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- quantifies change
- provides a framework for modeling
- provides a way to deduce predictions
- instantaneous change is a lot simpler than changes over finite intervals of time

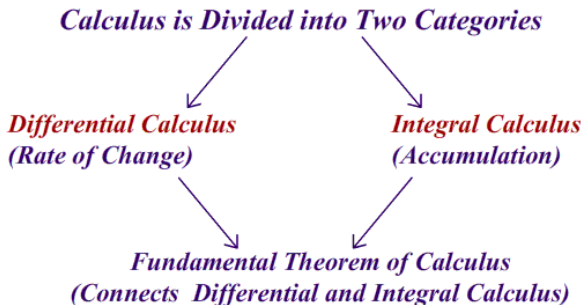
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- instantaneous change is a lot simpler than changes over finite intervals of time
- so useful
 - finance: portfolio optimization
 - chemistry: rate of reaction
 - physics: mechanics
 - cs and engineering: machine learning (ex: proportional integral derivative controller)
 - geology: radioactive age equation, heat flow

Calc I Topics and Methods Will be Helpful in Calc II!

- pattern recognition
- algorithmic thinking
- local to global



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Review of Trigonometry and Chapter 3 Derivatives

$$\int_0^{10e} 3x^2 dx$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan(x)) = \sec^2(x)$$

Composition of functions: $\frac{d}{dx}f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

Review of Chapter 5 and 6 Integration

- 5.2: Area under curve

- 5.3: FTC

- 5.4: Average value of $f = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

- 6.2: Antiderivatives

$$\int x^n =$$

Review of Chapter 5 and 6 Integration

- 5.2: Area under curve

- 5.3: FTC

- 5.4: Average value of $f = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

- 6.2: Antiderivatives

$$\int x^n = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$