



Marietta City Schools  
2025–2026 District Unit Planner

*AP Calculus AB/BC*

Unit title	AB / BC Unit 7: (AP Unit 7 & 8) Differential Equations and Applications of Integration	Unit duration (hours)	AB Unit 7: 6-8 weeks BC Unit 7: 4-5 Weeks
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Mastering Content and Skills through INQUIRY (Establishing the purpose of the Unit): *What will students learn?*

GA DoE Standards

**Standards**

AP Calc AB/BC 7.1-7.4, 7.6-7.8; 8.1-8.12

BC only includes 7.5, 7.9

- 7.1 Modeling situations with differential equations
- 7.2 Verifying solutions for differential equations
- 7.3 Sketching slope fields
- 7.4 Reasoning using slope fields
- \*7.5 Approximating solutions using Euler’s method
- 7.6 Finding general solutions using separation of variables
- 7.7 Finding particular solutions using initial conditions and separation of variables
- 7.8 Exponential models with differential equations
- \*7.9 Logistic models with differential equations
- 8.1 Finding the average value of a function on an interval
- 8.2 Connecting position, velocity, and acceleration of functions using integrals
- 8.3 Using accumulation functions and definite integrals in applied contexts
- 8.4 Finding the area between curves expressed as functions of x
- 8.5 Finding the area between curves expressed as functions of y
- 8.6 Finding the area between curves that intersect at more than two points
- 8.7 Volumes with cross sections: squares and rectangles
- 8.8 Volumes with cross sections: triangles and semicircles

- 8.9 Volume with disc method: revolving around the x- or y-axis
- 8.10 Volume with disc method: revolving around other axes
- 8.11 Volume with washer method: Revolving around the x- or y-axis
- 8.12 Volume with washer method: revolving around other axe

**Concepts/Skills to support mastery of standards**

- Modeling situations with differential equations
- Verifying solutions for differential equations
- Sketching slope fields
- Reasoning using slope fields
- Approximating solutions using Euler’s method
- Finding general solutions using separation of variables
- Finding particular solutions using initial conditions and separation of variables
- Exponential models with differential equations
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**Vocabulary**

General solution, differential equation, families of functions, anti differentiation, separation of variables, particular solution, domain restrictions,

**FUN-7.E.2**

The function  $F$  defined by  $F(x) = y_0 + \int_a^x f(t)dt$  is a particular solution to the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$ , satisfying  $F(a) = y_0$ .

The model for exponential growth and decay that arises from the statement “The rate of change of a quantity is proportional to the size of the quantity” is  $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$ .

**FUN-7.G.1**

The exponential growth and decay model,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$ , with initial condition  $y = y_0$  when  $t = 0$ , has solutions of the form  $y = y_0e^{kt}$ .

**Notation**

**Essential Questions**

- How can you set up and solve separable differential equations?
- How are slope fields used to represent solution curves to differential equations?
- How are differential equations related to exponential growth, exponential decay and logistic growth curves?

**Assessment Tasks**

*List of common formative and summative assessments.*

**Formative Assessment(s):**

Hw, skills checks, quizzes, AP classroom assignments, progress checks

**Summative Assessment(s):** Unit test

**Learning Experiences**

Add additional rows below as needed.

Objective or Content	Learning Experiences	Personalized Learning and Differentiation
	<p><b>7.3 Match Mine</b> Give student pairs a blank <math>3 \times 3</math> game board and nine graphs of slope fields, each on a separate card. Some should be in terms of <math>x</math> only, some in terms of <math>y</math> only, and some in terms of <math>x</math> and <math>y</math>. Be sure to include at least one trigonometric function. Student A arranges the graphs on the grid without showing Student B and then describes the arrangement so Student B can try to match it on their own board.</p> <hr/> <p><b>7.6 Numbered Heads Together</b> Have each student complete the same problem individually (e.g., <math>y' = 2xy^2</math>, <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 + 1</math>, or <math>3ydy = (x^2 + 1)dx</math>). Make sure to use a variety of notation in whatever problem you pick. Then have students compare answers and procedures within groups. Students fix any mistakes until they all agree on the same answer.</p> <hr/> <p><b>7.7 Collaborative Poster</b> <b>7.8</b> Assign each student a role within their group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Separating the variables</li><li>• Integrating both sides</li><li>• Finding <math>C</math></li><li>• Writing the final particular solution</li></ul> <p>Then distribute a free-response question to each group and have them work on their assigned roles to solve the problem together. Examples include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>2002 Form B #5(b)</b> (not transcendental)</li><li>• <b>2011 #5(c)</b> (transcendental)</li><li>• <b>2012 #5(c)</b> (transcendental)</li><li>• <b>2014 #6(c)</b> (transcendental)</li></ul>	

### Content Resources

- AP Classroom (within AP Central, collegeboard.org), AP daily videos, progress checks
- Calculus textbook: Calculus, 11e, Larson & Edwards
- Tony Record (Avon HS) created resources
- Khan Academy
- Delta Math
- Master Math Mentor (pdf files and videos)
- Interactive NB pages
- Teacher created resources