



## **AP CALCULUS**

The Calculus objectives that follow are meant as a framework for *CareerTech* Centers and educators. They should aid in alignment of curriculum, supply additional resources, and assist in the assignment of high school calculus academic credit. A committee of Mathematics instructors compiled the list of necessary objectives that all *CareerTech* students should master upon completion of the course. *CareerTech* upper division math courses demonstrate the Content and Process Standards of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) and the Process Standards of Oklahoma Priority Academic Student Skills (PASS). Students are expected to problem solve, do reasoning and proofs, demonstrate mathematical communication, connect and link mathematical ideas to real-world and other disciplines, and use mathematical representations for modeling, interpreting, and communicating. Technology will be integrated into the course in order to prepare students for real-world situations.

### **Course Description:**

This is a college preparatory course that offers extreme rigor in a specialized field of study. It will enable the student to be successful on the Advanced Placement AB Calculus exam and/or in college calculus. Topics covered will be: limits, differentiation, and basic integration techniques. An emphasis will be placed on real world applications as they relate to the various engineering fields as well as development of problem-solving skills. Prerequisites for the course are: Algebra I, Algebra II, Geometry, Trigonometry/Pre-Calculus

### **Requirements for College Admission Status (Title 70 O.S. § 11-103.6)**

These courses are to be taught by a highly qualified teacher with an Oklahoma Advanced Mathematics teaching certification. The students should be in the eleventh or twelfth grade or if a sophomore, they should be in a Focused Field of Career Study program. The course will have at a minimum, but may exceed, a duration of 120 hours within a school year.



## Calculus Syllabus

| <b>Objective</b>  | <b>NCTM Standard</b>   | <b>Oklahoma<br/>PASS<br/>Process<br/>Standard</b>          |
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| I. Preparation for Calculus   |  |  |
| A. Sketch the graph of an equation                                    | Algebra<br>Measurement   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                               |
| B. Find the intercepts of a graph                                     | Algebra<br>Measurement   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                               |
| C. Test a graph for symmetry with respect to an axis and the origin   | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Geometry<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| D. Find the points of intersection of two graphs                      | Algebra  | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                               |
| E. Interpret mathematical models for real-life data                   | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis & Probability             | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| F. Find the slope of a line passing through two points                | Algebra<br>Measurement   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                               |
| G. Write the equations of a line with a given point and slope         | Number & Operations<br>Algebra   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                               |
| H. Interpret slope as a ratio or as a rate in a real-life application | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis & Probability             | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| I. Sketch the graph of a linear equation in                           | Algebra  | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                               |

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| slope-intercept form   |   |  |
| J. Write equations of lines that are parallel or perpendicular to a given line | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                                  |
| K. Use function notation to represent and evaluate a function                  | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                                  |
| L. Find the domain and range of a function                                     | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                                  |
| M. Sketch the graph of a function  | Algebra<br>Measurement  | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                                  |
| N. Identify different types of transformations of functions                    | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                                  |
| O. Classify functions and recognize combinations of functions                  | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                                  |
| P. Fit a linear model to a real-life data set                                  | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis & Probability    | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1,<br>5.2, 5.3 |
| Q. Fit a quadratic model to a real-life data set                               | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1,<br>5.2, 5.3 |
| R. Fit a trigonometric model to a real-life data set                           | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1,<br>5.2, 5.3 |
| II. Limits and Their Properties  |   |  |
| A. Understand what calculus is and how it                                      | Data Analysis &<br>Probability  | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>4.4, 5.1, 5.2                        |

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| compares to pre-calculus  | Algebra   |  |
| B. Understand that the tangent line problem is basic to calculus      | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra                            | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2 |
| C. Understand that the area problem is also basic to calculus         | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2 |
| D. Estimate a limit using a numerical or graphical approach           | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |
| E. Learn different ways that a limit can fail to exist                | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |
| F. Study and use a formal definition of a limit                       | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |
| G. Evaluate a limit using properties of limits                        | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |
| H. Develop and use a strategy   | Data Analysis & Probability                                       | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |
| I. Evaluate a limit using dividing out and rationalizing techniques   | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |
| J. Evaluate a limit using the Squeeze Theorem                         | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |
| K. Determine continuity at a point and continuity on an open interval | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |
| L. Determine one-sided limits and continuity on a closed              | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis & Probability                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2           |

