

**University of Debrecen  
Faculty of Science and Technology  
Institute of Mathematics**

**APPLIED MATHEMATICS MSC PROGRAM**

**2023**

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## **DEAN'S WELCOME**

Welcome to the Faculty of Science and Technology!

This is an exciting time for you, and I encourage you to take advantage of all that the Faculty of Science and Technology UD offers you during your bachelor's or master's studies. I hope that your time here will be both academically productive and personally rewarding

Being a regional centre for research, development and innovation, our Faculty has always regarded training highly qualified professionals as a priority. Since the establishment of the Faculty in 1949, we have traditionally been teaching and working in all aspects of Science and have been preparing students for the challenges of teaching. Our internationally renowned research teams guarantee that all students gain a high quality of expertise and knowledge. Students can also take part in research and development work, guided by professors with vast international experience.

While proud of our traditions, we seek continuous improvement, keeping in tune with the challenges of the modern age. To meet the demand of the job market for professionals, we offer engineering courses with a strong scientific basis, thus expanding our training spectrum in the field of technology. Based on the fruitful collaboration with our industrial partners, recently, we successfully introduced dual-track training programmes in our constantly evolving engineering courses.

We are committed to providing our students with valuable knowledge and professional work experience, so that they can enter the job market with competitive degrees. To ensure this, we maintain a close relationship with the most important national and international companies. The basis for our network of industrial relationships are in our off-site departments at various different companies, through which market participants - future employers - are also included in the development and training of our students.

Prof. dr. Ferenc Kun  
Dean

## UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN

**Date of foundation:** 1912 Hungarian Royal University of Sciences, 2000 University of Debrecen

**Legal predecessors:** Debrecen University of Agricultural Sciences; Debrecen Medical University; Wargha István College of Education, Hajdúböszörmény; Kossuth Lajos University of Arts and Sciences

**Legal status of the University of Debrecen:** state university

**Founder of the University of Debrecen:** Hungarian State Parliament

**Supervisory body of the University of Debrecen:** Ministry of Education

**Number of Faculties at the University of Debrecen:** 13

Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences and Environmental Management

Faculty of Child and Special Needs Education

Faculty of Dentistry

Faculty of Economics and Business

Faculty of Engineering

Faculty of Health

Faculty of Humanities

Faculty of Informatics

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Music

Faculty of Pharmacy

Faculty of Science and Technology

**Number of students at the University of Debrecen:** 29,777

**Full time teachers of the University of Debrecen:** 1,587

203 full university professors and 1,249 lecturers with a PhD.

## FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Faculty of Science and Technology is currently one of the largest faculties of the University of Debrecen with about 2,500 students and more than 200 staff members. The Faculty has got 6 institutes: Institute of Biology and Ecology, Institute of Biotechnology, Institute of Chemistry, Institute of Earth Sciences, Institute of Physics and Institute of Mathematics. The Faculty has a very wide scope of education dominated by science and technology (12 Bachelor programs and 14 Master programs), additionally it has a significant variety of teachers' training programs. Our teaching activities are based on a strong academic and industrial background, where highly qualified teachers with a scientific degree involve student in research and development projects as part of their curriculum. We are proud of our scientific excellence and of the application-oriented teaching programs with a strong industrial support. The number of international students of our faculty is continuously growing (currently ~790 students). The attractiveness of our education is indicated by the popularity of the Faculty in terms of incoming Erasmus students, as well.

### THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE FACULTY

Dean: Prof. Dr. Ferenc Kun, Full Professor

E-mail: [ttkdekan@science.unideb.hu](mailto:ttkdekan@science.unideb.hu)

Vice Dean for Educational Affairs: Prof. Dr. Gábor Kozma, Full Professor

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Vice Dean for Scientific Affairs: Prof. Dr. Sándor Kéki, Full Professor

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Consultant on External Relationships: Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, Full Professor

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Consultant on Talent Management Programme: Prof. dr. Tibor Magura, Full Professor

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Dean's Office

Head of Dean's Office: Mrs. Katalin Kozma-Tóth

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English Program Officer: Mrs. Alexandra Csatóry

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## DEPARTMENTS OF INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS

**Department of Algebra and Number Theory** (home page: <https://math.unideb.hu/en/introduction-department-algebra-and-number-theory>)

**4032 Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1, Geomathematics Building**

Name	Position	E-mail	room
Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes	University Professor, Head of Department	berczesa@science.unideb.hu	M415
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Dr. Gábor Nyul	Assistant Professor	gnyul@science.unideb.hu	M405
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Mr. Ágoston Papp	PhD student	papp.agoston@science.unideb.hu	M408
Mr. Péter Sebestyén	PhD student	sebestyen.peter@science.unideb.hu	M408

**Department of Analysis** (home page: <https://math.unideb.hu/en/introduction-department-analysis>)

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Mr. Péter Tóth	PhD student	toth.peter@science.unideb.hu	M322
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**Department of Geometry** (home page: <https://math.unideb.hu/en/introduction-department-geometry>)

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>room</b>
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Ms. Gabriella Papp	PhD student	papp.gabriella@science.unideb.hu	-

## ACADEMIC CALENDAR

General structure of the academic semester (2 semesters/year):

Study period	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Registration*	1 week
	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> week	Teaching period	14 weeks
Exam period	directly after the study period	Exams	7 weeks

\*Usually, registration is scheduled for the first week of September in the fall semester, and for the first week of February in the spring semester.

For further information please check the following link:

[https://www.edu.unideb.hu/tartalom/downloads/University\\_Calendars\\_2023\\_24/University\\_calendar\\_2023-2024-Faculty\\_of\\_Science\\_and\\_Technology.pdf?\\_ga=2.243703237.1512753347.1689488152-28702506.1689488059](https://www.edu.unideb.hu/tartalom/downloads/University_Calendars_2023_24/University_calendar_2023-2024-Faculty_of_Science_and_Technology.pdf?_ga=2.243703237.1512753347.1689488152-28702506.1689488059)



# THE APPLIED MATHEMATICS MSc PROGRAM

## Information about the Program

Name of MSc Program:	Applied Mathematics MSc Program
Specialization available:	
Field, branch:	Science
Qualification:	Applied Mathematician
Mode of attendance:	Full-time
Faculty, Institute:	Faculty of Science and Technology Institute of Mathematics
Program coordinator:	Prof. Dr. Ákos Pintér, University Professor
Duration:	4 semesters
ECTS Credits:	120

### Objectives of the MSc program:

The aim of the Applied Mathematics MSc program is to train applied mathematicians who have research-level knowledge and modelling experience that makes them capable of solving problems in daily life practice. They are open to receive new results of their professional field. They are able to model and solve daily life problems and manage to implement solutions. They are prepared to continue to study in a PhD program.

### Professional competences to be acquired

#### An Applied Mathematician:

##### a) Knowledge:

- He/she knows the methods of mathematical sciences, regarding theories in the fields of algorithms, applied analysis, discrete mathematics, operations research, probability theory and mathematical statistics, both at a system level and in context
- He/she knows the results of applied mathematics in context, regarding theories in the fields of algorithms, applied analysis, discrete mathematics, operations research, probability theory and mathematical statistics.
- He/she knows the deeper and more comprehensive correlations between the subdisciplines of applied mathematics, and how these fields interrelate and build upon each other.
- He/she has a knowledge of abstract mathematical thinking, and that of abstract mathematical terms and concepts.
- He/she has an appropriate knowledge of computer science and information technology necessary for the formulation and simulation of applied mathematical models.
- He/she knows the fundamentals of the theory of differential equations and approximating calculations, as well as, their most important applications in the modelling of natural, technical and economic phenomena.
- He/she knows the fundamentals of the modern theory of probability theory and mathematical statistics.

- He/she knows the fundamentals of coding theory and cryptography, the theoretical background and applicability of the codes and encryptions most commonly used in practice.
- He/she knows the theoretical background of approximating problems.
- He/she knows how to use the most important mathematical and statistical software packages, as well as, he/she is aware of their mathematical background and the limits of their applicability.
- He/she has a basic knowledge of micro- and macro-economics, and that of financial literacy.
- He/she knows the different procedures of modelling stochastic phenomena and processes.
- He/she is aware of the mathematical theory of stochastic and financial processes, time series, venture processes, life insurance and non-life insurance.
- He/she knows the mathematical analyses and models of financial processes and insurance issues.

**b) Abilities:**

- He/she is capable of applying the methods of mathematical sciences regarding theories in the fields of algorithms, applied analysis, discrete mathematics, operations research, probability theory and mathematical statistics.
- He/she is capable of establishing the mathematical models of phenomena observed in the surrounding world, as well as, of using the results of modern mathematics to explain and describe these phenomena.
- He/she is capable of abstraction, that is, capturing interrelations observed in daily life practice on an abstract level.
- He/she is capable of creatively combining and using his/her knowledge acquired in different application areas of mathematics to solve problems emerging in animate and inanimate nature, in the world of engineering and information technology, and in economic and financial life.
- He/she is capable of understanding complicated systems emerging in nature, engineering and economic life, of executing a mathematical analysis and modelling of them, and the ability to prepare decision-making processes.
- He/she is capable of understanding the internal mechanisms underlying problems, as well as, designing tasks and executing them at a high level.
- He/she is capable of formulating optimisation problems possibly underlying everyday decision situations, as well as, communicating the related conclusions to non-professionals.
- He/she is capable of executing calculation tasks emerging in nature, engineering and economic life, using computational tools and methods.
- He/she is capable of recognising tasks that require long series of computations and huge storage capacity, and of analysing alternative approaches.
- He/she is capable of clearly presenting mathematical results and arguments, as well as the related conclusions and is capable of professional communication.
- He/she is capable of competently interpreting the problems of his/her own professional field both for professionals and non-professionals.

**c) Attitude:**

- He/she aspires to get acquainted with new results of applied mathematics.
- He/she aspires to apply the results of applied mathematics as widely as possible.
- With the help of his/her knowledge acquired in applied mathematics, he/she aspires to distinguish between scientifically well-established (exact) statements and inadequately substantiated ones in his/her own professional field.
- He/she aspires to recognize further correlations between modern options of application in the field of applied mathematics, to synthesize and evaluate them at a high level and with scientific justification, using the tools of his/her own profession.

- He/she is receptive and open to adapting the different ways of reasoning, methods and concepts acquired in the field of applied mathematics to new fields of application, as well as, to achieving new results.
- He/she continuously aspires to enhance the scope of his/her knowledge, to learn new mathematical competencies.

**d) Autonomy and responsibility:**

- He/she responsibly, self-critically and realistically measures his/her knowledge acquired in the field of applied mathematics.
- With the help of his/her critical attitude and the system thinking skills he/she acquired, he/she participates in group work with responsibility, and if needed, cooperates with experts from professional fields other than his/hers.
- With the help of his/her high-level knowledge of applied mathematics, he/she makes an independent selection as to which methods and procedures he/she will use when solving different application problems.
- In his/her research activities, as well as, in mathematical applications, he/she considers it important to execute these practices in line with the highest ethical standards.
- He/she is aware, on the one hand, of the importance of mathematical thinking and precise conceptualization, and on the other hand, of the limits of applying mathematical models; thus he/she formulates his/her opinion on that basis.
- When applying mathematics, he/she responsibly represents his/her opinion formulated on the basis of his/her acquired knowledge.

## **Completion of the MSc Program**

### *The Credit System*

Majors in the Hungarian Education System have generally been instituted and ruled by the Act of Parliament under the Higher Education Act. The higher education system meets the qualifications of the Bologna Process that defines the qualifications in terms of learning outcomes: statements of what students know and can do on completing their degrees. In describing the cycles, the framework uses the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

ECTS was developed as an instrument of improving academic recognition throughout the European Universities by means of effective and general mechanisms. ECTS serves as a model of academic recognition, as it provides greater transparency of study programs and student achievement. ECTS in no way regulates the content, structure and/or equivalence of study programs.

Regarding each major the Higher Education Act prescribes which professional fields define a certain training program. It contains the proportion of the subject groups: natural sciences, economics and humanities, subject-related subjects and differentiated field-specific subjects.

During the program students have to complete a total amount of 120 credit points. It means approximately 30 credits per semester. The curriculum contains the list of subjects (with credit points) and the recommended order of completing subjects which takes into account the prerequisite(s) of each subject. You can find the recommended list of subjects/semesters in chapter “Model Curriculum of Applied Mathematics MSc Program”.

