

Week 0 Teaching Plan

Info:

- See CLE for the course information!
- Office hours: Thursdays 1-2pm
- Email: ben.szczesny@math.ucla.edu

Zoom Rules

- ① Stay Muted unless speaking in the main room
- ② Be respectful
- ③ I'll need someone each section to monitor chat for me and let me know if there's any questions.

How these sections are going to work:

① Demonstration (5-15 minutes)

I will go over an example or remind you about something from lecture

② Group work! 30-40 min

We will split into breakout rooms and do a worksheet in groups.

③ Discussion (5-10 minutes)

I will close the breakout rooms and we will review the work sheet together.

Reminders for this week:

Sets: Sets are written with curly brackets $\{\dots\}$ and they are "bags of things".

For example: the set $\{(x,y) \mid x^2+y^2=1\}$

↑ read as "such that".

This is the set of all points (x,y) such that $x^2+y^2=1$. i.e. the circle in \mathbb{R}^2

functions There are "rules" that take inputs and spit out outputs.

i.e. $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ is the function that if you input $x=2$ then it outputs $f(2) = 2^2 + 2 = 6$.

piecewise functions

Functions written like $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & \text{for } x \leq 0 \\ x^2 & \text{for } x > 0 \end{cases}$

are "piecewise". i.e. the rule assigning values is split up for different values of x .

i.e. $f(-1) = -(-1) = 1$

$$f(2) = (2)^2 = 4.$$

Equations expressions with equal signs. These are **not** the same thing as a function but are related.

ie, if $f(x) = x^2 + 2$, then $f(x)$ by itself isn't an equation but $y = f(x)$ is an equation that uses the function f .

Graphing equations and functions

To graph an equation in two variables x, y is to draw on an xy -plane what pairs when put into the equation make it hold true.

For example: Take $y^2 + x^2 = 1$. Then $(0, 1)$ is on the graph as $x=0, y=1$ into it gives $1^2 + 0^2 = 1$ which is true.

while $(1, 1)$ isn't on the graph as $1^2 + 1^2 = 2 \neq 1$.

We are drawing the solution set to an equation.

Graphing a function is graphing the equation $y = f(x)$.