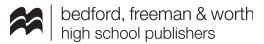


CF Unit	2019 Course Framework Unit Title	Second Edition Chapter/Section	Recommendations and Observations
1	Limits and	Limits and Continuity	Change is minimal.
	Continuity	• 1.1 Limits of Functions	Begin the course with the 2 pages entitled,
		Using Numerical and	What Is Calculus?, found at the front of the
		Graphical Techniques	book.
		• 1.2 Limits of Functions	After teaching sections 1.1 -1.5, you can use
		Using Properties of Limits	<b>Personal Progress Check 1</b> because section 1.6 is not assessed.
		<ul><li>1.3 Continuity</li><li>1.4 Limits and Continuity of</li></ul>	is not assessed.
		Trigonometric, Exponential,	
		and Logarithmic Functions	
		• 1.5 Infinite Limits; Limits at	
		Infinity; Asymptotes	
		• 1.6 The $\varepsilon$ - $\delta$ Definition of	
		a Limit	
2	Differentiation:	The Derivative	Change is minimal.
	Definition and	• 2.1 Rates of Change and	You can use <b>Personal Progress Check 2</b> after
	Basic Derivative	the Derivative	teaching section 2.5.
	Rules	• 2.2 The Derivative as a	Note: Since the mathematics does not support
		Function	teaching the power rule $d/dx x^r$ for $r$ a rational
		• 2.3 The Derivative of a	or a real number, and d/dx ln x, until Unit 3, at
		Polynomial Function; The	this point, have students trust that the rules work.
		Derivative of $y = e^x$ • 2.4 Differentiating the	work.
		Product and the Quotient of	
		Two Functions; Higher-Order	
		Derivatives	
		• 2.5 The Derivative of the	
		Trigonometric Functions	
3	Differentiation:	More About Derivatives	The first four (of six) sections in 2e Chapter 3
	Composite,	• 3.1 The Chain Rule	remain in the new unit 3.
	Implicit, and	• 3.2 Implicit Differentiation	You can use <b>Personal Progress Check 3</b> after
	Inverse Functions		teaching section 3.4.

	T	The state of the s	
		• 3.3 Derivatives of the	
		Inverse Trigonometric	
		Functions	
		• 3.4 Derivatives of	
		Logarithmic Functions	
4	Contextual	• 3.5 Differentials; Linear	This new unit is assembled from sections taken
	Applications of	Approximations; Newton's	from different parts of chapters 3 and 4 of 2e.
	Differentiation	Method	<b>Teaching tip</b> : Begin by stressing
		• 4.1 Related Rates	interpretations, which now loom larger in the
		• 4.5 Indeterminate Forms	curriculum. In particular, interpret the
		and L'Hôpital's Rule	derivative as the slope of the tangent line to the
			graph of a function, as an instantaneous rate of
			change at a number, and as a velocity or
			acceleration.
			After completing these three sections, you can
			use the <b>Personal Progress Check 4</b> .
5	Analytical	Applications of the	This new unit largely conforms to 2e chapter 4.
	Applications of	Derivative	Note which sections "jumped forward" into unit
	Differentiation	• 4.2 Maximum and	4.
		Minimum Values; Critical	After teaching these six sections, you can use
		Numbers	Personal Progress Check 5.
		• 4.3 The Mean Value	
		Theorem	
		• 4.4 Local Extrema and	
		Concavity	
		• 4.6 Using Calculus to Graph	
		Functions	
		• 4.7 Optimization	
		• 4.8 Antiderivatives;	
_		Differential Equations	
6	Integration and	The Integral	The new unit includes a considerable portion of
	Accumulation	• 5.1 Area	two chapters of the 2e. Begin with a review of
	of Change	• 5.2 The Definite Integral	antiderivatives (Section 4.8).
		• 5.3 The Fundamental	Note the categorization (AB or BC) of topics in
		Theorem of Calculus	the second half of the unit. This will guide the
		• 5.4 Properties of the	pace and choice of topic.
		Definite Integral	The logistic model is now part of the chapter
		• 5.5 The Indefinite Integral;	on differential equations (see Unit 7).
		Method of Substitution	<b>Note:</b> For Calculus AB, Section 7.5, Objective 1
			covers integration using long division.
		Techniques of Integration	After teaching these sections, you can use the
		• 7.1 Integration by Parts (BC	Personal Progress Check 6.
		topic)	
		• 7.2 Integrals Containing	
		Trigonometric Functions	