*Model Curriculum of Applied Mathematics MSc Program*

	semesters				ECTS credit points	evaluation
	1.	2.	3.	4.		
	contact hours, types of teaching (l – lecture, p – practice), credit points					
<b>Basics</b>						
Students having a BSc degree in Mathematics are granted exemption from these subjects. Students having degree in other subjects have to put in a credit-acceptance form. The Institute of Mathematics will decide what basic subjects the students will have to learn.						
Introduction to modern algebra Dr. Pongrácz András	28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.				3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Selected topics in geometry Dr. Kozma László	28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.				3+2	exam, mid-semester grade
Operation research Dr. Mészáros Fruzsina	28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.				3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Probability theory Dr. Fazekas István	28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.				3+2	exam mid-semester grade
<b>Advanced prof subject group</b>						
Graph Theory and Applications Dr. Nyul Gábor	28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.				3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Algorithms in mathematics Dr. Bérczes Attila		28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.			3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Convex optimization Dr. Bessenyei Mihály	28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.				3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Discrete Optimization Dr. Nyul Gábor		28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.			3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Applications of ordinary differential equations Dr. Novák-Gselmann Eszter			28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.		3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Partial differential equations Dr. Fazekas Borbála				28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.	3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Stochastic processes Dr. Szokol Patrícia		28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.			3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Multivariate analysis Dr. Baran Sándor			28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.		3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Option pricing Dr. Gáll József	28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.				3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Financial mathematics I Dr. Gáll József		28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.			3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Introduction to finance Dr. Gáll József	28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.				5	exam

Microeconomics Dr. Kapás Judit		28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.			5	exam
Econometrics Dr. Baran Sándor			28l/3cr. 14p/2cr.		4	exam
Financial accounting Dr. Tóth Kornél				28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.	5	exam
Game theory Dr. Boros Zoltán				28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.	5	exam
<b>Elective courses</b>						
The required credits points of elective subjects depend on how many subjects are accepted from the Basics. (The student has to learn subjects from elective courses for the same amount of credit points that is accepted from the Basics.)						
Macroeconomics Dr. Czeglédi Pál			28l/3cr. 28p/2cr.		5	exam
Insurance mathematics Dr. Aradi Bernadett		28l/3cr. (or semester 4)			3	exam
Financial mathematics II Dr. Gáll József			28l/3cr.		3	exam
Finite Geometries and Coding Theory Dr. Szilasi Zoltán		28l/3cr. 28p/2cr. (or semester 4)			3+2	exam mid-semester grade
Fourier series Dr. Gát György			28l/3cr. 14p/1cr.		4	exam

<b>Thesis I.</b>			10 cr.		10	mid-semester grade
<b>Thesis II.</b>				10 cr.	10	mid-semester grade

<b>Optional courses</b>						
Free optional courses					6 cr	

### *Work and Fire Safety Course*

According to the Rules and Regulations of the University of Debrecen, a student has to complete the online course for work and fire safety. Registration for the course and completion are necessary for obtaining the pre-degree certificate. For an MSc student, the course is necessary only if her/his BSc diploma has been awarded outside of the University of Debrecen. Students have to register for the subject MUNKAVEDELEM in the Neptun system. They must read an online material until the end to get the signature on Neptun for the completion of the course. The number of credit points for the course is 1. The link of the online course is available on the webpage of the Faculty.

### *Physical Education*

According to the Rules and Regulations of the University of Debrecen, a student has to complete Physical Education courses at least in one semester during his/her Master's training. The number of credit points for those courses is 1 per semester. Our University offers a wide range of facilities to complete them. Further information is available from the Sports Centre of the University, its website is: <http://sportsci.unideb.hu>.

### *Pre-degree Certification*

A pre-degree certificate is issued by the Faculty after completion of the master's (MSc) program. The pre-degree certificate can be issued if the student has successfully completed the study and exam requirements as set out in the curriculum, the requirements relating to Physical Education as set out in Section 10 in Rules and Regulations, internship (mandatory) – with the exception of preparing thesis – and gained the necessary credit points (120). The pre-degree certificate verifies (without any mention of assessment or grades) that the student has fulfilled all the necessary study and exam requirements defined in the curriculum and the requirements for Physical Education. Students who obtained the pre-degree certificate can submit the thesis and take the final exam.

### *Thesis*

Students have to choose a topic for their thesis in the 2nd semester. They have to write it in two semesters. The thesis should be about 25–40 pages long and using the LaTeX document preparation system is recommended. The cover page has to contain the name of the institute, the title of the thesis, the name and the degree program of the student, the name and the university rank of the supervisor. Beside the detailed discussion of the topic, the thesis should contain an introduction, a table of contents and a bibliography. The thesis has to be defended in the final exam.

### *Final Exam*

The final exam is an oral exam before a committee designated by the Director of the Institute of Mathematics and approved by the leaders of the Faculty of Science and Technology. The

questions of the final exam comprise the compulsory courses of the Applied Mathematics MSc Program. The student draws a random question from the entire list, and after a certain preparation period, gives an account on it. After this, the committee chooses a small item from one of the other questions, and after a preparation period the student gives an account on this as well. The committee gives a single grade for the student's answers in the final exam.

#### Final Exam Board

Board chair and its members are selected from the acknowledged internal and external experts of the professional field. Traditionally, it is the chair and in case of his/her absence or indisposition the vice-chair who will be called upon, as well. The board consists of – beside the chair – at least two members (one of them is an external expert), and questioners as required. The mandate of a Final Examination Board lasts for one year.

#### Repeating a failed Final Exam

If any part of the final exam is failed it can be repeated according to the rules and regulations. A final exam can be retaken in the forthcoming final exam period. If the Board qualified the thesis unsatisfactory, the student cannot take the final exam and he has to make a new thesis. A repeated final exam can be taken twice on each subject.



## Diploma

The diploma is an official document decorated with the coat of arms of Hungary which verifies the successful completion of studies in the Applied Mathematics Master Program. It contains the following data: name of HEI (higher education institution); institutional identification number; serial number of diploma; name of diploma holder; date and place of his/her birth; level of qualification; training program; specialization; mode of attendance; place, day, month and year issued. Furthermore, it has to contain the rector's (or vice-rector's) original signature and the seal of HEI. The University keeps a record of the diplomas issued.

In Applied Mathematics Master Program the diploma grade is calculated as the average grade of the results of the followings:

- Weighted average of the overall studies at the program (A)
- Average of grades of the thesis and its defense given by the Final Exam Board (B)
- Average of the grades received at the Final Exam for the two subjects (C)

$$\text{Diploma grade} = (A + B + C)/3$$

Classification of the award on the bases of the calculated average:

Excellent	4.81 – 5.00
Very good	4.51 – 4.80
Good	3.51 – 4.50
Satisfactory	2.51 – 3.50
Pass	2.00 – 2.50

## Course Descriptions of Applied Mathematics MSc Program

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to modern algebra <b>Code:</b> TTMME0101	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
<p>Sylow's theorems. Semidirect product. Maximal subgroups of p-groups are normal of index p. Characteristic subgroup, commutator. Solvable groups and their basic properties. Alternating group is simple if acting on at least 5 points. Free groups, generators, relations, Dyck's theorem. Necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be a unique factorization domain, ascending and descending chain conditions. Field of fractions. Artinian and Noetherian rings, Hilbert's basis theorem. Algebras, minimal polynomial over algebras, Frobenius's theorem. Splitting field, existence, uniqueness, algebraic closure existence, uniqueness. Normal extensions, extensions of perfect fields are simple. Galois theory. Fundamental theorem of algebra. Compass and ruler constructions. Theorem of Abel and Ruffini, Casus Irreducibilis is unavoidable for degree three polynomials.</p>	
<b>Literature</b>	
<p><i>Compulsory:</i>          -</p> <p><i>Recommended:</i>          John B. Fraleigh: A first course in abstract algebra, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1989.          Derek J. S. Robinson: A course in the theory of groups, Springer-Verlag, 1980.</p>	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<p><i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i>          Sylow's theorems. Semidirect products.</p> <p><i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i>          Maximal subgroups of p-groups are normal of index p. Characteristic subgroup, commutator. Fundamental theorem of finite Abelian groups.</p> <p><i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i></p>	

Isomorphism theorems. Solvable groups and their basic properties. Alternating group is simple if acting on at least 5 points.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

Free groups, generators, relations, Dyck's theorem.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be a unique factorization domain, ascending and descending chain conditions.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Field of fractions. Artinian and Noetherian rings, Hilbert's basis theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebras, minimal polynomial over algebras, Frobenius' theorem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Splitting field, existence, uniqueness, algebraic closure existence, uniqueness.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Normal extensions, finite extensions of perfect fields are simple.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of Galois theory.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of algebra. Compass and straightedge constructions.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Theorem of Abel and Ruffini, Casus Irreducibilis is unavoidable for degree three polynomials.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

- *for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMMG0101, then the signature is automatically denied.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 49	fail (1)
50 – 59	pass (2)
60 – 69	satisfactory (3)
70 – 79	good (4)
80 – 100	excellent (5)

- *an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. András Pongrácz, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. András Pongrácz, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to modern algebra <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0101	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the exam: - Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
<p>Sylow's theorems. Semidirect product. Maximal subgroups of p-groups are normal of index p. Characteristic subgroup, commutator. Solvable groups and their basic properties. Alternating group is simple if acting on at least 5 points. Free groups, generators, relations, Dyck's theorem. Necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be a unique factorization domain, ascending and descending chain conditions. Field of fractions. Artinian and Noetherian rings, Hilbert's basis theorem. Algebras, minimal polynomial over algebras, Frobenius's theorem. Splitting field, existence, uniqueness, algebraic closure existence, uniqueness. Normal extensions, extensions of perfect fields are simple. Galois theory. Fundamental theorem of algebra. Compass and ruler constructions. Theorem of Abel and Ruffini, Casus Irreducibilis is unavoidable for degree three polynomials.</p>	
<b>Literature</b>	
<p><i>Compulsory:</i>  -  <i>Recommended:</i>  John B. Fraleigh: A first course in abstract algebra, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1989.  Derek J. S. Robinson: A course in the theory of groups, Springer-Verlag, 1980.</p>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Sylow's theorems. Semidirect products. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Maximal subgroups of p-groups are normal of index p. Characteristic subgroup, commutator. Fundamental theorem of finite Abelian groups. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Isomorphism theorems. Solvable groups and their basic properties. Alternating group is simple if acting on at least 5 points. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Free groups, generators, relations, Dyck's theorem. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Necessary and sufficient condition for a ring to be a unique factorization domain, ascending and descending chain conditions.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Field of fractions. Artinian and Noetherian rings, Hilbert's basis theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Students can ask questions and get an overview on the subject material in all topics prior to the first test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebras, minimal polynomial over algebras, Frobenius' theorem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Splitting field, existence, uniqueness, algebraic closure existence, uniqueness.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Normal extensions, finite extensions of perfect fields are simple.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of Galois theory.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamental theorem of algebra. Compass and straightedge constructions.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Theorem of Abel and Ruffini, Casus Irreducibilis is unavoidable for degree three polynomials.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Students can ask questions and get an overview on the subject material in all topics prior to the second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The preliminary requirement to pass the course is to obtain at least 51 percent of total points from short tests written on a once a week basis with the exception of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> week.

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 49	fail (1)
50 – 59	pass (2)
60 – 69	satisfactory (3)
70 – 79	good (4)
80 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. András Pongrácz, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. András Pongrácz, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Selected topics in geometry <b>Code:</b> TTMME0301	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the exam: 30 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Differentiable curves. Curvature, torsion. The fundamental theorem of curves. Surfaces in the Euclidean space. Fundamental form of surfaces. Normal curvature, principal curvatures, principal directions. Variational problem of arc-length. Geodesics. Geodesic curvature. Minimizing property of geodesics. Axioms of affine and projective planes. Projective completion of an affine plane. Duality. Vector space model of projective planes, homogenous coordinates. Perspectivities (central projections) and projectivities. Cross ratio of four points or lines, Pappus-Steiner theorem. Desargues's theorem and Pappus's theorem. Complete quadrilateral, complete quadrangle, harmonic sets of points and lines. Collineations, fundamental theorem of projective geometry. The parallel postulate, the development of hyperbolic geometry. The Cayley-Klein model of hyperbolic geometry, Poincaré disk model and upper half-plane model. Description of congruences. Spherical geometry: measuring distance on the sphere, spherical triangles. Elliptic metric.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<u>Compulsory/Recommended Readings:</u> Wolfgang Kühnel: Differential Geometry: Curves – Surfaces – Manifolds, AMS, 2006. H. S. M. Coxeter: Projective Geometry, Springer, 1974. Patrick J. Ryan: Euclidean and non-Euclidean geometry: an analytical approach, Cambridge, 1986.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Regular smooth curves in Euclidean space. Reparametrization of curves. Arc length of curves. Natural parametrization, simple curves. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Signed curvature of regular planar curves. Frenet basis. The winding number of closed planar curves, and the theorem about it. The fundamental theorem of planar curves. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> The Frenet basis of spatial curves, Cartan matrix. Curvature and torsion, Frenet formulae.	

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

The best approximating circle and plane of a curve at a point. The fundamental theorem of theory of curves.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Surfaces in space, some representation of surfaces. Tangent plane at a point of the surface. Normal unit vector field.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Measurement of a surface. The first main scalars of the surfaces, metrical canonical form. The length of curves on surfaces. Angle of tangential vectors. The surface area of compact surfaces.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

The axioms of projective and affine planes. The projective extension of affine planes. The principle of duality.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The vector space model of projective planes, homogeneous coordinates.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Perspectivities and projective mappings. Cross ratio of 4 points and 4 concurrent lines. Pappos-Steiner theorem.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The axioms of absolute geometry. The role of the axiom of parallels, the concept of hyperbolic geometry.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The verification of the hyperbolic axioms in the case of the Cayley-Klein model. The description of congruencies.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Geometrical concepts in hyperbolic geometry: perpendicular lines, special points and lines of triangles.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Some further models of hyperbolic geometry: the circle model and the half-plane model of Poincare. Representation of isometries in these models.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Spherical geometry: distance on the sphere, theorems of spherical triangles. Elliptic metric.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Students are required to bring the drawing tasks and drawing instruments of the course to each practice class. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behavior or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in an **examination**.

