UNIVERSITY OF
LINCOLN

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND GROUP STUDY

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AIMS

- Talk about Plagiarism/Collusion
- Ethical code of practice of university
- University regulations and procedure in case of collusion
- Tools available to identify plagiarism or collusion

University Code of Ethics

- The University has developed this Code of Ethics to record the ways in which individuals at Lincoln, through their personal relationships, activities and conduct, create and sustain a community that exemplifies the University's values.

ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR AND ACADEMIC OFFENCE.

- You can access the University code of ethics here.
- The Research of Practice: here

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ACADEMIC OFFENCE

What is an Academic Offence?

The following are examples:

i **Collusion:** A student colludes when they submit work for assessment done in collaboration with another person as entirely their own work or collaborates with another student to complete work which is submitted as that other student's work. Collusion does not apply in the case of the submission of group projects, or assessments that are intended to be produced collaboratively.

ii **Plagiarism**: Plagiarism is the passing off of another person's thoughts, ideas, writings, or images as one's own. A student commits plagiarism when they incorporate in their own work unacknowledged portions of another person's material or attempts to pass off such work as original through its inclusion. Poor scholarly practice may justify trivial instances of failure to acknowledge source material.

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PLAGIARISM

- The history of mathematics deals with the origin of discoveries in mathematics and the mathematical methods and notation of the past. Before the modern age and the worldwide spread of knowledge, written examples of new mathematical developments have come to light only in a few locales. From 3000 BC the Mesopotamian states of Sumer, Akkad and Assyria, followed closely by Ancient Egypt and the Levantine state of Ebla began using arithmetic, algebra and geometry for purposes of taxation, commerce, trade and also in the patterns in nature, the field of astronomy and to record time and formulate calendars.
- The earliest mathematical texts available are from Mesopotamia and Egypt – Plimpton 322 (Babylonian c. 2000 – 1900 BC), the Rhind Mathematical Papyrus (Egyptian c. 1800 BC) and the Moscow Mathematical Papyrus (Egyptian c. 1890 BC). All of these texts mention the so-called Pythagorean triples, so, by inference, the Pythagorean theorem seems to be the most ancient and widespread mathematical development after basic arithmetic and geometry. **[1]**

COLLUSION

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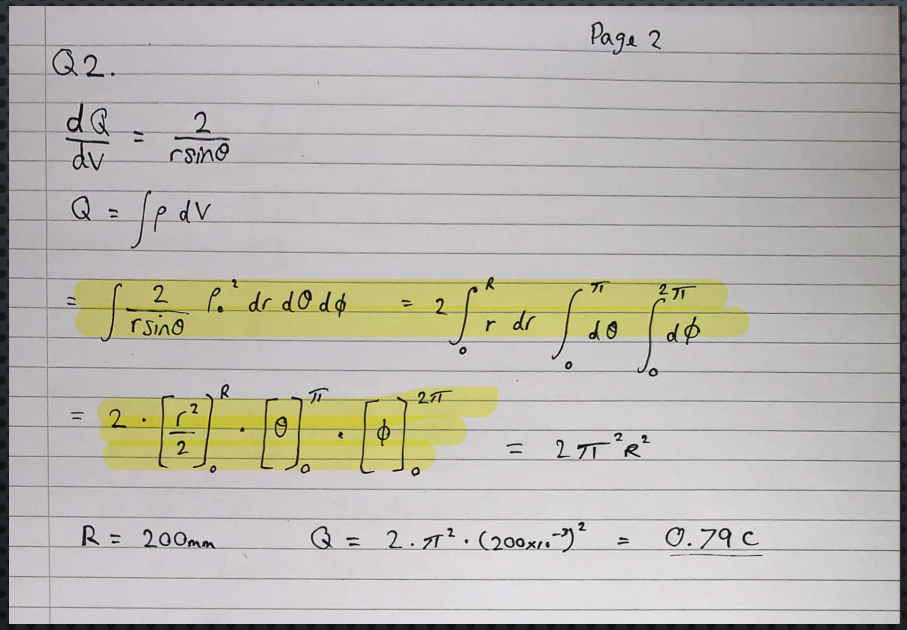
COLLUSION

Student A



Page 2

Q2.

