Course grading criteria

Table 1 contains all relevant information on student grading and student learning progress assessment. Assessment and course passing criteria are provided alongside the expected learning outcomes.

Table 1: Grading and student assessment, Nonlinear Dynamics (3.0 ECTS credits).

Learning outcome	**Assessment method**	**Assessment criterion**
Student knows behaviour and methods of analysis of nonlinear systems. Student recognises and can analyse chaotic regimes. Student can explain fundamental concepts used in nonlinear dynamics: classical models, types and stability of fixed points, bifurcations, emergence of chaos.	**1. Attendance**	Student is advised to attend at least 51% of lectures and exercise lessons.
	2. Coursework	Analysis of nonlinear dynamical systems, a two-part coursework, is performed using the analysis methods presented during the lectures. Student understands the dynamics of given problems.
	3. Exam	Student knows the fundamentals, other notions and concepts of nonlinear dynamics and chaos. Student is able to practically apply the learned knowledge.
	Criterion for passing course: The course ends with an exam. The exam must be graded with a positive grade. All rights granted to TalTech students apply. Successfully completed coursework is a prerequisite for taking final exam. **Final grade is formed as follows:** **5 (excellent)**—student demonstrates excellent knowledge: He/she solves without mistakes typical problems of the course; He/she knows perfectly the concepts and relations of the subject and required reasoning and proofs (91%–100% from the capacity of the course); **4 (very good)**—student demonstrates very good knowledge: He/she solves typical problems with a small number of mistakes; He/she knows perfectly the concepts and relations of the subject and required reasoning and proofs (81%–90%); **3 (good)**—student demonstrates good knowledge: He/she solves typical problems with a small number of mistakes; He/she knows the concepts and relations of the subject and required reasoning and proofs but makes a certain number of mistakes (71%–80%); **2 (satisfactory)**—student demonstrates satisfactory knowledge: He/she solves typical problems with mistakes; He/she knows the concepts and relations of the subject but makes in required reasoning and proofs many mistakes (61%–70%); **1 (poor)**—student demonstrates scarce knowledge: He/she solves problems with many mistakes; He/she knows superficially the concepts and relations of the subject and makes in required reasoning and proofs a great number of mistakes (51%–60%).	