The minimum requirement for the mid-term and end-term tests and the examination respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests separately, the grade for the tests and the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-69	satisfactory (3)
70-79	good (4)
80-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

*-an offered grade:*

it may be offered for students if the average grade of the two designing tasks is at least satisfactory (3) and the average of the mid-term and end-term tests is at least satisfactory (3). The offered grade is the average of them.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. László Kozma, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. László Kozma, associate professor, PhD



<b>Title of course:</b> Selected topics in geometry <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0301	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the exam: - Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Differentiable curves. Curvature, torsion. The fundamental theorem of curves. Surfaces in the Euclidean space. Fundamental form of surfaces. Normal curvature, principal curvatures, principal directions. Variational problem of arc-length. Geodesics. Geodesic curvature. Minimizing property of geodesics. Axioms of affine and projective planes. Projective completion of an affine plane. Duality. Vector space model of projective planes, homogenous coordinates. Perspectivities (central projections) and projectivities. Cross ratio of four points or lines, Pappus-Steiner theorem. Desargues's theorem and Pappus's theorem. Complete quadrilateral, complete quadrangle, harmonic sets of points and lines. Collineations, fundamental theorem of projective geometry. The parallel postulate, the development of hyperbolic geometry. The Cayley-Klein model of hyperbolic geometry, Poincaré disk model and upper half-plane model. Description of congruences. Spherical geometry: measuring distance on the sphere, spherical triangles. Elliptic metric.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<u>Compulsory/Recommended Readings:</u> Wolfgang Kühnel: Differential Geometry: Curves – Surfaces – Manifolds, AMS, 2006. H. S. M. Coxeter: Projective Geometry, Springer, 1974. Patrick J. Ryan: Euclidean and non-Euclidean geometry: an analytical approach, Cambridge, 1986.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Regular smooth curves in Euclidean space. Reparametrization of curves. Arc length of curves. Natural parametrization, simple curves. Examples and basic calculation. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Signed curvature of regular planar curves. Frenet basis. The winding number of closed planar curves, and the theorem about it. The fundamental theorem of planar curves. Examples and basic calculation. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i>	

The Frenet basis of spatial curves, Cartan matrix. Curvature and torsion, Frenet formulae. Examples and basic calculation.

*4<sup>th</sup> week*

The best approximating circle and plane of a curve at a point. The fundamental theorem of theory of curves. Examples and basic calculation.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Surfaces in space, some representation of surfaces. Tangent plane at a point of the surface. Normal unit vector field. Examples and basic calculation.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Measurement of a surface. The first main scalars of the surfaces, metrical canonical form. The length of curves on surfaces. Angle of tangential vectors. The surface area of compact surfaces.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

The axioms of projective and affine planes. The projective extension of affine planes. The principle of duality. Examples and basic calculation.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The vector space model of projective planes, homogeneous coordinates. Examples and basic calculation.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Perspectivities and projective mappings. Cross ratio of 4 points and 4 concurrent lines. Pappos-Steiner theorem. Examples and basic calculation.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The axioms of absolute geometry. The role of the axiom of parallels, the concept of hyperbolic geometry. Examples and basic calculation.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The verification of the hyperbolic axioms in the case of the Cayley-Klein model. The description of congruencies. Examples and basic calculation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Geometrical concepts in hyperbolic geometry: perpendicular lines, special points and lines of triangles. Examples and basic calculation.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Some further models of hyperbolic geometry: the circle model and the half-plane model of Poincare. Representation of isometries in these models. Examples and basic calculation.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Spherical geometry: distance on the sphere, theorems of spherical triangles. Elliptic metric.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Students are required to bring the drawing tasks and drawing instruments of the course to each practice class. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behavior or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

*- for a practical grade*

The minimum requirement for the mid-term and end-term tests respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests separately, the grade for the tests and the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-69	satisfactory (3)
70-79	good (4)
80-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

*-an offered grade:*

it may be offered for students if the average grade of the two designing tasks is at least satisfactory (3) and the average of the mid-term and end-term tests is at least satisfactory (3). The offered grade is the average of them.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. László Kozma, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. László Kozma, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Operation research <b>Code:</b> TTMME0202	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1st year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:-</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Problems reducible to linear programming tasks. Extreme points of convex polyhedra, simplex algorithm and its geometry, sensitivity analysis. Duality. Transportation and assignment model, network models. Special linear programming models.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - Vanderbei, R.: Linear Programming, Foundations and Extensions, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1998. - Bertsimas, D.; Tsitsiklis, J.: Introduction to Linear Optimization, Athena Scientific Series in Optimization and Neural Computation, 6, Athena Scientific, Belmont, 1997.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction: The standard maximum and minimum problems, the diet problem, the optimal assignment problem <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Linear programming problems, the simplex method <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Degeneracy, lexicographic simplex method. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Effectiveness, number of steps, worst case, average case. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Duality I., special case, weak duality theorem <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Duality II., strong duality theorem, dual simplex method

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Matrix form, simplex tableau

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Primal and dual simplex methods.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Generalized problem to standard case.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Geometry of the simplex method

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The transportation problem I.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The transportation problem II.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Assignment problem I.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Assignment problem II.

**Requirements:**

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in an **examination**. The minimum requirement for the examination is 50%. Based on the score of the exam the grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-76	satisfactory (3)
77-88	good (4)
89-100	excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Operation research <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0202	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the tests: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1st year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:-</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Problems reducible to linear programming tasks. Extreme points of convex polyhedra, simplex algorithm and its geometry, sensitivity analysis. Duality. Transportation and assignment model, network models. Special linear programming models.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - Vanderbei, R.: Linear Programming, Foundations and Extensions, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1998. - Bertsimas, D.; Tsitsiklis, J.: Introduction to Linear Optimization, Athena Scientific Series in Optimization and Neural Computation, 6, Athena Scientific, Belmont, 1997.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction: The standard maximum and minimum problems, the diet problem, the optimal assignment problem <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Linear programming problems, the simplex method <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Degeneracy, lexicographic simplex method. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Effectiveness, number of steps, worst case, average case. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Duality I., special case, weak duality theorem <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Duality II., strong duality theorem, dual simplex method

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Matrix form, simplex tableau

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Primal and dual simplex methods.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Generalized problem to standard case.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Geometry of the simplex method

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The transportation problem I.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The transportation problem II.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Assignment problem I.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Assignment problem II.

**Requirements:**

*- for a practical*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behaviour or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: one test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the other test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. The minimum requirement for the tests respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests, the grade for the tests is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-76	satisfactory (3)
77-88	good (4)
89-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Fruzsina Mészáros, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Probability theory <b>Code:</b> TTMME0401	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: 30 hours - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> none	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Probability, random variables, distributions. Asymptotic theorems of probability theory.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - A. N. Shiriyayev: Probability, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1984. - Ash, R. B.: Real Analysis and Probability. Academic Press, New York-London, 1972. - Bauer, H.: Probability Theory. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin-New York. 1996.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Statistical observations. Numerical and graphical characteristics of the sample. Relative frequency, events, probability. Classical probability. Finite probability space. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Kolmogorov's probability space. Properties of probability. Finite and countable probability spaces. Conditional probability, independence of events. Borel-Cantelli lemma. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Total probability theorem, the Bayes rule. Discrete random variables. Expectation, Standard deviation. Binomial, hypergeometric, and Poisson distributions. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Random variables, distribution, cumulative distribution function. Absolutely continuous distribution, probability density function. The general notion of distribution. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Expectation, variance and median. Uniform, exponential, normal distributions. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Joint distribution function and joint probability density function of random variables. Independent random variables, correlation coefficient.	



7<sup>th</sup> week

Multivariate distributions. Expectation vector and variance matrix of random a random vector. Independence of random variables.

8<sup>th</sup> week

Multivariate normal distribution, concentration ellipsoid. Sample from normal distribution. Chi-squared, Student's t, F-distributions.

9<sup>th</sup> week

Weak law of large numbers. Almost sure convergence, convergence in distribution, convergence in probability,  $L_p$  convergence.

10<sup>th</sup> week

Kolmogorov's inequality. Kolmogorov's three-series theorem. Strong laws of large numbers.

11<sup>th</sup> week

Characteristic function and its properties. Inversion formulas. Continuity theorem

12<sup>th</sup> week

Central limit theorem. Law of the iterated logarithm. Arcsine laws.

13<sup>th</sup> week

Conditional distribution function, conditional density function, conditional expectation.

14<sup>th</sup> week

Comparison of the limit theorems.

**Requirements:**

- for a grade

he course ends in an **examination**. Based on the average of the grades of the designing tasks and the examination, the exam grade is calculated as an average of them:

- the average grade of the two designing tasks
- the result of the examination

The minimum requirement for the mid-term and end-term tests and the examination respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests separately, the grade for the tests and the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-69	pass (2)
70-79	satisfactory (3)
80-89	good (4)
90-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Probability theory <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0401	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 16 hours - preparation for the exam: 16 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> none	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Probability, random variables, distributions. Asymptotic theorems of probability theory.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - A. N. Shiriyayev: Probability, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1984. - Ash, R. B.: Real Analysis and Probability. Academic Press, New York-London, 1972. - Bauer, H.: Probability Theory. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin-New York. 1996.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Statistical observations. Numerical and graphical characteristics of the sample. Relative frequency, events, probability. Classical probability. Finite probability space. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Kolmogorov's probability space. Properties of probability. Finite and countable probability spaces. Conditional probability, independence of events. Borel-Cantelli lemma. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Total probability theorem, the Bayes rule. Discrete random variables. Expectation, Standard deviation. Binomial, hypergeometric, and Poisson distributions. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Random variables, distribution, cumulative distribution function. Absolutely continuous distribution, probability density function. The general notion of distribution. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Expectation, variance and median. Uniform, exponential, normal distributions. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Joint distribution function and joint probability density function of random variables. Independent random variables, correlation coefficient.	

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Multivariate distributions. Expectation vector and variance matrix of random a random vector. Independence of random variables.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Multivariate normal distribution, concentration ellipsoid. Sample from normal distribution. Chi-squared, Student's t, F-distributions.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Weak law of large numbers. Almost sure convergence, convergence in distribution, convergence in probability,  $L_p$  convergence.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Kolmogorov's inequality. Kolmogorov's three-series theorem. Strong laws of large numbers.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Characteristic function and its properties. Inversion formulas. Continuity theorem

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Central limit theorem. Law of the iterated logarithm. Arcsine laws.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Conditional distribution function, conditional density function, conditional expectation.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Comparison of the limit theorems.

**Requirements:**

*- for a grade*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Students are required to bring the drawing tasks and drawing instruments of the course to each practice class. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behavior or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

Students have to **submit all the two designing tasks** as scheduled minimum on a sufficient level.

During the semester there are two tests: the mid-term test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the end-term test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. Students have to sit for the tests

Grades: 0-49% fail (mark 1), 50-59% satisfactory (mark 2), 60-69 % average (mark 3), 70-84% good (mark 4), 85-100 excellent (mark 5), we use rounding up (e.g. 49.3% is satisfactory).

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Graph theory and applications <b>Code:</b> TTMME0104	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMME0106	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Multiply connected graphs: Menger's theorems, edge-disjoint spanning trees. Graph colourings: chromatic number, greedy vertex colouring, Brooks' theorem, Mycielski construction, perfect graphs, chromatic polynomial, chromatic index, Vizing-theorem. Independence and covering: Gallai's theorems, Kőnig's theorem, Hall's theorem, perfect matchings in bipartite and in arbitrary graphs, augmenting path method. Extremal graph theory: Mantel's theorem, Turán's theorem. Friendship theorem, strongly regular graphs. Planar graphs, crossing number. Directed paths and cycles in directed graphs, tournaments.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> J. A. Bondy, U. S. R. Murty: Graph Theory, Springer, 2008.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Overview of fundamentals of graph theory. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Multiply connected graphs, vertex- and edge-connectivity. Menger's theorems, Dirac's theorem. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> 2-vertex-connected and 2-edge connected graphs. Edge disjoint spanning trees. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Chromatic number, greedy colouring, Brooks' theorem. Mycielski construction. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Perfect graphs, examples and theorems. Chromatic polynomial, properties. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Chromatic index, Vizing's theorem. List chromatic number, list chromatic index, total chromatic number.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Independence and coverings, Gallai's theorems, König's theorem.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Hall's theorem, perfect matchings in bipartite graphs, chromatic index of bipartite graphs. Tutte's and Petersen's theorems on perfect matchings.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Augmenting path method for finding maximum matchings, Hungarian method. Dominating vertex sets.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Extremal graph theory, Mantel's and Turán's theorems.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Friendship theorem, strongly regular graphs.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Planar graphs, crossing number. Complexity of graph theoretical problems.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Directed paths and cycles in directed graphs. Gallai-Roy theorem, Stanley's theorem.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Tournaments, Landau's theorem, directed Hamiltonian paths and cycles in tournaments.

**Requirements:**

*-for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMME0104, then the signature is automatically denied.

