

Course Title:	AP Calculus BC
Grade(s):	11-12

Course Description

Advanced Placement Calculus BC is a college-level course designed for highly motivated students who are interested in pursuing a career in a math or STEM-related field. The course is designed to prepare students to take the Advanced Placement Calculus Examination Level BC, developed and offered by The College Board, in early May. Students are required to take this test to get the AP credit for the course. Students should have a solid understanding of algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry and the study of elementary functions. Topics include: limit theory, differential calculus including the development of the derivative; derivative techniques involving polynomials, trigonometric and inverse trigonometric functions, exponential and logarithmic functions, the power, product, quotient and chain rules and implicit differentiation; Integral calculus including area approximation techniques, integration of polynomials, trigonometric, exponential and logarithmic functions, integration by substitution and integration by parts. Skills are applied to solving problems involving position, velocity and acceleration, tangent lines and finding linear approximations for functions, graph analysis, optimization, related rates, areas bounded by curves, average value of a function, volumes of solids, growth and decay. Additional topics covered in the BC level include polar equations, differential equations, sequences and series, tests of convergence and divergence, Taylor and MacLaurin Polynomials.

Advanced Placement (AP)

AP classes are college-level courses requiring an exceptional amount of study on the part of the student who is expected to take the College Board Advanced Placement Examination in the second semester. A passing grade (typically 3 or better on a scale of 1 to 5) may earn college credit depending on the requirements of the individual colleges and universities students plan to attend. Students should expect to reach an advanced scope of skills compared to the standard or honors class: a higher reading stamina, the aptitude to think critically, and the propensity to finish complex tasks in a timely manner. Students taking an AP class have demonstrated the ability to take responsibility for their own learning, work fluidly both independently and collaboratively. The expectation is that the students will exemplify self-advocacy and time/stress management, as there are several demanding tests involved in the AP Curriculum. These classes are recommended to students by teachers who have evaluated a student's past practice and achievement.

Course Units:

1. Limits and Continuity
2. Differentiation - Definition and Properties

3. Differentiation - Composite, Implicit and Inverse Functions
4. Contextual Applications of Differentiation
5. Analytical Applications of Differentiation
6. Integration and Accumulation of Change
7. Differential Equations
8. Applications of Integration
9. Parametric Equations, Polar Coordinates and Vector-Valued Functions
10. Infinite Sequences and Series

Approved Curricular Materials/Textbook(s)

Calculus: Graphical, Numerical, Algebraic (AP Edition)

Unit Title	Unit Description (Include Unit Objectives)	Unit Pacing
Unit 1: LIMITS & CONTINUITY	As we begin our study of calculus, we step into a branch of mathematics designed to describe change, motion, and behavior near key points. To do this effectively, we need tools that allow us to understand what a function is <i>approaching</i>, even when we cannot directly plug in a value. This is the idea behind a limit. Limits help us answer questions such as: • <i>What value does a function get close to as x approaches a certain number?</i> • <i>How can we analyze a function at points where it isn't nicely defined?</i> • <i>What does it mean for a function to behave smoothly without sudden jumps or breaks?</i> These ideas lead naturally to continuity—a formal way of describing when a function has no interruptions, holes, or jumps. Understanding limits and continuity forms the foundation of derivatives and integrals, the central ideas of calculus. Throughout this unit, we will explore how limits work, why they matter, and how they allow us to describe functions with precision. By the end, you'll be able to examine a graph or an equation and determine not just what it <i>is</i>, but what it's	2 weeks (August-September)

