7. · Ampèrejis Law. 7. · Magnetic Media. 7. · Magnetic Media		
FORCE 5.2. Current and Current Density. 5.3. Ohmigs Law and Resistance. 5.4. Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5. Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Conduction. 6 MAGNETIC FIELD 6.1. Magnetic Field. 6.2. Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Force on a Current-Carrying Conductor. 6.4. Force and Torque on a Current Loop. 6.5. Biot-SavarIts Law. 6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7. Ampèrels Law. 6.8. Induction Expariments. 8.1. Induction Expariments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 10 Teap Condition of State. 9. Share Self-Inductance and Inductors. 9. Share Self-Inductance and Inductors. 9. Share Self-Inductance and Inductors. 9. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9. State Variables and State of a System. 9. Equations of State. 9. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9. State Variables and State of a System. 9. Equations of State. 9. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9. Change of State. 9. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 10. Thermolynamic Systems and Classification. 11. Thermolynamic Systems and Temperature Scales. 10. July 10.	5 - CURRENT RESISTANCE AND ELECTROMOTIV	
5.3. Ohm[s Law and Resistance. 5.4. Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5. Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Conduction. 6.1. Magnetic Field. 6.2. Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Force on a Current-Carrying Conductor. 6.4. Force and Torque on a Current-Lop. 6.5. Biot-Savar(f)s Law. 6.7. Ampère(f)s Law. 6.8. Inducted in Magnetic Media 7.9. Ampère(f)s Law. 7.9. Force Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.9. Force Magnetic Susceptibility and Perme		
5.4. Electromotive Force and Circuits. 5.5. Basic Theory of Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Circuits. 5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Circuits. 6.1. Magnetic Field. 6.2. Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Force on a Current-Loop. 6.4. Force and Torque on a Current Loop. 6.5. Biot-Savartits Law. 6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7. Ampèreig Law w. 6.6. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampèreig Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampèreig Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampèreig Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.4. Paramagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 7.6. Paramagnetism. 7.7. Paramagnetism. 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Farady-Lenx's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 11. Process of Entropy and Heat Capacities. 11. Heat. 11. Process of Thermodynamics. 11. Heat. 11. Process of Thermodynamics. 11. Heat. 11. Process of Thermodynamics of Thermodynamics. 11. Heat. 11. Process of Thermodynamics of Thermodynamics of Thermodynamics of Thermodynamics of Thermodynamics. 11. Heat. 11. Process of Thermodynamic Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isothermal, Isothermal, Isotheric Planck Statements. 12. Heat Engines. 12. Therease of Entropy Principle.	1 01102	
5.6. Basic Theory of Electrical Conduction. 6.1 MAGNETIC FIELD 6.1 Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.2. Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Force on a Current-Lorping Conductor. 6.4. Force and Torque on a Current-Lorping Conductor. 6.5. Biot-Savar(Staw. 6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7. Ampèreijs Law. 7. MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7.1. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampèreijs Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Subserbiblity and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8 ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Paraday-ten's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State variables and State of a System. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. System Systems and Classification or Process. 9.7. Systems and Temperature Scales. 10.1. Thermal Engine of State of a System. 11. The FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Index Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.4. How First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Engine, 10.		
6 MAGNETIC FIELD 6.1. Magnetic Field. 6.2. Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3. Magnetic Force on a Current-Carrying Conductor. 6.4. Force on a Current-Carrying Conductor. 6.5. Biot-Savartts Law. 6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Filux. 6.7. Ampère[s Law in Magnetic Filux. 6.7. Ampère[s Law in Magnetic Magnetic Filux. 6.7. Ampère[s Law in Magnetic Magnetic Magnetic Media. 7.2. Ampère[s Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8. La Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermodynamic State, Transformation or Process. 9.5. State and Process Functions. 10.2. Thermodynamic State, Transformation or Process. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy on Ideal Gas. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy on Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12. The First Law of Thermodynamics. Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Engine. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		5.5 Energy and Power in Electrical Circuits.
6.2- Motion of Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field. 6.3- Magnetic Force on a Current-Loop. 6.4- Force and Torque on a Current Loop. 6.5- Biot-Savarits Law. 6.6- Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7- Ampèreig Law. 7 MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7.1- Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2- Ampèreig Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3- Magnetic Suscibility and Permeability. 7.4- Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5- Ferromagnetism. 7.5- Ferromagnetism. 8 ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1- Induction Experiments. 8.2- Faraday-Len's Law. 8.3- Induced Electric Fields. 8.4- Eddy Currents. 8.5- Mutual Inductance. 8.6- Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7- Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1- Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2- Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3- State Variables and State of a System. 9.4- Equations of State. 9.5- Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6- Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7- Quasi-static Processes. 9.8- State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1- Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2- Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3- Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4- Heat. 10.5- Calorimetry and Heat Capacities of Angles. 11.5- Work. 11.2- Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.1- Internal Energy. 11.4- The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5- Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6- Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7- Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8- Enthalpy. 12.1- Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2- Heat Engine. 12.3- Carnot Theorems. 12.4- Carnot Engine. 12.5- Carnot Theorems. 12.6- Interpolynamic Temperature. 12.7- Entropy. 12.8- Interpoly Principle.		5.6 Basic Theory of Electrical Conduction.
6.3. Magnetic Force on a Current-Carrying Conductor. 6.4. Force and Torque on a Current Loop. 6.5. Biot-Savartijs Law. 6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7. Ampèrei]s Law. 7. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampèrei]s Law. 7.3. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampèrei]s Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8. 11. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Paraday-Lenz's Law. 8. Induction Experiments. 8.3. Mudual Inductance. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Process Functions. 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12 The SECOND Law OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.8. Enthalpy. 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.	6 MAGNETIC FIELD	
6.4 - Force and Torque on a Current Loop. 6.5 - Bibt - Savarifts Law. 6.6 - Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7 - Ampèrei[s Law. 7.1 - Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2 - Ampèrei[s Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3 - Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.3 - Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.4 - Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5 - Ferromagnetism. 7.5 - Ferromagnetism. 8 ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1 - Induction Experiments. 8.2 - Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3 - Induced Electric Fields. 8.4 - Eddy Currents. 8.5 - Mutual Inductance. 8.6 - Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7 - Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1 - Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2 - Thermodynamics Systems and Classification. 9.3 - State Variables and State of a System. 9.4 - Equations of State. 9.5 - Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6 - Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7 - Quasi-static Processes. 9.8 - State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1 - Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 - Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 - Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 - Heat. 10.5 - Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11.1 - Work. 11.2 - Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 - Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.4 - Heat First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 - Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 - Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 - Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 - Enthalpy. 12 The SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.8 - Enthalpy. 12 The SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.8 - Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.8 - Enthalpy. 12.9 - Carnot Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.1 - Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.2 - Carnot Therems. 12.3 - The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 - Carnot Engine. 12.5 - Carnot Theorems. 12.6 - Entropy, Principle.		
6.5- Biot-SavartIjs Law. 6.6- Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7- Ampère]S Law. 7 MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7.1- Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2- Ampère]S Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3- Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4- Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5- Ferromagnetism. 8 ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1- Induction Experiments. 8.2- Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3- Induction Experiments. 8.4- Eddy Currents 8.5- Mutual Inductance. 8.6- Self-Inductance. 8.6- Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7- Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1- Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2- Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3- State Variables and State of a System. 9.4- Equations of State. 9.5- Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6- Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7- Quasi-static Processes. 9.8- State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1- Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2- Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3- Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4- Heat. 10.5- Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 Work. 11 Work. 11 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3- Internal Energy; 11.4- The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5- Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6- Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7- Maliabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8- Enthalpy. 12 The SECOND Law OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.8- Enthalpy. 12.1- Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2- Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3- The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4- Carnot Engine. 12.5- Carnot Theorems. 12.6- Interopy. 12.8- Interopy. Principle.		
6.6. Magnetic Field Lines and Magnetic Flux. 6.7. Ampère]s Law. 7. MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7.1. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampère]s Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Len?s Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9. Prhermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy, 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Holar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12.1. The EFICTOR LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
7 MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER 7.1. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampère[]s Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-tenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.5. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Albabaic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Albabaic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Holar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12. Thermodynamic Forcesses. 12.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
7.1. Magnetic Substances and Magnetization Vector. 7.2. Ampérejs Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law Of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Theorems. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Entropy. 12.8. Entropy. 12.8. Entropy. 12.9. Entropy.		
7.2. Amphere[s Law in Magnetic Media. 7.3. Agnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12. The SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Directions of Thermodynamics Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.	7 - MAGNETIC FIELD IN MATTER	
7.3. Magnetic Susceptibility and Permeability. 7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism. 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.	7. PROMETIC HELD IN PIATIEN	
7.4. Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. 7.5. Ferromagnetism 8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11. THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
8. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION 8.1. Induction Experiments. 8.2. Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9. THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10. TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12. The SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.8. Enthalpy. 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamics Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
8.2 Faraday-Lenz's Law. 8.3 Induced Electric Fields. 8.4 Eddy Currents. 8.5 Mutual Inductance. 8.6 Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7 Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1 Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2 Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3 State Variables and State of a System. 9.4 Equations of State. 9.5 Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6 Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7 Quasi-static Processes. 9.8 State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1 Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law Of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
8.3. Induced Electric Fields. 8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Founctions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.2. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.	8 ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION	8.1 Induction Experiments.
8.4. Eddy Currents. 8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
8.5. Mutual Inductance. 8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Theorems. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy, 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
8.6. Self-Inductance and Inductors. 8.7. Magnetic-Field Energy. 9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
9 THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEMS 9.1. Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2. Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.		
9.1 Classical Thermodynamics. 9.2 Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3 State Variables and State of a System. 9.4 Equations of State. 9.5 Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6 Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7 Quasi-static Processes. 9.8 State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1 Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
9.2 Thermodynamic Systems and Classification. 9.3 State Variables and State of a System. 9.4 Equations of State. 9.5 Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6 Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7 Quasi-static Processes. 9.8 State and Processe Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1 Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.	O THERMODYNAMIC CYCTEMS	
9.3. State Variables and State of a System. 9.4. Equations of State. 9.5. Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6. Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7. Quasi-static Processes. 9.8. State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1. Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2. Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3. Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4. Heat. 10.5. Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1. Work. 11.2. Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3. Internal Energy. 11.4. The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5. Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6. Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7. Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8. Enthalpy. 12.1. Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2. Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4. Carnot Engine. 12.5. Carnot Theorems. 12.6. Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7. Entropy. 12.8. Increase of Entropy Principle.	9 THERMODINAMIC STSTEMS	
9.4. Equations of State. 9.5 Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6 Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7 Quasi-static Processes. 9.8 State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1 Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
9.5 Thermodynamic Equilibrium. 9.6 Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7 Quasi-static Processes. 9.8 State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1 Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 Work 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
9.6 Change of State, Transformation or Process. 9.7 Quasi-static Processes. 9.8 State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1 Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
9.8 State and Process Functions. 10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT 10.1 Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
10.1 Thermal Equilibrium, The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, and Temperature. 10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
Temperature. 10.2 - Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 - Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 - Heat. 10.5 - Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 - Work. 11.2 - Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 - Internal Energy. 11.4 - The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 - Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 - Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 - Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 - Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 - Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 - Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 - The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 - Carnot Engine. 12.5 - Carnot Theorems. 12.6 - Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 - Entropy. 12.8 - Increase of Entropy Principle.		
10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales. 10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.	10 TEMPERATURE AND HEAT	
10.3 Ideal Gas Thermometers and the Kelvin Scale. 10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
10.4 Heat. 10.5 Calorimetry and Heat Capacities. 11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11.1 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		10.2 Thermometers and Temperature Scales.
11 THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 11 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1- Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
11.1 Work. 11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
11.2 Work Done During Volume Changes. 11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.	11 - THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS	
11.3 Internal Energy. 11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
11.4 The First Law of Thermodynamics. 11.5 Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas. 11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
11.6 Molar Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas. 11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
11.7 Adiabatic, Isothermal, Isobaric and Isochoric Processes for an Ideal Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
Gas. 11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
11.8 Enthalpy. 12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1 Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
12.1- THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS 12.1- Directions of Thermodynamic Processes. 12.2- Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3- The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4- Carnot Engine. 12.5- Carnot Theorems. 12.6- Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7- Entropy. 12.8- Increase of Entropy Principle.		
12.2 Heat Engines, Refrigerators, and Heat Pumps. 12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.	12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS	
12.3 The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius and Kelvin-Planck Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.	12 THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS	
Statements. 12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
12.4 Carnot Engine. 12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
12.5 Carnot Theorems. 12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
12.6 Thermodynamic Temperature. 12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
12.7 Entropy. 12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		
12.8 Increase of Entropy Principle.		12.7 Entropy.
12.9 Entropy Change of an Ideal Gas.		
		12.9 Entropy Change of an Ideal Gas.

