

General Information.

Discipline: Mathematics *Course number:* 201-NYB-05
Ponderation: 3-2-3 *Credits:* $2\frac{2}{3}$ *Prerequisite:* 201-NYA-05
Objectives:

- 00UP: To apply the methods of integral calculus to the study of functions and problem solving.
- 00UU: To apply acquired knowledge to one or more subjects in the sciences.

Your teacher will give you his/her schedule and availability.
Students are strongly advised to seek help promptly from their teacher if they encounter difficulties in the course.

Introduction. Calculus II is the sequel to Calculus I, and so is the second Mathematics course in the Science Program. It is generally taken in the second semester. The Science student at John Abbott will already be familiar with the notions of definite and indefinite integration from Calculus I. In Calculus II these notions are studied to a greater depth, and their use in other areas of science, such as Physics and to a lesser extent Chemistry, is explored. In addition, the course introduces the student to the concept of infinite series, and to the representation of functions by power series.

The primary purpose of the course is the attainment of Objective 00UP (“To apply the methods of integral calculus to the study of functions and problem solving”). To achieve this goal, the course must help the student understand the following basic concepts: limits, derivatives, indefinite and definite integrals, improper integrals, sequences, infinite series, power series involving real-valued functions of one variable (including algebraic, trigonometric, inverse trigonometric, exponential, and logarithmic functions).

Emphasis is placed on clarity and rigour in reasoning and in the application of methods. The student will learn to use the techniques of integration in several contexts, and to interpret the integral both as an antiderivative and as a limit of a sum of products. The basic concepts are illustrated by applying them to various problems where their application helps arrive at a solution. In this way, the course encourages the student to apply learning acquired in one context to problems arising in another.

Students may be permitted to use a scientific or graphing calculator in class; however, calculators (of any kind) will not be permitted on tests and the final exam. Students will also have access to computers where suitable mathematical software, including MAPLE, is available for student use. The course uses a standard college level calculus textbook, chosen by the Calculus I and Calculus II course committees.

Departmental Attendance Policy. Regular attendance is expected. Missing six classes is grounds for automatic failure in this course. Many of the failures in this course are due to students missing classes.

Evaluation Plan. The Final Grade is a combination of the Class Mark and the mark on the Final Exam. The Class Mark will include results from three or more tests (worth 75% of the Class Mark), and homework, quizzes or other assignments/tests (worth 25% of the Class Mark). The specifics of the Class Mark will be given by each instructor during the first week of classes in an appendix to this outline. Every effort is made to ensure equivalence between the various sections of this course. The Final Exam is set by the Course Committee (which consists of all instructors currently teaching this course), and is marked by each individual instructor.

The Final Grade will be the better of:

50% Class Mark and 50% Final Exam Mark
or

25% Class Mark and 75% Final Exam Mark

A student *choosing not to write* the Final Exam will receive a failing grade of 50% or their Class Mark, whichever is less.

Students must be available until the end of the final examination period to write exams.

Required Text. *Single Variable Calculus: Early Transcendentals, 8th edition*, by James Stewart (Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning 2012). Available from the college bookstore for about \$121.

Course Costs. In addition to the cost of the textbook (see above), your instructor might recommend you acquire an inexpensive scientific calculator (\$15-\$25). *No calculators are allowed during tests or the final exam.*

Course Content (with selected exercises). The exercises listed below should help you practice and learn the material taught in this course; they form a good basis for homework but they don’t set a limit on the type of question that may be asked. Your teacher may supplement this list or assign equivalent exercises during the semester. Regular work done as the course progresses should make it easier for you to master the course.

An item beginning with a decimal number (e. g., 3.5) refers to a section in *Single Variable Calculus: Early Transcendentals*, 8th edition. Answers to odd-numbered exercises can be found in the back of the text. Solutions to *all* the exercises are posted in the Calculus 2 Community on the JAC Portal; also, the complete solutions manual can be consulted in the Math Lab (see below). Additional resources for the textbook may be found at

http://stewartcalculus.com/media/17_home.php

Inverse trigonometric functions.

- 1.5 Inverse Functions and Logarithms (63–72)
- 2.6 Limits at Infinity; Horizontal Asymptotes (35, 40)
- 3.5 Implicit Differentiation (49–57)
- 4.9 Antiderivatives (18, 22, 24, 33)
- 5.3 The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (39, 42)
- 5.4 Indefinite Integrals and the Net Change Theorem (12, 41, 43)

Techniques of Integration.

