# Math 123: Syllabus and Integration By Parts

Ryan Blair

CSU Long Beach

Monday August 28, 2017

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Syllabus and Integration By Parts

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## Syllabus Highlights





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# Syllabus Highlights

Course Webpage: http://www.csulb.edu/~rblair/Math123F17/index.html

Here you will find

- Lecture slides
- Ourse Calendar
- A link to WebAssign
- Instructions for accessing WebAssign
- A copy of the syllabus
- A link to Beachboard (where your quiz, homework and test scores are posted)
- Other useful links

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**Required Text:** Stewart, Essential Calculus: Early Transcendentals, Second Edition + **Supplemental Materials** (These are available in a bundle from the book store or for free online).

**Required Homework Platform:** A subscription to WebAssign. **Homework for today:** Log in to WebAssign!!!!

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# Redesigned Calc. Sequence

## Big Changes

- Coordinated homeworks, exams and content.
- Ø More emphasis an test preparation.
- Mandatory supplemental instruction for students that are not exempt (However, all students are welcome).
- Collaborative work in Activity Sections.
- Goal: Get more students to pass Math 123!!!

# Grading

- 7% Webassign
- 6% Show your work
- 3 7% Activity Assignments
- In 10% Maintenance and Improvement
- 15% Midterm 1
- 15% Midterm 2
- 15% Midterm 3
- 25% Final

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- Online on WebAssign (http://www.webassign.net/)
- Class key is csulb 7761 9948.
- Access Code is sold online at the webassign web page or with the text book package from the library.

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Mark your calendars

- Midterm 1: September 27
- Midterm 2: October 25
- Midterm 3: November 29
- Final: December 13

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# **Classroom Decorum:**

- No Talking
- No Texting
- Cellphone Ringers Off
- Laptops and cell phones only used for class activities.

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## Adding the Course

Speak to me about adding the class after class.

Space is limited.

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Grades will be computed by the following absolute scale:

- A 85 100%
- ❷ B 75 − 85%
- S C 65 − 75%
- ❹ D 55 65%
- F 0 55%



- Accommodations because of a disability
- Withdraw
- Academic Integrity

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If F'(x) = f(x), then by definition F(x) is an **antiderivative** of f(x) and  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c$ .

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#### Theorem

(Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 2) If f is continuous on [a, b], then

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

Where F is any antiderivative of f.

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**Examples:** Evaluate 
$$\int_0^1 x^2 + 1 dx$$
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Review of Integration

# U-Substitution for definite integrals

#### Theorem

If u = g(x) is a differentiable function and f is continuous, then

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x)dx = \int f(u)du$$

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# U-Substitution for definite integrals

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**Examples:** Evaluate  $\int xe^{x^2} dx$ .

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$$\int u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x)dx$$

**Exercise:** Derive the above equality by using the product rule to find the derivative of u(x)v(x).

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**Example:** Find  $\int xe^{x} dx$ .

**Key:** Let *u* be the function that gets simpler as you differentiate.

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**Example:** Find  $\int xe^{x} dx$ .

**Key:** Let *u* be the function that gets simpler as you differentiate. **Example:** Derive the above formula from the product rule for derivatives and the fundamental theorem of calculus.

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**Example:** Find  $\int (2x+1)\ln(x)dx$ .