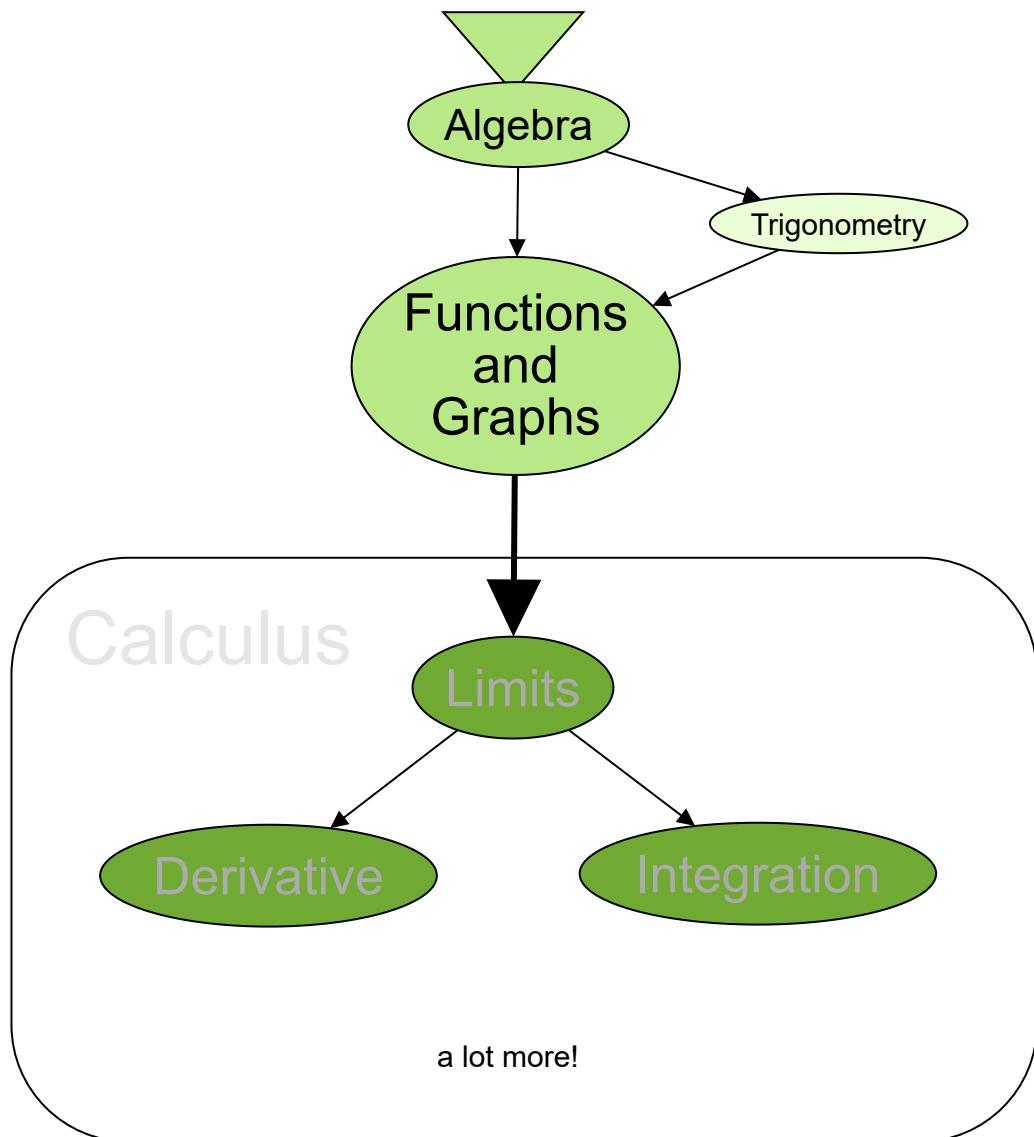


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1. Map

1.1. FlowChart

Highschool Mathematics



1.2. Lesson Plan

Lesson 1: Functions and Graphs

- 1) Definition of Function
- 2) Evaluating a Function
- 3) Graphing a Function
- 4) Finding Domain and Range of a Function
- 5) X-intercept and Y-intercept
- 6) Operations on Functions
- 7) Symmetry of Functions
- 8) Inverse of a Function
- 9) Types of Functions
- 10) Graphical Translation of a Function
- 11) Analysis of Polynomial Functions
- 12) Analysis of Radical Functions
- 13) Analysis of Rational Functions

