

Good afternoon:

warm up is to continue the properties of definite integrals problem from DS

Given

$$\int_2^4 f(x) dx = 12$$

$$\int_4^8 f(x) dx = -3$$

$$\int_4^2 g(x) dx = 5$$

Find

$$\int_8^2 6f(x) dx$$

next
pg

$$\int_4^2 g(x) - 3f(x) dx$$

pg 3

$$\int_8^{12} 6f(x) dx$$

$$-\int_2^8 6f(x) dx$$

$$-6 \int_2^8 f(x) dx$$

$$-6 \left[\int_2^4 f(x) dx + \int_4^8 f(x) dx \right]$$

$$-6 [12 + -3]$$

$$-6 [9] = -54$$

$$\int_4^2 g(x) - 3f(x) dx$$

$$\int_4^2 f(x) dx - \int_4^2 3f(x) dx$$

$$5 - 3 \int_4^2 f(x) dx$$

$$5 - 3 \cdot - \int_2^4 f(x) dx$$

$$5 + 3[12]$$

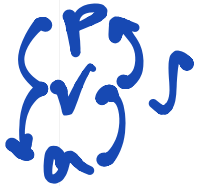
$$5 + 36 = 41$$

Looking at motion algebraically



Find the position of an object moving along a horizontal axis at $t=3$ sec if its velocity is $v(t)=2 \sin(t)$ m/s and its initial position is 5 meters. $\rightarrow x(0)=5$

$$x(3)=?$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int v(t) dt &= x(t) \\ \int 2 \sin t dt &= x(t) \\ -2 \cos(t) + C &= x(t) \end{aligned}$$

Plug
in,
Find C

$$x(0)=5 = -2 \cos(0) + C$$

$$5 = -2 \cdot 1 + C$$

$$\underline{\underline{7 = C}}$$

$$\rightarrow x(t) = -2 \cos(t) + 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(3) &= -2 \cos(3) + 7 \\ &\approx 8.98 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Alt. Approach

Find the position of an object moving along a horizontal axis at $t=3$ sec if its velocity is $v(t)=2 \sin(t)$ m/s and its initial position is 5 meters.

$$\text{FTC: } \int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\int_a^b v(t) dt = x(b) - x(a)$$

these are "t" values ...

$$\int_0^3 v(t) dt = x(3) - x(0)$$

$$x(3) = x(0) + \int_0^3 v(t) dt$$

$$x(3) = 5 + \int_0^3 2 \sin(t) dt$$

$$x(3) = 5 + [-2 \cos(t)]_0^3$$

$$x(3) = 5 + [(-2 \cos(3)) - (-2 \cos(0))]$$

$$x(3) \approx 8.98$$

The acceleration of a moving body is modeled by $a(t)=6t$ meters/sec². Find its position at $t=2$ if its initial velocity is 5 m/s and initial position is -3m.



$$x(2) = ?$$

$$v(0) = 5$$

$$x(0) = -3$$

$$a(t) = 6t$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 6t$$

$$\int dv = \int 6t dt$$

$$v = 3t^2 + C$$

$$v(0) = 5 = 3(0)^2 + C$$

$$5 = C$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = 3t^2 + 5$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 + 5$$

$$dx = 3t^2 + 5 dt$$

$$\int dx = \int 3t^2 + 5 dt$$

$$x(t) = t^3 + 5t + C$$

$$x(0) = -3 = 0^3 + 5(0) + C$$

$$-3 = C$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = t^3 + 5t - 3$$

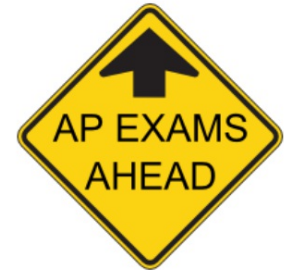
$$x(2) = 2^3 + 5(2) - 3$$

$$8 + 10 - 3$$

$$\underline{15 \text{ m.}}$$

Some Details about the AP Test

Tuesday May 15, 8am



50% of grade: Multiple Choice

- Part A: 30Q's 60 min, No Calculator
- Part B: 15Q's, 45 min, Calc OK

50% of grade: FRQ (Free Response Questions), 9 pt scale

- Part A: 2 Q's, 30 min, Calc ok
- Part B: 4Q's, 60 min, No Calculator

2016 Score Breakdown (of 108 pts available)

1: 0-34 pts	(0-32% of avail pts)	31% of students
2: 35-41 pts	(33-37% of avail pts)	9.7% of students
3: 42-54 pts	(38-50% of avail pts)	17.4% of students
4: 55-66 pts	(51-61% of avail pts)	17.3% of students
5: 67-108pts	(62-100% of avail pts)	24.8% of students

You can pass the test with getting half the pts!!!



Some Saturday in April:

a timed test in the morning, complete with coffee and donuts :)



Handwritten mathematical notes and diagrams illustrating various calculus concepts:

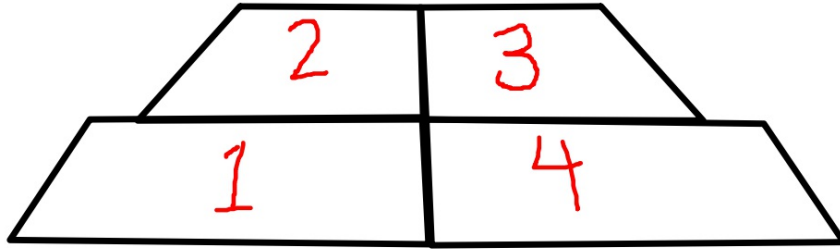
- $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g(x)^2}$
- $F = mg = ma = m \frac{dh}{dt}$
- $m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$
- $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{dD}{dt} = (A)T^{\frac{1}{2}}AB - (A)T^{\frac{1}{2}}C$
- $x^2 = A$
- $\left[x + \frac{1}{2x} \right]^2 = \frac{B - 4ac}{4a^2} + \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{B^2 - 4ac}{2a} + x + \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{B^2 - 4ac}{2a} + x + \frac{1}{2a}$
- $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$
- $y = V_1 \cos \omega t + V_2 \sin \omega t = \sqrt{V_1^2 + V_2^2} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$
- $f(x-h) - f(x)$
- $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{dD}{dt} = (A)T^{\frac{1}{2}}AB - (A)T^{\frac{1}{2}}C$
- $x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$
- $4x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$
- $f(x) dx$
- $(\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$
- $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$
- $f(x) = x^2$
- $\int f'(x) dx = f(x) - f'(x)$
- $m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$
- $\frac{df(x)}{dz}$
- $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{dD}{dt} = (A)T^{\frac{1}{2}}AB - (A)T^{\frac{1}{2}}C$
- $x^2 = A$
- $\left[x + \frac{1}{2x} \right]^2 = \frac{B - 4ac}{4a^2} + \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{B^2 - 4ac}{2a} + x + \frac{1}{2a}$
- $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$
- $y = V_1 \cos \omega t + V_2 \sin \omega t = \sqrt{V_1^2 + V_2^2} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$
- $f(x-h) - f(x)$

2017: 8 students took test I was confident could pass, 5 did

2016: slightly lower percentage, around 50% i think

I forgot the other ones -_-

front of room



Jigsaw

Each person at 'home' table has a different problem

Huddle up with 'expert groups' doing the same problem

Return to home group, walk partners through doing your task; ask questions of partner explaining theirs

HW

watch tonight's video on accumulation functions