Core Curriculum Course Proposal

Course Prefix/Number**	MATH 2413
Course Name	Calculus I
Academic Department	Mathematics

In which Foundational Component Area is the course (refer to the "Core Matrix")?

Foundational Area	Mathematics 020 and Component Area Options - Area B 090

Check all Core Objectives that apply (refer to the "Core Matrix")

_X__ Critical Thinking
_X__ Communication Skills
_X__ Empirical & Quantitative Skills
____ Teamwork
____ Social Responsibility
____ Personal Responsibility

Mathematics 2413
Calculus I (4-0)

Course Description:
Calculus of functions of one variable including a study of limits, continuity, differentiation of different classes of functions, applications of the derivative, introduction to the integral, the relationship between the derivative and integral, and the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

Prerequisite: Mathematics 1316 and 2312; or a suitable score on a placement exam.

Mathematics 2413
Calculus I (4-0)

Mathematics Student Learning Outcomes

1. **The students will demonstrate factual knowledge including the mathematical notation and terminology used in this course.** Students will read, interpret, and use the vocabulary, symbolism, and basic definitions used in Calculus I as they pertain to functions, limits, derivatives, and integrals.

2. **The students will describe the fundamental principles including the laws and theorems arising from the concepts covered in this course.** Students will identify and apply the laws and formulas that result directly from the definitions; for example, domain and range of a function, operations on functions, the limit laws, the differentiation formulas, and application of the Fundamental Theorem of Integral Calculus.

3. **The students will apply course material along with techniques and procedures covered in this course to solve problems.** Students will use the facts, formulas, and techniques learned in this course to sketch graphs of functions, to study position-velocity-acceleration problems, to solve related rate and optimization ("max-min") problems, and to compute areas bounded by curves.

4. **The students will develop specific skills, competencies, and thought processes sufficient to support further study or work in this field or related fields.** Students will acquire a level of proficiency in the fundamental concepts and applications necessary for further study in academic areas requiring Calculus I as a prerequisite, or for work in occupational fields requiring a background in Calculus I. These fields might include computer science, engineering, the physical and natural sciences as well as mathematics.

Course Content

1. **Preparing for Calculus**. Brief summary of functions, operations on functions, different classes of functions and their properties.
2. **Limits and Continuity**. Evaluating limits using numerical and graphing techniques, evaluating limits using properties of limits, continuity, limits of transcendental functions, infinite limits.
3. **The Derivative**. Rates of change, limit definition of the derivative, the derivative of polynomials, the natural exponential function, and the trigonometric functions, product rule, quotient rule, higher derivatives.
4. **Differentiation Rules**. The chain rule, implicit differentiation, derivatives of the inverse trigonometric functions and logarithmic functions, differentials, linear approximations.
5. **Applications of Differentiation**. Related rates, maximum and minimum values, the Mean Value Theorem, concavity, sketching graphs, L'Hopital's Rule, optimization, antiderivatives.
6. **The Integral**. Areas and distances, the definite integral, evaluating definite integrals, the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, integration by substitution.

MATHEMATICS
STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOME ALIGNMENT FORM

Course Prefix/Number: MATH 2413
Course Title: Calculus I
Brief Course Description:

Calculus of functions of one variable including a study of limits, continuity, differentiation of different classes of functions, applications of the derivative, introduction to the integral, the relationship between the derivative and integral, and the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.
Prerequisite: Mathematics 1316, 2312, or a suitable score on a placement exam.

Foundational Component Area: Mathematics. Courses in this category focus on quantitative literacy in logic, patterns, and relationships. Courses involve the understanding of key mathematical concepts and the application of appropriate quantitative tools to everyday experience.

Core Curriculum Student Learning Outcomes and Assessments

THECB Core Objective Area	University SLO	Course SLO	Assessment Method
Critical Thinking	CT1: Gather, analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information relevant to a question or issue.		
	CT2: Develop and demonstrate a logical position (i.e. perspective, thesis, hypothesis) that acknowledges ambiguities or	Students will use mathematical theorems and formulas to calculate limits, identify critical points and extrema of a function, and find areas bounded by curves.	Assessment will be based on the AACU Critical Thinking VALUE Rubric *

	contradictions.		
Communication	CS1: Develop, interpret, and express ideas through effective written communication.		
	CS2: Develop, interpret, and express ideas through effective oral communication.		
	CS3: Develop, interpret, and express ideas through effective visual communication.	Students will understand the geometrical relationship between a function, its derivative, and its antiderivative.	Assessment will be based on the AACU Communication VALUE Rubric *
Empirical & Quantitative Skills	EQS1: Manipulate and analyze numerical data and arrive at an informed conclusion.		
	EQS2: Manipulate and analyze observable facts and arrive at an informed conclusion.	Students will interpret functions and their limits, derivatives, and antiderivatives physically.	Assessment will be based on the AACU Problem Solving VALUE Rubric *

