



Universitat de Lleida

# DEGREE CURRICULUM

# **CALCULUS**

Coordination: MOLINA BLANCO, SANTIAGO

Academic year 2023-24

Subject's general information

<b>Subject name</b>	CALCULUS			
<b>Code</b>	102321			
<b>Semester</b>	1st Q(SEMESTER) CONTINUED EVALUATION			
<b>Typology</b>	<b>Degree</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Character</b>	<b>Modality</b>
	Bachelor's degree in Industrial Organization and Logistics Engineering	1	COMMON/CORE	Attendance-based
	Common branch in industrial engineering programs - Igualada	1	COMMON/CORE	Attendance-based
	Doble titulació: Grau en Enginyeria en Organització Industrial i Logística i Grau en Administració i Direcció d'Empreses	1	COMMON/CORE	Attendance-based
	Not informed	1	COMMON/CORE	Attendance-based
<b>Course number of credits (ECTS)</b>	9			
<b>Type of activity, credits, and groups</b>	<b>Activity type</b>	PRAULA		TEORIA
	<b>Number of credits</b>	4.5		4.5
	<b>Number of groups</b>	2		2
<b>Coordination</b>	MOLINA BLANCO, SANTIAGO			
<b>Department</b>	MATHEMATICS			
<b>Teaching load distribution between lectures and independent student work</b>	40% face-to-face lectures 60% self-study			
<b>Important information on data processing</b>	Consult <a href="#">this link</a> for more information.			
<b>Language</b>	Catalan			

Teaching staff	E-mail addresses	Credits taught by teacher	Office and hour of attention
MOLINA BLANCO, SANTIAGO	santiago.molina@udl.cat	18	

## Subject's extra information

Calculus requires continuous work throughout the semester in order to achieve its objectives. Critical thinking and abstraction ability are required.

You can find collections of the following didactic materials on the Virtual Campus <http://cv.udl.cat>:

- Collection of exercises with numerical solutions.
- Resolutions of exams corresponding to previous courses.

It is recommended to frequently visit the Virtual Campus as all the corresponding information will be announced there.

Calculus is studied in the first semester of the 1st year, it belongs to the module "Basic training".

## Learning objectives

1. Solve mathematical problems that may arise in engineering; analyze the problem posed and apply differential and integral calculus to solve it.
2. Approach a function for its Taylor development.
3. Solve problems of optimization of one and several variables.
4. Calculate flat areas, lengths of flat curves, volumes, surfaces of solids of revolution, centers of masses of flat regions, and moments of inertia from the integral calculation.
5. Solve differential equations of separable, homogeneous, and linear variables of the first order.
6. Modeling physical systems through a differential equation.
7. Understand the concept of directional derivative and gradient of a function of several variables; Knowing their properties and using them to solve mathematical problems and engineering.
8. Solve integrals in two and three dimensions.

## Competences

B01. That the students have demonstrated to have and understand connections in an area of study that starts from the base of general secondary education and it is usually found at a level that, although it is supported by advanced textbooks, also includes some aspects that involve knowledge coming from the forefront of their field of study.

B02. That students know how to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and possess the competencies that are usually demonstrated through the elaboration and defense of arguments and the resolution of problems within their area of study.

CG3. Synthesize basic and technological subjects, which enables them to learn new methods and theories, and gives them the versatility to adapt to new situations.

CG4. Solve problems with initiative, make decisions, creativity, critical reasoning, and communicate and transmit knowledge, abilities, and skills in the field of Chemical/ Industrial Organization and Logistic Engineering.

CG10. Work in a multilingual and multidisciplinary environment.

CE1. Develop the ability to solve mathematical problems that may arise in engineering. Ability to apply knowledge about: linear algebra; geometry; differential geometry; differential and integral calculus; differential equations and partial derivatives; numerical methods; numerical algorithmic; statistics and optimization.

CT5. Acquire essential notions of scientific thought.

## Subject contents

### 1. Real functions of real variable.

1. Elementary functions. Definition and properties.
2. Límits.
3. Continuity: definition and properties
4. Basic Theorems of continuous functions on intervals. Theorem of Bolzano.

### 2. Derivability

1. Definition and meaning of the derivative. Derived side.
2. Differentiable functions at intervals: Rolle's theorem, Cauchy and the average.
3. Hôpital rule. Calculation of limits.
4. Taylor development and applications.
5. Optimization of functions.

