

## The Department of Mathematics

2017–18–A term

**Course Name** Differential and Integral Calculus ME1

**Course Number** 201.1.9711

**Course web page**

<https://www.math.bgu.ac.il/en/teaching/fall2017/courses/differential-and-integral-calculus>

**Office Hours** <https://www.math.bgu.ac.il/en/teaching/hours>

### Abstract

### Requirements and grading<sup>1</sup>

In this course the basic concepts of one-dimensional analysis (a limit, a derivative, an integral) are introduced and explored in different applications: graphing functions, approximations, calculating areas etc. 1. Limit of a function, continuity. 2. Derivative, basic derivative formulas. 3. Derivative of an inverse function; derivative of a composite function, the chain rule; derivative of an implicit function. 4. Derivatives of high order. 5. The mean value problem theorem. Indeterminate forms and l'Hopital's rule. 6. Rise and fall of a function; local minimal and maximal values of a function. 7. Concavity and points of inflection. Asymptotes. Graphing functions. 8. Linear approximations and differentials. Taylor's theorem and approximations of an arbitrary order. 9. Indefinite integrals: definition and properties. 10. Integration methods: the substitution method, integration by parts. 11. Definite integrals. The fundamental theorem of integral calculus (Newton-Leibniz's theorem). 12. Calculating areas. Bibliography Thomas & Finney, Calculus and Analytic Geometry, 8th Edition, Addison-Wesley(World Student Series).

### Course topics

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<sup>1</sup>Information may change during the first two weeks of the term. Please consult the webpage for updates



1. Limit of a function, continuity.
2. Derivative, basic derivative formulas.
3. Derivative of an inverse function; derivative of a composite function, the chain rule; derivative of an implicit function.
4. Derivatives of high order.
5. The mean value problem theorem. Indeterminate forms and l'Hopital's rule.
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7. Concavity and points of inflection. Asymptotes. Graphing functions.
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11. Definite integrals. The fundamental theorem of integral calculus (Newton-Leibniz's theorem).
12. Calculating areas.

**Bibliography** Thomas & Finney, *Calculus and Analytic Geometry*, 8th Edition, Addison-Wesley (World Student Series).