- 5.5 The Substitution Rule (7–28, 30–35, 38–48, 53–71, 79, 87–91)
- 7.1 Integration by Parts (3–13, 15, 17–24, 26–42)
- 7.2 Trigonometric Integrals (1–31, 33–49)
- 7.3 Trigonometric Substitution (5–20, 22–30)
- 7.4 Integration of Rational Functions and Partial Fractions (1–36, 46–51, 53, 54)
- 7.5 Strategy for Integration (1–80; skip 53, 74)

Improper Integrals.

- 4.4 Indeterminate Forms and l’Hospital’s Rule (13–67; skip 24, 28, 29, 38, 42, 58)
- 7.8 Improper Integrals (1, 2, 5–41, 58)

Applications of Integration.

- 6.1 Areas Between Curves (1–14, 17, 22, 23, 25, 27)
- 6.2 Volumes (1–12, 15–18)
- 6.3 Volumes by Cylindrical Shells (1–20, 21–25 part (a) only, 37, 38, 41–43)
- 8.1 Arc Length (9, 11, 14, 15, 17–20, 33)
- 9.3 Separable Equations (1–14, 16–20, 39, 42, 45–48)
- 9.4 Models for Population Growth (9, 11)

Infinite Sequences and Series.

- 11.1 Sequences (1–3, 13–18, 23–51)
- 11.2 Series (1–4, 17–47, 60–62; skip 45)
- 11.3 The Integral Test and Estimates of Sums (3–5, 21, 22, 29)
- 11.4 The Comparison Tests (1–31, 41, 44–46)
- 11.5 Alternating Series (2–7, 12–15)
- 11.6 Absolute Convergence and the Ratio and Root Tests (1–38)
- 11.7 Strategy for Testing Series (1–28, 30–34)
- 11.8 Power Series (3–21, 23–26, 29–31)
- 11.10 Taylor and Maclaurin Series (3–9, 11–14, 21–26)

Teaching Methods. This course will be 75 hours, meeting three times per week for a total of five hours per week. This course relies mainly on the lecture method, although at least one of the following techniques is used as well: question-and-answer sessions, labs, problem-solving periods, class discussions, and assigned reading for independent study. Generally, each class session begins with a question period of previous topics, then new material is introduced, followed by worked examples. No marks are deducted for absenteeism (however, see below). Failure to keep pace with the lectures results in a cumulative inability to cope with the material, and a failure in the course. A student will generally succeed or fail depending on how many problems have been attempted and solved successfully. It is entirely the student's responsibility to complete suggested homework assignments as soon as possible following the lecture. This allows the student the maximum benefit from any discussion of the homework (which usually occurs in the following class). Individual teachers will provide supplementary notes and problems as they see fit.

Other Resources.

Math Website.

<http://departments.johnabbott.qc.ca/departments/mathematics>

Math Study Area. Located in H-200A and H-200B; the common area is usually open from 8:30 to 17:30 on weekdays as a quiet study space. Computers and printers are available for math-related assignments. It is also possible to borrow course materials when the attendant is present.

Math Help Centre. Located near H-211; teachers are on duty from 9:00 until 16:00 to give math help on a drop-in basis.

Academic Success Centre. The Academic Success Centre, located in H-117, offers study skills workshops and individual tutoring.

College Policies.

Policy No. 7 - IPESA, Institutional Policy on the Evaluation of Student Achievement: <http://johnabbott.qc.ca/ipesa>.

Changes to Evaluation Plan in Course Outline (Article 5.3). Changes require documented unanimous consent from regularly attending students and approval by the department and the program dean.

Religious Holidays (Article 3.2.13 and 4.1.6). Students who wish to miss classes in order to observe religious holidays must inform their teacher of their intent in writing within the first two weeks of the semester.

Student Rights and Responsibilities: (Article 3.2.18). It is the responsibility of students to keep all assessed material returned to them and/or all digital work submitted to the teacher in the event of a grade review. (The deadline for a Grade Review is 4 weeks after the start of the next regular semester.)

