COURSE DETAILS
Course Code: F17CB
Full Course Title: Calculus B
SCQF Level: 7
SCAF Credits: 15
Available as Elective: No

DELIVERY LEVEL
Undergraduate: Yes
Postgraduate Taught: Yes
Postgraduate Research: No

COURSE AIMS
This module builds on the differential and integral calculus introduced in Calculus A, before moving on to introduce the basics of mathematical modelling techniques using first and second order ordinary differential equations. The module develops integration methods such as integration by parts and reduction formulae and describes applications of integration including general areas under a curve. Solution methods for first and second order differential equations are introduced and used to investigate various physical problems.

LEARNING OUTCOMES – SUBJECT MASTERY
By the end of the course, students should be able to:

• compute the equation of tangents and normals to curves.
• determine the nature of stationary points using the first and second derivative tests.
• calculate limits as \(x \to \pm \infty\).
• determine the asymptotes for a curve.
• sketch a curve which may have turning points and asymptotes.
• apply the chain rule to solve problems involving related rates of change.
• understand how to do integration by substitution
• evaluate the integrals of trig and hyperbolic functions
• use integration by parts
• obtain reduction formulae using integration by parts
• solve first order differential equations which are separable, linear or homogeneous.
• find the general solution of homogeneous second order differential equations with constant coefficients.
• find particular integrals for nonhomogeneous second order differential equations with constant coefficients.
• find the general solution of nonhomogeneous second order differential equations with constant coefficients.
• solve initial value problems involving second order differential equations with constant coefficients.
• develop the first order differential equation to model physical situations involving linear growth or decay.
• determine the solution of first order differential equation models for various applications with given conditions and to use the solution to find values of any parameters involved.
• solve the logistic equation for modelling applications involving nonlinear growth and decay.
• interpret the solutions of differential equation models.
• know the connection between the position, velocity and acceleration of a particle.
• solve problems on projectiles in 1D which involve numerical data, symbols and air resistance.
• find the time to greatest height, the greatest height, the time of flight, for a projectile in 1D.
• derive and solve the equation for simple harmonic motion (SHM).
• determine the period and amplitude for a simple harmonic motion.
• apply solutions for harmonic motion to problems with given initial conditions and to use the particular solutions to answer various questions on the motion.
• derive solutions for damped oscillators.
• solve first-order and linear second-order recurrence relations.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES – PERSONAL ABILITIES**

• Demonstrate the ability to learn independently
• Demonstrate knowledge of an area of mathematics.
• Manage time, work to deadlines and prioritise workloads

**SYLLABUS**

Applications of differentiation: Tangents and normals, maxima and minima, curve sketching, ellipses, hyperbolas and parabolas, Rates of change, L'Hopital's rule, approximations.

Further Integral Calculus: Integration of rational and surd functions, integration by substitution, standard substitutions, integrals involving trig and hyperbolic functions, integration by parts, reduction formulae. More general areas under a curve, convergence of integrals.


Modelling through first order equations: Linear growth and decay: Carbon dating, Continuously Compounded Interest, Bacterial growth, Newton's Law of cooling.


Modelling through second order equations: Newton's laws of motion: Projectiles in 1D, Falling bodies with air resistance, Motion under constant acceleration.
Amplitude and Period of Simple Harmonic Motion, Damped oscillations.

Recurrence relations: Introduction to the use of first-order and linear second-order recurrence relations in mathematical modelling.