MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS II

Methods of assessment and assessment criteria

METHODS OF EVALUATION	EVALUATION CRITERIA
There are 2 auditorium tests in a term, where it is necessary to solve problems similar to that of exercise lessons and according to the topics from the theory: – function, domains of definition, limiting value – the basic tasks and applications of differential calculus – the basic tasks and applications of integral calculus. The tasks of the tests are composed on the basis of the standard problems solved at the exercise lessons and home independent work. Each test if need be is repeated once. There are no theoretical questions in the tests, they are asked at the exam.	Positive results of auditorium tests (51 – 100 points) are admittance to the exam and in this case there are only theoretical questions at the exam. If both the main and repeated tests are unsuccessful, the appropriate tasks will be added at the exam.
Written exam Positive results of the tests are admittance to the exam	Written exam consists of 5 theoretical questions from different sections of the course. At the exam evaluating factors are logical and correct explanation of the concepts, definitions and theorems, knowledge of the important characteristics of the objects of the subject and ability to explain them electively.

MARK FORMATION:

"5" (91 – 100% of the volume of the course) – student's knowledge is excellent: he/she can solve standard problems without mistakes, logically and correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, knows important characteristics of the objects and can explain them;

"4" (81 – 90% of the volume of the course) – student's knowledge is very good: he/she can solve standard problems with some calculation mistakes, logically and

correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, knows important characteristics of the objects and can explain them;

“3” (71 – 80% of the volume of the course) – student's knowledge is good: he/she can solve standard problems with some calculation mistakes, logically and correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, knows important characteristics of the objects with some gaps and can explain them with isolated mistakes;

“2” (61 – 70% of the volume of the course) – student's knowledge is satisfactory: he/she can solve standard problems, but makes mistakes, logically and correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, but knows important characteristics of the objects and their explanation superficially;

“1” (51 – 60% of the volume of the course) – student's knowledge is poor: he/she can solve standard problems, but makes many mistakes, logically and correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, knows important characteristics of the objects and their explanation partially and superficially.