Mathematics Class Slides

Bronx Early College Academy

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GQ: How do we find the antiderivative of a function?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function 5.1 Friday 4 January

Do Now. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

1. Given $y = x^3 + x^2 + 17$.
2. Given $y = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 9 - \frac{1}{x}$.
3. If $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + x$, find y.
4. Skills check #1 p. 290

Problem sets from January 2,3; Sigma notation, p 290

Lesson: Antiderivatives pp. 291-2

Exam review

Homework: Exercises 9A p. 293; test corrections due Monday

GQ: How do we find the indefinite integral of a function?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function 5.2 Monday 7 January

Do Now. Find the antiderivative, $F(x)$, of each function, $f(x)$

1. $f(x) = 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$.
2. $f(x) = x^4 + x^2 + 5$.
3. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

Test corrections due, review. (take home test tomorrow)

Lesson: Indefinite integral pp. 293-4

Homework: Exercises 9B p. 294

GQ: How do we calculate area with integration?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function

Do Now

1. Find $\int (4x^3 - 3x + 1)\mathrm{d}x$.
2. Find $\int e^{5x}\mathrm{d}x$.
3. Find $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{3x+1}\mathrm{d}x$.

Homework review #1, 5, 6 p. 302

Lesson: Reimann sums and the definite integral

Task: Example 8, page 304

Assessment: Calculator integration

Homework: Exercises 9H evens p. 308

GQ: How do we calculate area with definite integrals?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function

Do Now

1. Use a calculator to find $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$
2. Differentiate $y = \sqrt{3x^3 - x}$
3. Find $\int (6x^2 - 2x - 5)\mathrm{d}x$.
4. Differentiate $y = (3x^2 - 5x)^5$
5. Find $\int 5(x^2 + 1)^4(2x)\mathrm{d}x$.
6. Find $\int \frac{3}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$.

Lesson: Properties of definite integrals p. 307
Task: Review homework problems
Assessment: Problem #11 p. 300
Homework: Exercises 9H evens p. 308

GQ: How do we calculate area with definite integrals?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function

Do Now

1. Use a calculator to find $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{x+2}\,\mathrm{d}x$
2. Differentiate $y = \sqrt[3]{5x^2 - 2x}$
3. Find $\int (6x^2 - 2)^4(12x)\,\mathrm{d}x$.
4. Differentiate $y = (3x^2 - 5x)(\ln x)$
5. Find $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{3}{x^2}\,\mathrm{d}x$. (check your result with a calculator)

Lesson: The fundamental theorem of calculus p. 309
Task: Practice Examples 11, 12 p. 310-1
Assessment: Problem 9J #1 p. 312
Homework: Exercises 9I, 9J p. 310-12

GQ: How do we calculate the area between two curves?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function

Do Now: Consider the function $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$

1. Factor f and state its zeros.
2. Restate f in vertex form. Write down the vertex as an ordered pair.
3. Differentiate f. Show that the zero of $f'(x)$ is the vertex of f.
4. If $f(x)$ represents the height of a diver over the domain $0 \leq x \leq 3$, interpret $f(0)$ and $f'(0)$
5. What is the size of the area bounded by f, $x = 0$, and $y = 0$?

Lesson: The area between two functions p. 313
Assessment: Example #13 p. 314
Homework: Exercises 9K p. 316

GQ: How do we calculate a volume of rotation?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function

Do Now: Sketch the functions $f(x) = 10x + x^2 - 3x^3$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 2x$

1. What are their intersections? (i.e. $f(x) = g(x)$)
2. What is the definite integral representing the area between the curves?
3. Using a calculator, what is the size of the area? (this may not be a trivial question)

Lesson: Integrating circle areas, modeling a solid p. 318
Assessment: Example #15 p. 319
Homework: Exercises 9L & 9M p. 317, 319; probability handout

GQ: How do we calculate displacement from velocity?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function 12.1

Do Now: Do the calculations below and read the handout

1. Lance Armstrong's average speed in his six Tour de France victories from 1999-2004 was about 24 miles per hour. Assuming that he pedals at his average speed and takes no breaks, how long would it take him to ride 38 miles to the top of a 10,000 ft. volcano?
2. People who are not Lance Armstrong can travel at about 12 miles per hour on a bike. At that speed, how long would it take to reach the top of the volcano?