Student Rights and Responsibilities: (Article 3.3.6). Students have the right to receive graded evaluations, for regular day division courses, within two weeks after the due date or exam/test date, except in extenuating circumstances. A maximum of three (3) weeks may apply in certain circumstances (ex. major essays) if approved by the department and stated on the course outline. For evaluations at the end of the semester/course, the results must be given to the student by the grade submission deadline (see current Academic Calendar). For intensive courses (i.e.: intersession, abridged courses) and AEC courses, timely feedback must be adjusted accordingly.

Academic Procedure: Academic Integrity, Cheating and Plagiarism (Article 9.1 and 9.2). Cheating and plagiarism are unacceptable at John Abbott College. They represent infractions against academic integrity. Students are expected to conduct themselves accordingly and must be responsible for all of their actions.

College definition of Cheating: Cheating means any dishonest or deceptive practice relative to examinations, tests, quizzes, lab assignments, research papers or other forms of evaluation tasks. Cheating includes, but is not restricted to, making use of or being in possession of unauthorized material or devices and/or obtaining or providing unauthorized assistance in writing examinations, papers or any other evaluation task and submitting the same work in more than one course without the teachers permission. It is incumbent upon the department through the teacher to ensure students are forewarned about unauthorized material, devices or practices that are not permitted.

College definition of Plagiarism: Plagiarism is a form of cheating. It includes copying or paraphrasing (expressing the ideas of someone else in ones own words), of another person's work or the use of another persons work or ideas without acknowledgement of its source. Plagiarism can be from any source including books, magazines, electronic or photographic media or another student's paper or work.

OBJECTIVES	STANDARDS
<p>Statement of the Competency</p> <p>To apply the methods of integral calculus to the study of functions and problem solving (00UP).</p> <p>Elements of the Competency</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To determine the indefinite integral of a function. To calculate the limits of functions presenting indeterminate forms. To calculate the definite integral and the improper integral of a function on an interval. To express concrete problems as differential equations and solve differential equations. To calculate volumes, areas, and lengths, and to construct two and three dimensional drawings. To analyze the convergence of series. 	<p>General Performance Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate use of concepts Adequate representation of surfaces and solids of revolution Correct algebraic operations Correct choice and application of integration techniques Accurate calculations Proper justification of steps in a solution Correct interpretation of results Appropriate use of terminology <p><i>Specific performance criteria for each of these elements of the competency are shown on the department website (under Description of Courses).</i></p>