LABORATORY	 1 How to Use a Multimeter. Ohm s Law. Direct Current. Circuit with Resistors. 2 Linear and Non-Linear Conductors. 3 Charge and Discharge of a Capacitor. 4 Analysis of a Parallel Plate Capacitor with Dielectrics. 5 Utilization of an Oscilloscope to Analyze Charge and Discharge Processes. 6 Study of the Magnetic Field. Helmholtz Coils. Magnetic Moment. Hall Effect. 7 Calorimetry. Water Equivalent of Calorimeter. Latent Heat of Fusion. 8 Thermodynamics of the Ideal Gas. Heat Capacity Ratio. Adiabatic Work.
LABORATORY: UNSTRUCTURED ACTIVITY (OPEN LAB) SESSIONS	Unstructured activity (open lab) sessions that cover the topics of the above cited regular laboratory sessions. A practical problem will be assigned to each team. Then, under the teacher supervision, each team must analyse the problem, select a theoretical model and experimental means to obtain a solution.

	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	24.5	45	69.5
Problem solving	8	20	28
Laboratory practical	18	18	36
Objective questions exam	1	0	1
Problem and/or exercise solving	3.5	0	3.5
Essay questions exam	3	0	3
Report of practices, practicum and externa	l practices 0	9	9

Methodologies	
	Description
Lecturing	Lectures are given by the teacher on the contents of the subject, theoretical bases and / or guidelines of a work, exercise or project to be performed by the students.
Problem solving	Activity in which problems and / or exercises related to the subject are formulated. The student must develop the appropriate or correct solutions through the repetition of routines, the application of formulas or algorithms, the application of procedures for transforming the available information and the interpretation of the results. It is usually used as a complement to the lecture sessions.
Laboratory practical	Activities for applying the knowledge to particular situations and for the acquisition of basic and procedural skills related to the subject. They are developed in dedicated rooms with specialized equipment (laboratories, computer rooms, etc.).

Methodologies	Description
Lecturing	In office hours.
Laboratory practical	In office hours.
Problem solving	In office hours.
Tests	Description
Objective questions exam	In office hours.
Problem and/or exercise solving	In office hours.
Essay questions exam	In office hours.
Report of practices, practicum and external practices	In office hours.

	Description	Qualification	
			Competencess
Objective question exam	sTests for the assessment of acquired knowledge that include closed questions with different response options (true/false, multiple choice, matching of elements). Students select a response among a limited number of choices.	10	
Problem and/or exercise solving	Test in which the student must solve a series of problems and / or exercises in a time / conditions set by the teacher. In this way, the student should apply the acquired knowledge.	s 40	

Essay questions exam	Tests that include open questions on a topic. Students should develop, relate, organize and present knowledge on the subject in an argued	40
	response.	
Report of practices	s, Preparation of a report by the students which reflects the characteristics of	10
practicum and	the work that has been carried out. Students must describe the developed	
external practices	tasks and procedures, show the results or observations made, as well as	
	the data analysis and processing.	

Continuous assessment (denoted EC) will have a weight of 40% in the final mark, and will include the lab mark (20%, denoted ECL) and the class mark (20%, denoted ECA).

The mark ECA will be evaluated by means of tests on the topics covered in the lectures. These tests will comprise objective questions and/or essay questions.

The mark ECL will be evaluated by the lab reports and tests on the topics covered in the laboratory sessions.

Those students unable to attend the continuous assessment and who have been granted the waiver of the continuous assessment have the possibility of taking a final test to obtain a REC mark with a weight of 40% of the final mark. This test will include the contents of the lab sessions (weight of 20%, denoted RECL) and the topics covered in the lectures (weight of 20%, denoted RECA).