* Association of American Colleges & Universities, *Valid Assessment of Learning in Undergraduate Education (VALUE)*, information & rubrics available at: http://aacu.org/value-rubrics

Visual Communication Rubric

	Capstone 4	Milestones 3	 2	Benchmark 1
Graphs	Accurately drawn graphs with appropriate scale showing relative values of the derivative function.	Minor discrepancies between the graphs; scale of the derivative may not accurately reflect actual values. Graphs are well drawn.	Graphs depict the overall general relationship; graphs may indicate a misinterpretation of the graph that was provided. Graphs reasonably well drawn.	Graphs included show no real relationship as expected. Carelessly drawn graphs.
Labeling	All appropriate points included and properly labeled.	Most of the appropriate points included with possibly minor labeling issues.	Very little labeling but attributes of graphs giving some clarity as to important points.	Little to no attempt to clarify the important features of the graphs.
Calculus Interpretation	Maxima, horizontal asymptotes, and points of nondifferentiability are all listed and properly categorized.	Majority of the maxima, horizontal asymptotes, and points of nondifferentiability are listed and properly categorized.	Some of the maxima, horizontal asymptotes, and points of nondifferentiability are listed and properly categorized.	No clear indication that the graph is interpreted correctly.

CRITICAL THINKING VALUE RUBRIC

for more information, please contact value@aacu.org

Association of American Colleges and Universities

Definition

Critical thinking is a habit of mind characterized by the comprehensive exploration of issues, ideas, artifacts, and events before accepting or formulating an opinion or conclusion.

Evaluators are encouraged to assign a zero to any work sample or collection of work that does not meet benchmark (cell one) level performance.

	Capstone	**Milestones**		**Benchmark**
	4	3	2	1
Explanation of issues	Issue/problem to be considered critically is stated clearly and described comprehensively, delivering all relevant information necessary for full understanding.	Issue/problem to be considered critically is stated, described, and clarified so that understanding is not seriously impeded by omissions.	Issue/problem to be considered critically is stated but description leaves some terms undefined, ambiguities unexplored, boundaries undetermined, and/or backgrounds unknown.	Issue/problem to be considered critically is stated without clarification or description.
Evidence *Selecting and using information to investigate a point of view or conclusion*	Information is taken from source(s) with enough interpretation/evaluation to develop a comprehensive analysis or synthesis. Viewpoints of experts are questioned thoroughly.	Information is taken from source(s) with enough interpretation/evaluation to develop a coherent analysis or synthesis. Viewpoints of experts are subject to questioning.	Information is taken from source(s) with some interpretation/evaluation, but not enough to develop a coherent analysis or synthesis. Viewpoints of experts are taken as mostly fact, with little questioning.	Information is taken from source(s) without any interpretation/evaluation. Viewpoints of experts are taken as fact, without question.
Influence of context and assumptions	Thoroughly (systematically and methodically) analyzes own and others' assumptions and carefully evaluates the relevance of contexts when presenting a position.	Identifies own and others' assumptions and several relevant contexts when presenting a position.	Questions some assumptions. Identifies several relevant contexts when presenting a position. May be more aware of others' assumptions than one's own (or vice versa).	Shows an emerging awareness of present assumptions (sometimes labels assertions as assumptions). Begins to identify some contexts when presenting a position.
Student's position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis)	Specific position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) is imaginative, taking into account the complexities of an issue. Limits of position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) are acknowledged. Others' points of view are synthesized within position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis).	Specific position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) takes into account the complexities of an issue. Others' points of view are acknowledged within position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis).	Specific position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) acknowledges different sides of an issue.	Specific position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) is stated, but is simplistic and obvious.
Conclusions and related outcomes (implications and consequences)	Conclusions and related outcomes (consequences and implications) are logical and reflect student's informed evaluation and ability to place evidence and perspectives discussed in priority order.	Conclusion is logically tied to a range of information, including opposing viewpoints; related outcomes (consequences and implications) are identified clearly.	Conclusion is logically tied to information (because information is chosen to fit the desired conclusion); some related outcomes (consequences and implications) are identified clearly.	Conclusion is inconsistently tied to some of the information discussed; related outcomes (consequences and implications) are oversimplified.

