

Fall 2015

MATH 120--Calculus I

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Math 120 Calculus I

Fall 2015

Web page, <http://math.clarku.edu/~ma120/>

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General description

Math 120 and 121 (Calculus I and II) / Lecture

Calculus is essential for majors in biology, chemistry, computer science, mathematics, physics, and environmental science and policy. Part I includes functions, limits, continuity, differentiation of algebraic and trigonometric functions, mean value theorem, and various applications. Part II includes Riemann sums and integrals, techniques and applications of integration, improper integrals, transcendental functions (logarithms, exponential functions, and inverse trigonometric functions), sequences, and series. Though not all results are derived rigorously, care is taken to distinguish intuitive arguments from rigorous proofs. Math 120 and 121 each fulfill the Formal Analysis requirement.

Prerequisite for Math 120: appropriate score on the mathematics placement test, or appropriate grade in Math 119. Prerequisite for Math 121: Math 120, or Math 124, or AP credit in Calculus. Offered every fall (120) and spring (121).

See also [Clark University Academic Catalog](#) for information on the Honors Calculus sequence (Math 124 and 125).

Prerequisites In order to register for Math 120, you need to either

1. pass the math placement test, available, anytime. For information, see <http://www.clarku.edu/welcome/placement/math.cfm>
2. have passed the Advanced Placement test in Calculus, 4 or 5 required, or
3. pass Math 119, Precalculus, or Math 114, Discrete Mathematics, with an appropriate grade

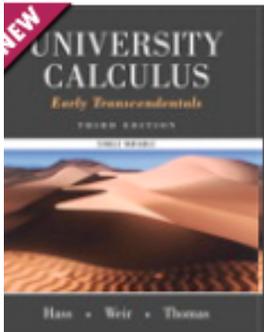
For more information on what mathematics you should know before taking this course, see the page on [Calculus Background](#).

Description for the course. This is the first course in a two-semester calculus sequence designed for students majoring in a field that requires the tools of calculus. Besides the computational aspects of calculus, we will develop the concepts of calculus with some rigor.

This first semester, Math 120, includes differential calculus, the concept of integration, and the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (FTC) which connects differentiation to integration. Topics include functions, limits, continuity, differentiation of algebraic and trigonometric functions, mean value theorem, applications of derivatives, definition of integrals and their basic properties, and the FTC.

Next semester, Math 121, covers techniques of integration, applications of integration, a short introduction to differential equations, sequences, series, and power series.

Goals. See [goals](#) for an outline of the course goals including knowledge, intellectual and practical skills, skepticism and the mathematical mind, and



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University Calculus, Early Transcendentals, Single Variable Plus MyMathLab -- Access Card Package, 3/E

Joel R. Hass, *University of California, Davis*

Maurice D. Weir, *Naval Postgraduate School*

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integrating knowledge and skills

Textbook. Our text for this course and for Math 121 is *University Calculus, Early Transcendentals, Single Variable* by Hass and Weir, third edition. Note that you'll need the version that gives you access to MyMathLab. The book without access to MyMathLab is not enough, but you can get the access package either with the printed textbook or without it.

We will discuss the first four chapters and part of the fifth chapter in Math 120. We'll cover later chapters in Math 121.

Accessing MyMathLab. To register for MyMathLab course online, you will need:

- The Course ID. That depends on the section you're registered for. Ask your instructor for it.
- An Access Code. This comes with the book that you purchased. (It can be purchased separately. Note also that there is an option to grant you temporary access to your course for 14 days even if you don't have an access code yet.) Keep a record of your purchase. You'll need it next semester for Math 121.

To get precise registration instructions, go to [MyMathLab](http://mylabandmastering.com), <http://pearsonmylabandmastering.com>, and, on the right, click on *Student* under *Register*. There you will give your course ID and follow the steps given. Be careful to put in your name precisely as it appears in the university records.

At the end of the registration process you will have a login name and password. Each time you want to access [MyMathLab](http://mylabandmastering.com), click on *Sign in* (under *sign in*, and then put in your data. On the left of the resulting screen you will see *Math 120-...* Click on that.

On the web page that comes up you'll see buttons on the left that are used to give the various options of the software. From here you can do an assignment, take a test, etc. There's a button *Study Plan*, which allows you to practice problem solving, with help from the program if requested. You also have a *Multimedia Library* which contains useful material.

By the way, you can access MyMathLab from any computer on the internet. There are computers in Goddard Library if you don't have one or if yours breaks down.

As a final note, remember that aside from online support, Pearson offers tech support for MyMathLab, so you can call them if anything goes wrong. The Pearson 24/7 Technical Support web page is at <http://247pearsoned.custhelp.com/>. (In the past the web site has sometimes been down for short periods of time, but it came back up fairly quickly.)

Concerning calculators. You won't need one beyond the scientific calculator that's available on every computer, and that won't be needed except on a few homework exercises that ask for decimal answers. Calculators won't be allowed during tests, and they're not needed on the tests.

Assignments.

The course will use the software [MyMathLab](#) for the homework assignments. It will also be employed to practice problem solving. To start using it, you must register to your section online at <http://pearsonmylabandmastering.com/> using the Course ID given to you by your instructor and your access code.