*-for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Graph theory and applications <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0104	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Multiply connected graphs: Menger's theorems, edge-disjoint spanning trees. Graph colourings: chromatic number, greedy vertex colouring, Brooks' theorem, Mycielski construction, perfect graphs, chromatic polynomial, chromatic index, Vizing-theorem. Independence and covering: Gallai's theorems, Kőnig's theorem, Hall's theorem, perfect matchings in bipartite and in arbitrary graphs, augmenting path method. Extremal graph theory: Mantel's theorem, Turán's theorem. Friendship theorem, strongly regular graphs. Planar graphs, crossing number. Directed paths and cycles in directed graphs, tournaments.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> J. A. Bondy, U. S. R. Murty: Graph Theory, Springer, 2008.	
<b>Schedule:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> week Elementary exercises from graph theory. 2 <sup>nd</sup> week Vertex- and edge-connectivity of graphs. 3 <sup>rd</sup> week Chromatic number, greedy colouring. 4 <sup>th</sup> week Mycielski construction, perfect graphs. 5 <sup>th</sup> week Chromatic polynomial. 6 <sup>th</sup> week	

Chromatic index.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Maximum independent vertex and edge sets, minimum vertex and edge covers.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Augmenting path method, Hungarian method.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Perfect matchings.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Minimum dominating vertex sets.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Strongly regular graphs. Crossing number.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Topological ordering in directed graphs. Tournaments.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Algorithms in mathematics <b>Code:</b> TTMME0106	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMME0104	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Representing graphs, breadth-first search and depth-first search, finding minimal spanning trees: Kruskal's, Prim's and Boruvka's algorithms. The Bellman-Ford-algorithm. Dijkstra's algorithm. Structure of shortest paths: Floyd-Warshall-algorithm. Transitive closure of directed graphs, Johnson's algorithm on sparse graphs. Representing polynomials: discrete and fast Fourier-transformation. Number theoretical algorithms: Euclidean algorithm, operations with residue classes, Chinese remainder theorem. Computing powers. Prime tests, factorizing integers. Random prime tests, Agrawal–Kayal–Saxena prime test. Pollard's rho-algorithm.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Herbert S. Wilf: Algorithms and Complexity, electronic edition, 1994.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Representing graphs (adjacency list and adjacency matrix representation), breadth-first search. Shortest path distance of two vertices, breadth-first trees. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Depth-first search, predecessor subgraph, depth-first forest, timestamps. Properties of depth-first search. Classification of edges. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Topological sort of graphs. Strongly connected component, component graph. Properties of strongly connected components. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Search for Minimum Spanning Trees, growing a Minimum Spanning Tree. The algorithms of Kruskal and Prim.	



*5<sup>th</sup> week*

The problem of Single-Source Shortest Paths. Optimal substructure of a shortest path. Representing shortest paths (predecessor subgraph). Relaxation. Properties of shortest paths and relaxation.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The Bellman-Ford algorithm. The correctness and running time of the Bellman-Ford algorithm. The Dijkstra algorithm. The correctness and running time of the Dijkstra algorithm.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

All-Pairs Shortest Paths. Shortest paths and matrix multiplication. The structure of shortest paths. The Floyd-Warshall algorithm.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Transitive closure of a directed graph. Johnson's algorithm for sparse graphs.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Sorting networks. Comparison networks. The zero-one principle. A bitonic sorting network. A merging network.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Representation of polynomials. The Discrete Fourier Transformed and the Fast Fourier Transformation algorithm. An efficient realization of the FFT.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Number Theoretical Algorithms. Euclidean algorithm, operations with residue classes, the Chinese Remainder Theorem. Fast exponentiation.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Prime-testing and prime-factorization. Probabilistic prime testing algorithms. The Agrawal-Kayal-Saxena prime test. The Pollard rho-factorization.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

- for a signature

If the student fail the course TTMMG0106, then the signature is automatically denied.

- for a grade

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

-an offered grade:

It is possible to obtain an offered grade on the basis of two written test during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

Total Score (%)	Grade
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)

	61 – 70	satisfactory (3)	
	71 – 85	good (4)	
	86 – 100	excellent (5)	
<b>Person responsible for course:</b> Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, university professor, DSc			
<b>Lecturer:</b> Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, university professor, DSc			

<b>Title of course:</b> Algorithms in mathematics <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0106	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMME0104	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Representing graphs, breadth-first search and depth-first search, finding minimal spanning trees: Kruskal's, Prim's and Boruvka's algorithms. The Bellman-Ford-algorithm. Dijkstra's algorithm. Structure of shortest paths: Floyd-Warshall-algorithm. Transitive closure of directed graphs, Johnson's algorithm on sparse graphs. Representing polynomials: discrete and fast Fourier-transformation. Number theoretical algorithms: Euclidean algorithm, operations with residue classes, Chinese remainder theorem. Computing powers. Prime tests, factorizing integers. Random prime tests, Agrawal–Kayal–Saxena prime test. Pollard's rho-algorithm.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Herbert S. Wilf: Algorithms and Complexity, electronic edition, 1994.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Representation of graphs in computer algebra systems. Programming the breadth-first search. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Programming the depth-first search. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Programming the Kruskal algorithm. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Programming the Prim algorithm. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Programming the Bellmann-Ford algorithm. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Programming the Dijkstra algorithm.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming the Floyd-Warshall algorithm.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming the Johnson algorithm.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming sorting networks.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming the Fast Fourier Transform algorithm.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming the Euclidean algorithm and the fast exponentiation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming the Miller-Rabin test.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming the Pollard rho-factorization.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Programming the Agrawal–Kayal–Saxena prime test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 85	good (4)
86 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the test is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Attila Bérczes, university professor, DSc

<b>Title of course:</b> Convex optimization <b>Code:</b> TTMME0205	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - laboratory:	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b>	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMMG0205	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Hull operations and their representations. The Stone–Kakutani separation theorem. Algebraic interior and algebraic closure. The intersection of the algebraic closure of complementary convex sets; separation of convex sets by linear functions. The Dubovickij–Miljutin theorem and its consequences. The Bernstein–Doetsch theorem for linear functions; the topological form of the separation theorems. Convex and sublinear functions; the maximum theorem and its consequences. Subgradient and directional derivative of convex functions. Rules of calculus. The Bernstein–Doetsch theorem for convex functions. Distance function, tangent cone, normal cone. The minimum of convex conditional extremum problems; primal and dual conditions. The convex Fermat principle. Penalty function. The Karush–Kuhn–Tucker theorem and its consequence. Slater condition and Slater theorem.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> T. R. Rockafellar: Convex Analysis, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J., 1970. J. M. Borwein and A. S. Lewis: Convex Analysis and Nonlinear Optimization, CMS Books in Mathematics, Springer, New York, 2006.	
<i>Recommended:</i> -	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Hull operations and their representations. The Stone–Kakutani separation theorem.	
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Algebraic interior and algebraic closure. The intersection of the algebraic closure of complementary convex sets.	
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Separation of convex sets by linear functions.	
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> The Dubovitsky–Milyutin theorem and its consequences.	

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

The Bernstein–Doetsch theorem for linear functions.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The topological form of the separation theorems.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Convex and sublinear functions.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

The maximum theorem and its consequences.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Subgradient and directional derivative of convex functions.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The Bernstein–Doetsch theorem for convex functions.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Distance function, tangent cone, normal cone.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

The minimum of convex conditional extremum problems; primal and dual conditions.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

The convex Fermat principle. Penalty function. The Karush–Kuhn–Tucker theorem and its consequence.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Slater condition and Slater theorem.

**Requirements:**

The course ends in an oral or written examination. Two essay questions are chosen randomly from the list of essays. In case one of them is incomplete, the examination ends with a fail. In lack of the knowledge of proofs, at most satisfactory can be achieved. The grade for the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-59%	fail (1)
60-69%	pass (2)
70-79%	satisfactory (3)
80-89%	good (4)
90-100%	excellent (5)

In general, the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS have to be taken into account.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Convex optimization <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0205	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory:	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the exam: - Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> odd semesters	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Hull operations and their representations. The Stone–Kakutani separation theorem. Algebraic interior and algebraic closure. The intersection of the algebraic closure of complementary convex sets; separation of convex sets by linear functions. The Dubovickij–Miljutin theorem and its consequences. The Bernstein–Doetsch theorem for linear functions; the topological form of the separation theorems. Convex and sublinear functions; the maximum theorem and its consequences. Subgradient and directional derivative of convex functions. Rules of calculus. The Bernstein–Doetsch theorem for convex functions. Distance function, tangent cone, normal cone. The minimum of convex conditional extremum problems; primal and dual conditions. The convex Fermat principle. Penalty function. The Karush–Kuhn–Tucker theorem and its consequence. Slater condition and Slater theorem.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> T. R. Rockafellar: Convex Analysis, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J., 1970. J. M. Borwein and A. S. Lewis: Convex Analysis and Nonlinear Optimization, CMS Books in Mathematics, Springer, New York, 2006.	
<i>Recommended:</i> -	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Linear subspaces, affine subspaces, convex cones, convex subsets in linear spaces. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Linear and sublinear functions, affine functions and convex functions. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Linear hull, affine hull, cone hull and convex hull in finite dimension. The drop theorem. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Linear hull, affine hull, cone hull and convex hull in infinite dimension.	

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Polyhedrons and polytopes in finite dimension.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Algebraic interior, algebraic open sets. Convex sets in topological vector spaces.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Mid-term test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Separation of convex sets with linear mapping.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Directional derivative of convex functions. Calculus with respect to convex cones. The maximum function.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Subgradients of convex functions.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Extrema via Lagrange multipliers.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Applications of the Karush–Kuhn–Tucker theorem.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Applications of the Karush–Kuhn–Tucker theorem.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

End-term test.

**Requirements:**

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor.

The course finishes with a grade, which is based on the total sum of points of the mid-term test (in the 7<sup>th</sup> week) and the end-term test (in the 14<sup>th</sup> week). One of the test can be repeated. The final grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-59%	fail (1)
60-69%	pass (2)
70-79%	satisfactory (3)
80-89%	good (4)
90-100%	excellent (5)

In general, the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS have to be taken into account.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Mihály Bessenyei, associate professor, PhD



<b>Title of course:</b> Discrete optimization <b>Code:</b> TTMME0107	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Theoretical background of discrete optimization problems. Totally unimodular matrices, integer linear programming, Hoffman-Kruskal theorem. Assignment problem, quadratic assignment problem, set covering problem, Chinese postman problem, travelling salesman problem, Steiner-tree problem, bin packing problem. Max flow–min cut problem, Ford-Fulkerson theorem, Edmonds-Karp theorem. Greedy algorithm for downward closed family of sets, matroids.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Bernhard Korte, Jens Vygen: Combinatorial Optimization, Springer-Verlag, 2006. Dieter Jungnickel: Graphs, Networks and Algorithms, Springer-Verlag, 2008. Vijay V. Vazirani: Approximation Algorithms, Springer-Verlag, 2001.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Theoretical background of discrete optimization problems, general methods: exhaustive search, branch and bound method, suboptimal algorithms. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Totally unimodular matrices, elementary properties, equivalents, examples (incidence matrices of directed and bipartite graphs, interval matrices), Heller’s theorem. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Linear programming, integer linear programming, Hoffman-Kruskal theorem. Graph theoretical problems using integer linear programming (independent vertex and edge sets, vertex and edge cover). <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Assignment problem, Hungarian method. Quadratic assignment problem.	

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Unweighted and weighted vertex cover problem, suboptimal algorithms.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Set cover problem, Chvátal's method.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Chinese postman problem, method.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Travelling salesman problem, metric and nonmetric variants, suboptimal methods in the metric case, Christofides' method.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Steiner tree problem, suboptimal method.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Bin packing problem, NF, FF, FFD methods.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Networks and flows, maximum flow–minimum cut problem, Ford-Fulkerson theorem.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Ford-Fulkerson method, integer capacities, Edmonds-Karp theorem. Maximum flow–minimum cut problems and linear programming.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Networks with multiple sources and sinks, networks with maximal capacity. The Ford-Fulkerson theorem and its theoretical consequences.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Greedy algorithm for downward closed set systems, matroids, examples.

**Requirements:**

- *for a signature*

If the student fail the course TTMMG0107, then the signature is automatically denied.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in oral examination. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

- *an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Discrete optimization <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0107	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Theoretical background of discrete optimization problems. Totally unimodular matrices, integer linear programming, Hoffman-Kruskal theorem. Assignment problem, quadratic assignment problem, set covering problem, Chinese postman problem, travelling salesman problem, Steiner-tree problem, bin packing problem. Max flow–min cut problem, Ford-Fulkerson theorem, Edmonds-Karp theorem. Greedy algorithm for downward closed family of sets, matroids.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> Bernhard Korte, Jens Vygen: Combinatorial Optimization, Springer-Verlag, 2006. Dieter Jungnickel: Graphs, Networks and Algorithms, Springer-Verlag, 2008. Vijay V. Vazirani: Approximation Algorithms, Springer-Verlag, 2001.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Basic graph algorithms. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> PERT method, critical paths. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Totally unimodular matrices. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Linear programming. Rearrangement theorem. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Assignment problem. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Set cover problem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

First test.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Chinese postman problem.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Travelling salesman problem.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Steiner tree problem. Bin packing problem.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Networks and flows.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Maximum flow–minimum cut problem, Ford-Fulkerson method.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Generalized networks.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Second test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of classes are compulsory with the possibility of missing at most three classes during the semester. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented, otherwise the signature is denied.

*- for a grade*

The course is evaluated on the basis of two written tests during the semester. The grade is given according to the following table:

<b>Total Score (%)</b>	<b>Grade</b>
0 – 50	fail (1)
51 – 60	pass (2)
61 – 70	satisfactory (3)
71 – 80	good (4)
81 – 100	excellent (5)

If a student fail to pass at first attempt, then a retake of the tests is possible.

