Pequea Valley School District
Math

Course: AP Calculus AB **Grade**: 10, 11, 12

Unit 1: Limits

Unit Essential Question: How do limits form the foundation of Calculus?

CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT
Rates of Change and Limits	**Limits Involving Infinity**	**Continuity**	**Rates of Change and Tangent Lines**
VOCABULARY	**VOCABULARY**	**VOCABULARY**	**VOCABULARY**
Average Speed, Instantaneous Speed, Properties of Limits, One-Sided Limits, Left-Hand Limit, Right-Hand Limit, Substitution Methods, Sandwich Theorem	Finite Limits, Infinite Limits, End Behavior, Vertical Asymptote, Horizontal Asymptote	Continuity at a Point, Removable Discontinuity, Jump Discontinuity, Infinite Discontinuity, Intermediate Value Theorem	Average Rate of Change (AROC), Instantaneous Rate of Change (IROC), Secant Line, Tangent Line, Normal Line, Slope of a Curve
KNOW	**KNOW**	**KNOW**	**KNOW**
• Average speed • Instantaneous speed • Limits graphically • Properties of limits	• Asymptotes • End behavior	• Continuity • Intermediate Value Theorem	• Average Rate of Change • Instantaneous Rate of Change • Forms of linear equations
UNDERSTAND	**UNDERSTAND**	**UNDERSTAND**	**UNDERSTAND**
• Similarities and differences of average and instantaneous speed • Evaluating limits numerically, graphically, and algebraically • Definition of a limit using one-sided limits	• How to use limits to describe behavior near an asymptote	• How to determine if a function is continuous at a point • How to apply the Intermediate Value Theorem	• How to calculate the slope of a curve • How to write the equation of a line

LEARNING OUTCOME	LEARNING OUTCOME	LEARNING OUTCOME	LEARNING OUTCOME
• Learners will be able to express limits symbolically using correct notation. • Learners will be able to interpret limits expressed symbolically. • Learners will be able to determine limits of functions. • Learners will be able to deduce and interpret behavior of functions using limits.	• Learners will be able to express limits for end behavior symbolically using correct notation. • Learners will be able to express limits near vertical asymptotes symbolically using correct notation. • Learners will be able to deduce and interpret behavior of functions using limits.	• Learners will be able to analyze functions for intervals of continuity or points of discontinuity. • Learners will be able to determine the applicability of important calculus theorems using continuity.	• Learners will be able to calculate the slope of a curve. • Learners will be able to write the equation of lines that are secant, tangent and normal to a curve.

College Board Curriculum Framework:

LO 1.1A(a)
Express limits symbolically using correct notation.
LO 1.1A(b)
Interpret limits expressed symbolically.
LO 1.1B
Estimate limits of functions.
LO 1.1C
Determine limits of functions.
LO 1.1D
Deduce and interpret behavior of functions using limits.
LO 1.2A
Analyze functions for intervals of continuity or points of discontinuity.
LO 1.2B
Determine the applicability of important calculus theorems using continuity.

Assessments: Unit Assessment

Pacing: 11 days (including assessment)

Resources: Schoology, Pearson Calculus AP* Edition, AP Central website

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Math

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Unit 2: Derivatives

Unit Essential Question: What are derivatives and how do they work?

CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT
Derivative of a Function	**Velocity and Other Rates of Change**	**Trigonometric Derivatives**	**Chain Rule and Implicit Differentiation**
VOCABULARY	**VOCABULARY**	**VOCABULARY**	**VOCABULARY**
Limit Definition of a Derivative Function, Limit Definition of the Value of the Derivative at a Point, One-Sided Derivatives, Left-Hand Derivative, Right-Hand Derivative, Power Rule, Product Rule, Quotient Rule	Position, Velocity, Acceleration, Speed, Displacement, Total Distance, Rate of Change	Sine, Cosine, Tangent, Cosecant, Secant, Cotangent	Chain Rule, Implicitly Defined Functions, Composed Functions
KNOW	**KNOW**	**KNOW**	**KNOW**
• Limit definitions of derivatives • Differentiability of a function at a point • Derivative rules	• Linear motion • Rate of change	• Trigonometric functions	• Function composition • Chain Rule
UNDERSTAND	**UNDERSTAND**	**UNDERSTAND**	**UNDERSTAND**
• When and how to use the two limit definitions of a derivative • How to decide if a function is differentiable at a point • How to use the rules of derivatives	• The mathematical relationship between an object's position, velocity, acceleration, and speed.	• How to determine the derivatives of trigonometric functions	• Function composition • When and how to apply the Chain Rule

LEARNING OUTCOME

- Learners will be able to identify the derivative of a function as the limit of a difference quotient.
- Learners will be able to calculate derivatives.
- Learners will be able to determine higher order derivatives..
- Learners will be able to recognize the connection between differentiability and continuity.
- Learners will be able to solve problems involving the slope of a tangent line.