If you get an exercise wrong, you'll be able to try it a second time. If you're ill or otherwise need an extension, that can be arranged. Otherwise, late exercises will be reduced by 25%, and they'll only be available for a few days after the due date.

The assignments are all on line, but if for any reason you can't access them, here's a corresponding list of exercises from the text. They'll be assigned as the course progresses.

Some of the questions on the assignments will ask you for numerical answers. A standard scientific calculator has everything you need. The one that's on a computer is sufficient for that.

The on-line exercises correspond to these exercises in the text.

§1.1: 5, 7, 25, 53, 65; and §1.2: 5, 55, 65; and §1.3: 8, 15, 47, 53
§1.5: 2, 11–21 odd numbers; and §1.6: 1, 3, 5, 13, 21, 31
§1.6: 45, 49–57 odd numbers, 67, 69
§2.1: 4, 5, 13, 21; and §2.2: 1, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 23, 25, 27
§2.2: 29, 31, 33, 35, 47, 51, 53, 57, 63, 79, 81
§2.3: 7, 11, 15, 23, 31, 37, 45, 57
§2.4: 1, 5, 23, 35; and § 2.5: 1, 7, 19, 37, 53, 55, 65, 67
§2.6: 1, 5, 13–19 odd numbers, 25, 37, 53
§3.1: 1, 3, 5, 25, 30; and § 3.2: 7, 15, 27, 28, 34, 35, 45, 47
§3.3: 3, 5, 9, 17–19, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 35, 41, 45
§3.3: 53, 72, 77; and §3.4: 1, 3, 10, 17, 21, 23, 30
§3.5: 1, 3, 7, 15, 17, 23, 26, 30, 61
§3.6: 9–23 odd numbers, 35, 41, 53, 55, 65
§3.7: 2, 3, 9, 12, 15, 25, 27, 43, 45
§3.8: 2, 4, 11, 17, 21, 23, 27, 29, 43, 51, 89, 93
§3.9: 1, 5, 15, 21, 23, 33; and § 3.10: 7, 13, 15, 17, 23
§3.10: 27, 29, 30, 33, 40
§4.1: 1, 3, 7, 11, 13, 21, 27, 31, 80, 81
§4.2: 1, 2, 19, 21, 29, 33, 37, 43, 45
§4.3: 1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 22, 27, 41, 57, 61
§4.4: 1, 5, 17, 23, 41, 54, 81, 82, 101
§4.5: 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 33, 37, 41, 51, 59
§4.6: 1, 3, 5, 7, 21, 38, 53, 60
§4.8: 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 19, 23, 27–35 odd
§5.1: 1, 5, 11, 15, 21.

§5.2: 1, 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 21, 29.

§5.3: 1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 75.

§5.4: 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17, 21, 29, 30, 45, 50, 61, 71.

Syllabus. We will follow the order of topics in the text, *University Calculus* by Hass, Weir and Thomas, but we'll stress some topics and pass over some others.

Preview. Calculus is about the relation between a quantity and its rate of change. For an example, if the quantity is the distance (from the initial position) on a line at a given time, then its rate of change is velocity. If the velocity is constant, then calculus is not required: the distance travelled is the product of the elapsed time and the velocity. But when the velocity is not constant, then this formula doesn't apply. Nonetheless, the distance and velocity are intimately related. If the distance at all times is known, then the velocity at any given time can be determined; and if the velocity at all times is known, then the distance at any given time can be determined. These two operations are called *differentiation* and *integration*.

Much of calculus involves analyzing and developing these concepts and their applications.

Proofs are going to be used throughout the course. When we first meet a concept, we'll discuss it intuitively. Then we'll formalize it with a formal definition. We'll use that definition to prove the things we expect to be true actually are true.

Chapter 1. Review of functions. There are a slew of things in the first chapter that you should already know. We aren't going to cover them in class. We'll mention a couple of them, but chapter 1 is primarily there to show you some of the things that you're supposed to know already.

Chapter 2. Limits and Continuity. After the introduction explaining where we're going, this is where the subject matter starts.

We first must clarify the concept of derivative. In some ways it is intuitively clear that a travelling body has a velocity, or more generally, any changing quantity has a rate of change. But just what is the rate of change? The answer is that the rate of change at an instant is the limit of the average rates of change near that instant. That is, the derivative (instantaneous rate of change) of a function $f(x)$ is the limit of the average rate of change of the function over an interval $[x, x+h]$ as the length h of that interval approaches 0. The average rate of change over the interval is how much $f(x)$ changes over that interval divided by the length of the interval h . We want the limit of that average as the length h approaches 0.

The concept of limit is much more subtle than it first appears. We will discuss it in some detail and develop a formal definition of a limit and a formal notation to go along with it.

Key concepts associated to the concept of limit are tangent lines, limit laws, continuity, the sandwich theorem (also known as the pinching theorem), the formal definition for limits, discontinuities, asymptotes, continuity, the intermediate value theorem (IVT), and the definition of a derivative (which is why we study limits in the first place).