*-an offered grade:*

It is not possible to obtain an offered grade in this course.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Gábor Nyul, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Application of ordinary differential equations <b>Code:</b> TTMME0207	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b> Autonomous systems of differential equations and their phase spaces. Stability of differential equations, the theorems of Lyapunov, the direct method of Lyapunov. Boundary value problems and eigenvalue problems. Green function. Existence and uniqueness theorems. Maximum and minimum principles. Nonlinear boundary value problems. Sturm-Liouville eigenvalue problems. Rotationally symmetric elliptic problems. Diffeomorphisms and their symmetries. The application of the one-parameter symmetry group to integration of equations. Calculus of variations, the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, the invariance of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, the canonical form of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, the first integrals of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations. The Noether theorem. Principle of the least action.
<b>Literature</b> <b>Compulsory:</b> – <b>Recommended:</b> [1] <b>V. I. Arnol'd</b> , Ordinary differential equations, Translated from the Russian by Roger Cooke. Second printing of the 1992 edition. <a href="#">Universitext</a> . Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2006. ii+334 pp. ISBN: 978-3-540-34563-3; [2] <b>V. I. Arnol'd</b> , Mathematical methods of classical mechanics. Translated from the 1974 Russian original by K. Vogtmann and A. Weinstein. Corrected reprint of the second (1989) edition. <a href="#">Graduate Texts in Mathematics, 60</a> . Springer-Verlag, New York, 1989. xvi+516 pp. ISBN: 0-387-96890-3 [3] <b>V. I. Arnol'd</b> , Geometrical methods in the theory of ordinary differential equations. Translated from the Russian by Joseph Szücs [József M. Szücs]. Second edition. <a href="#">Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften [Fundamental Principles of Mathematical Sciences], 250</a> . Springer-Verlag, New York, 1988. xiv+351 pp. ISBN: 0-387-96649-8 [4] <b>B. Dacorogna</b> , Introduction to the calculus of variations, 2nd ed., London: Imperial College Press, 2008. [5] <b>A. D. Ioffe, V. M. Tihomirov</b> , Theory of extremal problems, Studies in Mathematics and its Applications, 6. North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam-New York, 1979. [6] <b>W. Walter</b> , Gewöhnliche Differentialgleichungen – Eine Einführung, 7. Auflage, Springer, 2000.

**Schedule:**

1<sup>st</sup> week

Autonomous differential equations and their phase spaces: Autonomous systems of ordinary differential equations, phase spaces, equilibrium point, cycles.

2<sup>nd</sup> week

Stability theory of ordinary differential equations, Theorems of Lyapunov.

3<sup>rd</sup> week

The direct method of Lyapunov.

4<sup>th</sup> week

Boundary value problems and eigenvalue problems, Sturm eigenvalue problems, fundamental solutions, the Green function.

5<sup>th</sup> week

Non-linear boundary value problems, minimum and maximum principles.

6<sup>th</sup> week

Sturm–Liouville eigenvalue problems, spherical symmetric solutions of elliptic partial differential equations.

7<sup>th</sup> week

One-parameter transformations groups, one-parameter diffeomorphism groups.

8<sup>th</sup> week

Actions of diffeomorphisms on vector fields, symmetries, the Rectification Theorem.

9<sup>th</sup> week

Variations of functionals, bilinear and quadratic functionals, second order variations of functionals.

10<sup>th</sup> week

Extrema of functionals, the Euler–Lagrange equations.

11<sup>th</sup> week

Invariance of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, canonical form of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, first integrals of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations.

12<sup>th</sup> week

The Theorem of Noether, the Principle of the least action.

13<sup>th</sup> week

Sufficient conditions for the extrema, solutions to the most classical problems in the theory of calculus of variations.

14<sup>th</sup> week

Calculus of variations for multivariate functions, derivation of the most classical second order partial differential equations (Laplace equation, wave equation, heat equation, minimal surface equation)

**Requirements:**

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

The course ends in an oral **examination**.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Eszter Novák-Gselmann, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Eszter Novák-Gselmann, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Application of ordinary differential equations <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0207 (practice)	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the exam: - Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b> Autonomous systems of differential equations and their phase spaces. Stability of differential equations, the theorems of Lyapunov, the direct method of Lyapunov. Boundary value problems and eigenvalue problems. Green function. Existence and uniqueness theorems. Maximum and minimum principles. Nonlinear boundary value problems. Sturm-Liouville eigenvalue problems. Rotationally symmetric elliptic problems. Diffeomorphisms and their symmetries. The application of the one-parameter symmetry group to integration of equations. Calculus of variations, the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, the invariance of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, the canonical form of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, the first integrals of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations. The Noether theorem. Principle of the least action.
<b>Literature</b> <b>Compulsory:</b> – <b>Recommended:</b> [1] <b>V. I. Arnol'd</b> , Ordinary differential equations, Translated from the Russian by Roger Cooke. Second printing of the 1992 edition. <a href="#">Universitext</a> . Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2006. ii+334 pp. ISBN: 978-3-540-34563-3; [2] <b>V. I. Arnol'd</b> , Mathematical methods of classical mechanics. Translated from the 1974 Russian original by K. Vogtmann and A. Weinstein. Corrected reprint of the second (1989) edition. <a href="#">Graduate Texts in Mathematics, 60</a> . Springer-Verlag, New York, 1989. xvi+516 pp. ISBN: 0-387-96890-3 [3] <b>V. I. Arnol'd</b> , Geometrical methods in the theory of ordinary differential equations. Translated from the Russian by Joseph Szücs [József M. Szücs]. Second edition. <a href="#">Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften [Fundamental Principles of Mathematical Sciences], 250</a> . Springer-Verlag, New York, 1988. xiv+351 pp. ISBN: 0-387-96649-8 [4] <b>B. Dacorogna</b> , Introduction to the calculus of variations, 2nd ed., London: Imperial College Press, 2008. [5] <b>A. D. Ioffe, V. M. Tihomirov</b> , Theory of extremal problems, Studies in Mathematics and its Applications, 6. North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam-New York, 1979. [6] <b>W. Walter</b> , Gewöhnliche Differentialgleichungen – Eine Einführung, 7. Auflage, Springer, 2000.

**Schedule:**

1<sup>st</sup> week

Autonomous differential equations and their phase spaces: Autonomous systems of ordinary differential equations, phase spaces, equilibrium point, cycles.

2<sup>nd</sup> week

Stability theory of ordinary differential equations, Theorems of Lyapunov.

3<sup>rd</sup> week

The direct method of Lyapunov.

4<sup>th</sup> week

Boundary value problems and eigenvalue problems, Sturm eigenvalue problems, fundamental solutions, the Green function.

5<sup>th</sup> week

Non-linear boundary value problems, minimum and maximum principles.

6<sup>th</sup> week

Sturm–Liouville eigenvalue problems, spherical symmetric solutions of elliptic partial differential equations.

7<sup>th</sup> week

One-parameter transformations groups, one-parameter diffeomorphism groups, Actions of diffeomorphisms on vector fields, symmetries, the Rectification Theorem.

8<sup>th</sup> week

Variations of functionals, bilinear and quadratic functionals, second order variations of functionals.

9<sup>th</sup> week

Extrema of functionals, the Euler–Lagrange equations.

10<sup>th</sup> week

Invariance of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, canonical form of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations, first integrals of the Euler–Lagrange differential equations.

11<sup>th</sup> week

The Theorem of Noether, the Principle of the least action.

12<sup>th</sup> week

Sufficient conditions for the extrema, solutions to the most classical problems in the theory of calculus of variations.

13<sup>th</sup> week

Calculus of variations for multivariate functions, derivation of the most classical second order partial differential equations (Laplace equation, wave equation, heat equation, minimal surface equation)

14<sup>th</sup> week

Test writing

**Requirements:**

Participation at practice classes is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behaviour does not meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.



During the semester there is one written test, in the 14<sup>th</sup> week.

The minimum requirement for the test is 66%. The grade for the tests is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-65	fail (1)
66-69	pass (2)
70-80	satisfactory (3)
81-90	good (4)
91-100	excellent (5)

If the score of the test is below 66%, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Eszter Novák-Gselmann, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Eszter Novák-Gselmann, assistant professor, PhD.

<b>Title of course:</b> Partial differential equations <b>Code:</b> TTMME0204	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Examples in physics. First order equations: homogeneous linear equations, quasilinear equations and Cauchy problem for general equations. Higher order equations, the Cauchy–Kovalevskaya theorem. Classification and canonical form of second order equations. One, two and three dimensional wave equation. Inhomogeneous wave equation. The Laplace and Poisson equation, Green functions, harmonic functions, maximum principle. Boundary value problem for the Laplace and Poisson equations. The heat equation. Sobolev spaces, weak solutions.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - V. I. Arnold: Lectures on Partial Differential Equations, Springer, Berlin, 2004.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction. Examples in physics. Main types of partial differential equations.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> First order equations: first integrals of ordinary differential equations, homogeneous linear first order partial differential equations
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> First order quasilinear equations and Cauchy problems for general first order equations.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Higher order equations, the Cauchy–Kovalevskaya theorem. Classification of second order equations.
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Canonical form of second order linear equations with constant coefficients.
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Canonical form of two dimensional second order semilinear equations.
<i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i> One dimensional wave equation: the equation on the real line. Initial value problem on the real line, initial and boundary value problem on bounded intervals.
<i>8<sup>th</sup> week</i> Initial value problem for the two and three dimensional wave equation. Inhomogeneous wave equation.
<i>9<sup>th</sup> week</i> Basic solutions of the Poisson equation. Green functions.
<i>10<sup>th</sup> week</i> Poisson formula, harmonic functions, maximum principle, monotonicity principle.
<i>11<sup>th</sup> week</i> Boundary value problem for the Laplace and Poisson equations.
<i>12<sup>th</sup> week</i> Heat kernel, initial value problem for the heat equation.
<i>13<sup>th</sup> week</i> Weak derivative, Sobolev spaces, Friedrichs-inequality, equivalent norms.

14<sup>th</sup> week Weak solutions of the Poisson equation, the Lax-Milgram lemma.

**Requirements:**

- *for a grade*

The course ends in an **examination**. The minimum requirement for the examination is 50%. Based on the score of the exam the grade for the examination is given according to the following table

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-74	satisfactory (3)
75-89	good (4)
90-100	excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Partial differential equations <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0204	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 32 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	

<b>Topics of course</b>
Examples in physics. First order equations: homogeneous linear equations, quasilinear equations and Cauchy problems for general equations. Higher order equations, the Cauchy–Kovalevskaya theorem. Classification and canonical form of second order equations. One, two and three dimensional wave equation. Inhomogeneous wave equation. The Laplace and Poisson equation, Green functions, harmonic functions, maximum principle. Boundary value problem for the Laplace and Poisson equations. The heat equation. Sobolev spaces, weak solutions.
<b>Literature</b>
<i>Compulsory:</i> - <i>Recommended:</i> - V. I. Arnold: Lectures on Partial Differential Equations, Springer, Berlin, 2004.

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Introduction. Examples in physics. Main types of partial differential equations.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> First order equations: first integrals of ordinary differential equations, homogeneous linear first order partial differential equations.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> First order quasilinear equations and Cauchy problem for general first order equations.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Higher order equations, the Cauchy–Kovalevskaya theorem. Classification of second order equations.
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Canonical form of second order linear equations with constant coefficients.
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Canonical form of two dimensional second order semilinear equations.
<i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i> One dimensional wave equation: the equation on the real line. Initial value problem on the real line, initial and boundary value problem on bounded intervals.
<i>8<sup>th</sup> week</i> Initial value problem for the two and three dimensional wave equation. Inhomogeneous wave equation.
<i>9<sup>th</sup> week</i> Basic solutions of the Poisson equation. Green functions.
<i>10<sup>th</sup> week</i> Poisson formula, harmonic functions, maximum principle, monotonicity principle.
<i>11<sup>th</sup> week</i> Boundary value problem for the Laplace and Poisson equations.
<i>12<sup>th</sup> week</i> Heat kernel, initial value problem for the heat equation.

*13<sup>th</sup> week* Weak derivative, Sobolev spaces, Friedrichs-inequality, equivalent norms. Weak solutions of the Poisson equation, the Lax-Milgram lemma.

*14<sup>th</sup> week* Test

**Requirements:**

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behavior or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: one test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the other test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. The minimum requirement for the tests respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests, the grade for the tests is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-74	satisfactory (3)
75-89	good (4)
90-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Borbála Fazekas, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Stochastic processes <b>Code:</b> TTMME0402	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> none	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
General notion of conditional expected value, discrete and continuous time Markov chains, discrete time martingales, Wiener processes, stochastic integration with Wiener process (Itô integral), Itô's formula, stochastic differential equations, diffusion processes.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - I. Karatzas, S. E. Shreve: Brownian Motion and Stochastic Calculus, Springer-Verlag, 1991. - N. Shiriyayev: Probability, 2nd edition, Springer-Verlag, 1995. <i>Recommended:</i> - S. M. Ross: Introduction to Probability Models, 10th edition, Academic Press, 2009.	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Conditional expected value with respect to sigma algebra: definition, existence, Jensen-inequality, tower rule, Fatou-lemma, monotone dominated convergence theorem.	
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Definition of stochastic processes, independent increments, stationary increments, finite dimensional distributions of a stochastic process, expected value function, covariance function, cylinder sets, Kolmogorov existence theorem.	
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Discrete time Markov-chain: definition, existence theorem of Markov-chains, initial distribution, transition probability matrix, Kolmogorov-Chapman equations.	
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Simulation of Markov-chains knowing the initial distributions and transition probabilities, classification of states of a Markov-chain.	
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Discrete time Markov-chain: accessibility, essential states, inessential states, closeness, irreducibility, periodicity, recurrence, criteria of recurrence, stacionarity, ergodicity, convergence of transition probabilities

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Discrete time martingales: definition, the basic probabilities, Doob's decomposition theorem, stopping time, optional stopping theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Discrete time martingales: Wald-identity, Doob's martingale maximal inequalities, convergence of martingales and submartingales.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Continuous time Markov-chains: transition probabilities functions, Kolmogorov-Chapman equalities, standardization, infinitesimal generators/matrices and its interpretation, conservation, system of backward and forward Kolmogorov differential equations.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Continuous time Markov-chains: recurrence, asymptotic behaviour of transition probabilities, ergodic and null-states, stationary distribution, birth and death processes, Karlin-McGregor-theorem.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The existence of standard Wiener-processes, Kolmogorov continuity theorem, the basic properties of Wiener-processes, transition probability density function.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Definition and basic properties of Gaussian processes; Wiener-processes, as a special case of Gaussian processes, the hitting time, examination of bounded variation and differentiation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Definition and basic properties of stochastic integral with respect to Wiener processes (Itô-integral).