The remaining 60% of the final mark will be obtained by taking a final exam. This will consist of two parts: a theoretical part (denoted T) with a weight of 20% of the final mark, and another part on problem solving (denoted P) with a weight of 40% of the final mark. The theoretical part will consist of a test comprising objective questions and/or essay questions. Those students not attending the final exam will obtain a mark of non-presented.

Both the [fin de carrera] exam and any other ones held on dates and/or times different from those officially set by the School of Industrial Engineering (E.E.I.), could have an exam format different from the one previously described, although each part of the exam (EC or REC, T and P) will hold its weight in the final mark.

Final mark G for the continuous assessment modality:

G = ECL + ECA + T + P.

Final mark G for the assessment at the end of the course and July (RECL and RECA only for those students who have been granted the waiver of the continuous assessment):

G = ECL (or RECL) + ECA (or RECA) + T + P.

To pass the course, a student must obtain a final mark G equal to or higher than 5.

Ethical commitment: Every student is expected to follow an appropriate ethical behaviour. In the case that unethical conduct is detected (copy, plagiarism, utilisation of unauthorised electronic devices, or others), it will be considered that the student does not fulfil the necessary requirements to pass the subject. In this case, the final mark in the present academic year will be [suspenso] (0.0).

Students should not possess or use any electronic device during the tests and exams, unless specifically authorised to do so. The mere fact that a student carries an unauthorised electronic device into the examination room will result in failing the subject in the present academic year and the final mark will be [suspenso] (0.0).

Sources of information

Basic Bibliography

1. Young H. D., Freedman R. A., Física Universitaria, V1 y V2, 13ª ed., Pearson,

1en. Young H. D., Freedman R. A, University physics: with modern physics, 14th ed., Pearson,

Complementary Bibliography

2. Tipler P., Mosca G., **Física para la ciencia y la tecnología, V1 y V2**, 5ª ed., Reverté,

2en. Tipler P., Mosca G, Physics for Scientists and Engineers, V1 and V2, 6th ed., W. H. Freeman and Company,

3. Serway R. A., Jewett J. W, **Física para ciencias e ingeniería, V1 y V2**, 9ª ed., Cengage Learning,

3en. Serway R. A., Jewett J. W, Physics for Scientists and Engineers, 9th ed., Brooks/Cole,

4. Juana Sardón, J. M., **Física general, V1 y V2**, 2ª ed., Pearson Prentice-Hall,

5. Bronshtein, I., Semendiaev, K., **Manual de matemáticas para ingenieros y estudiantes**, 4ªed., MIR 1982; MIR-Rubiños 1993,

5en. Bronshtein, I., Semendiaev, K., Handbook of Mathematics, 5th Ed., Springer Berlin,

6. Jou Mirabent, D., Pérez García, C., Llebot Rabagliati, J. E., **Física para ciencias de la vida**, 2ª ed., McGraw-Hill Interamericana de España S.L.,

7. Cussó Pérez, F., López Martínez, C., Villar Lázaro, R., Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos, 1ª ed., ECU,

- 8. Cussó Pérez, F., López Martínez, C., Villar Lázaro, R., **Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos, Volumen II**, 1ª ed., FCU.
- 9. Villar Lázaro, R, López Martínez, C., Cussó Pérez, F., **Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos, Volumen III**, 1ª ed., ECU,

10en. Villars, F., Benedek, G. B., **Physics with Illustrative Examples from Medicine and Biology**, 2nd ed., AIP Press/Springer-Verlag,

Recommendations

Other comments

Basic recommendations:

- 1. Basic knowledge acquired in the subjects of Physics and Mathematics in previous courses.
- 2. Oral and written comprehension.
- 3. Capacity for abstraction, basic calculus, and synthesis of information.
- 4. Skills for group work and communication.

In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish version of this syllabus prevails.

Contingency plan

Description

=== EXCEPTIONAL PLANNING ===

Given the uncertain and unpredictable evolution of the health alert caused by COVID-19, the University of Vigo establishes an extraordinary planning that will be activated when the administrations and the institution itself determine it, considering safety, health and responsibility criteria both in distance and blended learning. These already planned measures guarantee, at the required time, the development of teaching in a more agile and effective way, as it is known in advance (or well in advance) by the students and teachers through the standardized tool.

=== ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===

* Teaching methodologies maintained

__

* Teaching methodologies modified

specific audiovisual materials.

All the methodologies (lecturing, problem solving and laboratory practical): in the blended learning regime face-to-face classroom activities will be combined with online lecturing through the virtual campus ([Campus Remoto]), using FAITIC platform as an additional support. In the distance learning regime, online lecturing will take place through virtual campus ([Campus Remoto]), using FAITIC platform as an additional support as well. To guarantee the access of the students to the materials and resources of the course other methodologies and media could be implemented if needed. Laboratory practicals: in blended learning, the operation of experimental devices by the students and the associated data acquisition activities could suffer major restrictions. These activities will be mostly replaced by demonstrations developed by the lecturer in the lab and watched by the students attending the lab session. These demonstrations could be followed online by the rest of the students. Data processing and analysis are greatly independent of the operation of experimental devices and can be developed outside the laboratory (in another classroom, at home, etc..), so such activities could be realized by students attending the lab as well as by students participating online. In the distance learning regime, the laboratory practicals will be developed entirely online and the operation of experimental devices and data acquisition

* Non-attendance mechanisms for student attention (tutoring)

Office hours and tutoring could be developed both face-to-face (provided that safety can be guaranteed) or online, by using asynchronous media (email, forum, etc.) or by videoconference (by making an appointment).

activities to be done by the students will be completely replaced by demonstrations developed by the lecturer and/or

* Modifications (if applicable) of the contents

* Additional bibliography to facilitate self-learning

--

Páxina 29 de 43

* Other modifications

--

=== ADAPTATION OF THE TESTS ===

* Tests already carried out

Test XX: [Previous Weight 00%] [Proposed Weight 00%]

--

* Pending tests that are maintained

Test XX: [Previous Weight 00%] [Proposed Weight 00%]

Final exam, part P 40%, the weight of the exam is maintained.

Final exam, part T 20%, the weight of the exam is maintained.

* Tests that are modified

[Previous test] => [New test]

ECA 20%, types of tests may include: objective questions exam, essay questions exam => ECA 20%, types of tests may include: objective questions exam, essay questions exam, problem and/or exercise solving.

ECL 20%, types of tests may include: essay questions exam, practices report 10% => ECL 20%, types of tests may include: essay questions exam, problem and/or exercise solving, practices report 10%.

* New tests

--

* Additional Information

--

IDENTIFYIN	G DATA			
	science: Computing for engineering			
Subject	Computer science:			
,	Computing for			
	engineering			
Code	V12G760V01107		,	
Study	(*)PCEO Grao en	,	,	
programme				
	Biomédica/Grao en			
	Enxeñaría en			
	Electrónica			
	Industrial e			
	Automática			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Туре	Year	Quadmester
	6	Basic education	1st	2nd
Teaching	Spanish			
language	Galician			
	English			
Department				
Coordinator	Rodríguez Diéguez, Amador			
	Rodríguez Damian, María			
Lecturers	Ibáñez Paz, Regina			
	Moares Crespo, José María			
	Pérez Cota, Manuel			
	Rodríguez Damian, Amparo			
	Rodríguez Damian, María			
	Rodríguez Diéguez, Amador			
	Sáez López, Juan Sanz Dominguez, Rafael			
	Vázquez Núñez, Fernando Antonio			
E-mail	mrdamian@uvigo.es			
L-IIIaII	amador@uvigo.es			
Web	http://faitic.uvigo.es			
General	They treat the following contents:			
description	Methods and basic algorithms of programming			
acscription	Programming of computers by means of a language of h	niah level		
	Architecture of computers	ngn ievei		
	Operating systems			
	basic Concepts of databases			
	·	wast from the to-	chara, a) mastari-l-	and hiblicaranhi-
	English Friendly subject: International students may req references in English, b) tutoring sessions in English, c)			and bibliographic
	references in English, by tatoring sessions in English, cy	CAUTIS UTIL USSESS	Anches in English.	