LEARNING OUTCOME

- Learners will be able to use derivatives to describe rectilinear motion.

LEARNING OUTCOME

- Learners will be able to differentiate the trigonometric functions.

LEARNING OUTCOME

- Learners will be able to differentiate composed functions.
- Learners will be able to solve for the derivative of implicitly defined functions.

CONCEPT

Advanced Derivatives

VOCABULARY

Arcsine, Arccosine, Arctangent, Arccosecant, Arcsecant, Arccotangent, Inverse Function, Logarithm, Exponential Function, *e*, L'Hopital's Rule

KNOW

- Inverse trigonometric functions
- Logarithms
- Exponential functions
- L'Hopital's Rule

UNDERSTAND

- How to determine the derivatives of inverse trigonometric functions
- How to determine the derivatives of logarithmic functions
- How to determine the derivatives of exponential functions.
- How to evaluate a limits of the indeterminate form $0/0$ and ∞/∞.

LEARNING OUTCOME
• Learners will be able to differentiate the inverse trigonometric functions. • Learners will be able to differentiate logarithmic functions. • Learners will be able to differentiate exponential functions. • Learners will be able to use L'Hopital's Rule to evaluate limits of the indeterminate form 0/0 and ∞/∞.

College Board Curriculum Framework:

LO 2.1A
Identify the derivative of a function as the limit of a difference quotient.
LO 2.1B
Estimate derivatives.
LO 2.1C
Calculate derivatives.
LO 2.1D
Determine higher order derivatives.
LO 2.2A
Use derivatives to analyze properties of a function.
LO 2.2B
Recognize the connection between differentiability and continuity.
LO 2.3A
Interpret the meaning of a derivative within a problem.
LO 2.3B
Solve problems involving the slope of a tangent line.

Assessments: Unit Assessment

Pacing: 20 days (including assessment)

Resources: Schoology, Pearson Calculus AP* Edition, AP Central website

Pequea Valley School District
Math

Course: AP Calculus AB **Grade**: 10, 11, 12

Unit: Applications of Derivatives

Unit Essential Question: How can derivatives be applied to solve real life problems?

CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT
The Extreme Value and Mean Value Theorems	**Connecting f' and f'' with the graph of f**	**Optimization and Linearization**	**Related Rates**
VOCABULARY	**VOCABULARY**	**VOCABULARY**	**VOCABULARY**
Absolute extrema, Local extrema, Critical Points, The Extreme Value Theorem, The Mean Value Theorem	Increasing, Decreasing, Concavity, Point of Inflection, First Derivative Test, Second Derivative Test	Optimization, Maximize, Minimize, Linearization, Local Linearity	Related Rates
KNOW	**KNOW**	**KNOW**	**KNOW**
• Extrema • The Extreme Value Theorem • The Mean Value Theorem	• Increasing/decreasing behavior • Concavity	• Mathematical Models • Forms of linear equations	• Rates of Change
UNDERSTAND	**UNDERSTAND**	**UNDERSTAND**	**UNDERSTAND**
• How to identify the extrema of a function • How to apply the Extreme Value Theorem • How to apply the Mean Value Theorem	• How to use the graphs of f' and f'' to develop the graph of f .	• How to create a mathematical model for a particular situation • Differentiable functions are locally linear	• Quantities can change at different rates.
LEARNING OUTCOME	**LEARNING OUTCOME**	**LEARNING OUTCOME**	**LEARNING OUTCOME**
• Learners will be able to use derivatives to identify the extrema of a function • Learners will be able to use derivatives to apply the Mean Value Theorem	• Learners will be able to use derivatives to determine where a function is increasing or decreasing. • Learners will be able to use derivatives to determine where a function is concave up or concave down.	• Learners will be able to use derivatives to optimize a quantity in a particular situation. • Learners will be able to use linearization to approximate a function's values.	• Learners will be able to use related rates to solve a problem with multiple changing quantities.