### 3. The Riemann integral.

1. Definition and properties. Geometric interpretation.
2. Theorem of the average value.
3. Theorem of fundamental calculation. Barrow's rule.

### 4. Integral computations.

1. Immediate integrals.
2. Integrals by change of variable and parts.
3. Integrals of rational functions.
4. Integrals of trigonometric functions.

### 5. Aplicacions of integral calculus.

1. Computation of lengths of flat arcs.
2. Computation of flat areas.
3. Volumes computation. Volumes and surfaces of revolution.
4. Computation of centers of mass.
5. Computation of moments of inertia.

### 6 Functions of several variables.

1. Continuity. Calculation of limits.
2. Derivability and differentiability.
3. Directional derivative and partial derivative. Tangent plane.
4. Taylor development.
5. Optimization of functions of several variables and conditional extreme.

### 7. Multiple integration.

1. Concept and properties.
2. Calculation of double integrals by vertical and horizontal stripes.
3. Change of variables in a double integral. Change to polar coordinates.
4. Calculation of triple integrals.

5. Change of variables in a triple integral. Change in cylindrical and spherical coordinates.
6. Aplicacions.

## 8 Ordinary Differential Equations.

1. First order ordinary differential equations. Particular and general solution.
2. Qualitative study for the first order ODE: Existence and uniqueness of the Cauchy problem solution. Applications of the uniqueness theorem. Balance solutions Slope fields. Phase diagrams Sketch of solutions. Classification of equilibrium solutions. Asymptotic behavior of the solutions.
3. Direct resolution methods of EDOS: Equations of separate variables. Homogeneous equations. Linear equations of first order. Variation of the constants

## Methodology

The directed face-to-face activities are divided into two, theory classes and problem classes. Theoretical classes introduce the most relevant concepts and theoretical results illustrating them with examples and clarifying exercises. In the classes of problems, exercises of different levels will be solved to consolidate the concepts and notions developed in theory classes. Modeling problems will be considered to contrast the potential of mathematical tools in engineering.

In addition, students will have the responsibility to reinforce their knowledge independently based on the didactic material provided or recommended by the teaching staff.

## Development plan

Week	Methodology	Syllabus	Classroom hours	Self-study
1-8	Lectures	1,2,3,4,5	16	20
1-8	Sessions of resolutions of problems	1,2,3,4,5	16	20
1-8	Working group sessions	1,2,3,4,5	3	8
9	Evaluation. Writing test 1	1,2,3,4,5	2	5
10-15	Lectures	6,7,8	10	12
10-15	Sessions of resolution of problems	6,7,8	10	12
10-15	Working group sessions	6,7,8	3	8
16	Evaluation. Writing test 2	6,7,8	2	5

## Evaluation

- Control Exam1 (C1): 10%
- Partial Exam 1 (P1): 40%.
- Control Exam 2 (C2): 10%.
- Partial Exam 2 (P2): 40%.

$$\text{Final Mark} = 0.1 \cdot C1 + 0.4 \cdot P1 + 0.1 \cdot C2 + 0.4 \cdot P2$$

To compute the final mark, there is no minimum mark for the control exams, the partial exams have 2.5 as a minimum mark (over 10).

Partial Exams 1 and 2 (80%) can be recovered in the reevaluation exam.

It is mandatory to carry out both exams (it is necessary to attend and develop them).

All evaluation tests can be done exclusively with a non-programmable calculator.

## **Alternate assessment**

The student that has the approval to be evaluated by alternative evaluation (see requirements and procedure in the evaluation regulations) will have to do a final exam that will take place on the day as the Partial 2 exam. This final exam will include the contents of controls 1 and 2 and partial exams 1 and 2 combined. Of course, the student will have the right to a reevaluation exam the same day as his classmates.

## **Bibliography**

### **Basic bibliography:**

- ISAAC A. GARCÍA i SUSANNA MAZA: Curso de introducción al cálculo para grados en ingeniería, Eines 73, Edicions de la Universitat de Lleida, 2013.

- ISAAC A. GARCÍA, JAUME GINÉ i SUSANNA MAZA: Problemas Resueltos de Cálculo, Eines 69, Edicions de la Universitat de Lleida, 2013.

### **Advanced bibliography:**

- RON LARSON: Cálculo. Madrid: McGraw-Hill, 2006