Competencies Code

Learning outcomes	
Learning outcomes	Competences
Computer and operating system skills.	
Basic understanding of how computers work	
Skills regarding the use of computer tools for engineering	
Database fundamentals	
Capability to implement simple algorythims using a programming language	
Structured and modular programming fundamentals	

Contents	
Topic	
Basic computer architecture	Basic components
	Peripheral devices
	Communications
Basic programming concepts and techniques	Data structures
applied to engineering	Control structures
	Structured programming
	Information treatment
	Graphical user interfaces

Operating systems	Basic principles
	Types
Practical exercises that support and secure the	Practical exercises that will allow the students to verify the concepts
theoretical concepts	learned in class and see that using them they can solve problems
Computer tools applied to engineering	Types and examples

Planning			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Introductory activities	1	1	2
Laboratory practical	22	30	52
Case studies	12	14	26
Lecturing	8	12	20
Objective questions exam	4	7	11
Laboratory practice	6	8	14
Essay questions exam	10	15	25

^{*}The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies	
	Description
Introductory activities	Activities related to estashing contact, gathering information from the students, organizing groups, as well as presenting the course.
Laboratory practical	Activities related to applying the knowledge obtained to specific situations and acquiring basic and procedimental skills related with the subject being studied. Developed in specialized spaces with specialized equipment (labs, computer rooms, etc).
Case studies	Analyze a fact, problem or real event with the purpose of knowing it, interpreting it, resolving it, generating hypothesis, contrasting data, thinking about it, gaining new knowledge, diagnosing it and training alternative solutions
Lecturing	Exhibition of the contents that make up the subject being studied on behalf of the profesor, theoretical principles and/or instructions regarding an assignment, exercise or project to be developed by the student.

Personalized assistance Methodologies Description Laboratory practical Questions will be resolved during the laboratory sessions and the student will be shown the different options to solve a problem. Teachers' tutoring in the stipulated time and format.

Assessment			·
	Description	Qualification	Evaluated
			Competencess
Objective	Tests for evaluating aquired competencies that include cuestions from	15	
questions exam	which the student must choose a response from a set of alternatives		
	(true/false, multiple choice,)		
Laboratory practic	eTests for evaluating aquired competencies that include activities, problems	5 70	
	or practical excercises to be solved.		
Essay questions	Tests for evaluating aquired competencies that include cuestions	15	
exam	regarding a subject. The students must develop, relate, organize and		
	present their knowledge regarding the subject.		

Other comments on the Evaluation

Ethical commitment:

Students are expected to behave ethically. If unethical behaviour is detected (copying,plagiarism, use of unauthorized electronic

devices and others), then it will beconsidered that the student does not meet the minimum requirements to pass thecourse. In this case, the final grade for the current academic year will befailed (0.0).

In additionto the ethical commitment, the following is underlined:

In the first place, a person registered in the course is by default subject to the continuous assessment system; if the student does not want to be in this system, the he/she must expressly renounce to it within the established deadlines.

CONTINUOUSASSESSMENT OPERATION

In the present course, the continuous assessment will collect all the evidence oflearning from the person enrolled and will be grouped into three assessments. The first two will take place preferably in the laboratories: Test 1 and Test2. The third evaluation may be written: Test 3. If the student does not renounce to the continuous evaluation system, tests that are not attended will be considered as qualified as zero (0.0). A minimum score of 30% out of 10 (3.0 points) must be obtained in the last two evaluations: Test 2 and Test 3, inorder to be eligible to have the final average calculated. If this requirement is not met and the final average is equal to or greater than 5, the final gradewill be 4:

Test 1 * 0.3 + (Test 2 >= 3) * 0.4 + (Test 3 >= 3) * 0.3 >= 5

A studentis considered passed if he/she obtains a five or more in compliance with allthe requirements.

First call (May/June):

The following must be met to pass the subject under continuous assessment:

Test 1 * 0.3 + (Test 2 >= 3) * 0.4 + (Test 3 >= 3) * 0.3 >= 5

Once thefirst evaluation: Test 1, has been carried out, the person enrolled may request to abandon the continuous evaluation system (within the period and by the meansestablished by the teaching staff). In this way, the person enrolled will beable to follow the non-continuous assessment system.

Second call (June/July):

If a person does not reach the passing level in the first exam (May/June) but has passed the minimum mark in the second exam: Test 2, in the second call (June/July) he/she can choose to keep the grades of the first two tests, and take a 4-points exam, or take a 100% exam in the subject (10 points). If the person takes the 4-points test, he/she will be asked for a minimum score of 30% out of 10 (3. 0 points) in order to calculate the final grade. If this requirement is not met and the final average is equal to or greater than 5, the final grade will be 4.

NON-CONTINUOUS EVALUATION OPERATION

An exam that allows students to obtain 100% of the grade. The exam may be divided into sections, minimuns can be required.

First call (May/June):

Registered students who have expressly renounced to the continuous assessment system may take the May/June exam (on the date and at the time proposed by the School) and take an exam that allows them to obtain 100% of the grade. This exam is not open to those who have failed the continuous assessment.

Second call (June/July):

An exam will be proposed to evaluate 100% of the subject, for those who have not achieved the minimum mark in the first call.

The version of the guide was made in Spanish. For any doubt or contradiction, the Spanish guide will be mandatory.

Sources of information

Basic Bibliography

Eric Matthes, Python Crash Course, 2nd Edition: A Hands-On, Project-Based Introduction to Programming, 2019 Sébastien Chazallet, Python 3. Los fundamentos del lenguaje - 2ª edición, 2016

Dictino Chaos García, Introducción a la informática básica (GRADO), 2017

Complementary Bibliography

Tanenbaum, Andrew S.,, Sistemas Operativos Modernos, Pearson Education, 2009

Silberschatz, Abraham ,Korth Henry, Sudarshan, S.,, Fundamentos de bases de datos, McGraw-Hill,, 2014

Recommendations

Contingency plan

Description

=== EXCEPTIONAL MEASURES SCHEDULED ===

=== ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===

* Educational methodologies mantained

The methodologies: lecturing, laboratory practical and the study of cases, will continue on being valid but supported by services, such as: Remote Campus, Faitic, or other that the University of Vigo has available at that moment.

* Educational methodologies modified: it won't be necessary to modify any educational methodology because all they can be adapted.

* Mechanism to individual tutoring

Each professor involved will put in knowledge of the students the different ways to establish a channel of communication, these methods can be e-mail, theacher virtual office, forums, etc. This information will be always available to students.

* Additional bibliography to facilitate non-attendance education

The bibliography will be made available to students from the beginning of the course. The students can choose the resources that best suit their needs: manuals, solved exercises, videos, etc. Does not apply additional bibliography.

=== ADAPTATION OF THE EVALUATION ===

The evaluation criteria are maintained, adapting the performance of the tests, if necessary and by indication in the rectoral resolution.

* additional Information

The content of the subject will remain the same, and the different means that the University of Vigo makes available to us will be searched for, those that facilitate the transmission of knowledge and evaluation.

s: Cálculo II e ecuacións diferenciais			
Matemáticas:			
Cálculo II e			
ecuacións			
diferenciais			
V12G760V01108		,	,
PCEO Grao en			
Enxeñaría			
Biomédica/Grao en			
Enxeñaría en			
Electrónica			
Industrial e			
Automática			
ECTS Credits	Type	Year	Quadmester
6	Basic education	1	2c
Castelán			
Galego			
Inglés			
Matemática aplicada I			
Matemática aplicada II			
Cachafeiro López, María Alicia			
Bazarra García, Noelia			
Cachafeiro López, María Alicia			
Calvo Ruibal, Natividad			
Castejón Lafuente, Alberto Elias			
Durany Castrillo, José			
Fernández García, José Ramón			
Godoy Malvar, Eduardo			
acachafe@uvigo.es			
http://faitic.es			
U obxectivo que se persegue con esta asignatura é que o alumno coñeza as técnicas básicas de o cálculo			
integral en varias variables, cálculo vectorial, ecuacione	es diferenciales ord	dinarias e as súas	aplicacións.
	Matemáticas: Cálculo II e ecuacións diferenciais V12G760V01108 PCEO Grao en Enxeñaría Biomédica/Grao en Enxeñaría en Electrónica Industrial e Automática ECTS Credits 6 Castelán Galego Inglés Matemática aplicada I Matemática aplicada II Cachafeiro López, María Alicia Bazarra García, Noelia Castejón Lafuente, Alberto Elias Durany Castrillo, José Fernández García, José Ramón Godoy Malvar, Eduardo Martínez Brey, Eduardo Martínez Torres, Javier acachafe@uvigo.es http://faitic.es U obxectivo que se persegue con esta asignatura é que	Matemáticas: Cálculo II e ecuacións diferenciais V12G760V01108 PCEO Grao en Enxeñaría Biomédica/Grao en Enxeñaría en Electrónica Industrial e Automática ECTS Credits Type 6 Basic education Castelán Galego Inglés Matemática aplicada II Cachafeiro López, María Alicia Bazarra García, Noelia Castejón Lafuente, Alberto Elias Durany Castrillo, José Fernández García, José Ramón Godoy Malvar, Eduardo Martínez Torres, Javier acachafe@uvigo.es http://faitic.es U obxectivo que se persegue con esta asignatura é que o alumno coñeza	Matemáticas: Cálculo II e ecuacións diferenciais V12G760V01108 PCEO Grao en Enxeñaría Biomédica/Grao en Enxeñaría en Electrónica Industrial e Automática ECTS Credits Type Year 6 Basic education 1 Castelán Galego Inglés Matemática aplicada I Matemática aplicada II Cachafeiro López, María Alicia Bazarra García, Noelia Castejón Lafuente, Alberto Elias Durany Castrillo, José Fernández García, José Ramón Godoy Malvar, Eduardo Martínez Brey, Eduardo Martínez Torres, Javier acachafe@uvigo.es http://faitic.es

