Name of the module/subject Problems in modern physics Field of study Mathematics	с 1		
Field of study Mathematics		<sup>ode</sup> 010342531010417257	
Mathematics	Profile of study	Year /Semester	
Wathematics	(brak)	2/3	
Elective path/specialty -	Subject offered in: Course (compulsory, elective obligatory		
Cycle of study: Form	Form of study (full-time,part-time)		
Second-cycle studies	full-time		
No. of hours		No. of credits	
Lecture: 2 Classes: 1 Laboratory: - P	roject/seminars:	6	
Status of the course in the study program (Basic, major, other) (un (brak)	niversity-wide, from another field <b>(b</b>	nak)	
Education areas and fields of science and art		ECTS distribution (number and %)	
technical sciences		6 100%	
Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and so         1       Knowledge    Physics at the high school level.	cial competencies:		
2     Skills   The ability to think logically. Ability to the equations.	The ability to think logically. Ability to translate verbal description of the model on mathematica equations.		
3 Social Understanding the role of technical un discussions on issues related to technical un	Understanding the role of technical university graduate in society, particularly in the discussions on issues related to technology.		
Assumptions and objectives of the course:			
Creation of a consistent image of the most important theories of physechnical issues.	sics and the ability to use th	eir knowledge to analyze	
Study outcomes and reference to the edu	cational results for a	field of study	
Knowledge:			
Knowledge: 1. Basic knowledge of the most important physical theories [-]			
Knowledge: 1. Basic knowledge of the most important physical theories [-] Skills: 1. The ability to use knowledge in the field of physics to the analysis	of issues in which the laws	of physics play a decisive	
Knowledge: 1. Basic knowledge of the most important physical theories [-] Skills: 1. The ability to use knowledge in the field of physics to the analysis role [-] Social competencies:	of issues in which the laws	of physics play a decisive	
<ul> <li>Knowledge:</li> <li>1. Basic knowledge of the most important physical theories [-]</li> <li>Skills:</li> <li>1. The ability to use knowledge in the field of physics to the analysis role [-]</li> <li>Social competencies:</li> <li>1. Ability to critically evaluate material and new ideas emerging in so</li> </ul>	of issues in which the laws pciety [-]	of physics play a decisive	

## Assessment methods of study outcomes

A written examination carried out at the end of the course in which the student has to demonstrate knowledge of the physical theories discussed during the lectures and the ability to use them in the analysis of simple phenomena.

## **Course description**

Mechanics: Newton's principle, the equations of motion, Hamilton's equations of motion, integrable and non-integrable equations of motion, the structure of phase space, invariant tori, KAM theorem, deterministic chaos.

Thermodynamics: principles of thermodynamics as a scientific justification of the reduced efficiency of technical devices, thermal conductivity, phase transitions, blackbody radiation.

Optics: equation of geometrical and wave optics, interference and diffraction, the design of optical instruments and their resolution.

Electrodynamics: Maxwell's equations, transformations of electric and magnetic fields when changing the reference system. The special theory of relativity: the Lorentz transformation formulae, and their consequences, thus, shortening of moving bodies, time dilation, the equivalence of mass and energy.

Fundamentals of nuclear physics: fission and fusion as an energy source, the design of reactors and nuclear weapons, the synthesis of elements in the cores of stars.

Fundamentals of astrophysics: the cosmic microwave background, the structure of the universe, the life of the stars.

Fundamentals of quantum mechanics: Schrödinger equation, quantum correlations, Bell's theorem.

## Basic bibliography:

1. D. Halliday, R. Resnick, J. Walker, Podstawy fizyki, tomy 1-5, PWN 2003.

## Additional bibliography:

Result of average student's workload			
Activity		Time (working hours)	
1. A critical analysis of the issues discussed during the lectures		60	
Student's workl	oad		
Source of workload	hours	ECTS	
Total workload	90	6	
Contact hours	30	3	
Practical activities	0	0	