	<i>tending toward</i>—a powerful shift in mathematical thinking. Unit Topics Include: 1. Defining Limits and Using Limit Notation 2. Estimating Limit Values from Graphs 3. Estimating Limit Values from Tables 4. Determining Limits Using Algebraic Properties of Limits 5. Determining Limits Using Algebraic Manipulation 6. Selecting Procedures for Determining Limits 7. Determining Limits Using the Squeeze Theorem 8. Connecting Multiple Representations of Limits 9. Exploring Types of Discontinuities 10. Defining Continuity at a Point 11. Confirming Continuity over an Interval 12. Removing Discontinuities 13. Connecting Infinite Limits and Vertical Asymptotes 14. Connecting Limits at Infinity and Horizontal Asymptotes 15. Working with the Intermediate Value Theorem (IVT)	
Unit 2: DIFFERENTIATION: DEFINITION & PROPERTIES	Differentiation is one of the central ideas of calculus—a tool that allows us to understand how quantities change. While functions tell us the relationship between variables, differentiation goes a step further: it describes how <i>fast</i> that relationship is changing at any moment. At its core, differentiation is defined through a limit—the limit of average rates of change as the interval becomes infinitely small. This gives us the derivative, a new function that measures the instantaneous rate of change of the original function. From this definition comes a rich set of properties and rules, such as linearity, product and quotient rules, and the chain rule, which make it possible to differentiate even complex functions efficiently and accurately. Understanding differentiation equips students with a powerful mathematical lens. It allows them to: • Analyze motion, growth, and decay in real-world contexts	2 weeks (September)

	• Model change in fields such as physics, biology, economics, and engineering • Describe patterns in graphs, including where functions increase, decrease, or reach maximum and minimum values • Build the foundational skills needed for optimization and related-rates problems later in the course As you work through this unit, you will see how the derivative reveals the <i>behavior</i> hidden inside a function—how it rises, falls, curves, and responds to changes. Mastering differentiation not only strengthens your mathematical reasoning but also opens the door to many of the most meaningful applications of calculus. Unit Topics Include: 1. Defining Average and Instantaneous Rates of Change at a Point 2. Defining the Derivative of a Function and Using Derivative Notation 3. Estimating Derivatives of a Function at a Point 4. Connecting Differentiability and Continuity: Determining When Derivatives Do and Do Not Exist 5. Applying the Power Rule 6. Derivative Rules: Constant, Sum, Difference, and Constant Multiple 7. Derivatives of $\cos x$, $\sin x$, e^x, and $\ln x$ 8. The Product Rule 9. The Quotient Rule 10. Finding the Derivatives of Tangent, Cotangent, Secant, and/or Cosecant Functions	
Unit 3: DIFFERENTIATION: COMPOSITE, IMPLICIT, & INVERSE FUNCTIONS	In this unit, students will extend their understanding of differentiation beyond basic rules and learn how to differentiate more complex relationships using composite, implicit, and inverse functions. These tools allow us to analyze situations where quantities depend on each other in layered, indirect, or hidden ways—something that happens constantly in mathematics, science, engineering, and data modeling. Composite functions help us understand change when one variable depends on another through multiple stages. In real applications—such as calculating how a medication’s concentration changes in the bloodstream or how temperature	2 weeks (September - October)

	affects the pressure inside an engine—relationships are rarely simple. The chain rule, which governs composite differentiation, becomes essential for breaking down how one small change propagates through an entire system. Implicit differentiation is used when relationships are too complicated to solve for one variable explicitly. Circles, ellipses, and many physical constraints are naturally expressed implicitly. Implicit differentiation allows us to compute slopes and rates even when equations resist being rewritten neatly, making it vital in physics, optimization, and any scenario involving constraints or interconnected variables. Inverse function differentiation helps us calculate rates of change for functions that “undo” each other, such as logarithmic and exponential relationships. These arise constantly in finance, population modeling, radioactive decay, and any exponential growth or decay scenario. Understanding how to differentiate inverses gives students flexibility in modeling real-world phenomena and interpreting results. Together, these techniques expand the tools students have for describing and predicting how things change. As problems become more complex and interconnected, these forms of differentiation make it possible to analyze systems with precision and confidence—skills that are foundational for higher-level mathematics, science, economics, and engineering. Unit Topic Include: 1. The Chain Rule 2. Implicit Differentiation 3. Differentiating Inverse Functions 4. Differentiating Inverse Trigonometric Functions 5. Selecting Procedures for Calculating Derivatives 6. Calculating Higher-Order Derivatives	
Unit 4: CONTEXTUAL	In this unit, students will explore how differentiation applies to a wide range of real-world situations, focusing on motion, related rates, and local linearity. Differentiation allows us to describe how quantities change, model dynamic	2 weeks (October)

APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENTIATION	systems, and make accurate predictions in practical contexts. Moving beyond abstract formulas, they will see how derivatives describe rates of change in the physical world and how smooth curves can be approximated by straight lines for practical analysis. Motion is one of the most tangible applications of differentiation. By examining position, velocity, and acceleration, students learn how the derivative translates a change in one quantity over time into a deeper understanding of movement. This allows them to model cars accelerating on a highway, objects in free fall, or any situation where speed and direction change dynamically. These skills are essential in physics, engineering, robotics, and any field where predicting and controlling motion is important. Related rates extend this idea to situations where multiple quantities change simultaneously. For example, as a balloon inflates, its radius and volume change together; as a ladder slides down a wall, both the height and distance from the wall change. Understanding related rates equips students to tackle problems in engineering, economics, biology, and everyday scenarios where changes are interconnected. Local linearity emphasizes how differentiable functions can be approximated by straight lines over small intervals. This principle allows students to estimate changes, make predictions, and simplify complex problems—whether it's approximating growth trends in populations, changes in chemical concentrations, or adjustments in mechanical systems. By studying these applications, students see that differentiation is not just abstract mathematics—it is a versatile tool for analyzing change in almost any context. Mastery of these concepts prepares students to solve practical problems, make predictions, and think critically about dynamic systems in science, technology, engineering, and beyond. Unit Topics Include: 1. Interpreting the Meaning of the Derivative in Context 2. Straight-Line Motion: Connecting Position, Velocity, and Acceleration	
--	--	--

	3. Rates of Change in Applied Contexts Other Than Motion 4. Introduction to Related Rates 5. Solving Related Rates Problems 6. Approximating Values of a Function Using Local Linearity and Linearization 7. Using L'Hospital's Rule for Determining Limits of Indeterminate Forms	
Unit 5: ANALYTICAL APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENTIATION	In this unit, students will explore how differentiation helps us analyze graphs and solve optimization problems, connecting abstract calculus concepts to practical applications. By studying critical points, increasing and decreasing intervals, and concavity, students learn to understand the shape and behavior of functions, which is essential in fields such as economics, engineering, physics, and data analysis. Graph analysis allows us to identify maxima, minima, and points of inflection, giving insight into trends, peak performance, and rates of change in real systems. Whether determining the highest profit, the fastest speed, or the steepest slope, these skills help students interpret and predict behavior accurately. Optimization builds directly on this analysis, enabling students to find the best possible solutions under given constraints. From minimizing material costs in construction to maximizing efficiency in manufacturing or revenue in business, these techniques turn calculus into a powerful decision-making tool. Through this unit, students see that differentiation is not just a set of rules—it is a method for analyzing, interpreting, and optimizing real-world problems, providing a foundation for precise reasoning and problem-solving in many professional contexts. Unit Topics Include: 1. Using the Mean Value Theorem 2. Extreme Value Theorem, Global Versus Local Extrema, and Critical Points 3. Determining Intervals on Which a Function Is Increasing or Decreasing 4. Using the First Derivative Test to Determine Relative (Local) Extrema 5. Using the Candidates Test to Determine Absolute (Global) Extrema	4 weeks (October - November)

	6. Determining Concavity of Functions over Their Domains 7. Using the Second Derivative Test to Determine Extrema 8. Sketching Graphs of Functions and Their Derivatives 9. Connecting a Function, Its First Derivative, and Its Second Derivative 10. Introduction to Optimization Problems 11. Solving Optimization Problems 12. Exploring Behaviors of Implicit Relations	
Unit 6: INTEGRATION & ACCUMULATION OF CHANGE	In this unit, students will explore integration, a fundamental tool for understanding how quantities accumulate over time or space. While differentiation measures rates of change, integration allows us to sum small changes to find total amounts, making it essential in physics, engineering, biology, economics, and any field that models accumulation. Students will begin with Riemann sums, which approximate areas under curves and provide a foundation for understanding definite integrals. From there, they will learn techniques of integration, including substitution and other methods, to calculate exact areas, total quantities, and solve real-world problems involving distance, volume, growth, and accumulation. By mastering integration, students gain the ability to translate rates of change into total outcomes, providing insight into how systems evolve and giving them powerful tools to solve practical problems in science, engineering, and beyond. Unit Topics Include: 1. Exploring Accumulations of Change 2. Approximating Areas with Riemann Sums 3. Riemann Sums, Summation Notation, and Definite Integral Notation 4. The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus and Accumulation Functions 5. Interpreting the Behavior of Accumulation Functions Involving Area 6. Applying Properties of Definite Integrals 7. The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus and Definite Integrals 8. Finding Antiderivatives and Indefinite Integrals: Basic Rules and Notation 9. Integrating Using Substitution 10. Integrating Functions Using Long Division and Completing the Square	4 weeks (December - January)