Specific Performance Criteria	Intermediate Learning Objectives
<p>1. Indefinite integrals</p> <p>1.1 Use of basic substitutions to determine simple indefinite integrals.</p> <p>1.2 Use of more advanced techniques to determine more complex indefinite integrals.</p> <p>2. Limits of indeterminate forms</p> <p>2.1 Use of l'Hôpital's rule to determine limits of indeterminate forms.</p> <p>3. Definite and improper integrals</p> <p>3.1 Use of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate a definite integral.</p> <p>3.2 Use of limits to calculate improper integrals.</p> <p>4. Differential equations</p> <p>4.1 Use the language of differential equations to express physical problems.</p> <p>4.2 Use of antidifferentiation to obtain general solutions to simple differential equations.</p> <p>4.3 Use of antidifferentiation to obtain particular solutions to simple initial value problems.</p> <p>5. Areas, volumes, and lengths</p> <p>5.1 Use of differentials to set up definite integrals.</p> <p>5.2 Calculation of areas of planar regions.</p> <p>5.3 Calculation of volumes of revolution</p> <p>5.4 Calculation of lengths of curves.</p> <p>6. Infinite series</p> <p>6.1 Determination of the convergence or divergence of a sequence.</p> <p>6.2 Determination of the convergence or divergence of an infinite series of positive terms.</p> <p>6.3 Determination of the convergence, conditional or absolute, or divergence of an infinite series.</p> <p>6.4 Expression of functions as power series</p>	<p>1.1.1. Express Calculus I differentiation rules as antidifferentiation rules.</p> <p>1.1.2. Use these antidifferentiation rules and appropriate substitutions to calculate indefinite integrals.</p> <p>1.2.1. Use identities to prepare indefinite integrals for solution by substitution.</p> <p>1.2.2. Evaluate an indefinite integral using integration by parts.</p> <p>1.2.3. Evaluate an indefinite integral using trigonometric identities.</p> <p>1.2.4. Evaluate an indefinite integral by partial fractions.</p> <p>1.2.5. Evaluate an indefinite integral by selecting an appropriate technique.</p> <p>1.2.6. Evaluate an indefinite integral by using a combination of techniques.</p> <p>2.1.1. State l'Hôpital's rule and the conditions under which it is valid.</p> <p>2.1.2. Calculate limits of the indeterminate forms $\frac{0}{0}$ and $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ using l'Hôpital's rule.</p> <p>2.1.3. For the indeterminate forms $0 \cdot \infty$, $\infty - \infty$, 1^∞, 0^0, ∞^0, use the appropriate transformation to determine the limit using l'Hôpital's rule.</p> <p>3.1.1. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to calculate definite integrals.</p> <p>3.2.1. Calculate an improper integral where at least one of the bounds is not a real number.</p> <p>3.2.2. Calculate an improper integral where the integrand is discontinuous at one or more points in the interval of integration.</p> <p>4.1.1. Translate a physical problem into the language of differential equations.</p> <p>4.2.1. Express a simple differential equation in the language of integration, and obtain the general solution.</p> <p>4.3.1. Express a simple initial value problem in the language of integration, and obtain the particular solution.</p> <p>5.1.1. Analyze a quantity A as a sum $\sum \Delta A$ over an interval $[a, b]$; approximate ΔA by a product $f(x) dx$; conclude that A is the definite integral $\int_a^b f(x) dx$.</p> <p>5.2.1. Use 5.1.1 to set up a definite integral to calculate an area.</p> <p>5.2.2. Sketch the area between two functions ($y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$) and use 5.2.1 to calculate the area.</p> <p>5.2.3. Sketch the area between two functions ($x = f(y)$, $x = g(y)$) and use 5.2.1 to calculate the area.</p> <p>5.2.4. Sketch the area between two curves and determine the most efficient way (5.2.2 or 5.2.3) to calculate the area.</p> <p>5.3.1. Sketch the three dimensional solid obtained by revolving a region (of type 5.2.2 or 5.2.3) around an axis.</p> <p>5.3.2. Use 5.1.1 to set up a definite integral to calculate the volume of the solid (5.3.1) by cross-sections.</p> <p>5.3.3. Use 5.1.1 to set up a definite integral to calculate the volume of the solid (5.3.1) by shells.</p> <p>5.3.4. Determine the most efficient way (cross-sections or shells) to calculate the volume of the solid (5.3.1), and calculate the volume by that method.</p> <p>5.4.1. Use 5.1.1 to set up a definite integral to calculate the length of a curve.</p> <p>5.4.2. Use 5.1.1 and 1.2 to calculate the length of a curve.</p> <p>6.1.1. State the definition of the limit of a sequence.</p> <p>6.1.2. Determine whether a sequence converges, and calculate its limit if it does, using: properties of the limit of a sequence; l'Hôpital's Rule; the Squeeze Theorem; the convergence of bounded monotonic sequences.</p> <p>6.2.1. State the definition of convergence for an infinite series.</p> <p>6.2.2. State the test for divergence of an infinite series.</p> <p>6.2.3. Use 6.2.1 to determine if a telescoping series converges, and if so, calculate the sum.</p> <p>6.2.4. State the criterion for the convergence of an infinite geometric series.</p> <p>6.2.5. Calculate the sum of a convergent geometric series (6.2.4); use this to solve appropriate problems (e.g., the distance travelled by a bouncing ball).</p> <p>6.2.6. State the integral, p-series, (direct) comparison, limit comparison, ratio and (n^{th}) root tests for convergence of an infinite series.</p> <p>6.2.7. Determine whether an infinite series converges or diverges by choosing (and using) correct methods among (6.2.1–6.2.6)</p> <p>6.3.1. State the definitions of absolute and conditional convergence of an infinite series.</p> <p>6.3.2. State the definition of an alternating series.</p> <p>6.3.3. State the criterion for the (conditional) convergence of an alternating series.</p> <p>6.3.4. Determine if an infinite series is absolutely convergent, conditionally convergent, or divergent, using the methods of (6.2.1–6.2.7, 6.3.1–6.3.3).</p> <p>6.4.1. Use the methods of (6.2, 6.3) to find the radius and interval of convergence for a power series.</p> <p>6.4.2. State the definitions of the Taylor and Maclaurin polynomials of degree n for a function f centred at a.</p> <p>6.4.3. State the definitions of the Taylor and Maclaurin series for a function f centred at a.</p> <p>6.4.4. Use 6.4.3 to approximate a function f at a given point.</p>