COURSE SYLLABUS

Course: Applied Calculus
Number: Math 207
Credit-Hours: 3 credits [semester credit hours]

Course Description: This course covers fundamental notions of differentiation and integration of algebraic, exponential and logarithmic functions, with problems drawn from principally from business situations. Topics include optimization, related rates, and simple applications and methods of integration. While covering traditional analytic methods, this course also emphasizes graphical and numerical approaches. This course may not be taken for credit by mathematics majors, minors or core concentrators. No credit will be given to students who have previously received credit for MATH 213.

Prerequisites: 3 years high school mathematics or departmental consent; Successful completion (C- or higher) of MATH 117 (Algebra II/College Algebra) or equivalent.

Course Workload: 3 semester credit hours • 3 student work hours per credit hour • 14 week Carnegie semester = 126 hours student course workload average

Examination Requirements: Proctored written final examination must be passed at 60% or higher to earn passing grade in course. "B" and "A" grade paths have additional examinations. See http://www.distancecalculus.com/grades/ for more information.

Course Professor: Robert R. Curtis, Ph.D. <robert@distancecalculus.com>

University Information: Roger Williams University, University College, 1 Empire Plaza, Providence, RI, USA 02903. Accredited by New England Commission of Higher Education (NECHE). See https://www.rwu.edu/academics/accreditations for more information.

E-Textbook: "The Primitives of Precalculus" by Robert R. Curtis, Ph.D.
E-Textbook: "BusinessCalculus&LiveMath" by Davis/Porta/Uhl et al. / Curtis
Mathematics Software: LiveMath™ Computer Algebra & Graphing System

Detailed Syllabus

1. Getting Started
    - 1.1. Email and Chat
    - 1.2. Learning About the Course
    - 1.3. Required Hardware
    - 1.4. Software Fundamentals

2. The Big Picture
    - 2.1. Solving (easy) equations in 1 variable.
    - 2.2. What if you can't solve for x?
    - 2.3. Finding solutions numerically
    - 2.4. Finding solutions graphically
    - 2.5. Solving equations of more than 1 variable

3. Functions
    - 3.1. Function notation.
    - 3.2. Data sets
    - 3.3. Graphing functions
    - 3.4. Data sets and smooth curves
    - 3.5. Domain and Range
    - 3.6. Algebraic combinations of functions

4. Linear Functions
    - 4.1. Algebraic definition
    - 4.2. Slope
    - 4.3. Graphing linear functions by hand
    - 4.4. Properties of linear functions
    - 4.5. Linear data sets

5. Quadratic Functions
    - 5.1. Algebraic definition
    - 5.2. Graphing and Properties of Quadratic Functions
    - 5.3. Solving quadratic equations algebraically:Factoring
    - 5.4. Solving quadratic equations algebraically:Quadratic formula
    - 5.5. Solving quadratic equations numerically and graphically

6. Power and Polynomial Functions
    - 6.1. Algebraic definition
    - 6.2. Graphing and Properties of Polynomial Functions
    - 6.3. Solving polynomial equations algebraically: factoring
    - 6.4. Solving polynomial equations numerically and graphically
    - 6.5. Radicals and fractional exponents

7. Rational Polynomial Functions
    - 7.1. Algebraic definition
    - 7.2. Graphing and Properties of Rational Polynomial Functions
    - 7.3. Solving rational polynomial equations algebraically: factoring

8. Exponential Functions
    - 8.1. Algebraic definition
    - 8.2. Graphing and Properties of Exponential Functions
    - 8.3. Solving exponential equations numerically and graphically
    - 8.4. Exponential Growth and Applications
    - 8.5. Data sets and exponential functions

9. Logarithmic Functions
    - 9.1. Inverse Functions
    - 9.2. Algebraic Definition
    - 9.3. Graphing and Properties of Logarithmic Functions
    - 9.4. Solving exponential and logarithmic equations algebraically
    - 9.5. Solving logarithmic equations numerically and graphically
    - 9.6. Logarithmic Growth and Applications
    - 9.7. Data sets and logarithmic functions

10. Growth: Preparing for the Derivative
    - 10.1 Growth of Linear Functions
    - 10.2 Growth of Power Functions
    - 10.3 Growth of Exponential Functions
    - 10.4 Dominance of Growth of Functions
    - 10.5 Percentage Growth of Functions
    - 10.6 Global Scale: Infinite Limits
    - 10.7 Data Functions and Interpolation
    - 10.8 Approximation of Functions by Linear Functions

11. Continuity
    - 11.1. Limits
    - 11.2. Continuous Functions
    - 11.3. Jump Discontinuities
    - 11.4. Piecewise Functions and Continuity
    - 11.5. Limit Rules

12. Exponential Functions and Natural Logarithms
    - 12.1. e = Euler's Number
    - 12.2. Natural Logarithm
    - 12.3. Growth Analysis
    - 12.4. Applications: Carbon Dating
    - 12.5. Percentage Growth and Steady Growth of Exponential Functions
    - 12.6. Data Functions and Logarithmic Analysis
    - 12.7. Inverse Functions
    - 12.8. Applications: Compound Interest and Finance
    - 12.9. Applications: World Population

13. The Derivative of Polynomial, Exponential, Logarithmic, and Fractional Powers
    - 13.1. Instantaneous Growth Rates
    - 13.2. Definition of the Derivative
    - 13.3. Computing the Derivative Graphically
    - 13.4. Computing the Derivative Algebraically
    - 13.5. Computing the Derivative Numerically
    - 13.6. Average Growth Rate vs. Instantaneous Growth Rate
    - 13.7. Applications of the Derivative: Spread of Disease
    - 13.8. Finding Maxima and Minima of Functions
    - 13.9. Relating a Function and Its Derivative

14. Computing Derivatives
    - 14.1. Sum, Difference, Product, Quotient Rule
    - 14.2. Chain Rule
    - 14.3. Logarithmic Differentiation
    - 14.4. Instantaneous Percentage Growth
    - 14.5. Growth Dominance
    - 14.6. Applications: Linear Dimensions

15. Using Derivatives
    - 15.1. Finding Maxima and Minima
    - 15.2. Finding Good Representative Plots
    - 15.3. Applications: Maximizing Volume
    - 15.4. The Second Derivative
    - 15.5. Applications: The Space Shuttle Challenger

16. Integration
    - 16.1. Measuring Area Under a Curve
    - 16.2. Definition of the Integral
    - 16.3. Properties of Integrals, Symmetry
    - 16.4. Integrals of Data Functions
    - 16.5. Numerical Methods: Rectangles, Trapezoids
    - 16.6. Undefined Integrals
    - 16.7. Numerical Calculation of Integrals

17. Fundamental Theorem of Calculus
    - 17.1. Derivative of an Integral
    - 17.2. Integral of a Derivative
    - 17.3. Fundamental Formula
    - 17.4. Distance, Velocity, and Acceleration
    - 17.5. Improper Integrals
    - 17.6. More Properties of Integrals
    - 17.7. Applications: Measure Accumulation Totals
    - 17.8. Indefinite Integrals and Antiderivatives
    - 17.9. u-Substitution