$$\frac{dQ}{dV} = \frac{2}{r\sin\theta}$$

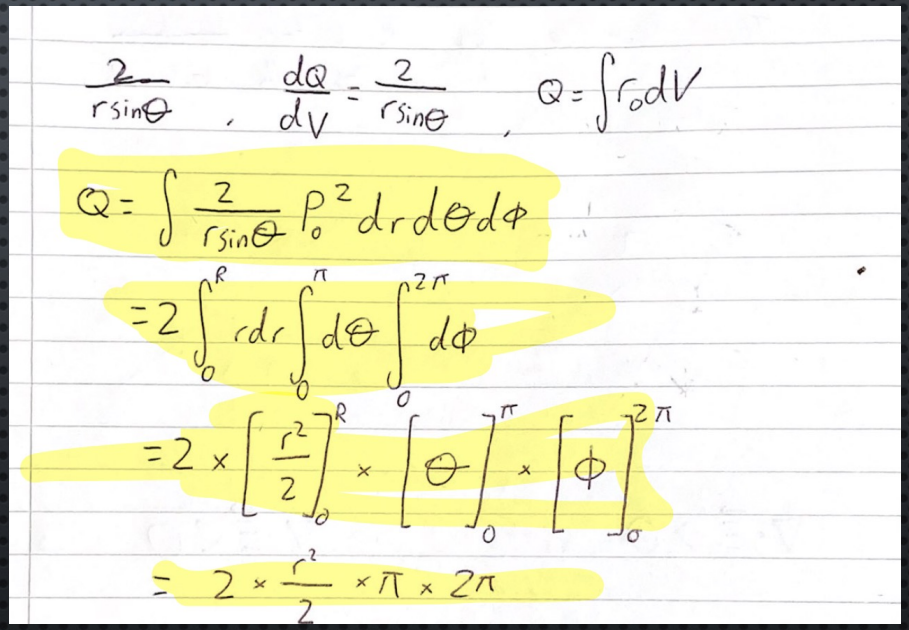
$$Q = \int \rho \, dV$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{r\sin\theta} \rho_0^2 \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi = 2\int_0^R r \, dr \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left[\frac{r^2}{2}\right]_0^R \cdot \left[\theta\right]_0^{\pi} \cdot \left[\phi\right]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi^2 R^2$$

$R = 200mm$ $\quad Q = 2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot (200\times10^{-3})^2 = 0.79\,C$

Student B



$$\frac{2}{r\sin\theta}, \quad \frac{dQ}{dV} = \frac{2}{r\sin\theta}, \quad Q = \int r_0 \, dV$$

$$Q = \int \frac{2}{r\sin\theta} \rho_0^2 \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$= 2\int_0^R r \, dr \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$= 2 \times \left[\frac{r^2}{2}\right]_0^R \times \left[\theta\right]_0^{\pi} \times \left[\phi\right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{r^2}{2} \times \pi \times 2\pi$$

WHAT HAPPENS IF I COLLUDE

- The member of staff will identify the case collusion/ Plagiarism case
- The work will be analyzed by a panel
- Year 1-Year 2 internal panel
  - Possible outcomes:
    - Redo the coursework
    - Warning
- Year 3 and Year 4 is an university panel
    - Redo the coursework/Assessment
    - Failure of the module

COLLUSION AND PLAGIARISM ADVICE

Don't cheat

If you write a report or essay keep record of the sources and give credit to the sources.

Cite your references

Use turnitin

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Kolmogorov-Arnold-Moser (KAM) theory is the theory of perturbations of quasi-periodic motions of Hamiltonian and related systems for infinite time intervals. The difference between periodic and quasi-periodic motions, is that a periodic motion looks like a circle and involves one frequency only, whereas quasi-periodic motion involves more than one frequency. In fact, when talking about KAM theory it involves n frequencies, which is equal to the degrees of freedom in the system we are looking at.