Competencias Code

Resultados de aprendizaxe	
Learning outcomes	Competences
Comprensión de os conceptos básicos de o cálculo integral en varias variables.	
Coñecemento de as principais técnicas de integración de funcións de varias variables.	
Coñecemento de os principais resultados de o cálculo vectorial e aplicacións.	
Adquisición de os coñecementos básicos para a resolución de ecuaciones e sistemas diferenciales	
lineais.	
Comprensión de a importancia de o cálculo integral, cálculo vectorial e de as ecuaciones	
diferenciales para o estudo de o mundo físico.	
Aplicación de os coñecementos de cálculo integral, cálculo vectorial e de ecuaciones diferenciales.	
Adquisición de a capacidade necesaria para utilizar estes coñecementos en a resolución manual e informática de cuestións, exercicios e problemas.	

Integral dobre sobre rectángulos. Principio de Cavalieri. Redución a integrales iteradas. Integral dobre sobre rexións elementais. Propiedades. Teorema de Fubini. Teorema de o cambio de variable. Caso particular de coordenadas polares. Integral triplo sobre unha caixa e sobre rexións elementais. Teorema de Fubini. Teorema de o cambio de variable. Casos particulares: coordenadas cilíndricas e esféricas. Aplicacións geómetricas e físicas de a integral múltiple: cálculo de volumes, centros de masa e momentos de inercia.

Cálculo vectorial	Curvas no plano e no espazo. Lonxitude de arco. Cambio de parámetro. Integral curvilínea ou de traxectoria con respecto á lonxitude de arco de campos escalares. Integral curvilínea ou circulación de campos vectoriales. Propiedades. Teorema fundamental das integrais de liña. Teorema de Green no plano. Superficies regulares. Plano tangente. Vector normal. Área dunha superficie. Integral de superficie de campos escalares. Fluxo ou integral de superficie de campos vectoriales. Operadores diverxencia e rotacional. Caracterización de campos conservativos. Teorema de Stokes. Teorema de Gauss.
Ecuacións diferenciais	Ecuacións diferenciais ordinarias. Concepto de solución. Teoremas de existencia e unicidade para problemas de condición inicial. Métodos de resolución de ecuacións diferenciais ordinarias de primeira orde: en variables separables, reducibles a variables separables, homoxéneas, lineais e reducibles a lineais. Ecuacións diferenciais exactas. Factores integrantes. Ecuación diferencial dunha familia uniparamétrica de curvas planas. Traxectorias ortogonales. Ecuacións diferenciais lineais de orde 2 e de orde superior. Problemas de condición inicial. Conxuntos fundamentais. Método de variación de parámetros. Método de coeficientes indeterminados. Redución de orde. Ecuación de Euler. Sistemas de ecuacións diferenciais lineais.
Métodos numéricos para problemas de valor inicial	Introdución aos métodos numéricos. Métodos de Euler e Euler mellorado. Método de Runge-Kutta de orde 4.

Planificación					
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours		
Lección maxistral	32	60	92		
Resolución de problemas	22	24	46		
Prácticas de laboratorio	9	0	9		
Exame de preguntas de desenvolvemento	3	0	3		

^{*}The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Metodoloxía docente	
	Description
Lección maxistral	O profesor exporá nas clases teóricas os contidos da materia. Os alumnos terán textos básicos de referencia para o seguimento da materia.
Resolución de problemas	O profesor resolverá problemas e exercicios e o alumno terá que resolver exercicios similares para adquirir as capacidades necesarias.
Prácticas de laboratorio	O profesor resolverá problemas e exercicios de forma manual e/ou mediante o uso de ferramentas informáticas e o alumno terá que resolver exercicios similares para adquirir as capacidades necesarias.

Atención personalizada			
Methodologies	Description		
Resolución de problemas	O profesor atenderá persoalmente as dúbidas e consultas dos alumnos, en especial nas clases de problemas e laboratorio e en *tutorías.		
Prácticas de laboratorio	O profesor atenderá persoalmente as dúbidas e consultas dos alumnos, en especial nas clases de problemas e laboratorio e en *tutorías.		

Avaliación			
	Description	Qualification	Evaluated Competencess
Resolución de problemas	Realizarase probas escritas e/ou traballos.	40	
Exame de preguntas de desenvolvemento	Realizarase una proba final sobre os contidos de toda a materia.	60	

A avaliación continua consistirá na realización de probas escritas e/ou traballos, os cales terán un peso do 40% na nota por avaliación continua, sendo o peso do exame final do 60%. A cualificación final do alumno será a mellor nota entre a obtida mediante avaliación continua e a obtida no exame final.

A avaliación dos alumnos en segunda convocatoria consistirá nun exame sobre os contidos da materia que suporá o 100% da nota.

Compromiso ético: Espérase que o alumno presente un comportamento ético adecuado. En caso de detectar un comportamento non ético (por exemplo, copia, plaxio, utilización de aparellos electrónicos non autorizados) considerarase que o alumno non reúne os requisitos necesarios para superar a materia. Neste caso a cualificación global da materia no presente curso académico será de suspenso con cualificación numérica de 0.

Bibliografía. Fontes de información

Basic Bibliography

Larson, R., Edwards, B.H., Cálculo 2 de varias variables, 9ª edición, McGraw-Hill, 2010

Marsden, E., Tromba, A.J., **Cálculo Vectorial**, 6ª edición, Pearson, 2018

Rogawski, J., Cálculo: varias variables, 2ª edición, Reverté, 2012

Thomas, G.B. Jr., **Cálculo: varias variables**, 12ª edición, Addison-Wesley-Pearson Education, 2010

García, A., López, A., Rodríguez, G., Romero, S., de la Villa, A., Cálculo II. Teoría y problemas de funciones de varias variables, 2ª edición, CLAGSA, 2002

Nagle, K., Saff, E.B., Snider, A.D., **Ecuaciones diferenciales y problemas con valores en la frontera**, 4ª edición, Pearson Educación, 2005

Zill, D.G., Ecuaciones Diferenciales con aplicaciones de modelado, 9º edición, Cengage Learning, 2009

García, A., García, F., López, A., Rodríguez, G., de la Villa, A., Ecuaciones Diferenciales Ordinarias, CLAGSA, 2006

Kincaid, D., Cheney, W., **Métodos numéricos y computación**, 6ª edición, Cengage Learning, 2011

Complementary Bibliography

Recomendacións

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Matemáticas: Álxebra e estatística/V12G320V01103

Matemáticas: Cálculo I/V12G320V01104

Other comments

En caso de discrepancias, prevalecerá a versión en castelán desta guía.