	T		
7	Differential Equations	<ul> <li>7.3 Integration by Trigonometric Substitution Integrands Containing a<sub>2</sub> - x<sub>2</sub>, x<sub>2</sub> + a<sub>2</sub>, or x<sub>2</sub> - a<sub>2</sub>, a &gt; 0</li> <li>7.4 Integrands Containing ax² + bx + c (AB topic)</li> <li>7.5 Integration of Rational Functions Using Partial Fractions; the Logistic Model (BC topic)</li> <li>7.6 Approximating Integrals: The Trapezoidal Rule; Trapezoidal Sums; The Midpoint Rule; Simpson's Rule (AB topic)</li> <li>7.7 Improper Integrals (BC topic)</li> <li>7.8 Integration Using Tables and CAS</li> <li>5.7 Separable First Order Differentiable Equations</li> </ul>	The new curriculum framework separates differential equations into a new unit. Note the
		<ul> <li>5.6 Uninhibited and Inhibited Growth and Decay Models</li> <li>5.7 Slope Fields</li> <li>5.7 Euler's Method (BC topic)</li> <li>7.5 The Logistic Differential Equation (BC topic)</li> </ul>	2e sections that will address this coverage. Teaching tip: Make sure to start off by classifying ordinary differential equations.  Students have to be able to do so. Teaching tip: The logistic differential equation is found in 2e section 7.5, Integration of Rational Functions Using Partial Fractions; the Logistic Model. Note differences in depth of coverage mandated for the AB course and the BC course. After teaching these sections, you can use the Personal Progress Check 7.
8	Applications of	Applications of the Integral	Unit 8 is basically Chapter 6 of the 2e. Some
	Integration	<ul> <li>6.1 Area Between Graphs</li> <li>6.2 Volume of a Solid of Revolution: Disks and Washers</li> </ul>	topics in the unit have been covered earlier and should be reviewed here. Specifically:  Topic 8.1 Finding Average Value is covered in Section 5.3, Objective 3.
		<ul> <li>6.3 Volume of a Solid of Revolution: Cylindrical Shells</li> <li>6.4 Volume of a Solid: Slicing</li> <li>6.5 Arc Length (BC topic); Surface Area of a Solid of</li> </ul>	Topic 8.2 Connecting Position, Velocity, and Acceleration of Functions Using Integrals is covered in Section 5.4, Objective 4Note that the treatment of arc length is a BC topicAfter teaching sections 6.1-6.4 and arc length
		Revolution	from chapter 6 and the select sections from



	T	Till vall & Ivili alida, Calculus joi ti	
		For enrichment:	chapter 5, you can use <b>Personal Progress Check</b>
		• 6.6 Work	8.
		• 6.7 Hydrostatic Pressure	Surface area, work, and Sections 6.6 – 6.8 are
		and Force	enrichment topics. They are not in the course
		• 6.8 Center of Mass;	curriculum, but they are important in physics,
		Centroid; The Pappus	engineering, and related fields.
		Theorem	
9	Parametric	Parametric Equations; Polar	The new curriculum has combined sections from
	Equations, Polar	Equations, Vector Functions	2e chapters 9 and 11.
	Coordinates, and	• 9.1 Parametric Equations	If you want to cover the basics of polar
	Vector-Valued	• 9.2 Tangent Lines	coordinates (or as a refresher), use 2e section
	Functions	• 9.3 Arc Length	9.4.
	BC only	• 9.5 Polar Equations;	If you want to cover the basics of vectors (or
	,	Parametric Equations of	as a refresher), use 2e section 10.2
		Polar Equations; Arc Length	After teaching these sections, you can use
		of Polar Equations	Personal Progress Check 9.
		• 9.6 Area in Polar	r croomar rogress effects s.
		Coordinates	
		• 11.1 Vector Functions and	
		Their Derivatives	
		• 11.2 Unit Tangent and	
		Principal Unit Normal	
		Vectors; Arc Length	
		• 11.4 Motion along a Curve	
		• 11.5 Integrals of Vector	
		Functions; Projectile Motion	
10	Infinite Sequences	Infinite Series	Unit 10 is Chapter 8 of 2e.
	and Series	• 8.1 Sequences	After teaching Chapter 8, you can use the
	BC only	• 8.2 Infinite Series	Personal Progress Check 10.
		• 8.3 Properties of Series;	
		Series with Positive Terms;	
		The Integral Test	
		8.4 Comparison Tests	
		• 8.5 Alternating Series;	
		Absolute Convergence	
		• 8.6 Ratio Test; Root Test	
		• 8.7 Summary of Tests	
		• 8.8 Power Series	
		• 8.9 Taylor Series; Maclaurin	
		Series	
		• 8.10 Approximations Using	
		Taylor/Maclaurin Expansions	
		Taylor/Iviaciauriii Expansions	