

Calculus has two main branches. *Differential calculus* is the study of rate of change, and its uses. *Integral calculus* is the study of how amount is deduced from rate of change. Students completing the course should be able to recognize and use the concepts and methods of differential and integral calculus when they occur in their disciplines.

Text

Hughes-Hallett et al, Applied Calculus, 3rd ed. (2005), John Wiley & Sons. You may also be asked to download and print documents from the web.

Prerequisites

Knowledge of basic algebra at the level of MTHU121, including an introduction to functions and their graphs. Your instructor may give an algebra quiz at the start of the course which you can use to gauge your preparation.

Goal

Develop graphical, numerical, and algorithmic understanding of:

1. the basic ideas of differential calculus, including average and instantaneous rates of change, and the derivative function;
2. the basic functions, including polynomial, exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions, using the graphing calculator as a tool;
3. applications of differential calculus to optimization, motion problems, and mathematical models of physical and biological processes; and
4. the basic ideas of integral calculus: accumulated change, amount from rates, and the area under a curve (introduction).

Office hours, Email, Web pages

Office hours: Monday 12:30-1:30 pm; Wednesday 12-1 pm; Thursday 1:45-2:45 pm, or by appointment (please email or talk to me after class). I will also be in the math tutoring center (540B Nightingale) on Wednesdays, 1-4 pm, so please feel free to stop by then as well.

Office: 519 Lake Hall

Email: tran.thao1@neu.edu.

Web: Blackboard: <http://blackboard.neu.edu> . Presently, this syllabus and some information on where you can get additional assistance (other than office hours) is posted. Other assorted things will be posted later.

Examinations and grading

There will be a midterm (worth 20% of your grade) and 6 or 7 quizzes (40% of your grade) during the term, each of which will be announced at least one week before they occur. The lowest grade of your quiz grades will be dropped. The final examination is a comprehensive two hour exam which will count for 40% of your grade. All students except those with legitimate conflicts will take the final exam at the scheduled time. The final exam is cumulative and is common to all sections of MTH U141. The final exam is on 4/25 at 3:30 pm. *Do not make travel plans which might conflict with the final exam.*

It is the Mathematics Department policy that an I (Incomplete) grade is rarely given. It is intended to cover real emergency situations in which a student is doing satisfactory work (at least C minus) but is unable, due to circumstances beyond the student's control, to complete all course requirements (e.g., is unable to take the final exam due to hospitalization). An I grade may not be used to rescue a failing grade or to postpone the final in the absence of a real emergency.

Problem resolution

From time to time, issues or concerns arise in student/teacher interactions. Do not hesitate to let me know about the problem so we can attempt to resolve it. If there is a problem that we cannot resolve and you want to pursue the issue, you are encouraged to contact the course coordinator for MTH U141, Prof. John Frampton (*j.frampton@neu.edu*) or the Vice-Chair of the Mathematics Department, Professor Stanley Eigen (567 Lake, 373-5647, *eigen@lepton.neu.edu*).

Calculator

You need to own and know how (or learn how) to use a graphing calculator. You should bring it to every class so that are prepared to use it in class when required. Learning how to use your calculator to do the kinds of things that calculus requires is considered part of the course. You should ask questions in class or get other help if you need it. You should not expect to ask questions about how to use your calculator when you are taking examinations.

Detailed course contents (2.4, for example, refers to Chapter 2, Section 4 of the textbook)

1. Functions	1.2, 1.3
2. Rates of Change	2.1–2.3
3. Analytic tools for determining rates of change	3.1–3.5 (1.4 and 1.5 reviewed with 3.4)
4. Applications	4.1–4.4, 4.7
5. Differential equations	7.1, 10.1–10.5
6. Integration	5.1–5.5, 7.3