Lesson: Integrating velocity over time, displacement p. 321
Assessment: Example #18 p. 323
Homework: Exercises 9N & 9O p. 320, 324

GQ: How do we calculate displacement from velocity?

CCSS: F.IF.B.6 Calculate & interpret the rate of change of a function 12.1

Do Now: continued, 38 mile ride in 10 hours

1. Using the velocity vs time graph from yesterday, integrate to show that the areas representing the distance covered by the three riders are equal ($v \times t = d$).
2. Show that a rider accelerating according to $v(t) = \frac{76}{100}t$ also arrives at $(10, 38)$.

Lesson: Integrating velocity over time, displacement p. 321
Task: Review 9F, 9M, probability
Assessment: Example #18 p. 323 (take home test Thursday)
Homework: Exercises 9P p. 326, any remaining problem sets

GQ: How do we integrate a function?

CCSS: HSF.IF.B.6 Calculate and interpret the area under a function 12.1

Do Now: Chain rule - Take the derivative of each function

1. $f(x) = \sin x^3$
2. $g(x) = \sqrt{x^4 + 2}$
3. $h(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$

Lesson: Take home exam papers assessment & review
Task: Work problems on board
Assessment: Test corrections due
Homework: Integration exam problems

GQ: How do we calculate volume (of a rotated function)?

CCSS: HSF.IF.B.6 Calculate and interpret the area under a function 12.1

Do Now: Identifying problem types. On your homework, underline the "M1" points you earned. Examples:

1. $X \sim B(10, 0.5)$
2. bell curve sketch
3. $u = \&\quad u' =$

Lesson: $\int_a^b \pi r^2 \mathrm{d}x$

Task: Work homework problems on board

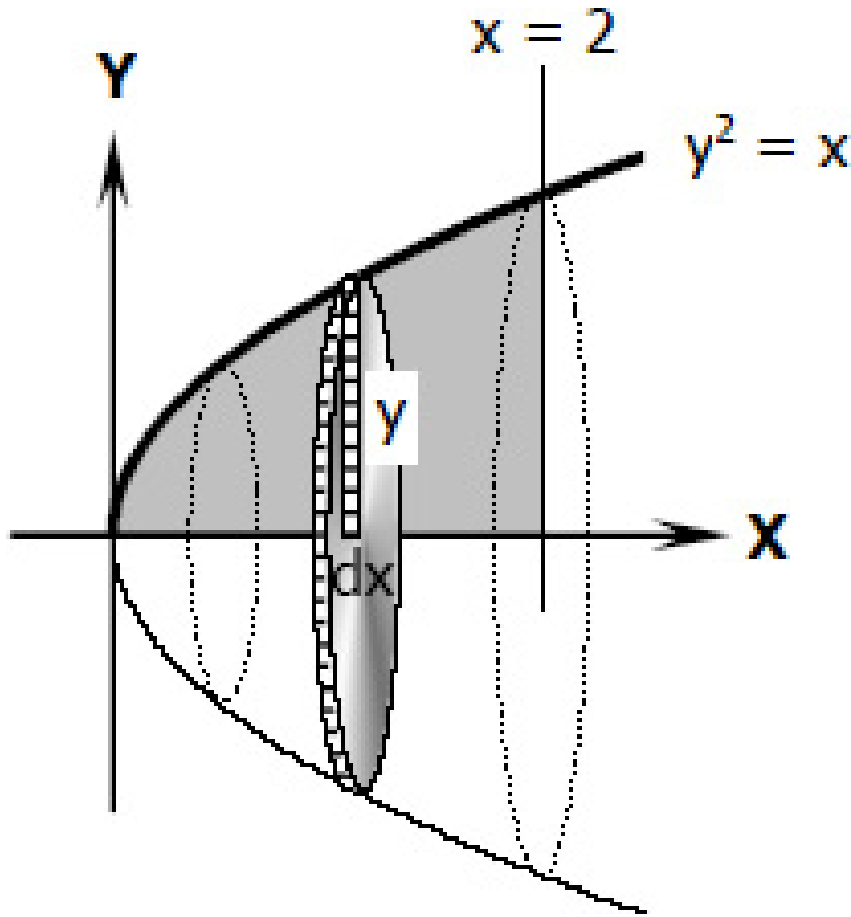
Assessment: self-reflection on mixed versus block problem sets

Homework: Solids of rotation & mixed exam problems

The volume of a function rotated around the x-axis

Differentiate over x, but use the area of a disk defined by $A = \pi r^2$

video



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