College Board Curriculum Framework:

LO 2.1B
Estimate derivatives.
LO 2.1C
Calculate derivatives.
LO 2.1D
Determine higher order derivatives.
LO 2.2A
Use derivatives to analyze properties of a function.
LO 2.3A
Interpret the meaning of a derivative within a problem.
LO 2.3B
Solve problems involving the slope of a tangent line.
LO 2.3C
Solve problems involving related rates, optimization, and rectilinear motion.
LO 2.3D
Solve problems involving rates of change in applied contexts.
LO 2.3E
Verify solutions to differential equations.
LO 2.3F
Estimate solutions to differential equations.
LO 2.4A
Apply the Mean Value Theorem to describe the behavior of a function over an interval.

Assessments: Unit Assessment

Pacing: 23 days (including assessment)

Resources: Schoology, Pearson Calculus AP* Edition, AP Central website

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Math

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Unit 4: The Definite Integrals

Unit Essential Question: **How does integral calculus relate to differential calculus?**

CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT
Definite Integrals	**Antiderivatives**	**The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus**	**The Trapezoidal Rule**
VOCABULARY	**VOCABULARY**	**VOCABULARY**	**VOCABULARY**
Left Rectangular Approximation Method (LRAM), Right Rectangular Approximation Method (RRAM), Midpoint Rectangular Approximation Method (MRAM), Riemann Sum	Antiderivative, Average Value, Mean Value Theorem, General Solution, Particular Solution, Constant of Integration	Fundamental Theorem of Calculus Part 1 and Part 2, Total Area	Trapezoidal Approximation
KNOW	**KNOW**	**KNOW**	**KNOW**
• Area of a rectangle • Definite integrals • Properties of Definite Integrals	• Antiderivatives of common expressions • The Mean Value Theorem • Average value	• The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus • Total area	• Area of a Trapezoid • The trapezoidal rule
UNDERSTAND	**UNDERSTAND**	**UNDERSTAND**	**UNDERSTAND**
• How to approximate the area under a curve using rectangles • The relationship between the area under a curve and an integral	• The relationship between derivatives and antiderivatives • The average value of a function over a given interval	• How to differentiate an integral • How to evaluate a definite integral using an antiderivative • The difference between area under a curve and total area	• How to approximate the area under a curve using trapezoids

LEARNING OUTCOME	LEARNING OUTCOME	LEARNING OUTCOME	LEARNING OUTCOME
• Learners will be able to calculate a definite integral using areas and properties of definite integrals. • Learners will be able to interpret the definite integral as the limit of a Riemann sum. • Learners will be able to express the limit of a Riemann sum in integral notation. • Learners will be able to approximate a definite integral.	• Learners will be able to recognize antiderivatives of basic functions. • Learners will be able to apply definite integrals to problems involving the average value of a function. • Learners will be able to apply definite integrals to problems involving motion.	• Learners will be able to analyze functions defined by an integral • Learners will be able to find the derivative of an integral.	• Learners will be able to approximate a definite integral.

College Board Curriculum Framework:

LO 3.1A
Recognize antiderivatives of basic functions.
LO 3.2A(a)
Interpret the definite integral as the limit of a Riemann sum.
LO 3.2A(b)
Express the limit of a Riemann sum in integral notation.
LO 3.2B
Approximate a definite integral.
LO 3.2C
Calculate a definite integral using areas and properties of definite integrals.
LO 3.3A
Analyze functions defined by an integral.
LO 3.3B(a)
Calculate antiderivatives.
LO 3.3B(b)
Evaluate definite integrals.
LO 3.4A
Interpret the meaning of a definite integral within a problem.
LO 3.4B
Apply definite integrals to problems involving the average value of a function.
LO 3.4C
Apply definite integrals to problems involving motion.
LO 3.4E
Use the definite integrals to solve problems in various contexts.

Assessments: **Unit Assessment**

Pacing: **14 days (including assessment)**

Resources: Schoology, Pearson Calculus AP* Edition, AP Central website

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Math

Course: AP Calculus AB Grade: 10, 11, 12

Unit 5: Differential Equations and Mathematical Modeling

Unit Essential Question: How are differential equations used to model real life problems?

