

Welcome to Math 1b Calculus, Series, and Differential Equations

Thomas W. Judson (Course Head)
Spring 2006

About Math 1b

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- * We will learn how to represent interesting functions using series and find qualitative, numerical, and analytic ways of studying differential equations
- * We will develop both conceptual understanding and the ability to apply it.

Learning Objectives

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- * Integration and Applications of the Definite Integral—
Techniques of integration, numerical integration,
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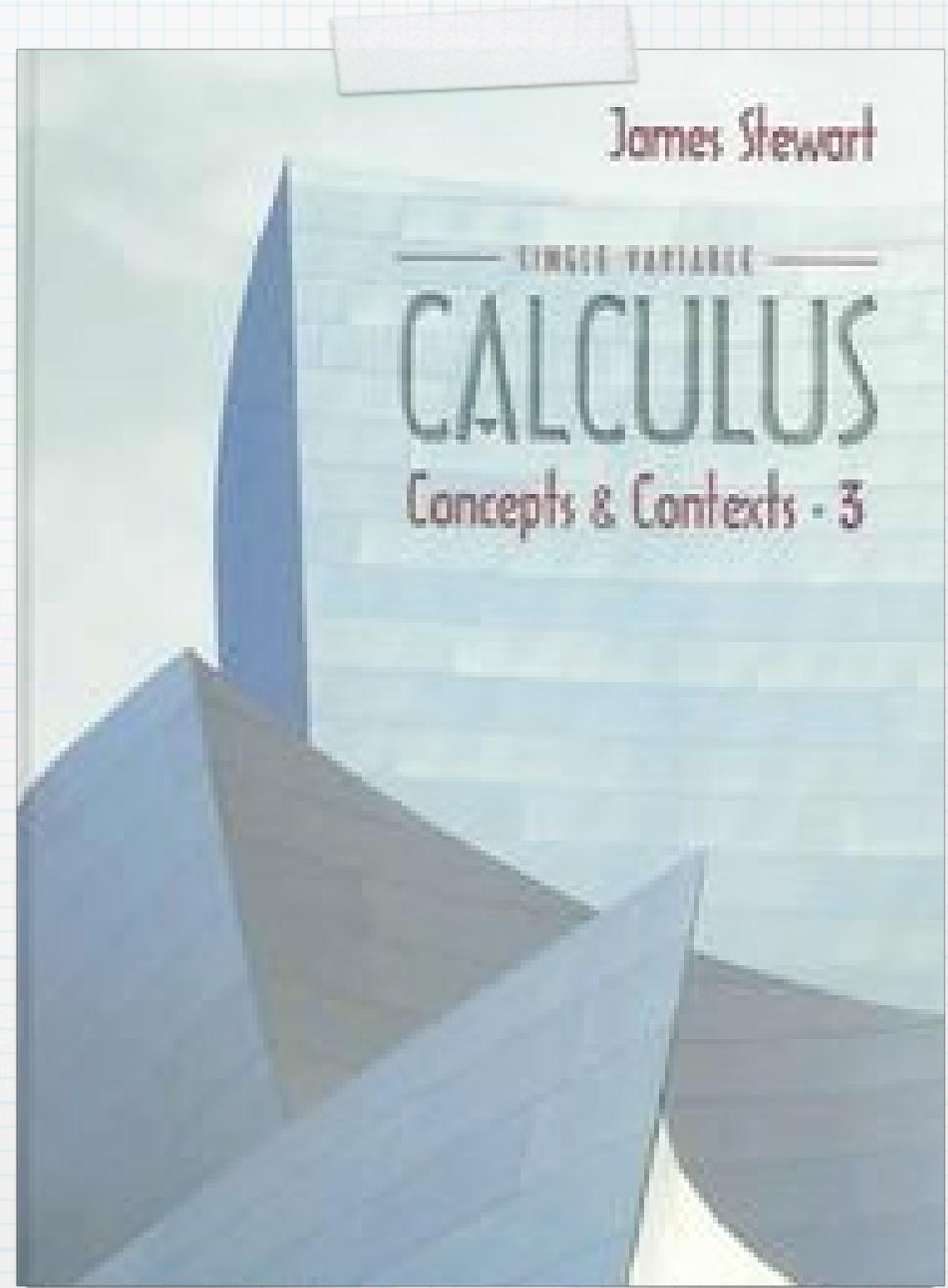
- * Integration and Applications of the Definite Integral—Techniques of integration, numerical integration, areas, volumes, arc length, applications to the natural sciences and economics.
- * Infinite Sequences and Series—Sequences, series, testing for convergence, power series, and Taylor series.

