Spring 2021 MATH231 Section CDQ Discussion

WF 9-10am

This document can be found on here. I will continue update it until the end of semester.

Contact

• TA for section CDQ: Xinran Yu

• Email: xinran4@illinois.edu. Please included MATH231 in your email subject.

• Office hour: Wed 10-11am¹

Zoom

• Please use your cameras and microphones in breakout rooms.

- Interrupt me/using the "Raise Hand" feature on Zoom to ask questions.
- You can call me into your breakout room/return to the main room to ask for help.
- It is also possible for me to join your breakout rooms randomly to check if you have any questions.

Worksheet

- Worksheet can be found on Moodle under Groupwork folder.
- Ask for hints when you get stuck on a problem.

Submission

- Submit on Moodle under Groupwork folder.
- 1 submission per group. Once a file is uploaded, everyone in the same group will be able to see/edit the file. ²
- Group remains the same until each midterm.
- 1st worksheet of the week is due on **Thursday** at **8AM** CST. ³
- 2nd worksheet of the week is due on **Saturday** at **8AM** CST.
- Worksheet solutions available at 12:30PM CST on the due date.

Grading

Worksheets are graded with 2, 1 or 0.

- 2 the worksheet uploaded is satisfactory
- 1 the worksheet uploaded is unsatisfactory and needs improvement. Your TA will comment on what should be improved for next time.
- 0 the worksheet was not uploaded

¹Office hour is run for all students in MATH231

²Groups are assigned randomly by Moodle

³Central Standard Time

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Recall

Theorem 1.1 (Fundamental Theorem of Calculus). Ref p.26

Part 1 If f(x) is **continuous** over an interval [a,b], and the function F(x) is defined by

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt, \quad x \in [a, b]$$

then F'(x) = f(x) over [a, b].

Part 2 If f(x) is **continuous** over an interval [a,b], and F(x) is any antiderivative of f(x) i.e. F'(x) = f(x), then

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(a) - F(b).$$

Example 1.2. Let

$$g(x) = \int_{a}^{b(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$$

Apply chain rule and FTC

$$g'(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{c}^{b(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = b'(x) \cdot f(b(x)).$$

Recall

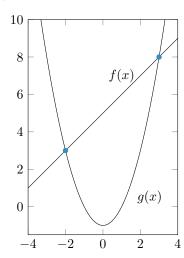
• Substitution rule/Change of variable: let u = g(x), then

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du.$$
 (Q1-3)

• Compute area between curves.

(Q4-7)

- Draw the graph.
- Find intersection points by solving f(x) = g(x), say they are x = a and x = b.
- Area = $\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$.



Volume of a Solid of Revolution: Slices of volume are circles. Ref

$$Vol = \int_{a}^{b} \pi f(x)^{2} dx.$$

Q3. Slices are squares/triangles.

$$Vol = \int_{a}^{b} Area of slices dx.$$

E.g.

$$Vol = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)^{2} dx.$$

Volume by Cylindrical Shells:

$$Vol = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi r \cdot f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

Rotation about y-axis: r = x. Rotation about the vertical line x = a: r = |a - x|.

Recall

- Since $\sin x$ is oscillating between -1 and 1, $\lim_{x\to\infty}\sin x$ does not exists.
- \bullet we can use L'Hopital's Rule to compute indeterminate forms " $\frac{0}{0}$ " and " $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ".

Theorem 5.1 (L'Hopital's Rule).

Assumptions:

$$f(x) \rightarrow 0$$
 as $x \rightarrow a$,
 $g(x) \rightarrow 0$,
 $g'(x) \neq 0$.

Conclusion:

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}.$$

Warning: check the assumptions before applying L'Hopital's Rule.

Integration by Parts:

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv' \implies \int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du.$$

Choose u based on which of these comes first, (search "integration by parts what to choose as u"):

- (1) Logarithmic functions: $\ln x$
- (2) Inverse trigonometric functions: $\arcsin x$
- (3) Algebraic functions: x
- (4) Trigonometric functions: $\sin x$
- (5) Exponential functions: e^x