Lesson 2: Limits and Continuity

- 1) Graphical approach to limits of functions
- 2) Definition of the limit of a function and limit theorems
- 3) One-sided limits
- 4) Infinite limits
- 5) Limits at infinity
- 6) Continuity of a function at a number
- 7) Continuity of a composite function
- 8) Continuity on an Interval

Lesson 3: Derivatives and Differentiation

- 1) Definition of derivative
- 2) Differentiability vs continuity
- 3) Theorems on differentiation of algebraic functions
- 4) Derivatives as the rate of change
- 5) Theorems on differentiation of transcendental functions
- 6) Chain rule
- 7) Derivatives of the power function for rational exponents
- 8) Higher-order derivatives
- 9) Implicit differentiation

Lesson 4: Integration

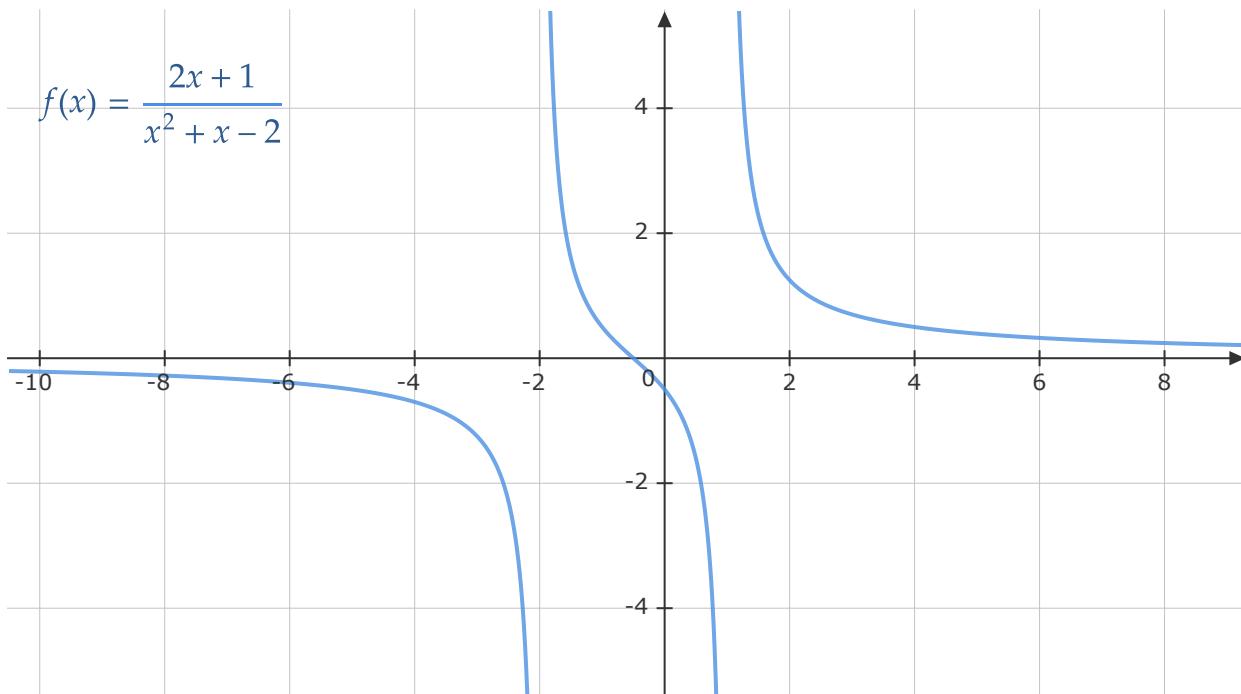
- 1) Definition of integration
- 2) Theorems on indefinite integrals
- 3) Theorems on definite integrals
- 4) Integrals of transcendental functions
- 5) Techniques of integration

2. Functions and Graphs

Function is the core prerequisite to calculus. It is the mathematical representation of input x plugging it into a function f to produce an output $f(x)$.

A function value $f(x)$ tells the exact output value when plugging x as an input.