ORAL COMMUNICATION VALUE RUBRIC

for more information, please contact value@aacu.org

Association of American Colleges and Universities

Definition

Oral communication is a prepared, purposeful presentation designed to increase knowledge, to foster understanding, or to promote change in the listeners' attitudes, values, beliefs, or behaviors.

Evaluators are encouraged to assign a zero to any work sample or collection of work that does not meet benchmark (cell one) level performance.

	Capstone 4	**Milestones** 3	2	**Benchmark** 1
Organization	Organizational pattern (specific introduction and conclusion, sequenced material within the body, and transitions) is clearly and consistently observable and is skillful and makes the content of the presentation cohesive.	Organizational pattern (specific introduction and conclusion, sequenced material within the body, and transitions) is clearly and consistently observable within the presentation.	Organizational pattern (specific introduction and conclusion, sequenced material within the body, and transitions) is intermittently observable within the presentation.	Organizational pattern (specific introduction and conclusion, sequenced material within the body, and transitions) is not observable within the presentation.
Language	Language choices are imaginative, memorable, and compelling, and enhance the effectiveness of the presentation. Language in presentation is appropriate to audience.	Language choices are thoughtful and generally support the effectiveness of the presentation. Language in presentation is appropriate to audience.	Language choices are mundane and commonplace and partially support the effectiveness of the presentation. Language in presentation is appropriate to audience.	Language choices are unclear and minimally support the effectiveness of the presentation. Language in presentation is not appropriate to audience.
Delivery	Delivery techniques (posture, gesture, eye contact, and vocal expressiveness) make the presentation compelling, and speaker appears polished and confident.	Delivery techniques (posture, gesture, eye contact, and vocal expressiveness) make the presentation interesting, and speaker appears comfortable.	Delivery techniques (posture, gesture, eye contact, and vocal expressiveness) make the presentation understandable, and speaker appears tentative.	Delivery techniques (posture, gesture, eye contact, and vocal expressiveness) detract from the understandability of the presentation, and speaker appears uncomfortable.
Supporting Material	A variety of types of supporting materials (explanations, examples, illustrations, statistics, analogies, quotations from relevant authorities) make appropriate reference to information or analysis that significantly supports the presentation or establishes the presenter's credibility/authority on the topic.	Supporting materials (explanations, examples, illustrations, statistics, analogies, quotations from relevant authorities) make appropriate reference to information or analysis that generally supports the presentation or establishes the presenter's credibility/authority on the topic.	Supporting materials (explanations, examples, illustrations, statistics, analogies, quotations from relevant authorities) make appropriate reference to information or analysis that partially supports the presentation or establishes the presenter's credibility/authority on the topic.	Insufficient supporting materials (explanations, examples, illustrations, statistics, analogies, quotations from relevant authorities) make reference to information or analysis that minimally supports the presentation or establishes the presenter's credibility/authority on the topic.
Central Message	Central message is compelling (precisely stated, appropriately repeated, memorable, and strongly supported.)	Central message is clear and consistent with the supporting material.	Central message is basically understandable but is not often repeated and is not memorable.	Central message can be deduced, but is not explicitly stated in the presentation.

PROBLEM SOLVING VALUE RUBRIC

for more information, please contact value@aacu.org

Association of American Colleges and Universities

Definition

Problem solving is the process of designing, evaluating, and implementing a strategy to answer an open-ended question or achieve a desired goal.

Evaluators are encouraged to assign a zero to any work sample or collection of work that does not meet benchmark (cell one) level performance.