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Itô's formula and its applications to determine stochastic integrals.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Stochastic differential equations: strong and weak solutions; diffusion processes, examples (principally of the area of financial mathematics). Kolmogorov-equations.

### **Requirements:**

The course ends in an **examination**. Based on the average of the grades of the designing tasks and the examination, the exam grade is calculated as an average of them:

- the average grade of the two designing tasks
- the result of the examination

The minimum requirement for the mid-term and end-term tests and the examination respectively is 50%. Based on the score of the tests separately, the grade for the tests and the examination is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-69	pass (2)
70-79	satisfactory (3)
80-89	good (4)
90-100	excellent (5)

If the score of any test is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Patricia Szokol, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc  
Dr. Patricia Szokol, associate professor, PhD



<b>Title of course:</b> Stochastic processes <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0402	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the exam: Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> none	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
General notion of conditional expected value, discrete and continuous time Markov chains, discrete time martingales, Wiener processes, stochastic integration with the Wiener process (Itô integral), Itô's formula, stochastic differential equations, diffusion processes.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - I. Karatzas, S. E. Shreve: Brownian Motion and Stochastic Calculus, Springer-Verlag, 1991. - N. Shiriyayev: Probability, 2nd edition, Springer-Verlag, 1995. <i>Recommended:</i> - S. M. Ross: Introduction to Probability Models, 10th edition, Academic Press, 2009.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Conditional expected value with respect to sigma algebra: examples to practice the definition, and the basic properties. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Examples for stochastic processes; exercises to practice the notion of independent increments, stationary increments, finite dimensional distributions of a stochastic process; exercises to calculate expected value function and covariance function. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Discrete time Markov-chains: examples and exercises to understand the definition and to practice initial distribution, transition probability matrix, Kolmogorov-Chapman equations. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Discrete time Markov-chains: exercises to practice the classification of states of Markov-chain. Simulation of Markov-chains using the statistical software R. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Discrete time Markov-chains: exercises to apply the criteria of recurrence, to determine the stationary distribution and to examine the ergodicity and the convergence of transition probabilities.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Discrete time martingales: exercises to practice the definition, basic probabilities and optional stopping theorem.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Discrete time martingales: exercises to practice the Wald-identity, the convergence of martingales and submartingales.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Continuous time Markov-chains: examples for infinitesimal generators and exercises to apply the system of backward and forward Kolmogorov differential equations.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Continuous time Markov-chains: exercises for the examination of the recurrence, asymptotic behaviour of transition probabilities, to practice the notion of the ergodic and null-states and to determine stationary distributions.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Exercises and examples for Wiener processes.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Examples and exercises for Gaussian processes and for hitting time of Wiener processes.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Examples and exercises for stochastic integral with respect to Wiener processes (Itô-integral). Itô's formula and its applications to determine stochastic integrals.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Examples and exercises for stochastic differential equations and for diffusion processes.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

End-term test.

### **Requirements:**

*- for a grade*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Students are required to bring the drawing tasks and drawing instruments of the course to each practice class. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behavior or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

Students have to **submit all the two designing tasks** as scheduled minimum on a sufficient level.

During the semester there are two tests: the mid-term test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the end-term test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. Students have to sit for the tests

Grades: 0-49% fail (mark 1), 50-59% satisfactory (mark 2), 60-69 % average (mark 3), 70-84% good (mark 4), 85-100 excellent (mark 5), we use rounding up (e.g. 49.3% is satisfactory).

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Patricia Szokol, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. István Fazekas, university professor, DSc  
Dr. Patricia Szokol, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Multivariate Analysis <b>Code:</b> TTMME0403	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: 22 hours - preparation for the exam: 40 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMME0904	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Multivariate sample and its properties; principal component analysis; exploratory factor analysis; canonical correlation analysis; classification methods, cluster analysis; multidimensional scaling; support vector machines.	
<b>Literature</b>	
J. Izenman: Modern Multivariate Statistical Techniques. Regression, Classification and Manifold Learning, Springer, 2008. N. H. Timm: Applied Multivariate Analysis, Springer, 2002. B. Everitt, T. Hothorn: An Introduction to Applied Multivariate Analysis with R, Springer, 2011. D. Zelterman: Applied Multivariate Statistics with R, Springer, 2015.	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Multivariate sample and its empirical characteristics. Wishart distribution. Multivariate normal sample.	
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Maximum-likelihood estimation of parameters of a multivariate normal sample. Hotelling's T-square test.	
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Principal component analysis, properties of principal components.	
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Sample principal components. Scree plot, examples.	
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Fundamentals of exploratory factor analysis.	
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Estimation of parameters and testing of hypotheses in factor models. Factor rotation.	
<i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Canonical correlation analysis. Estimation of canonical factors.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Classification methods: maximum-likelihood and Bayes' decision. Estimation methods.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Logistic regression. Nearest neighbour method.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Cluster analysis: hierarchical methods, k-means clustering.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Multidimensional scaling: classical solution.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Nonmetric scaling. The Shepard-Kruskal algorithm.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Fundamentals of support vector machines.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Case studies.

**Requirements:**

- *for a signature*

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in an **oral examination**, where the knowledge of practical applications is a fundamental requirement.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Sándor Baran, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Sándor Baran, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Multivariate Analysis <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0403	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: - - laboratory: 2 hours/week	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: - - laboratory: 28 hours - home assignment: 32 hours - preparation for the final test: - Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Fundamentals of R; multivariate sample and its properties; principal component analysis; exploratory factor analysis; canonical correlation analysis; classification methods, cluster analysis; multidimensional scaling; support vector machines	
<b>Literature</b>	
B. Everitt, T. Hothorn: An Introduction to Applied Multivariate Analysis with R, Springer, 2011. D. Zelterman: Applied Multivariate Statistics with R, Springer, 2015.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Fundamentals of R, commands, data structures. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Functions in R. Packaging. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Multivariate sample, descriptive statistics. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Data visualization. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Principal component analysis with R. Case studies. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Exploratory factor analysis with R. Case studies. <i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i> Canonical correlation analysis. Case studies. <i>8<sup>th</sup> week</i> Classification methods: linear and quadratic discriminant analysis. Case studies.	

9<sup>th</sup> week

Logistic regression. Case studies.

10<sup>th</sup> week

Cluster analysis: hierarchical methods. Dendrograms, icle plots. Case studies.

11<sup>th</sup> week

K-means clustering. Case studies.

12<sup>th</sup> week

Multidimensional scaling: classical solution. Case studies.

13<sup>th</sup> week

Nonmetric scaling. The Shepard-Kruskal algorithm. Case studies.

14<sup>th</sup> week

Fundamentals of support vector machines. Case studies.

**Requirements:**

- *for a grade*

Attendance of **laboratories** is compulsory. The course ends in a **practical test**.

Score	Grade
0-14	fail (1)
15-18	pass (2)
19-22	medium (3)
23-26	good (4)
27-30	excellent (5)

If the score of the test is below 15, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Sándor Baran, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Sándor Baran, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Option pricing <b>Code:</b> TTMME0404	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
The students get to know about the fundamental derivatives and their roles, the fundamentals of the mechanism of derivatives markets, the principles of pricing derivatives, the principle of arbitrage and how to apply it for pricing, some classical models and problems and methods related to their fitting and applications.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - Hull, J. C.: Options, Futures and Other Derivatives, Pearson, 10th edition, 2018. <i>Recommended:</i> - Musiela, M. and Rutkowski, M.: Martingale Methods in Financial Modelling, 2nd edition, Springer, 2005.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Basic notions. Derivatives and their categories. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Futures, forward contracts, standard options. Payoffs, profit. Examples. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Notion of arbitrage. Pricing of futures. Forward price. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Differences of futures and forward contracts, pricing of special cases, examples. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Properties of option prices (factors affecting option prices, upper and lower bounds). <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Put-call parity, early exercise. Elementary trading strategies (involving a single option and a stock). <i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i>	



Trading strategies involving options (spreads, combinations).

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Option pricing in binary markets. Pricing of European options, hedging strategies, arbitrage-free valuation.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Binary and binomial markets. Pricing of American options.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Introduction to continuous time models. Volatility, the basics of Black-Scholes markets.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The Black-Scholes formula, and its applications, implied volatility.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Classification of risks. Basics of market risk management.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Greeks, delta hedging.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Estimation of option prices, approximations.

**Requirements:**

The students get a grade based on a written exam.

Grades: 0-49% fail (mark 1), 50-59% satisfactory (mark 2), 60-69 % average (mark 3), 70-84% good (mark 4), 85-100 excellent (mark 5), we use rounding up (e.g. 49.3% is satisfactory).

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Option pricing <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0404	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 16 hours - preparation for the exam: 16 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
The students get to know about the fundamental derivatives and their roles, the fundamentals of the mechanism of derivatives markets, the principles of pricing derivatives, the principle of arbitrage and how to apply it, some classical models and problems and methods related to their fitting and applications.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - Hull, J. C.: Options, Futures and Other Derivatives, Pearson, 10th edition, 2018. <i>Recommended:</i> - Musiela, M. and Rutkowski, M.: Martingale Methods in Financial Modelling, 2nd edition, Springer, 2005.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Derivatives and their categories. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Futures, forward contracts, standard options. Payoffs, profit. Examples. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Notion of arbitrage. Pricing of futures. Forward price. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Pricing of futures and forward contracts, special cases. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Examples of arbitrage. Properties of option prices (factors affecting option prices, upper and lower bounds). <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Put-call parity, early exercise. Elementary trading strategies (involving a single option and a stock).	

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Trading strategies involving options (spreads, combinations).

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Option pricing in binary markets. Pricing of European options, hedging strategies, arbitrage-free valuation.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Binary and binomial markets. Pricing of American options.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Introduction to continuous time models. Volatility, the basics of Black-Scholes markets.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The Black-Scholes formula, and its applications, implied volatility.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Classification of risks. Basics of market risk management.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Greeks, delta hedging.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Estimation of option prices, approximations.

**Requirements:**

The students get a grade based on an end-term test, which contains numerical exercises, questions from practice. Grades: 0-49% fail (mark 1), 50-59% satisfactory (mark 2), 60-69 % average (mark 3), 70-84% good (mark 4), 85-100 excellent (mark 5), we use rounding up (e.g. 49.3% is satisfactory).

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Bernadett Aradi, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Financial mathematics I <b>Code:</b> TTMME0405	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMME0406	
<b>Topics of course</b> Discrete time models of stock markets and options, pricing of options, risk measures, coherent measures, Value at Risk, Expected Shortfall, operational risk and its models based on compound distributions. Markowitz's mean-variance portfolio analysis, CAPM.	
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> Gáll, J., G. Pap and M. v. Zuijlen (2003): "Option Theory", <a href="https://gyires.inf.unideb.hu/mobiDiak/Gall-Jozsef/Option-theory/op2.pdf">https://gyires.inf.unideb.hu/mobiDiak/Gall-Jozsef/Option-theory/op2.pdf</a>  <i>Recommended:</i> - Harry H. Panjer: Operational Risk: Modeling Analytics, Wiley, 2006. - Musiela, M. and Rutkowski, M.: Martingale Methods in Financial Modelling, 2nd edition, Springer, 2005.	
<b>Schedule:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> week Conditional expected value, martingales, related properties and theorems. 2 <sup>nd</sup> week Financial assets markets, derivatives. Discrete time markets, basic notions. 3 <sup>rd</sup> week Arbitrage. 4 <sup>th</sup> week Arbitrage. 5 <sup>th</sup> week Market completeness. 6 <sup>th</sup> week Fundamental theorems of option pricing.	

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Further option pricing theorems and cases.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Basic properties of risk measures, Value at Risk.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Basic properties of risk measures, Expected shortfall.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Operational risk. Compound distributions, AMA models and related estimations.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Mean-variance portfolio analysis.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Mean-variance portfolio analysis.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

CAPM.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Summary of models, limitations of the models, discussion on the application.

**Requirements:**

The students get a grade based on an oral exam that includes the theoretical results (theorems, models, proofs) discussed in the term. .

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Financial mathematics I <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0405	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 16 hours - preparation for the exam: 16 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b> Discrete time models of stock markets and options pricing, risk measures, coherent measures, Value at Risk, Expected Shortfall, operational risk and its models based on composite distributions. Markowitz-type mean-variance portfolio analysis, CAPM.	
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> Gáll, J., G. Pap and M. v. Zuijlen (2003): "Option Theory", <a href="https://gyires.inf.unideb.hu/mobiDiak/Gall-Jozsef/Option-theory/op2.pdf">https://gyires.inf.unideb.hu/mobiDiak/Gall-Jozsef/Option-theory/op2.pdf</a>  <i>Recommended:</i> Harry H. Panjer: Operational Risk: Modeling Analytics, Wiley, 2006. Musielà, M. and Rutkowski, M.: Martingale Methods in Financial Modelling, 2nd edition, Springer, 2005.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Conditional expected value, martingales, related main theorems, properties. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Markets of financial assets, derivatives. Discrete time markets, basic notions. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Arbitrage. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Arbitrage. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Market completeness. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Fundamental theorems of option pricing.	

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Option pricing, further markets and cases.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Basic properties of risk measures, Value at Risk.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Basic properties of risk measures, Expected shortfall.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Operational risk. Models based on compound distributions (AMA) and related estimations.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Mean-variance portfolio analysis.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Mean-variance portfolio analysis.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

CAPM.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Summary, discussion on the application of the models at issue.

**Requirements:**

The students get a grade based on an end-term test, which contains numerical exercises, questions from practice.