Chapter 2 Limits and Continuity

§2.1. Rates of change and tangents to curves

§2.2. Limit of a function and limit laws

§2.3. The precise definition of a limit

§2.4. One-sided limits and limits at infinity

§2.5. Continuity

§2.6. Infinite limits and vertical asymptotes

Chapter 3. Derivatives. Now that we've got a solid definition of limit (that was section 2.7), we can start to study derivatives. There are a number of rules for differentiation (finding derivatives), mostly easily learned, although the chain rule, for some reason, seems to be more difficult to master. There are a couple of different notations for derivatives that everyone uses.

It is assumed that you know the trig functions, sine, cosine, etc., and we will find and use their derivatives. Further topics in differentiation include higher derivatives, implicit differentiation, differentiation of inverse functions, and differentiation of logarithms. We'll finish this chapter studying situations when several quantities are changing; we'll see how their derivatives are related.

Chapter 3 Differentiation

§3.1. Tangents and the derivative at a point

§3.2. The derivative of a function

§3.3. Differentiation rules for polynomials, exponentials, products, and quotients

§3.4. The derivative as a rate of change

§3.5. Derivatives of trigonometric functions

§3.6. The chain rule and parametric equations

§3.7. Implicit differentiation

§3.8. Derivatives of inverse functions and logarithms

§3.9. Inverse trigonometric functions

§3.10. Related rates

Chapter 4. The Mean Value Theorem and Applications. We'll verify some intuitive ideas with formal proofs. For instance, if the derivative is positive, then the function is increasing; at a maximum or a minimum of a function, the derivative is zero. We will prove these (obvious) statements using a theorem called the mean value theorem. We'll also do some curve sketching. The purpose of curve sketching is no so much to draw the graph of the function, but to get a better understanding of the relation between a function and its derivative. We'll also see what second derivatives have to do with the graph of a function.

The applications of derivatives are numerous. Besides classical applications in physics and the natural sciences, there are applications in the social sciences, for instance, marginal profits are just derivatives of profits.

Chapter 4. The Mean-Value Theorem and applications
4.1. Extreme values of functions
4.2. The Mean-Value Theorem
4.3. Increasing and decreasing functions and the first derivative
4.4. Concavity and points of inflection, curve sketching
4.5. Indeterminate forms and L'Hôpital's rule
4.6. Optimization: some max/min problems
4.7. Newton's method [optional]
4.8. Antiderivatives

Chapter 5. Integration and the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (FTC).

Derivatives are only half of calculus. We studied them first because they're the easier half. The other half is integration. For a positive function, its integral is just the area under the graph of the function. Although for many purposes, the intuitive concept of area is enough to understand and use integrals, we'll look at a more formal algebraic definition in terms of limits. It gives a way of approaching that area that can be used in practice and in theoretical proofs. We'll close with a formal proof of the FTC which ties together the main topics of the course.

Chapter 5 Integration and the FTC
§5.1. Area and estimating with finite sums
§5.2. Sigma notation and limits of finite sums
§5.3. The definite integral
§5.4. The fundamental theorem of calculus. FTC

Tutors If you're having any difficulties in the course, there are several tutors available for you to help with the course. In previous years we had regular evening times where students could walk in to get help. There wasn't enough demand and on many evenings no students showed up, so we're trying something different this year.

There are currently 8 upperclass students who you may contact to set up one or more tutoring lessons. Their names and email addresses will be sent to you by email.

The department will pay these students by the hours they work, so please contact them for help.

Time and study

Besides the time for classes, you'll spend time on reading the text, doing the assignments, and studying of for quizzes and tests. That comes to about five to nine hours outside of class on average per week, the actual amount varying from week to week. Here's a summary of a typical semester's 180 hours

Regular class meetings, 14 weeks, 42 hours

Two evening midterms and final exam, 6 hours

Reading the text and preparing for class, 4 hours per week, 56 hours

Doing 28 daily homework assignments, 56 hours

Meeting with tutors or in study groups, variable 4 to 12 hours

Reviewing for midterms and finals, 12 hours

Tests and final exam There will be two tests during the semester and a final examination during finals week in December. The final is cumulative, but post-midterm material will be emphasized. The tests are closed book, no calculators, and no notes allowed. You can leave your answers in terms as algebraic expressions on tests. There may also be short quizzes given periodically throughout the semester.

The first midterm is be about 1/3 of the way through the semester, the second about 2/3. The final exam occurs during finals week

Course grade The course grade will be based on 20% for homework assignments and quizzes, 25% for each of the two midterms, and 30% for the final.

General policies

Class attendance and class participation are obligatory. During the class meetings the text will be supplemented with more rigorous theory and special topics. Turn off your cell phones during class. Laptops may only be used for class-related purposes—no texting, no browsing, no email.

Calculators, cell phones, and laptops may not be used during tests.

Clark University is committed to providing students with documented disabilities equal access to all university programs and facilities. If you have or think you have a disability and require academic accommodations, you must register with The Office of Disability Services (ODS), which is located in room 430 on the fourth floor of Goddard Library. If you are registered with ODS, and qualify for accommodations that you would like to utilize in this course, please request those accommodations through ODS in a timely manner.

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<http://math.clarku.edu/~ma120/>