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- * **Infinite Sequences and Series—** Sequences, series, testing for convergence, power series, and Taylor series.
- * **Differential Equations—** Modeling, differential equations from a numerical, an analytical, and a geometrical approach, systems of differential equations

The Textbook

James Stewart. Single Variable
Calculus: Concepts & Context, **third
edition**. Brooks/Cole, Belmont CA,
2005.
ISBN 0-534-41022-7.



Calculators

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- * Calculators are allowed on homework but not on exams

Techniques of Integration

- $\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$

- $\int \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta$

- $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4x^2 - 9}} \, dx$

- $\int \frac{5}{(2x + 1)(x - 2)} \, dx$

Applications of Integration

- * How much work is done when pumping out all of the full contained in cylindrical tank?



Sequences and Series

Computing π

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$$

Representing Functions with Power Series

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

Differential Equations

Predator-Prey Systems

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \alpha x - \beta xy \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= -\gamma y + \delta xy\end{aligned}$$

Prerequisites for Math 1b

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- * Math 1a

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- * Math Xa and Xb

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Grading

Component	Percentage
Homework	20%
Techniques of Integration Exam	10%
Midterm I	20%
Midterm II	20%
Final Exam	30%

Exam Dates

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- * Techniques of Integration Exam—Wednesday, February 22 at 6–7 PM in Science B

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- * Midterm II—Tuesday, April 18 at 7–9 PM in Science B

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- * Final Exam—Tuesday, May 23

Homework

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- * We drop your three lowest scores

Pre-Reading Questions and Pre-Class Surveys

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- * Pre-Class Surveys are 5% of your homework grade

Take Advantage of the System

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- * New location for the MQC

Which of the following are equal to

$$\int_1^5 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx?$$

Please circle all of the correct answers. You do not need to justify your solution.

(a) $\sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{\ln x_i}{x_i} \Delta x$, where $\Delta x = 4/n$ and $x_i = 1 + i\Delta x$.

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{\ln x_i}{x_i} \Delta x$, where $\Delta x = 4/n$ and $x_i = 1 + i\Delta x$.

(c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\ln x_i}{x_i} \Delta x$, where $\Delta x = 4/n$ and $x_i = 1 + i\Delta x$.

(d) $(\ln 5)^2/2$

(e) $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\ln 5}{5} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\ln 1)^2$

(f) $\frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{1^2}$

(g) $\ln(\ln(5)) - \ln(\ln 1)$

(h) $\frac{\ln 1}{1} + \frac{\ln 2}{2} + \frac{\ln 3}{3} + \frac{\ln 4}{4}$

Put the following in *ascending* order (with “=” or “<” signs between each expression. You do not need to justify your solution. [*Hint:* Think about which expressions are positive, which are negative, and which are zero. A picture may be helpful.]

(a) $\int_2^6 \ln t \, dt$

(b) $\ln 2 + \ln 3 + \ln 4 + \ln 5$

(c) $\ln 3 + \ln 4 + \ln 5 + \ln 6$

(d) zero

(e) $\ln(2/6)$

(f) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2+h) - \ln 2}{h}$

Important Addresses

- * Thomas W. Judson (Course Head)
judson@math.harvard.edu
- * Course Web Site <http://www.courses.fas.harvard.edu/~math1b/>
- * Sectioning Directions <http://abel.math.harvard.edu/sectioning/index.html>