Grades: 0-49% fail (mark 1), 50-59% satisfactory (mark 2), 60-69 % average (mark 3), 70-84% good (mark 4), 85-100 excellent (mark 5), we use rounding up (e.g. 49.3% is satisfactory).

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Bernadett Aradi, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Introduction to Finance <b>Code:</b> TTMME0901	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 5
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: 28 - laboratory: - - home assignment: 30 - preparation for the exam: 64 hours Total: 150 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b> Basic notions of finances and financial markets, time value of money, methods of calculating present value, other fundamental financial statements, financial statement frauds based on financial and market data, bonds and shares and basic methods of the pricing, internal rate of return, elementary questions on investment.	
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> Brealey, R. and Myers, S.: Principles of Corporate Finance, Concise Edition, McGraw Hill Higher Education, 2010.  <i>Recommended:</i> Ross, S. A. - Westerfield, R. W. - Jordan, B. D.: Essentials of Corporate Finance, McGraw-Hill/Irwin, 2007. Block, B. S.-Hirt, G. A.: Foundations of Financial Management, McGraw-Hill/Irwin, 2001. Brigham, E. F. - Ehrhardt, M .C.: Financial Management, Theory and Practice, Harcourt College Publishers, 2002.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Basic (introductory) notions of finance. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Financial markets, the role of the financial manager, financial tasks in a corporation. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Cash flows, the time value of money. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Net present value and its applications.	



*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Annuities, perpetuities, compounding conventions.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Bonds and bond markets.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Valuation of bonds.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Stocks and stock markets.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Valuation of stocks.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

NPV versus other criteria for financial decision making.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Internal rate of return, rate of return calculations.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Project analysis, investment decisions based on NPV.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

The analysis of financial statements by financial ratios.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Financial ratios and their applications.

**Requirements:**

The student can choose a 'two part' exam. In this case the results of the two test papers are included in the final grade (50%-50%). The first test of the 'two part' exam will be in the middle of the semester, whereas the second will take place at the end of the semester or in the first exam week. The tests include both theoretical questions and practical exercises. Further exams (for those who do not choose the two part exam opportunity or those who fail it) will be 'one part' exams (in the exam period), i.e. all chapters covered in the course will be required. The 'two part' exam cannot be repeated partially (i.e. only one part of it cannot be rewritten), only the whole exam can be rewritten in the exam period (as a 'one part' exam).

The students may miss at most 3 seminars. In case of missing more than 3 seminars the seminar is not completed, hence the course is not completed. For this, a class attendance list will be made each week, which can be signed by the students only in the first 10 minutes of the seminar. To complete the seminar requirements the students are given some home assignments in the seminars which are discussed in the next seminars.

Grades: 0-49% fail (mark 1), 50-59% satisfactory (mark 2), 60-69 % average (mark 3), 70-84% good (mark 4), 85-100 excellent (mark 5), we use rounding up (e.g. 49.3% is satisfactory).

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Microeconomics <b>Code:</b> TTMME0902	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 5
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> TTMME0903 Macroeconomics	
<b>Topics of course</b> The methodology of microeconomics, consumer theory, production theory and costs, profit-maximization on the competitive and monopoly market, welfare consequences of the monopoly.	
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> Besanko, David – Breautigam, Ronald R.: Microeconomics. Third Edition (International Student version). John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 2008. Besanko, David – Breautigam, Ronald R.: Microeconomics. Study Guide. Third Edition. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 2008.  <i>Recommended:</i>	

<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Principles of microeconomics, equilibrium analysis – graphical treatment <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Price elasticity and other elasticities <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Consumer preferences and utility <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> The budget constraint <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Consumer choice <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Individual demand, consumer surplus and market demand <i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i> Production function <i>8<sup>th</sup> week</i> Costs <i>9<sup>th</sup> week</i> Cost-minimization
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*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Perfect competition I

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Perfect competition II, long-run supply

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Monopoly

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

The welfare economics of monopoly

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Summary

**Requirements:**

The exam is a written test which will be evaluated according to the following grading schedule:

0 - 50% – fail (1)

50%+1 point - 63% – pass (2)

64% - 75% – satisfactory (3)

76% - 86% – good (4)

87% - 100% – excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. Judit Kapás, university professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. Judit Kapás, university professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Econometrics <b>Code:</b> TTMME0904	<b>ECTS Credit points: 4</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: 1 hour/week	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: 14 hours - home assignment: 18 hours - preparation for the exam: 60 hours Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMME0403	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Topics of econometrics. Regression models: the OLS estimate, goodness-of-fitting, indices, hypothesis testing. Autocorrelation, multicollinearity. Dummy and truncated variables. Simultaneous econometrics models. Regression models for time series. Case studies. Regression models in R.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G. S. Maddala, K. Lahiri: Introduction to Econometrics. 4th Edition. Wiley, 2009.</li> <li>• R. Ramanathan: Statistical Methods in Econometrics. Academic Press, 1993.</li> <li>• W. H. Greene: Econometric Analysis. 7th Edition. Pearson, 2012.</li> <li>• C. Kleiber, A. Zeileis: Applied Econometrics with R, Springer, 2008.</li> </ul>	
<b>Schedule:</b>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Topics and history of econometrics. Elements of econometric models. Statistics with R.	
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Simple linear regression, estimation of parameters, confidence intervals. Simple linear regression with R.	
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Testing of hypotheses and analysis of variance in simple linear regression models. Nonlinear models.	
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Multiple linear regression models. Partial and multiple correlations. Multiple linear regression models with R.	
<i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Testing of hypotheses and goodness of fit in linear models. Case studies.	
<i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Model building, tests of stability. Case studies.	
<i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Heteroskedasticity. Implementation of various tests for heteroscedasticity in R.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Autocorrelation. Case studies.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Multicollinearity. Case studies.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Dummy variables. Logit and probit models. Case studies.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Simultaneous equation models. Case studies.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Regression models for time series. Case studies.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Case studies.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Project presentations.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance of **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory. Attendance of **laboratories** is compulsory. Students have to present an individual project.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in an **oral examination**, where the knowledge of practical applications is a fundamental requirement.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Sándor Baran, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Sándor Baran, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Financial accounting <b>Code:</b> TTMME0905	<b>ECTS Credit points: 5</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory:	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b> Notion of public accountancy. Steps in the accounting process. Accounting system, practice of public accountancy. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The content of financial statements and their presentation.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<b>Schedule:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> week 2 <sup>nd</sup> week 3 <sup>rd</sup> week 4 <sup>th</sup> week 5 <sup>th</sup> week 6 <sup>th</sup> week 7 <sup>th</sup> week 8 <sup>th</sup> week 9 <sup>th</sup> week 10 <sup>th</sup> week 11 <sup>th</sup> week 12 <sup>th</sup> week 13 <sup>th</sup> week 14 <sup>th</sup> week	
<b>Requirements:</b>	
<b>Person responsible for course:</b> Kornél Tóth, senior assistant professor	
<b>Lecturer:</b> Kornél Tóth, senior assistant professor	

<b>Title of course:</b> Game theory <b>Code:</b> TTMME0208	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
The normal form of non-cooperative games. The notion and existence of Nash equilibrium. The best response mapping. Fixed point theorems in game theory. Analysis of finite games, strictly dominated strategies, bi-matrix representation of finite two-player games. Mixed extension of finite games. Two-player zero-sum games, matrix games. Symmetric games. Games in extensive form. Combinatorial games, Grundy's games, Grundy numbering. Cooperative games, the value of the coalition. Nash's model of bargaining.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - J. H. Conway: On Numbers and Games, Academic Press, 1976. ISBN 1568811276 - Martin J. Osborne: An Introduction to Game Theory, Oxford University Press, 2003. ISBN 0195128958 <i>Recommended:</i> - Kim C. Border: Fixed point theorems with application to economic and game theory, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge UK, 1985. ISBN 0-521-38808-2 - J. von Neumann, O. Morgenstern: Theory of games and economic behavior, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1944. ISBN 978 0 691 13061 3	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> The normal form of non-cooperative games. Strategies and strategy profiles. Utilities. The notion of Nash equilibrium. Strategically equivalent games. Bi-matrix representation of finite 2-player games. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Finite games. Iterative elimination of strictly dominated actions. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Transposable equilibrium points. Strictly competitive 2-player games. The value of the game. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Zero-sum games with 2 players. Equilibrium and the mini-max principle. Equilibrium strategies in symmetric zero-sum games with 2 players.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

Sufficient conditions for the existence of Nash equilibrium. The best response mapping.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Extension of finite games through mixed strategies. Existence of (symmetric) Nash equilibrium.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Matrix games.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Extensive games. Decision tree. Sets of imperfect information.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Combinatorial game theory. Game of nim. Grundy numbers, the mex function. Direct sums.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Infinite games: the Banach–Mazur game (with intervals).

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Finite matching problems I: Stable redistribution of properties. Construction of the solution in terms of graph representation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Finite matching problems II: Algorithms for stable marriages.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Coalitions. Examples, valuation of coalitions.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Bargaining games with 2 players. Nash solution.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

*- for a grade*

The course ends in an oral **examination**. Exam topics are identical to those of the individual lectures. The grade is based on the presentation of the designated exam topic and the answers to the questions (on various topics) of the examiner.

Solving theoretical problems (posed during lectures) before or during the exam is taken in consideration as answer to non-basic exam questions (like proofs of theorems or lemmas).

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Zoltán Boros, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Zoltán Boros, associate professor, PhD



<b>Title of course:</b> Game theory <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0208	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 28 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 24 hours - preparation for the test: 8 hours Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
The normal form of non-cooperative games. The notion and existence of Nash equilibrium. The best response mapping. Fixed point theorems in game theory. Analysis of finite games, strictly dominated strategies, bimatrix representation of finite two-player games. Application of the game theoretic approach to simple market models (duopoly, oligopoly). Mixed extension of finite games. Two-player zero-sum games, matrix games. Games in extensive form. Combinatorial games, Grundy's games, Grundy numbering. Cooperative games, the value of the coalition. Finite matching problems.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> - J. H. Conway: On Numbers and Games, Academic Press, 1976. ISBN 1568811276 - Martin J. Osborne: An Introduction to Game Theory, Oxford University Press, 2003. ISBN 0195128958 <i>Recommended:</i> - Kim C. Border: Fixed point theorems with application to economic and game theory, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge UK, 1985. ISBN 0-521-38808-2 J. von Neumann, O. Morgenstern: Theory of games and economic behavior, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1944. ISBN 978 0 691 13061 3	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> The normal form of non-cooperative games. Strategies and strategy profiles. Utilities. The notion of Nash equilibrium. Examples. Bi-matrix representation of finite 2-player games. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Finite games. Iterative elimination of strictly dominated actions. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Discrete and continuous sharing games (heritage, crazy drivers). <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Zero-sum games with 2 players. Equilibrium and the mini-max principle. Examples.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

The best response mapping and the existence of Nash equilibrium. Application of the game theoretic approach to simple market models (duopoly, oligopoly).

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Extension of finite games through mixed strategies.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Matrix games.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Extensive games. Decision tree. Deterministic and partially random examples.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Combinatorial game theory. Game of nim. Grundy numbers, the mex function. Direct sums.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Infinite games: the Banach–Mazur game (with intervals).

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Finite matching problems I: Stable redistribution of properties. Construction of the solution in terms of graph representation.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Finite matching problems II: Algorithms for stable marriages.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

End-term test.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Examples, valuation of coalitions.

### **Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behaviour or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

At the end of the semester there is a test in the 13<sup>th</sup> week. Students have to sit for the test.

*- for a grade*

The **seminar grade** is based on the result of the **end-term test**. Excellent contributions to practice classes may be taken into consideration by the tutor with extra points.

Based on the score of the test (and the extra points received during the semester), the grade for the seminar is given according to the following table:

Score (%)	Grade
0–49	fail (1)
50–59	pass (2)
60–74	satisfactory (3)
75–87	good (4)
88–100	excellent (5)

If the score of the test is below 50%, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Zoltán Boros, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Zoltán Boros, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Macroeconomics <b>Code:</b> TTMME0903	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 5
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMME0902	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Central problems in macroeconomics. Principles of measuring aggregates: economic cycle and the GDP, nominal and real GDP, applications of GDP, the GDP-deflator and the consumer price index, measuring unemployment. Economy in the long run: equilibrium of the goods market, equilibrium of the factor market and the distribution of income, theories of natural unemployment. Importance of money and inflation: the functions of money and the money supply, quantity theory of money, money demand, costs of inflation. Short run models of economy: the Keynesian cross, the IS-LM model, models of aggregate supply and aggregate demand. Relation between short term and long term deductions: the expectations-augmented Philips curve and the Friedman and Modigliani-type theory of consumption functions.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> Mankiw, Gregory: Macroeconomics. Sixth Edition. Worth Publisher, New York, 2007. Kaufman, Roger T.: Student Guide and Workbook for Use with Macroeconomics. Worth Publisher, New York, 2007.	
<i>Recommended:</i> Williamson, Stephen D. (2014). Macroeconomics. Fifth (International) Edition, Pearson	

<b>Schedule:</b>
<i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> The fundamental questions of macroeconomics. The data of macroeconomics: production and income. Mankiw, pp. 1-15, Kaufman, pp. 1-8., Mankiw, pp. 16-30., Kaufman, pp. 9-18.
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> The data of macroeconomics: inflation and unemployment. The economy in the long run: production and the division of income. Mankiw, pp. 30-43., Kaufman, pp. 19-29., Mankiw, pp. 44-59., Kaufman, pp. 30-45.
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> week:</i> The economy in the long run: demand and equilibrium on market for goods and services. Mankiw, pp. 59-75., Kaufman, pp. 46-58.
<i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Money supply. Mankiw, pp. 76-83, 510-517., Kaufman, pp. 59-64, 357-367.