Plan de Continxencias

Description

=== MEDIDAS EXCEPCIONAIS PLANIFICADAS ===

Ante a incerta e imprevisible evolución da alerta sanitaria provocada pola COVID- 19, a Universidade establece una planificación extraordinaria que se activará no momento en que as administracións e a propia institución o determinen atendendo a criterios de seguridade, saúde e responsabilidade, e garantindo a docencia nun escenario non presencial ou non totalmente presencial. Estas medidas xa planificadas garanten, no momento que sexa preceptivo, o desenvolvemento da docencia dun xeito mais áxil e eficaz ao ser coñecido de antemán (ou cunha ampla antelación) polo alumnado e o profesorado a través da ferramenta normalizada e institucionalizada das guías docentes DOCNET.

=== ADAPTACIÓN DAS METODOLOXÍAS ===

Si la situación sanitaria lo requiere, la actividad docente se realizará a través de Campus Remoto, utilizando también la plataforma de teledocencia FAITIC como refuerzo, todo ello sin perjuicio de poder utilizar medidas complementarias que garanticen la accesibilidad de los estudiantes a los contenidos docentes.

Las sesiones de tutorización se podrán llevar a cabo mediante medios telemáticos, bien de forma asíncrona (correo electrónico, foros de FAITIC, etc.) o bien mediante videoconferencia, en este caso mediante cita previa.

Información adicional.

Si los exámenes fuesen no presenciales, durante el período de corrección de los mismos, el estudiante podrá ser contactado por su profesor para aclarar aspectos de sus respuestas (auditoría) con el fin de evitar copias o plagios. La ausencia de explicaciones convincentes tendrá repercusión en la calificación del alumno.

Chemistry: Chemistry Competences Code Competencies Code Contents Chamic Chemistry Competences Competencies Code Contents Chamic Chemistry Chemist	IDENTIFYIN	G DATA			
Subject Chemistry: Chemistry Code V12G760V01109 Study (FPCO Grae on Enxeñaria on Enxeñaria on Enxeñaria on Enxeñaria on Electrónica Industrial e Automática Descriptors ECTS Credits Type Year Quadmester 6 Basic education 1st 2nd Teaching Spanish Banguage Galician English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Lecturers Perine, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Porge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Dilego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvas Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio Hore areas of the studies. Ermail jmcruz@urigo.es Web http://faitic.urigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the studies will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Analysis of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry, and their applications in engineering. This will allow the studies to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry and chemistry and chemistry and an artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes, Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical Bonding: Covalent					
Cade V126760/01109 Study (*)PCEO Grae ne Enxeñaría en Electrónica Industrial e Automática Descriptors ECTS Credits Type Year Quadmester 6 Basic education 1st 2nd Galician Engains Galician Bansih Garica, Sandra Brava Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Porge Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Novo Roberta, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Mordera Mordera, Mord					
Sudy (PECB Grae en programme Enxeñaría en Electrónica Industrial e Automática Descriptors ECTS Credits Type Year Quadmester 6 Basic education 1st 2nd Galician English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Brava Bemárdez, Irorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Mejide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Dilego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvos Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio Souto Salgado, José Antonio Horizo Salgado, Des Antonio Souto Salgado, José Antonio Souto Salgado, José Antonio Souto Salgado, José Antonio Horizo Fernández, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio Moreira Brava Br	000,000	•			
Study (*)PCEO Grae en	Code				
Brogland Browder Graga en Enxeñaría en Electrónica Industrial e Automática Descriptors ECTS Credits Type Year Quadmester 6 Basic education 1st 2nd Tstanding Spanish Galician English Galician English Galician Brogland Garcia, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José					
Biomedica/Grao en Enxeñaría en Electrónica Industrial e Automàtica Descriptors ECTS Credits Teaching Spanish Ianguage Galician English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bolaño García,	•	• •			
Enxeñará en Electrónica Industrial e Automática Descriptors ECTS Credits Type Year Quadmester 6 Basic education 1st 2nd 6	p. og. a				
Industrial e Automática Descriptors ECTS Credits Spanish Spanish Galician English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Balaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Pula Lorenzo Fernández, Pula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Pula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Jessica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Novoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Ermilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail Imcruz@wigo.es Web http://faltic.wigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes					
Automática Descriptors ECTS Credits Type Year Quadmester 6 Teaching Spanish Galician English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez, María Salome Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jnrcuz@widp.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es Competencies Code Competencies Code Competencies Code Competencies Code Competencies Competencies Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory and chemical bonding Pelystomic nurbra and foue; Dording and incirculor souring. Polystomic nurbra and atonic moder, proby polystomic nurbra and their application of electrons. Particles of the atomic Electron, proton et neutron. Characterístics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of fleatomic bonding. Pelipition. Intermolecular bonding: Definition. Intermolecular bonding and ionic bonding. Pelipition. Intermolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding.		Electrónica			
Descriptors ECTS Credits Type Year Quadmester 6 Basic education 1st 2nd Feaching Spanish Galician English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez, María Salomé Balaño Garicia, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Lorcuz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Mejide Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Mejide Fernández, Josepo Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ammon Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez, Moriguez, Morig		Industrial e			
Galician English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Mejigle Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Mejigle Fernández, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Rodríg					
Teaching Spanish Ianguage Galician English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez, Maria Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meijde Fernández, Jessica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvao Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez, Ama Maria Rosales Wilanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio Web http://faitic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description of the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will basic knowledge operaci, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic mumber and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding and ionic bonding, Polystomic modecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.	Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Туре	Year	Quadmester
English		6	Basic education	1st	2nd
English Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bemárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Passica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvos Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es/ Web http://faltic.uvigo.es/ Web http://faltic.uvigo.es/ Ceneral This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competences Rowing the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial)					
Department Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bemárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Mejide Fernández, Pásica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faltic.vujgo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Rowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the studient to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron proton et neutron ioning on the oning. Polyatomic molecuels: hybridization of electrons.	language				
Coordinator Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lecturers Alvarez, Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, José Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvos Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emillo Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faitic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding, Delpatomic modecules: bybridization and delocalization of electrons.		English			
Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic romeistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outc	Department				
Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic romeistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outc					
Lecturers Alvarez Alvarez, María Salomé Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meljide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and inorganic romeistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outc	Coordinator	Cruz Freire, José Manuel			
Bolaño García, Sandra Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meijide Fernández, Jessica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es/ General description This is a basis subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1. 1. Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1. 2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polydrotmic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Canosa Saa, Jose Manuel Cruz Freire, José Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meijide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ramón Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es/ General description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Redinancies of the studient will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1. Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding:					
Cruz Freire, josé Manuel Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meijide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.		Bravo Bernárdez, Jorge			
Lorenzo Fernández, Paula Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meijide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Kodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faitic.uvigo.es/ General description This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Competencies Code 1.1 Atomic theory and chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial), Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Mandado Alonso, Marcos Meijide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faitic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Louis and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Meijide Fernández, Jéssica Moldes Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://fatitc.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Moides Moreira, Diego Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencial bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1. 2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Mosquera Castro, Ricardo Antonio Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencial bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron, Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Nóvoa Rodríguez, Ramón Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faitic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outc					
Rey Losada, Francisco Jesús Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ana María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail Jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faltic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencial bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Rodríguez Rodríguez, Ána María Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faitic.uvigo.es/ General description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Rosales Villanueva, Emilio Souto Salgado, José Antonio E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faitic.uvigo.es/ General This is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competencial bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Souto Salgado, José Antonio					
E-mail jmcruz@uvigo.es Web http://faitic.uvigo.es/ General description of this is a basic subject, common for all levels of the industrial fields studies. At the end of the course the students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Code Learning outcomes Competences Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Meb	E-mail				
description students will have a basic knowledge about the principles of general chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competences Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.	Web				
inorganic chemistry, and its application to Industry. This knowledge will be further applied and expanded in other areas of the studies. Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competences Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.	General	This is a basic subject, common for	all levels of the industrial fields studi	ies. At the end o	of the course the
Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Learning the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.	description				
Competencies Code Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competences Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.			tion to Industry. This knowledge will	be further appli	ed and expanded in
Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competences Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.		other areas of the studies.			
Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competences Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Learning outcomes Learning outcomes Competences Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.		ies			
Learning outcomes Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.	Code				
Learning outcomes Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Knowing the chemical bases of industrial technologies. Specifically, the student will gain basic knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
knowledge of general, organic and inorganic chemistry and their applications in engineering. This will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					Competences
will allow the student to apply the basic concepts and fundamental laws of chemistry. Due to theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
theoretical-practical training, the student will be able to effectively carry out lab experiments and to solve basic chemistry exercises. Contents Topic 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Contents Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.			able to effectively carry out lab expe	illients and	
Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.	20 30146 843	e chemistry exercises.			
Topic 1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.	Contents				
1. Atomic theory and chemical bonding 1.1 Atomic theory: Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Particles of the atom: Electron, proton et neutron. Characteristics of the atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.		eory and chemical bonding	1.1 Atomic theory:		
atom: Atomic number and Atomic mass. Isotopes. Stability of the nucleus: Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.	217 teornie en	cory and enermed bonding		on et neutron. (Characteristics of the
Radioactivity (natural and artificial). Evolution of the atomic theory. 1.2. Chemical bonding: Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
1.2. Chemical bonding:Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding.Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					
Definition. Intramolecular bonding: Covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Polyatomic molecules: hybridization and delocalization of electrons.					•
Intermolecular bonding: Types of intermolecular forces.					
			intermolecular bonding: Types of in	termolecular for	rces.