2.1. Exercises



Exercise 1. Using the graph above, evaluate the following:

- 1) $f(4)$
- 2) $(f + f)(3)$
- 3) $f(-3 + 2)$
- 4) $f(1)$

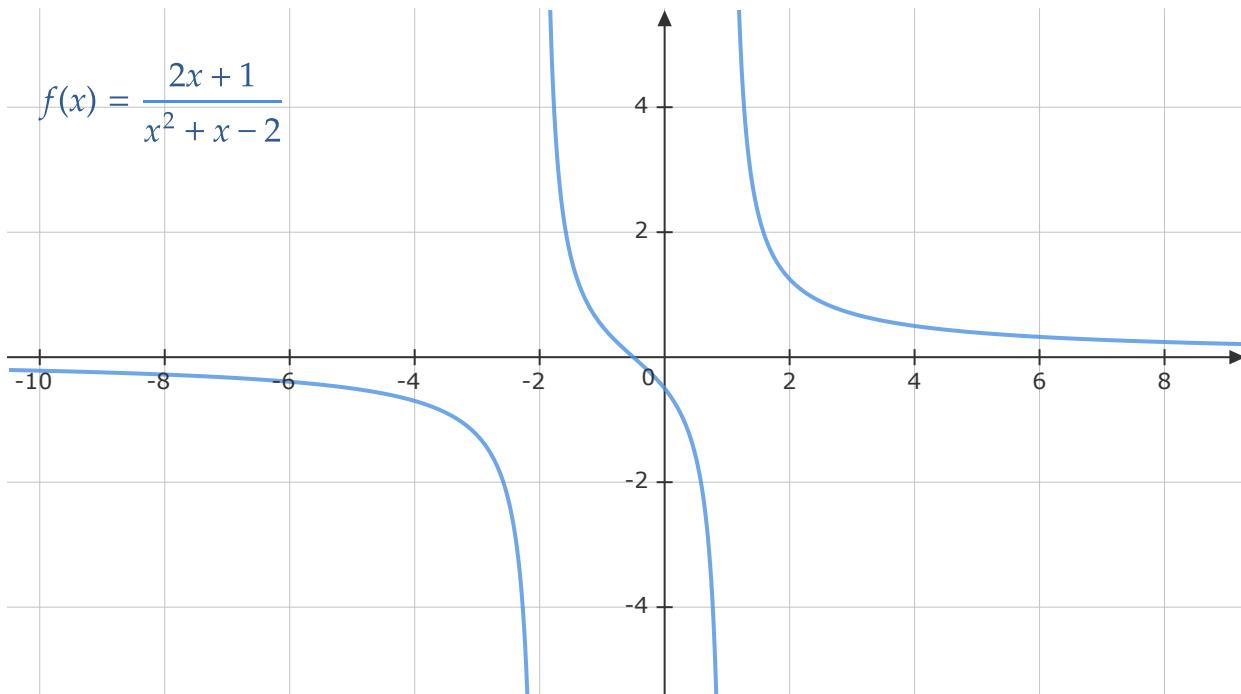
Evaluate 2. Using the graph above, find the following under $f(x)$:

- 1) x-intercept
- 2) y-intercept
- 3) Domain
- 4) Range
- 5) Horizontal asymptote
- 6) Vertical asymptote

3. Limits and Continuity

The limit of a function $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ tells what is the approaching output value to $f(a)$.

3.1. Exercises



Exercise 1. Using the graph above, evaluate the following:

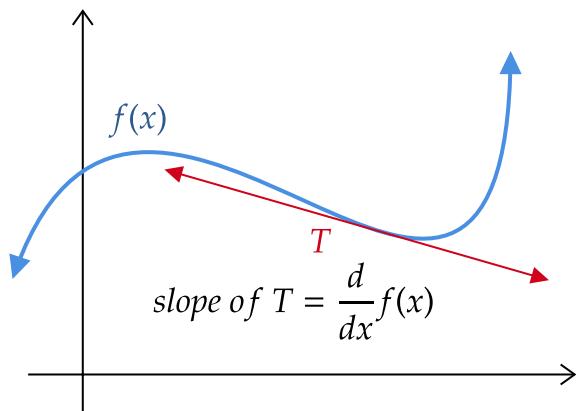
- 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$
- 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$
- 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$
- 4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$
- 5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)$
- 6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x)$
- 7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x)$
- 8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$