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| interval  | Measurement   |                                      |
| M. Use properties of continuity   | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability                           | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2      |
| N. Understand and use the Intermediate Value Theorem                    | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability                           | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2      |
| O. Determine infinite limits from the left and from the right           | Number & Operations<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability<br>Measurement            | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2      |
| P. Find and sketch the vertical asymptotes of the graph of a function   | Data Analysis &<br>Probability  | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2      |
| III. Differentiation  |   |                                      |
| A. Find the slope of the tangent line to a curve at a point             | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2      |
| B. Use the limit definition to find the derivative of a function        | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2      |
| C. Understand the relationship between differentiability and continuity | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2 |
| D. Find the derivative of a function using the Constant Rule            | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measure Data Analysis<br>& Probability ment   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2 |
| E. Find the derivative of a function using the Power Rule               | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2 |
| F. Find the derivative of a function using the Constant Multiple Rule   | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2 |
| G. Find the derivative of a function using the                          | Number & Operations<br>Algebra  | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2 |

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| Sum and Difference Rules  | Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability                                   |  |
| H. Find the derivative of the sine function and of the cosine function  | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| I. Use derivatives to find rates of change                              | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| J. Find the derivative of a function using the Product Rule             | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| K. Find the derivative of a function using the Quotient Rule            | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| L. Find the derivative of a trigonometric function                      | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| M. Find a higher-order derivative of a function                         | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| N. Find the derivative of a composite function using the Chain Rule     | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| O. Find the derivative of a function using the General Power Rule       | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| P. Simplify the derivative of a function using algebra                  | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2           |
| Q. Find the derivative of a trigonometric function using the Chain Rule | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2 |

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| R. Distinguish between functions written in implicit and explicit forms            | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2                   |
| S. Use implicit differentiation to find the derivative of a function               | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2                   |
| T. Find a related rate   | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2                   |
| U. Use related rates to solve real-life problems                                   | Number & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1,<br>5.2, 5.3 |
| IV. Applications of Differentiation  |   |  |
| A. Understand the definition of extrema of a function on an interval               | Data Analysis &<br>Probability<br>Algebra                                       | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2                   |
| B. Understand the definition of relative extrema of a function on an open interval | Data Analysis &<br>Probability<br>Algebra                                       | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2                   |
| C. Find extrema on a closed interval   | Data Analysis &<br>Probability<br>Algebra                                       | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>5.1, 5.2                             |
| D. Understand and use Rolle's Theorem  | Data Analysis &<br>Probability<br>Algebra                                       | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2                   |
| E. Understand and use the Mean Value Theorem                                       | Data Analysis &<br>Probability<br>Algebra                                       | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2                   |
| F. Determine intervals on which a function is increasing or decreasing             | Data Analysis &<br>Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations               | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2                   |
| G. Apply the First Derivative Test to find relative extrema of a function          | Data Analysis &<br>Probability<br>Algebra                                       | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1,<br>5.2, 5.3 |

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| H. Determine intervals on which a function is concave upward or downward                    | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3   |
| I. Find any points of inflection of the graph of a function                                 | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra                         | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3<br>1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| J. Apply the Second Derivative Test to find relative extrema of a function                  | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3   |
| K. Determine (finite) limits at infinity  | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra                         | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |
| L. Determine the horizontal asymptotes of the graph of a function                           | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |
| M. Determine infinite limits at infinity  | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |
| N. Analyze and sketch the graph of a function   | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra                         | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |
| O. Solve applied minimum and maximum problems   | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |
| P. Approximate a zero of a function using Newton's Method                                   | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra                         | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |
| Q. Understand the concept of a tangent line approximation                                   | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra                         | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |
| R. Compare the value of the differential, $dy$ , with the actual change in $y$ , $\Delta y$ | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |
| S. Estimate a propagated error using a differential   | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2  |

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| T. Find the differential of a function using differentiation formulas  | Data Analysis & Probability<br>Algebra<br>Numbers & Operations                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2      |
| V. Integration   |   |  |
| A. Write the general solution of a differential equation               | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| B. Use indefinite integral notation for antiderivatives                | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| C. Use basic integration rules to find antiderivatives                 | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| D. Find a particular solution of a differential equation               | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2      |
| E. Use sigma notation to write and evaluate a sum                      | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| F. Understand the concept of area                                      | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2      |
| G. Approximate the areas of a plane region                             | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2      |
| H. Find the area of a plane region using limits                        | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2      |
| I. Understand the definition of a Riemann sum                          | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra                                | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2      |
| J. Evaluate a definite integral using limits                           | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| K. Evaluate a definite integral using properties of definite integrals | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| L. Evaluate a definite integral using the                              | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |

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| Fundamental Theorem of Calculus  | Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability  |  |
| M. Understand and use the Mean Value Theorem for Integrals                       | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| N. Find the average value of a function over a closed interval                   | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| O. Use pattern recognition to evaluate an indefinite integral                    | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| P. Use a change of variables to evaluate an indefinite integral                  | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| Q. Use the General Power Rule for Integration to evaluate an indefinite integral | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| R. Use a change of variables to evaluate a definite integral                     | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| S. Evaluate a definite integral involving an even or odd function                | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| T. Approximate a definite integral using the Trapezoidal Rule                    | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis & Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| U. Approximate a   | Numbers & Operations  | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,                         |

