## UNIT 7: Applications of differentiation

Specific Objectives:

- 1. To find the gradient of a curve.
- 2. To solve problems involving rate of change.
- 3. To solve problems on maximization and minimization.
- 4. To do approximation.
- 5. To sketch simple curves.

		Detailed Content	Time Ratio	Notes on Teaching
	7.1	Gradient	4	Students should be asked to find the geometrical meaning of the derivative of a function and the gradient of the tangent of a curve at a point. With the aid of gradient,
22				the normal and the convexity, the region of increase and the region of decrease may be found.
	7.2	Rate of change	4	The meaning that $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is the rate of change of y with respect to x should be
				<ul> <li>taught. Examples with time t as the Independent variable should be emphasized:</li> <li>(a) the relation between displacement and velocity;</li> <li>(b) water leaking from an inverted cone;</li> <li>(c) the rate of change of the shadow when a man is moving away from a lamp-post</li> </ul>
	7.3	Maxima and minima	5	As a consequence of finding gradients to a curve, turning points can usually be found. They can be determined by (a) the change in sign of the first derivative; or (b) the sign of the second derivative.
				It should be noted that $\frac{dy}{dx} \neq 0$ may give a maximum or a minimum. e.g. $y = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$
	7.4	Approximation	2	The geometrical meaning of differentials should be introduced. Functions with values close to special values can be approximated by differentials. Simple error
				estimate in the form $\frac{dx}{x}$ should be introduced.

	Detailed Content	Time Ratio	Notes on Teaching
7.5	Simple curve sketching	3	With the knowledge in finding gradients, convexity, points of inflection, maxima and minima, students should be able to sketch curves of polynomials and rational functions of the form $\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ . In addition, they should be able to find the horizontal and vertical asymptotes of the curves whenever they exist. It should be noted that at the point of inflection $\frac{dy}{dx}$ may or may not equal to zero.
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