9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$

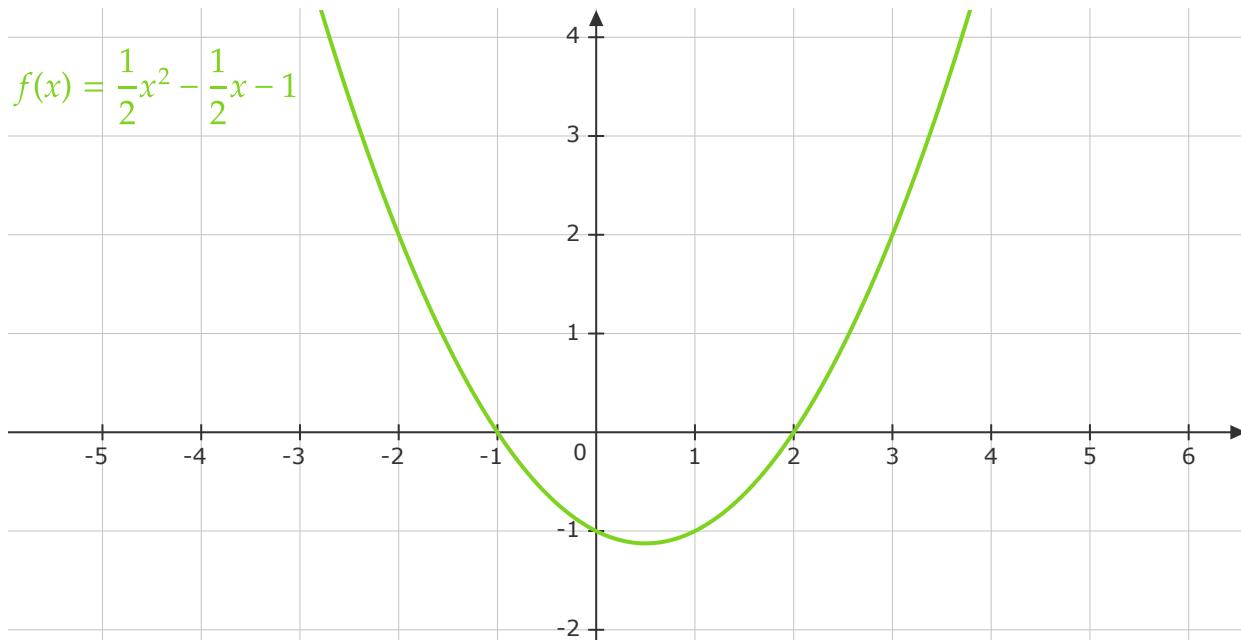
10) Is the function $f(x)$ continuous at $x = 0$?

4. Derivatives

The derivative of a function $f(x)$ with respect to x , written as $\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$, produces the instantaneous rate of change of $f(x)$ as x changes. In a graphical approach, $\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$ is the slope of a function's tangent line T at any point $(x, f(x))$.



4.1. Exercises



Exercise 1. Using the graph above, evaluate the following:

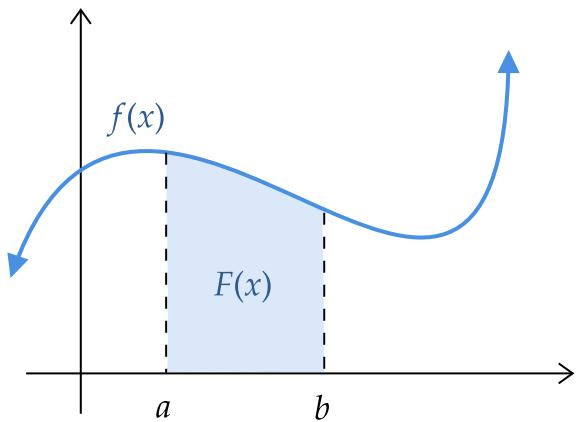
- 1) $\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$
- 2) $\frac{d}{dx}f(3)$
- 3) $\frac{d^2}{d^2x}f(3)$
- 4) Minimum value of $f(x)$

Exercise 2. Evaluate the following:

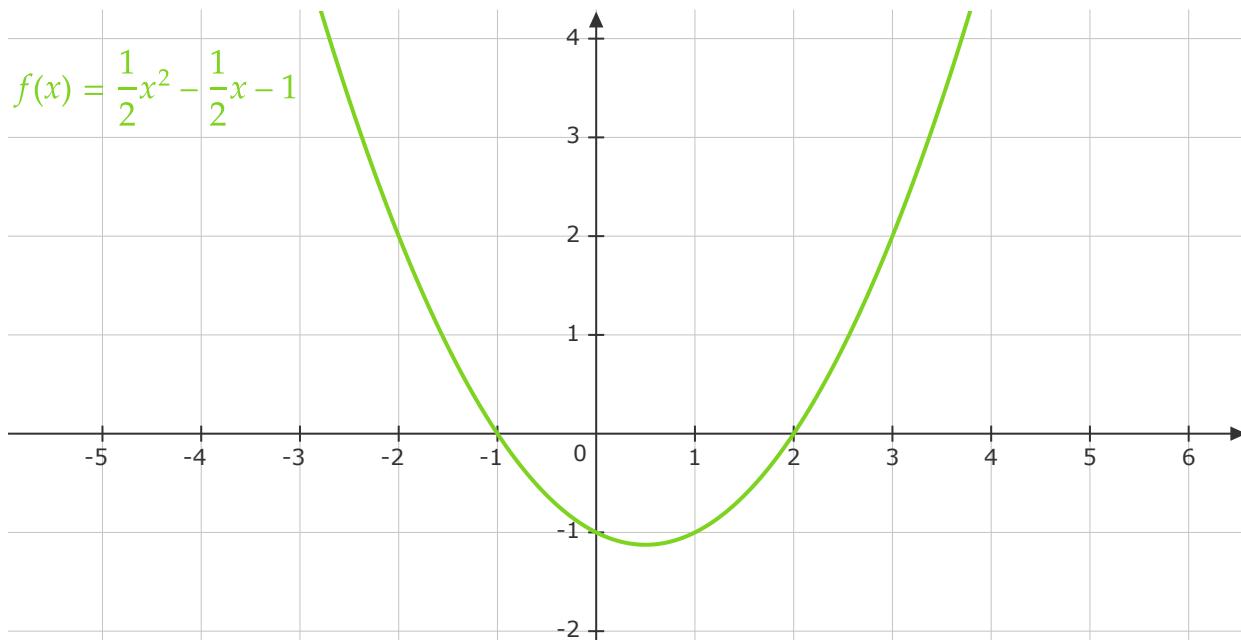
- 1) $\frac{d}{dx}[2 \sin(x) + 3 \tan(x)]$
- 2) $\frac{d}{dx}\left[3(x^3 - 2x + 1)^2 + x\right]$
- 3) $\frac{d^2}{d^2x}(4x^6 + 7x - 2)$
- 4) $\frac{d}{dx}\left[(x^2 - 2)(x + 3)\right]$
- 5) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right)$
- 6) $\frac{d}{dy}[3x^2 + 2y + y]$

5. Integration

Integrating $f(x)$ with respect to dx from a to b , written as $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, produces the $F(x)$ as the antiderivative of $f(x)$. In a graphical approach, $F(x)$ is the area bounded by $f(x)$, $x = a$, $x = b$, and the x -axis.



5.1. Exercises



Exercise 1. Using the graph above, evaluate the following:

$$1) \int f(x)dx$$

$$2) \int_2^4 f(x)dx$$

$$3) \int_0^3 f(x)dx$$

$$4) \int_4^2 f(x)dx$$

Exercise 2. Without using the graph, evaluate the following:

$$1) \int [3 \sin(u) + u^2] du$$

$$2) \int_{-7}^{-7} (x^2 + 3x + 1) dx$$

$$3) \text{ If } f(x) = 2x^2 - 3 \text{ and } g(x) = 5x - 2, \text{ what is } \int [(f + g)(x)] dx?$$

$$4) \int (3x + 2)^2 dx$$

$$5) \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 5x)^7} dx$$

$$6) \int x^2 (x^3 - 1)^4 dx$$

Sources

For outlining content of my work:

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