	Capstone 4	**Milestones** 3	2	**Benchmark** 1
Define Problem	Demonstrates the ability to construct a clear and insightful problem statement with evidence of all relevant contextual factors.	Demonstrates the ability to construct a problem statement with evidence of most relevant contextual factors, and problem statement is adequately detailed.	Begins to demonstrate the ability to construct a problem statement with evidence of most relevant contextual factors, but problem statement is superficial.	Demonstrates a limited ability in identifying a problem statement or related contextual factors.
Identify Strategies	Identifies multiple approaches for solving the problem that apply within a specific context.	Identifies multiple approaches for solving the problem, only some of which apply within a specific context.	Identifies only a single approach for solving the problem that does apply within a specific context.	Identifies one or more approaches for solving the problem that do not apply within a specific context.
Propose Solutions/Hypotheses	Proposes one or more solutions/hypotheses that indicates a deep comprehension of the problem. Solution/hypotheses are sensitive to contextual factors as well as all of the following: ethical, logical, and cultural dimensions of the problem.	Proposes one or more solutions/hypotheses that indicates comprehension of the problem. Solutions/hypotheses are sensitive to contextual factors as well as the one of the following: ethical, logical, or cultural dimensions of the problem.	Proposes one solution/hypothesis that is "off the shelf" rather than individually designed to address the specific contextual factors of the problem.	Proposes a solution/hypothesis that is difficult to evaluate because it is vague or only indirectly addresses the problem statement.
Evaluate Potential Solutions	Evaluation of solutions is deep and elegant (for example, contains thorough and insightful explanation) and includes, deeply and thoroughly, all of the following: considers history of problem, reviews logic/reasoning, examines feasibility of solution, and weighs impacts of solution.	Evaluation of solutions is adequate (for example, contains thorough explanation) and includes the following: considers history of problem, reviews logic/reasoning, examines feasibility of solution, and weighs impacts of solution.	Evaluation of solutions is brief (for example, explanation lacks depth) and includes the following: considers history of problem, reviews logic/reasoning, examines feasibility of solution, and weighs impacts of solution.	Evaluation of solutions is superficial (for example, contains cursory, surface level explanation) and includes the following: considers history of problem, reviews logic/reasoning, examines feasibility of solution, and weighs impacts of solution.
Implement Solution	Implements the solution in a manner that addresses thoroughly and deeply multiple contextual factors of the problem.	Implements the solution in a manner that addresses multiple contextual factors of the problem in a surface manner.	Implements the solution in a manner that addresses the problem statement but ignores relevant contextual factors.	Implements the solution in a manner that does not directly address the problem statement.
Evaluate Outcomes	Reviews results relative to the problem defined with thorough, specific considerations of need for further work.	Reviews results relative to the problem defined with some consideration of need for further work.	Reviews results in terms of the problem defined with little, if any, consideration of need for further work.	Reviews results superficially in terms of the problem defined with no consideration of need for further work

WRITTEN COMMUNICATION VALUE RUBRIC

for more information, please contact value@aacu.org

Association of American Colleges and Universities

Definition

Written communication is the development and expression of ideas in writing. Written communication involves learning to work in many genres and styles. It can involve working with many different writing technologies, and mixing texts, data, and images. Written communication abilities develop through iterative experiences across the curriculum.

Evaluators are encouraged to assign a zero to any work sample or collection of work that does not meet benchmark (cell one) level performance.

	Capstone 4	**Milestones** 3	2	**Benchmark** 1
Context of and Purpose for Writing *Includes considerations of audience, purpose, and the circumstances surrounding the writing task(s).*	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of context, audience, and purpose that is responsive to the assigned task(s) and focuses all elements of the work.	Demonstrates adequate consideration of context, audience, and purpose and a clear focus on the assigned task(s) (e.g., the task aligns with audience, purpose, and context).	Demonstrates awareness of context, audience, purpose, and to the assigned tasks(s) (e.g., begins to show awareness of audience's perceptions and assumptions).	Demonstrates minimal attention to context, audience, purpose, and to the assigned tasks(s) (e.g., expectation of instructor or self as audience).
Content Development	Uses appropriate, relevant, and compelling content to illustrate mastery of the subject, conveying the writer's understanding, and shaping the whole work.	Uses appropriate, relevant, and compelling content to explore ideas within the context of the discipline and shape the whole work.	Uses appropriate and relevant content to develop and explore ideas through most of the work.	Uses appropriate and relevant content to develop simple ideas in some parts of the work.
Genre and Disciplinary Conventions *Formal and informal rules inherent in the expectations for writing in particular forms and/or academic fields (please see glossary).*	Demonstrates detailed attention to and successful execution of a wide range of conventions particular to a specific discipline and/or writing task (s) including organization, content, presentation, formatting, and stylistic choices	Demonstrates consistent use of important conventions particular to a specific discipline and/or writing task(s), including organization, content, presentation, and stylistic choices	Follows expectations appropriate to a specific discipline and/or writing task(s) for basic organization, content, and presentation	Attempts to use a consistent system for basic organization and presentation.
Sources and Evidence	Demonstrates skillful use of high-quality, credible, relevant sources to develop ideas that are appropriate for the discipline and genre of the writing	Demonstrates consistent use of credible, relevant sources to support ideas that are situated within the discipline and genre of the writing.	Demonstrates an attempt to use credible and/or relevant sources to support ideas that are appropriate for the discipline and genre of the writing.	Demonstrates an attempt to use sources to support ideas in the writing.
Control of Syntax and Mechanics	Uses graceful language that skillfully communicates meaning to readers with clarity and fluency, and is virtually error-free.	Uses straightforward language that generally conveys meaning to readers. The language in the portfolio has few errors.	Uses language that generally conveys meaning to readers with clarity, although writing may include some errors.	Uses language that sometimes impedes meaning because of errors in usage.