*5<sup>th</sup> week*

The quantity theory of money, and the Fisher effect. The demand for money, the costs of inflation.  
Mankiw, pp. 83-94., Kaufman, pp. 64-68., Mankiw, pp. 95-111., Kaufman, pp. 68-79.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

The natural rate of unemployment: job search. The natural rate of unemployment: real-wage rigidity  
Mankiw, pp. 159-165., Kaufman, pp. 111-122., Mankiw, pp. 165-184., Kaufman, pp. 111-122.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Introduction to economic fluctuations.  
Mankiw, pp. 252-277., Kaufman, pp. 159-174.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Aggregate demand: the Keynesian Cross and the IS curve.  
Mankiw, pp. 278-292., Kaufman, pp. 175-198., Mankiw, pp. 292-298., Kaufman, pp. 199-204.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Short-run equilibrium in the IS-LM model.  
Mankiw, pp. 299-313., Kaufman, pp. 205-220.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

The IS-LM model as a theory of aggregate demand I.  
Mankiw, pp. 313-328., Kaufman, pp. 220-244.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

The IS-LM model as a theory of aggregate demand II.  
Mankiw, pp. 313-328., Kaufman, pp. 220-244.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Aggregate supply.  
Mankiw, pp. 373-380., Kaufman, pp. 267-282.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

The Phillips curve.  
Mankiw, pp. 385-400., Kaufman, pp. 282-290.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Summary

**Requirements:**

The exam is a written test which will be evaluated according to the following grading schedule:

0 - 50% – fail (1)

50%+1 point - 63% – pass (2)

64% - 75% – satisfactory (3)

76% - 86% – good (4)

87% - 100% – excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Pál Czeglédi, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Pál Czeglédi, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Insurance mathematics <b>Code:</b> TTMME0407	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: -- - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - laboratory: - - home assignment: 20 - preparation for the exam: 42 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b>	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Notion of insurance, classification of insurances, classical non-life insurance models, methods for determining total loss, related regression and statistical questions. Pricing. Life and reinsurances, annuity calculation, pricing of life insurances.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> Straub, Erwin: Non-life Insurance Mathematics, Springer-Verlag, 1980. Mikosch, Thomas: Non-life Insurance Mathematics, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 2006.  <i>Recommended:</i>	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Basic notions of insurance and insurance contracts. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Non-life insurance models for the aggregate claim. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Recursion methods for the total claim amount, the De Pril algorithm. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Berry-Essen inequalities and estimation of the distribution of the total claim by normal distribution. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Moment generating functions, generator functions, Laplace transform. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Compound distributions. Distributions for the number of claims. (a,b,0) distributions. <i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Fitting methods for the distribution of claim numbers.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Fitting problems for the distribution of the individual claims. The role of inflation and retention.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Methods for the calculation of the total claim amount, Panjer's algorithm.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Prices and fees. Further problems in non-life insurance.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Basics of life insurance.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Perpetuity and annuity based calculations.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Reinsurance contracts. Main types.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Summary, further examples.

**Requirements:**

The students are given home assignments during the semester, it is required to solve them for the signature.

The course can be completed by an oral exam at which the students are given both practical exercises and theoretical questions.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Bernadett Aradi, assistant professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD,  
Dr. Bernadett Aradi, assistant professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Financial mathematics II <b>Code:</b> TTMME0406	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 3
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: - - preparation for the exam: 62 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1 <sup>st</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> TTMME0405	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b> Utility theory, expected utility, axioms and criticism in related literature. Risk aversion and its measuring, optimal portfolios. Continuous time shares and interest-rate models, analysis of arbitrage-freeness, pricing of shares, bonds and interest-rate derivatives and models.	
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> Gáll, J., G. Pap and M. v. Zuijlen (2005): "An introduction to portfolio management", <a href="https://gyires.inf.unideb.hu/mobiDiak/Gall-Jozsef/An-introductionto-portfolio-management/portf-en.pdf">https://gyires.inf.unideb.hu/mobiDiak/Gall-Jozsef/An-introductionto-portfolio-management/portf-en.pdf</a> Musielà, M. and Rutkowski, M.: Martingale Methods in Financial Modeling, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2005. Brigo, D. and Mercurio, F.: Interest Rate Models - Theory and Practice: With Smile, Inflation and Credit, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg New York, 2006  <i>Recommended:</i> Björk, T.: Arbitrage Theory in Continuous Time, Oxford University Press, Oxford/New York, 1998.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Utility theory, axioms. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Expected utility and axioms. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Expected utility, fundamental theorems. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Risk aversion and its measures. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i>	



Expected utility based portfolio optimisation, demand of financial assets.

*6<sup>th</sup> week*

Continuous time financial market models, basic notions.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Change of measure in continuous time, absence of arbitrage.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Black-Scholes market, and Black-Scholes formula.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Further models and problems for option pricing in continuous time.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Bond market, yield curves, interest rates.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Arbitrage free family of bond prices. Fundamental theorems.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Change of measure in bond markets, forward measure.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Basics of short interest rate models.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Problems in specific short rate models.

**Requirements:**

The course can be completed by an oral exam that contains theoretical questions (theorems, proof, models).

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. József Gáll, associate professor, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Finite Geometries and Coding Theory <b>Code:</b> TTMME0303	<b>ECTS Credit points: 3</b>
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: - - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: - - laboratory: - - home assignment: 22 hours - preparation for the exam: 40 hours Total: 90 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b> Finite incidence structures: projective and affine planes, Galois geometry. Combinatorial properties of finite projective planes. Arcs and ovals. Finite projective planes and algebraic structures. Finite projective and affine planes over a field. Examples of combinatorial point sets on finite projective plane. Further incidence structures: block design and Steiner-system. Applications of finite geometry in coding theory.	
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> A. Beutelspacher: Projective Geometry – From Foundations to Applications, Cambridge, 1998. <i>Recommended:</i> J. W. P. Hirschfeld: Projective Geometries Over Finite Fields, Oxford, 1998. D. R. Hughes, F. C. Piper: Projective Planes, Springer, 1973. S. E. Payne: Topics in Finite Geometry, 2007.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Affine and projective planes. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Affine and projective planes over finite fields. Collineation groups of field planes. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Cyclic planes and difference sets. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Polarities and conics. Hermite-curves in projective planes over finite fields. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Blocking sets. Subplanes. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Arcs, ovals, hyperovals. The Theorem of Segre.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Coordinating of projective planes. Connections of the algebraic properties of the coordinating structure and the geometric properties of the projective plane.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Latin squares.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Higher dimensional projective spaces. Galois geometries.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Block designs.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Steiner Triple Systems and Steiner Quadruple Systems.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Basics of coding theory. Constructions of codes from finite planes.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

MDS codes and arcs of finite projective planes.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Applications of finite geometries in cryptography.

**Requirements:**

Only students who have signature from the practical part can take part of the exam. The exam is written. The grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-62	pass (2)
63-74	satisfactory (3)
75-86	good (4)
87-100	excellent (5)

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Zoltán Szilasi, senior assistant lecturer, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Zoltán Szilasi, senior assistant lecturer, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Finite Geometries and Coding Theory <b>Code:</b> TTMMG0303	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 2
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: - - practice: 2 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> mid-semester grade	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: - - practice: 42 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 18 hours - preparation for the exam: Total: 60 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b> -	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
Finite incidence structures: projective and affine planes, Galois geometry. Combinatorial properties of finite projective planes. Arcs and ovals. Finite projective planes and algebraic structures. Finite projective and affine planes over a field. Examples of combinatorial point sets on finite projective plane. Further incidence structures: block design and Steiner-system. Applications of finite geometry in coding theory.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:</i> A. Beutelspacher: Projective Geometry – From Foundations to Applications, Cambridge, 1998. <i>Recommended:</i> J. W. P. Hirschfeld: Projective Geometries Over Finite Fields, Oxford, 1998. D. R. Hughes, F. C. Piper: Projective Planes, Springer, 1973. S. E. Payne: Topics in Finite Geometry, 2007.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> Minimal model of affine planes, Fano plane. Geometric construction of affine and projective planes over small fields. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> Analytic problems in projective planes over finite fields. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Constructions of cyclic planes and difference sets. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> Applications of finite affine and projective planes in solving combinatorial problems. <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Examples of blocking sets. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i>	

Examples of arcs, ovals and hyperovals.

*7<sup>th</sup> week*

Ternary rings and quasifields – proofs of some simple properties.

*8<sup>th</sup> week*

Examples of quasifields.

*9<sup>th</sup> week*

Applications of Plücker coordinates.

*10<sup>th</sup> week*

Examples of block designs and inversive planes.

*11<sup>th</sup> week*

Constructions of Steiner Triple Systems.

*12<sup>th</sup> week*

Constructions of Steiner Quadruple Systems.

*13<sup>th</sup> week*

Constructions of finite codes using finite geometries.

*14<sup>th</sup> week*

Test.

**Requirements:**

*- for a signature*

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence.

*- for a grade*

During the semester one test is written. The grade is given according to the following table:

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-59	pass (2)
60-74	satisfactory (3)
75-84	good (4)
85-100	excellent (5)

Students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Dr. Zoltán Szilasi, senior assistant lecturer, PhD

**Lecturer:** Dr. Zoltán Szilasi, senior assistant lecturer, PhD

<b>Title of course:</b> Fourier series <b>Code:</b> TTMME0206	<b>ECTS Credit points:</b> 4
<b>Type of teaching, contact hours</b> - lecture: 2 hours/week - practice: 1 hours/week - laboratory: -	
<b>Evaluation:</b> exam	
<b>Workload (estimated), divided into contact hours:</b> - lecture: 28 hours - practice: 14 hours - laboratory: - - home assignment: 26 hours - preparation for the exam: 52 hours Total: 120 hours	
<b>Year, semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year, 1st semester	
<b>Its prerequisite(s):</b> -	
<b>Further courses built on it:</b>	
<b>Topics of course</b>	
The interpolation theorems of Marcinkiewicz, classical and complex trigonometric systems, the theorems of Weierstrass, the density of trigonometric polynomials, the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma, Dirichlet kernels, Fejér kernels, norm convergence of Fejér means, the Calderon-Zygmund decomposition, Hilbert operator, Fejér-Lebesgue theorem, the Dini and the Lipschitz criteria for convergence, the norm convergence of Fourier partial sum operators, Fourier series with respect to Walsh systems.	
<b>Literature</b>	
<i>Compulsory:-</i> <i>Recommended:</i> N. K. Bary: A Treatise on Trigonometric Series, Elsevier, 2014. A. Zygmund, Trigonometric Series Vol I, Cambridge University Press, 2002.	
<b>Schedule:</b> <i>1<sup>st</sup> week</i> The interpolation theorems of Marcinkiewicz. <i>2<sup>nd</sup> week</i> The classical and complex trigonometric system, the approximation theorems of Weierstrass. <i>3<sup>rd</sup> week</i> Trigonometric polynomials, and their density in Lebesgue spaces. <i>4<sup>th</sup> week</i> The Riemann-Lebesgue lemma, the Dirichlet kernels and their fundamental properties, <i>5<sup>th</sup> week</i> Fejér kernel functions and their fundamental properties. <i>6<sup>th</sup> week</i> Norm convergence of Fejér means in various spaces. <i>7<sup>th</sup> week</i> The Calderon-Zygmund decomposition lemma. <i>8<sup>th</sup> week</i> The Hilbert operator and some of its properties. <i>9<sup>th</sup> week</i> The maximal operator of the Fejér means and its quasi-locality. <i>10<sup>th</sup> week</i> The Fejér-Lebesgue theorem with respect to almost everywhere convergence <i>11<sup>th</sup> week</i> Riemann's first localization theorem, Dini and Lipschitz convergence criteria <i>12<sup>th</sup> week</i> Partial sum operators of Fourier series, their uniform weak and strong type boundedness.	

13<sup>th</sup> week Norm convergence of trigonometric Fourier series in Lebesgue spaces.

14<sup>th</sup> week Some convergence and divergence properties of other orthonormal systems, the Walsh system.

**Requirements:**

- *for a signature*

Attendance at **lectures** is recommended, but not compulsory.

Participation at **practice classes** is compulsory. A student must attend the practice classes and may not miss more than three times during the semester. In case a student does so, the subject will not be signed and the student must repeat the course. A student can't make up any practice with another group. Attendance at practice classes will be recorded by the practice leader. Being late is equivalent with an absence. In case of further absences, a medical certificate needs to be presented. Missed practice classes should be made up for at a later date, to be discussed with the tutor. Active participation is evaluated by the teacher in every class. If a student's behaviour or conduct doesn't meet the requirements of active participation, the teacher may evaluate his/her participation as an absence because of the lack of active participation in class.

During the semester there are two tests: the mid-term test in the 7<sup>th</sup> week and the end-term test in the 14<sup>th</sup> week. Students have to sit for the tests.

- *for a grade*

The course ends in an **examination**.

The minimum requirement for the average of the mid-term and end-term tests and also for the examination is 50%. The grade for the examination is given according to the following table, where the score is  $(X+Y+4Z)/6$ , where X, Y are the scores of the tests and Z is the score of the performance on the examination.

Score	Grade
0-49	fail (1)
50-61	pass (2)
62-74	satisfactory (3)
75-87	good (4)
88-100	excellent (5)

If the average of the scores of the tests is below 50, students can take a retake test in conformity with the EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**Person responsible for course:** Prof. Dr. György Gát, university professor, DSc

**Lecturer:** Prof. Dr. György Gát professor, DSc