2. States of aggregation: Solids, gases, pure liquids and solutions	 2.1. Solid state: Introduction. Classification of solids: amorphous solids, molecular crystals and liquid crystals, Covalent crystals and ionic crystals. 2.2. Gaseous state: Characteristics of the gas phase. Ideal gases: Equation of state. Real gases: Equation of state. Properties of gases. 2.3. Liquid state: Characteristics of the liquid phase: physical properties (density, surface)
	tension, viscosity). Changes of state. Phase diagram. Solutions: colligative
3. Thermochemistry	properties 3.1. Heat of reaction:
3. Methochemistry	Definition of Enthalpy and Internal Energy. Enthalpy of reaction. Temperature Dependence of Enthalpy Changes. Enthalpy of formation. Determination of the reaction enthalpy: direct method. State Function and Hess's Law. 3.2. Entropy: Definition. Calculus.
	3.3. Free energy: Definition. Calculus. The Criterion of Evolution.
4.Chemical equilibrium: in gas phase, acid-base-base, redox, solubility	Concept of Equilibrium. Equilibrium Constant. Types of equilibrium. The Le Chatelier Principe. 4.2. Acid-base Equilibrium:
	Definition of acid and base. Autoionization of water. Ionic Product. Concept of pH and pOH. Strength of acids and bases: Polyprotic acids. Amphoters. pH calculation. Acid-base titration. Buffer solutions. 4.3. Redox equilibrium:
	Concept of oxidation, reduction, oxidising agent, reducing agent. Balance of redox reactions in acid and alkaline media. Redox titration.
	Electrochemical cells: basic concepts and redox potential. Thermodynamics of electrochemical reactions: Gibbs Energy and cell
	Potential. Nernst Equation. Faraday s Laws.
	4.4 Solubility equilibrium:
	Soluble salts: Hydrolysis. Sparingly soluble salts: solubility and solubility product. Factors affecting solubility. Fractional Precipitation. Complex Salts: Definition, properties, dissociation and importance.
5. Chemical kinetics	5.1. Basic Concepts:
	Reaction Rate. Reaction Order. Kinetic Constant. Rate Equation.
	5.2. Determination of the Rate Equation: Initial rate method. Integrated Rate Laws.
	5.3. Factors affecting the Reaction Rate.
6. Basic principles of Organic Chemistry	6.1. Fundamentals of Organic formulation and functional groups:
	6.1.1. ^o Structure of the organic compounds: Alkanes, alkenes and alkynes.
	Aromatic Hydrocarbons.
	6.1.2. Alcohols and phenols. 6.1.3. Ethers.
	6.1.4. Aldehydes and ketones.
	6.1.5. Esters.
	6.1.6. Carboxylic acids and derivatives.
7. Basic principles of Inorganic Chemistry.	6.1.7. Amines and nitro-compounds. 7.1. Metallurgy and the Chemistry of Metals:
7. Dasic principles of morganic chemistry.	Abundance of metals. Nature of the metallic bond, properties. Theory of
	the Conduction Band: conducting materials, semiconductors and
	superconductors. Metallurgical processes: iron and steel.
	7.2. Non-metallic elements and their compounds: General properties. Hydrogen. Carbon. Nitrogen and phosphorous. Oxygen
	and sulphur. Halogens.
8. Applied Electrochemistry	8.1. Applications of the Nernst equation: Determination of pH, Equilibrium
•	constant, solubility product.
	8.2. Electrochemical cells: types of cells. Concentration Cells. Electric
	Conductivity in electrolytes. Electrolysis Cells. 8.3. Industrial Processes of electrolysis: electrodeposition (electroplating),
	electrometallurgy, electrolysis chlorine caustic soda. Fuel cells.

9. Corrosion and treatment of Surfaces	9.1. Basic principles of Corrosion: the corrosión cell. 9.2. Corrosion of metals.
	9.3. Corrosion rate.
	9.4. Types of Corrosion.
	9.5. Protection against Corrosion:
	Design considerations for Corrosion protection. Cathodic protection:
	sacrificial anodes and impressed current. Organic Coatings. Metallic
	coatings.
10. Electrochemical sensors	10.1. Fundamentals.
10. Liectrochemical Sensors	10.2. Typology and function.
	10.3. Conductivity Sensors.
	10.4. Potentiometric Sensors.
	10.4. Potentiometric Sensors. 10.5. Ion Selective electrodes. pH sensors.
	10.6. Sensors for gases in solution.
	10.7. Enzyme-based sensors: Biosensors.
	10.7. Enzyme-based sensors. Biosensors. 10.8. Amperometric and voltammetric sensors.
	10.9. Applications of sensors: medicine, industry, environment.
11. Petroleum and derivatives. Petrochemistry	11.1. Physicochemical characteristics of petroleum (oil).
11. Fetroleum and derivatives. Fetrochemistry	11.2. Physicochemical characteristics of natural gas.
	11.3. Conditioning and uses of natural gas.
	11.4. Fractioning of oil.
	11.5. Cracking of hydrocarbons. Reforming, isomerisation, oligomerisation,
	alkylation and esterification of hydrocarbons.
	11.6. Petrochemical processes of BTX; olefins and derivatives; methanol
	and derivatives.
	11.7. Treatment of sulphurous compounds and refining units.
12. Carbon: Carbochemistry	(12.1. Formation of carbon.
12. Carbon. Carbothernistry	12.2. Types of carbons and their constitution.
	12.3. Technological uses of carbon.
	12.4. Pyrogenation of carbon.
	12.5. Hyidrogenation of carbon.
	12.6. Direct liquefaction of carbon. Gasification.
	12.0. Direct liquelaction of carbon. Gashication.

Planning			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	30	45	75
Problem solving	7.5	12	19.5
Laboratory practical	10	7.5	17.5
Autonomous problem solving	0	25.5	25.5
Objective questions exam	1	0	1
Problem and/or exercise solving	3	0	3
Report of practices, practicum and external practices 1		7.5	8.5
*The information in the planning table in fa			

^{*}The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies		
	Description	
Lecturing	Presentation by the faculty member of the theoretical content of the subject using audiovisual media.	
Problem solving	Activity in which problems and/or exercises related to the subject will be formulated. Students should develop appropriate solutions by applying formulas or algorithms to manage the available information and interpret the results.	
Laboratory practical	Activities of application of the theoretical background to specific situations, aimed to the acquisition of basic skills related to the subject. Will be developed in the laboratories or computer rooms of the center in which subject is given. Those rooms will be equipped with the necessary specialized equipment.	
Autonomous problem solving	Activity in which the teacher formulates problems and/or exercises related to the subject, and the student must develop the analysis and resolution in an autonomous way.	

Personalized assistance			
Methodologies	Description		
Lecturing	Any doubt related with the contents given in the mater sessions will be clarified.		
Problem solving	Any doubt related with the problems resolved in the seminars of problems will be answered.		
Laboratory practica	Any doubt related with the laboratory practices will be answered.		