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| definite integral using Simpson's Rule                                      | Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability                         | 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3                             |
| V. Analyze the approximate error I the Trapezoidal Rule and Simpson's Rule  | Numbers & Operations<br>Measurement<br>Algebra<br>Data Analysis &<br>Probability | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| VI. Logarithmic, Exponential, and Other Transcendental Functions            |  |   |
| A. Develop and use properties of the natural logarithmic function           | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| B. Understand the definition of the number e                                | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                     |
| C. Find derivatives of functions involving the natural logarithmic function | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                     |
| D. Use the Log Rule for Integration to integrate a rational function        | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                     |
| E. Integrate trigonometric functions  | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| F. Verify that one function is the inverse function of another function     | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| G. Determine whether a function has a inverse function                      | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| H. Find the derivative of an inverse function                               | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                     |
| I. Develop properties of the natural exponential function                   | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement                                   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| J. Differentiate  | Numbers & Operations   | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,                            |

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| natural exponential functions   | Algebra<br>Measurement                         | 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3                          |
| K. Integrate natural exponential functions  | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| L. Define exponential functions that have bases other than e                                | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| M. Differentiate and integrate exponential functions that have bases other than e           | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| N. Use exponential functions to model compound interest and exponential growth              | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| O. Use separation of variables to solve a simple differential equation                      | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| P. Use exponential functions to model growth and decay in applied problems                  | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| Q. Use initial conditions to find particular solutions of differential equations            | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| R. Recognize and solve differential equations that can be solved by separation of variables | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| S. Recognize and solve homogeneous differential equations                                   | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| T. Use a differential equation to model and solve an applied problem                        | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| U. Develop properties of the six inverse trigonometric functions                            | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| V. Differentiate an   | Numbers & Operations                           | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,                         |

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| inverse trigonometric function   | Algebra<br>Measurement                         | 5.2  |
| W. Review the basic differentiation formulas for elementary functions                | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| X. Integrate functions whose antiderivatives involve inverse trigonometric functions | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| Y. Use the method of completing the square to integrate a function                   | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| Z. Review the basic integration formulas involving elementary functions              | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| AA. Develop properties of hyperbolic functions                                       | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| BB. Differentiate and integrate hyperbolic functions                                 | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| CC. Develop properties of inverse hyperbolic functions                               | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| DD. Differentiate and integrate functions involving inverse hyperbolic functions     | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| VII. Applications of Integration   |  |  |
| A. Find the area of a region between two curves using integration                    | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| B. Find the area of a region between intersecting curves using integration           | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.2                     |
| C. Describe integration as an accumulation process                                   | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| D. Find the volume of  | Numbers & Operations                           | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,                         |

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| a solid of revolution using the disk method                         | Algebra<br>Measurement                         | 5.2   |
| E. Find the volume of a solid of revolution using the washer method | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                     |
| F. Find the volume of a solid with known cross sections             | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                     |
| G. Find the volume of a solid of revolution using the shell method  | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1,<br>5.2                     |
| H. Compare the uses of the disk method and the shell method         | Numbers & Operations<br>Algebra<br>Measurement | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,<br>3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |

## References and Resources

### Referenced Standards

*Principles and Standards for School Mathematics* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). (2005). National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, Reston, VA

*Oklahoma Priority Academic Student Skills* (2003). Oklahoma State Department of Education-PASS-[www.sde.state.ok.us](http://www.sde.state.ok.us)

### Suggested Text and Supplemental Materials

Larson, Ron, Hostetler, Bob, Edwards, Bruce. (2006). *Calculus with Analytic Geometry (8<sup>th</sup> ed)/Calculus of a Single Variable (8<sup>th</sup> ed)*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Larson, Ron, Hostetler, Bob, Edwards, Bruce. (2006). *Calculus with Analytic Geometry (8<sup>th</sup> ed)/Calculus of a Single Variable (8<sup>th</sup> ed)-Instructor's Resource Guide*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Varberg, Dale, Edwin J. Purcell, and Steven E. Rigdon. (2007). *Calculus (9<sup>th</sup> ed.)*. Boston: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Thomas, George B., Jr., and Ross L. Finney (1996). *Calculus with Analytic Geometry (9<sup>th</sup> ed.)*. Boston: Addison-Wesley.

Finney, Ross L., Franklin D. Demana, Bert K. Waits, and Daniel Kennedy. (2007). *Calculus: Graphical, Numerical, Algebraic: AP Edition (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.)*. Boston: Pearson Prentice Hall.