3.3.1 Unperturbed Motion

We consider an unperturbed intergrable Hamiltonian system with Hamiltonian $H_0(I)$. Its phase space is foliated into the invariant tori $I = constant$. The motion on a torus is conditionally periodic with frequency vector $\omega(I) = \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial I}$.
A torus on which the frequencies are rationally independent is said to be **non-resonant**. A trajectory fills such a torus everywhere densely. This is important because if, for example, we have an integrable system which has 2 degrees of freedom, it means that $n = 2$ and we have the following frequencies ω_1 and ω_2. Then we can consider two conditions:

a for $\omega_1 = (\text{integer multiple}) \times \omega_2 \rightarrow$ then we obtain a trajectory that is

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specifically integrable systems. - Mathematical Aspects of Classical and Celestial Mechanics [3], this book will be used for Chapter 6 - Perturbation Theory for Integrable Systems. More specifically **Kolmogorov-Arnold-Moser (KAM) theory**, which **is the theory of perturbations of** con- ditionally **periodic motions of Hamiltonian and related systems** in the large **for infinite time intervals**. - Nonlinear Differential Equations and Dynamical Systems - The Poincaré-

The unperturbed system is said to be non-degenerate if its frequencies are functionally independent:

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hich follows from the heuristic averaging principle and formal integration procedures. 6.3.1 Unperturbed Motion. Non-Degeneracy Conditions We recall the basic concepts relating to integrable systems. We consider an unperturbed integrable Hamiltonian system with Hamiltonian H0 (I). Its phase space is foliated into the invariant tori I = const. The motion on a torus is conditionally periodic with frequency vector ω(I) = ∂H0 /∂I. A torus on which the

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4

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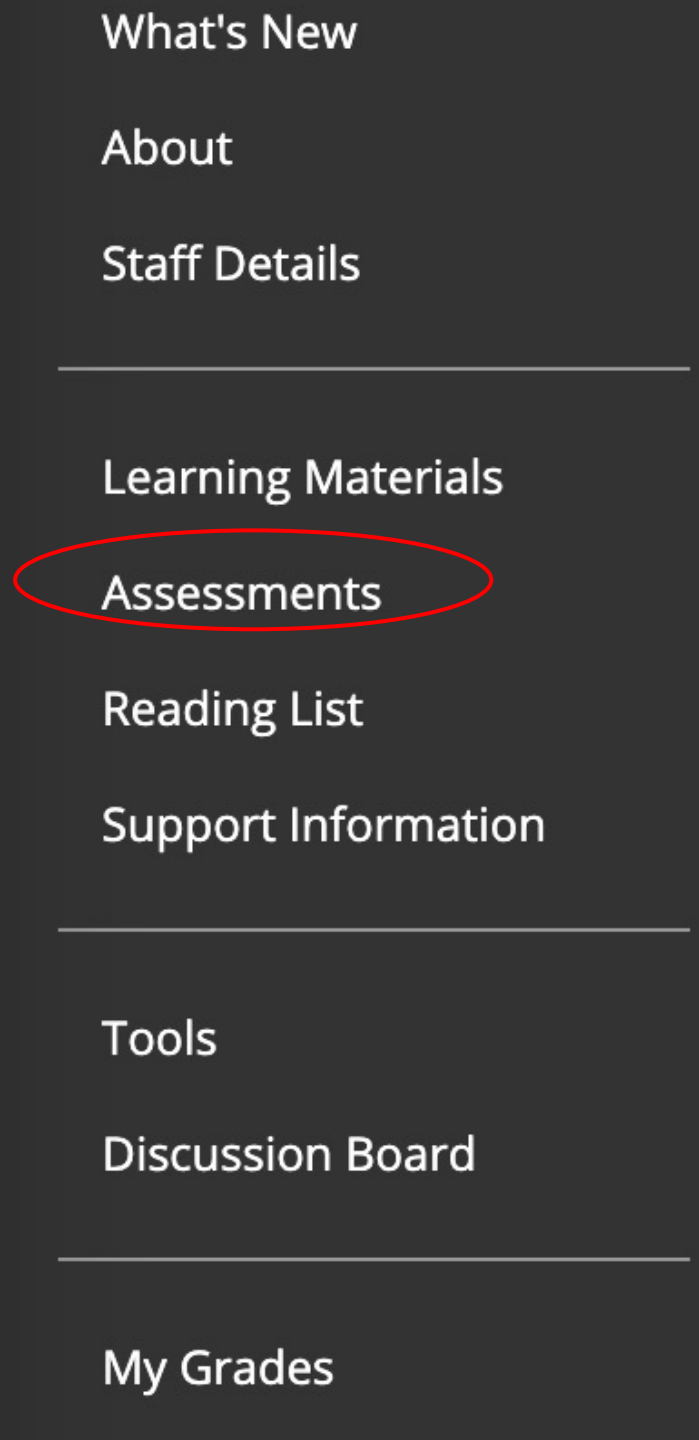

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