Assessment			
	Description	Qualification	Evaluated Competencess
Autonomous problem solving	Students must solve independently, and periodically submit problems or exercises formulated by the faculty member. The results and the procedure followed in the execution will be evaluated. According to current legislation, the final grade will be numeric and between 0 and 10.	10	
Objective questions exam	The purpose of these tests, which will be carried out in the date of the official announcement of examinations, is to assess the level of theoretical knowledge acquired by students in classroom sessions. Written tests are multiple choices, multiple responses, in which students can achieve a numerical score between 0 and 10, according to current legislation.	40	
Problem and/or exercise solving	The evaluation of the knowledge gained by students in seminars will be through a written exam, in the official announcement of examinations, in which the student must solve 4 or 5 problems related to the subject under study. The exam will be graded according to the current legislation, with a numerical final grade between 0 and 10.	40	
Report of practices, practicum and external practices		10	

The final exam, consisting of two different parts, a test-type quiz for theory content and a set of exercises, will be considered for the final score weighting only when they were rated greater than or equal to 4. Although the average score could be equal or greater than 5, if the qualification of any of the parts of the final exam be lower than 4, the final score will be the lowest mark obtained in the final exam (which is the one that does not permit to calculate the average mark). The attendance to any lab session or any seminar test means that the student is being evaluated and therefore a qualification of \square not presented \square is no longer possible.

The marks of continuous evaluation (seminars test and lab experiments) and the marks of final exam higher than 5 (test quiz or exercises) obtained in the first call will be kept for the second call.

Those students that obtain officially the renunciation to the continuous evaluation will be evaluated by the final exam, to be held in the official date for the two calls. The final qualification will consist of a 50% of exercises and a 50% of theory (test-type) exam. A rate equal to or greater than 4 in both parts is necessary in order to pass the exam.

Ethical commitment:

The student is expected to present an adequate ethical behavior. If an unethical behavior is detected (copying, plagiarism, unauthorized use of electronic devices, and others) it is considered that the student does not meet the requirements for passing the subject. In this case, the final grade in the current academic year will be FAIL (0.0 points).

The use of electronic devices during the assessment tests will be not permitted. Introducing an unauthorized electronic device into the examination room, will be considered as a FAIL (0.0 points) in the current academic year.

Sources of information
Basic Bibliography
Petrucci, R. H., Herring, F.G., Madura, J.D., Bissonnette, C., Química General , Ed. Prentice-Hall,
Chang, R., Química , Ed. McGraw Hill,
Reboiras, M.D, Química. La ciencia básica , Ed. Thomsom,
Reboiras, M.D., Problemas resueltos de de Química. La ciencia básica , Ed. Thomson,
Fernández, M. R. y col., 1000 Problemas de Química General , Ed. Everest,
Complementary Bibliography
Atkins, P. y Jones, L, Principios de Química. Los caminos del descubrimiento , Ed. Interamericana,
Herranz Agustin, C, Química para la ingeniería , Ediciones UPC,

McMurry, J.E. y Fay, R.C, Química General, Ed. Pearson,

Herranz Santos, M.J. y Pérez Pérez M.L., Nomenclatura de Química Orgánica, Ed. Síntesis.

Quiñoá, E. y Riguera, R., Nomenclatura y representación de los compuestos orgánicos : una guía de estudio y autoevaluación, Ed. McGraw Hill,

Soto Cámara, J. L., Química Orgánica I: Conceptos Básicos, Ed. Síntesis,

Soto Cámara, J. L., Química Orgánica II: Hidrocarburos y Derivados Halogenados, Ed. Síntesis,

Ballester, A., Verdeja, L. y Sancho, J., Metalurgia Extractiva I: Fundamentos, Ed. Síntesis,

Sancho, J. y col., Metalurgia Extractiva II: Procesos de obtención, Ed. Síntesis,

Rayner-Canham, G., Química Inorgánica Descriptiva, Ed. Prentice-Hall,

Alegret, M. y Arben Merckoci, Sensores electroquímicos, Ediciones UAB,

Cooper, J. y Cass, T., Biosensors, Oxford University Press,

Calleja, G. y col., Introducción a la Ingeniería Química, Ed. Síntesis,

Otero Huerta, E., Corrosión y Degradación de Materiales, Ed. Síntesis,

Coueret, F., Introducción a la ingeniería electroquímica, Ed. Reverté,

Pingarrón, J.M. y Sánchez Batanero, P., Química Electroanalítica. Fundamentos y Aplicaciones, Ed. Síntesis,

Ramos Carpio, M. A., Refino de Petróleo, Gas Natural y Petroquímica, Ediciones UPM,

Vian Ortuño, A., Introducción a la Química Industrial, Ed. Reverté,

Quiñoa ,E., Cuestiones y ejercicios de química orgánica: una guía de estudio y autoevaluación, Ed. McGraw Hill, Llorens Molina, J.A., Ejercicios para la introducción a la Química Orgánica, Ed Tébar,

Herrero Villén, M.A., Atienza Boronat, J.A., Nogera Murray, P. y Tortajada Genaro, L.A., **La Química en problemas. Un enfoque práctico**, Ediciones UPV,

Sánchez Coronilla, A., Resolución de Problemas de Química, Ed. Universidad de Sevilla,

Brown, L.S., Holme, T.A., Chemistry for engineering students, Brooks/Cole Cengage Learning, 3rd ed.,

Recommendations

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

(*)Física: Física I/V12G350V01102

(*) Matemáticas: Álxebra e estatística/V12G350V01103

(*)Matemáticas: Cálculo I/V12G350V01104

Contingency plan

Description

=== EXCEPTIONAL PLANNING ===

=== EXCEPTIONAL MEASURES SCHEDULED ===

Given the uncertain and unpredictable evolution of the health alert caused by COVID-19, the University of Vigo establishes extraordinary planning that will be activated at the time that the administrations and the institution itself determine it based on safety, health and responsibility criteria and guaranteeing teaching in a non-classroom or partially classroom setting. These already planned measures guarantee, at the required time, the development of teaching in a more agile and effective way, as it is known in advance by the students and teachers through the standardized tool and institutionalized teaching guides or syllabus.

=== ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGIES ===

All the teaching methodologies explained in the syllabus are maintained, but the lectures will be performed by means of the Remote Campus of the University of Vigo.

If the lab practices could not be developed in person, the theoretical content will be explained by Remote Campus. Moreover, some videos recorded by the teachers will be provided, so that the student could see the procedure that should be done. Then, the students will be provided with experimental data, so that they can complete the corresponding lab report.

Office hours could be carried out in different modalities: in person, by email or through the virtual offices at the Remote Campus of the University of Vigo.

=== ADAPTATION OF THE EVALUATION ===

Modification of the evaluation tests:

Autonomous problem solving: the student must periodically deliver the problems or exercises formulated by the teacher; this topic increase their weight in the grade from 10% to 30%.

Problem solving and / or exercises: The final problem exam, to be held on the official dates set by the EEI, reduces its weight in the final grade, from 40% to 20%. The test will be graded with a final numerical grade between 0 and 10.

Multiple choice test: The final theory exam will be carried out on the official dates set by the EEI; it will be a multiple-choice test; it reduces its weight in the final grade from 40% to 20%. The test will be graded with a final numerical grade between 0 and 10.

Lab Practices report: The qualification of the laboratory practices maintains a weight of 10% in the final grade. Autonomous resolution of theory questionnaires: These new continuous assessment tests are added; the student must carry out theory multiple-choice tests, which will have a weight of 20% in the final grade.

Considering that some students could be unable to do some test of continuous assessment, two possible procedures of qualification will be considered. The selected one will be the most favorable for each student in the two calls. The two procedures of weighing are:

- a) Final score = theory exam \times 0.2 + problem exam \times 0.2 + continuous evaluation problems \times 0.3 + continuous evaluation theory \times 0.2 + lab practice \times 0.1
- b) Final score = theory exam x 0.5 + problem exam x 0.5

A grade greater than or equal to 4.0 in both the final theory exam and in the problem exam will be required in order to pass the subject in both weighting systems.

For the second call, the continuous evaluation grades obtained throughout the course are maintained, as well as the scores equal to or greater than 5.0 of the multiple-choice tests or problems exam obtained in the first call.

Those students who officially obtain the renounce of continuous assessment will do, on the official exam date of the two calls, a problem exam and a theory multiple-choice test, which will be weighted by 50% each of them in their grade. A grade greater than or equal to 4.0 in each exam will be a requirement.