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University de Piura (UDEP) Sillabus 2022-I

1. COURSE

MA100. Mathematics I (Mandatory) 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

- 2.1 Credits 5: 2.2 Theory Hours 2 (Weekly) : 2.3 Practice Hours : 2.4 Duration of the period 16 weeks : 2.5 Type of course : Mandatory 2.6 Modality Face to face :
 - 2.7 Prerrequisites : None

3. PROFESSORS

Meetings after coordination with the professor

4. INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE

The course aims to develop in students the skills to deal with models in science and engineering related to single variable differential calculus skills. In the course it is studied and applied concepts related to calculation limits, derivatives and integrals of real and vector functions of single real variables to be used as base and support for the study of new contents and subjects. Also seeks to achieve reasoning capabilities and applicability to interact with real-world problems by providing a mathematical basis for further professional development activities.

5. GOALS

- Apply knowledge of mathematics.
- Apply engineering knowledge.

6. COMPETENCES

Nooutcomes

Nospecificoutcomes

7. TOPICS

Unit 1: Vectors and complex numbers (20)			
Competences Expected: C1			
Topics	Learning Outcomes		
Operations with complex numbers Theorem Moivre	 Define and operate with complex numbers, calculating their polar and exponential shape. Use Moivre theorem to simplify complex calculations. Operate with vectors by characterizing them by their direction and magnitude. Represent a function from the relation of sets, given verbally, graphically and algebraically, in a Venn diagram and/or in the Cartesian plane providing, if possible, its correspondence rule and its main characteristics. 		
Readings : $ $ Ste12 $ $, $ $ Lar18 $ $			

Unit 2: Functions of a variable (10)			
Competences Expected: C20			
Topics	Learning Outcomes		
 Definition, characteristics and graphic representation. Function algebra. Linear, polynomial, sinusoidal, exponential and logarithmic functions. Modeling of situations close to reality using functions. 	 Model real situations of the near environment using constant, linear, quadratic and polynomial functions, and others resulting from operations (f+-*/g, fog , af(bx -c)+d) between elementary functions, with emphasis on calculation, graphing and interpretation of slope and concavity in an applied context Model real-life situations in the immediate environment using sine wave functions. Use the exponential, logarithmic and logistic functions to model real situations of the near environment that adjust to their behavior, recognizing their characteristics (growth, decrease, asymptotic behavior). Recognizes and builds trigonometric functions. 		
Readings : [Ste12], [Lar18]			

Unit 3: Derivatives of functions (20)	
Competences Expected: C1	
Topics	Learning Outcomes
 Definition of derivative as rate of change and as slope of the tangent to the curve at a point. Referral rules. Applications of derivadees in related speed problems. Applications of derivatives in function optimization problems. 	 Solve problems using the derivative of a function as a ratio of change between its two variables or as the slope of the tangent line at a point, applying the derivation rules to simple functions. Approximate functions using the differentials. df = f'(x)dx, applying the derivation rules to calculate derivatives of compound and implicit functions with Leibniz notation. To solve real context problems of the near environment that involve the calculation of related speeds by deriving simple, compound functions and implicitly taking into account the use of differentials. Solve optimization problems by analyzing the behavior of a function through its first and second derivatives (growth, decrease, concavity, extremes)
Readings : [Ste12], [Lar18]	

Competences Expected: C20 Topics Learning Outcomes • Indefinite integral and integration methods (substitution, integration by parts, trigonometric substitutions and decomposition by partial fractions). • Solve undefined integrals by various method stitution, integration by parts, trigonometric tution, decomposition into partial fractions).				
Topics Learning Outcomes • Indefinite integral and integration methods (substitution, integration by parts, trigonometric substitutions and decomposition by partial fractions). • Solve undefined integrals by various methods stitution, integration by parts, trigonometric tution, decomposition into partial fractions).	Competences Expected: C20			
 Indefinite integral and integration methods (substitution, integration by parts, trigonometric substitutions and decomposition by partial fractions). Solve undefined integrals by various method stitution, integration by parts, trigonometric tution, decomposition into partial fractions). 	Learning	Outcomes		
 Riemann sum to estimate areas. Calculation theorems (TFC1, TFC2, TCN). Calculation of area between curves and average value. Differential equations that are solved by separable variables. Apply the calculation theorems (TFC1, TCN) to solve undefined integrals using differential equations with the corresponding physical interpretat the integral in kinematics. Model real situations using differential equations of a further with the corresponding physical interpretat the integral in kinematics. Model real situations using differential equations of the integral in kinematics. Model real situations using differential equations of a complex number and represents it ious ways. It uses Moivre's formula to calcul erations with complexes. 	 and integration methods (substibly parts, trigonometric substitusition by partial fractions). stimate areas. ms (TFC1, TFC2, TCN). between curves and average between curves and average Apply TCN tegrate Solve with the ir Mode solve ton's learnit It definitions of the solve territors of	e undefined integrals by various methods (sub- tion, integration by parts, trigonometric substi- n, decomposition into partial fractions). nate the area under a curve by dividing it into nann rectangles and sums, with interpretations any the calculation theorems (TFC1, TFC2, b) to solve undefined integrals using different in- tion methods. e area and average value problems of a function, the corresponding physical interpretations of ntegral in kinematics. el real situations using differential equations and them using variable separation method (New- Cooling Law, Population Dynamics (Logistics, ing curve), etc.). fines a complex number and represents it in var- ways. It uses Moivre's formula to calculate op- ons with complexes.		

8. WORKPLAN

8.1 Methodology

Individual and team participation is encouraged to present their ideas, motivating them with additional points in the different stages of the course evaluation.

8.2 Theory Sessions

The theory sessions are held in master classes with activities including active learning and roleplay to allow students to internalize the concepts.

8.3 Practical Sessions

The practical sessions are held in class where a series of exercises and/or practical concepts are developed through problem solving, problem solving, specific exercises and/or in application contexts.

9. PLANNING

DATE	TIME	SESSION TYPE	PROFESSOR
See at EDU	See at EDU	See at EDU	See at EDU

10. EVALUATION SYSTEM

******** EVALUATION MISSING *******

11. BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

[Lar18] Ron Larson. Cálculo. Ed. by Cengage Learning. 10th. 2018.

[Ste12] James Stewart. Cálculo de una variable Trascendentes tempranas. Ed. by Cengage Learning. 7th. 2012. ISBN: 978-607-481-881-9.