



## SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

### **MAT 397** **Calculus III** **2017-2018** **(4 credits)**

*Faculty: Dan Zacharia, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Mathematics*

*Administrative Contact: William R. Newell, Associate Director, Project Advance*

### **Description**

MAT 397 is the third course in a three-semester sequence in calculus designed for mathematics, science, and engineering majors and those in other majors who intend to take advanced courses in mathematics. Concepts covered in the course include: vectors, vector-valued functions, functions of several variables, partial derivatives, and multiple integration.

### **Prerequisites**

To register for this course, students must provide documents confirming completion of one of the following prerequisites:

1. Passing Syracuse University MAT 295 and 296 with a grade of C- or better;
2. Earning a score of 4 or better on the AP BC calculus examination; or
3. Earning a qualifying score on University examinations

### **Course Outline**

1. Vectors and the Geometry of Space: a) three-dimensional coordinate systems, b) the dot product, c) the cross product, d) equations of lines and planes, e) cylinders and quadric surfaces.
2. Vector Functions: a) vector functions and space curves, b) derivatives and integrals of vector functions, c) arc length and curvature, d) velocity and acceleration.
3. Partial derivatives: a) functions of several variables, b) limits and continuity, c) partial derivatives, d) tangent planes and lineal approximations, e) the chain rule, f) directional derivatives and the gradient vector, g) maximum and minimum values, h) Lagrange multipliers.
4. Multiple Integrals: a) double integrals over rectangles, b) iterated integrals, c) double integrals over general regions, d) double integrals in polar coordinates, e) applications of double integrals, f) triple integrals, g) triple integrals in cylindrical coordinates, h) triple integrals in spherical coordinates, i) change of variables in multiple integrals.
5. Vector Calculus: a) vector fields, b) line integrals, c) the fundamental theorem for line integrals, d) Green's theorem.

*(Over)*