CONCEPT
Slope Fields and Differential Equations
VOCABULARY
Differential Equation, Slope Field, Initial Value, Indefinite Integrals, Constant of Integration, General Solution, Particular Solution
KNOW
• Slope • Solutions to differential equations
UNDERSTAND
• How to determine a general solution to a differential equation • How to determine a particular solution to a differential equation given an initial value.
LEARNING OUTCOME
• Learners will be able to construct a slope field from a differential equation. • Learners will be able to analyze differential equations to obtain general and specific solutions. • Learners will be able to interpret, create, and solve differential equations from problems in context.

CONCEPT
Integration by Substitution
VOCABULARY
U-Substitution
KNOW
• Chain Rule
UNDERSTAND
• When and how to use u-substitution when integrating.
LEARNING OUTCOME
• Learners will be able to know when and how to use u-substitution when integrating.

CONCEPT
Separable Differential Equations
VOCABULARY
Separable Differential Equation, Exponential Growth, Exponential Decay
KNOW
• Exponential Growth • Exponential Decay
UNDERSTAND
• When and how to use separation of variables when integrating.
LEARNING OUTCOME
• Learners will be able to know when and how to use separation of variables when integrating.

College Board Curriculum Framework:

LO 3.1A
Recognize antiderivatives of basic functions.
LO 3.2B
Approximate a definite integral.
LO 3.2C
Calculate a definite integral using areas and properties of definite integrals.
LO 3.3A
Analyze functions defined by an integral.
LO 3.3B(a)
Calculate antiderivatives.
LO 3.3B(b)
Evaluate definite integrals.
LO 3.4A
Interpret the meaning of a definite integral within a problem.
LO 3.4E
Use the definite integrals to solve problems in various contexts.
LO 3.5A
Analyze differential equations to obtain general and specific solutions.
LO 3.5B
Interpret, create, and solve differential equations from problems in context.

Assessments: Unit Assessment

Pacing: 11 days (including assessment)

Resources: Schoology, Pearson Calculus AP* Edition, AP Central website

Pequea Valley School District
Math

Course: AP Calculus AB Grade: 10, 11, 12

Unit 7: Review and Preparation for the AP Exam

Unit Essential Question: How do you prepare for the AP Calculus Exam?

CONCEPT
Review
VOCABULARY
All vocabulary from the course
KNOW
• All KNOWs from the course
UNDERSTAND
• All UNDERSTANDs from the course
LEARNING OUTCOME
• All LEARNING OUTCOMEs from the course

College Board Curriculum Framework:

Entire Framework for the course

Assessments: AP Calculus AB Exam

Pacing: 15 days (including assessment)

Resources: Schoology, Pearson Calculus AP* Edition, AP Central website

Pequea Valley School District
Math

Course: AP Calculus AB **Grade**: 10, 11, 12

Unit 8: Post AP Exam

Unit Essential Question: **What are some more advanced topics in calculus?**

CONCEPT
Preview of AP Calculus BC
VOCABULARY
Conic Sections, Ellipse, Hyperbola, Major Axis, Minor Axis, Foci, Euler's Method, Differential, Partial Fraction, Matrix Operations, Polar Function, Parametric Function, Vector
KNOW
• Conic Sections • Euler's Method • Partial Fractions • Matrix Operations • Polar Functions • Parametric Functions
UNDERSTAND
• How to graph a conic section • How to approximate function values using Euler's Method • How to decompose fractions • How to perform matrix operations • The equations and graphs of polar functions • The equations and graphs of parametric functions

LEARNING OUTCOME
• Learners will be able to recognize and graph ellipses and hyperbolas. • Learners will be able to use Euler's Method to approximate the values of a function. • Learners will be able to decompose fractions. • Learners will be able to add, subtract, and multiply matrices together. • Learners will be able to graph functions written in polar form. • Learners will be able to graph functions written in parametric form.

College Board Curriculum Framework:

LO 2.3C
Solve problems involving related rates, optimization, rectilinear motion, and planar motion.
LO 3.2D
Evaluate an improper integral or show that an improper integral diverges.
LO 3.4D
Apply definite integrals to problems involving area, volume, and length of a curve.

Assessments: Final Project

Pacing: 14 days (including assessment)

Resources: Schoology, Pearson Calculus AP* Edition, AP Central website