	11. Selecting Techniques for Antidifferentiation	
Unit 7: DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	In this unit, students will explore differential equations, which are equations that describe how quantities change in relation to one another. Rather than simply finding a rate of change, differential equations allow us to model entire systems whose behavior depends on changing conditions over time. These models appear throughout science, engineering, economics, and biology, where understanding how systems evolve is essential. Students will learn how to model real-world situations using differential equations, translating physical or contextual information into mathematical relationships that describe growth, decay, and dynamic change. They will also use slope fields as a graphical tool to visualize families of possible solutions and understand how solutions behave even when exact formulas are difficult to find. By studying differential equations, students gain experience with one of the most powerful applications of calculus: building mathematical models that describe and predict real-world phenomena. These tools help scientists and engineers analyze systems such as population growth, the spread of disease, cooling processes, and many other situations where change occurs continuously over time. Unit Topics Include: 1. Modeling Situations with Differential Equations 2. Verifying Solutions for Differential Equations 3. Sketching Slope Fields 4. Reasoning Using Slope Fields 5. Finding General Solutions Using Separation of Variables 6. Finding Particular Solutions Using Initial Conditions and Separation of Variables 7. Exponential Models with Differential Equations	2 weeks (January - February)
Unit 8: APPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATION	In this unit, students will explore how integration can be used to solve meaningful problems involving area, volume, motion, and average values of functions. Building on the concept of accumulation, integration allows us to determine total quantities from rates of change and to measure regions and solids that cannot be	2 weeks (February)

	easily calculated with basic geometric formulas. Students will apply integration to find the area between curves and the volumes of three-dimensional solids, tools that are widely used in engineering, architecture, and physical sciences to measure space and design efficient structures. They will also investigate the average value of a function, which provides a meaningful way to describe the typical behavior of a quantity over an interval, an idea that appears in contexts such as average temperature, average cost, or average output. In addition, students will use integration to connect position, velocity, and acceleration, reversing the process of differentiation to determine total displacement or changes in motion over time. These relationships are fundamental in physics and engineering, where understanding how motion evolves is essential. Through these applications, students will see how integration provides powerful tools for measuring, modeling, and interpreting real-world phenomena, reinforcing its role as a central concept in calculus and applied mathematics. Unit Topics Include: 1. Finding the Average Value of a Function on an Interval 2. Connecting Position, Velocity, and Acceleration Functions Using Integrals 3. Using Accumulation Functions and Definite Integrals in Applied Contexts 4. Finding the Area Between Curves Expressed as Functions of x 5. Finding the Area Between Curves Expressed as Functions of y 6. Finding the Area Between Curves That Intersect at More Than Two Points 7. Volumes with Cross Sections: Squares and Rectangles 8. Volumes with Cross Sections: Triangles and Semicircles 9. Volume with Disc Method: Revolving Around the x- or y-Axis 10. Volume with Disc Method: Revolving Around Other Axes 11. Volume with Washer Method: Revolving Around the x- or y-Axis 12. Volume with Washer Method: Revolving Around Other Axes	
Unit 9:	In this unit, students will expand their understanding of functions and motion by exploring parametric equations, polar functions, and vector-valued functions.	2 weeks

PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS, POLAR FUNCTIONS & VECTOR-VALUED FUNCTIONS	These representations allow us to describe curves and movement in ways that are often more natural for modeling real-world phenomena, especially when motion occurs in two dimensions or when relationships cannot be easily expressed as a single function of x. Students will learn how parametric equations can represent curves by describing both coordinates in terms of a third variable, often time. This approach is particularly useful for modeling motion, where position, velocity, and acceleration can be analyzed simultaneously in multiple directions. Using vector-valued functions, students will study how objects move through space, allowing them to solve more complex motion problems that arise in physics, engineering, and computer graphics. The unit will also introduce polar functions, which describe points based on distance and angle rather than traditional rectangular coordinates. Students will investigate how calculus can be applied in this system to find areas bounded by polar curves and arc lengths of polar graphs, providing tools to analyze shapes and patterns that are difficult to represent using standard coordinate methods. Through these topics, students will gain new ways to model motion, analyze curves, and apply calculus to more complex geometric and physical situations, further expanding their ability to use mathematics to describe and understand the world. Unit Topics Include: 1. Defining and Differentiating Parametric Equations 2. Second Derivatives of Parametric Equations 3. Finding Arc Lengths of Curves Given by Parametric Equations 4. Defining and Differentiating Vector-Valued Functions 5. Integrating Vector-Valued Functions 6. Solving Motion Problems Using Parametric and Vector-Valued Functions 7. Defining Polar Coordinates and Differentiating in Polar Form 8. Find the Area of a Polar Region or the Area Bounded by a Single Polar Curve 9. Finding the Area of the Region Bounded by Two Polar Curves	(March)
--	--	----------------

Unit 10: INFINITE SEQUENCES & SERIES	In this unit, students will explore infinite sequences and series, a powerful extension of calculus that allows us to understand and approximate functions in ways that go beyond finite calculations. Students will investigate how sequences and series behave, focusing on convergence and divergence, which determine whether an infinite sum approaches a finite value or grows without bound. To analyze convergence, students will apply a variety of tests, including comparison, ratio, root, and alternating series tests, providing tools to determine when a series represents a meaningful quantity. They will also study Taylor polynomials, which approximate functions locally with polynomials, giving practical methods to estimate function values and simplify complex calculations. Building on this, students will explore Taylor and Maclaurin series, using infinite series to represent functions over intervals and solve problems in physics, engineering, and applied mathematics. Through this unit, students will develop skills to approximate, model, and analyze functions in ways that are essential for advanced applications, numerical methods, and real-world problem solving. Unit Topics Include: 1. Defining Convergent and Divergent Infinite Series 2. Working with Geometric Series 3. The nth Term Test for Divergence 4. Integral Test for Convergence 5. Harmonic Series and p-Series 6. Comparison Tests for Convergence 7. Alternating Series Test for Convergence 8. Ratio Test for Convergence 9. Determining Absolute or Conditional Convergence 10. Alternating Series Error Bound 11. Finding Taylor Polynomial Approximations of Functions 12. Lagrange Error Bound 13. Radius and Interval of Convergence of Power Series 14. Finding Taylor or Maclaurin Series for a Function 15. Representing Functions as Power Series	4 weeks (March-April)
--	--	---------------------------------------

AP EXAM REVIEW & TEST	The month leading up to the AP Exam will be dedicated to reinforcing the key concepts and skills developed throughout the course. During this time, students will engage in focused review and additional practice designed to strengthen both their conceptual understanding and their ability to apply calculus in a variety of contexts. Students will work with authentic AP exam questions from previous years, helping them become familiar with the format, rigor, and expectations of the exam. Students will also have opportunities to complete full-length practice exams, allowing them to develop effective time management strategies and build confidence in their problem-solving abilities. These practice experiences will help students identify areas for improvement, reflect on their progress, and assess their readiness for the AP Calculus exam.	April - May
POST AP EXAM LEARNING & EXPLORATION	Following the AP Exam, students will have the opportunity to extend their learning through independent exploration and application of calculus concepts. During this time, students will choose a project that allows them to deepen their understanding of the material while developing their ability to communicate mathematical ideas clearly. Students may choose to refine and deepen their understanding of a topic from the course by creating a digital lesson that teaches the concept to their classmates. Others may explore an introduction to multivariable calculus, investigating ideas beyond the scope of the course and presenting their findings through a digital lesson. Students may also choose to design new assessments by analyzing tests from the course and creating new problems that address the same concepts at a similar level of rigor. Finally, students may research and present real-world applications of calculus, providing clear explanations and fully worked examples that demonstrate how these concepts are used in practical contexts. These projects will allow students to synthesize what they have learned throughout the year while strengthening their communication, problem-solving, and analytical skills.	May - June