

Commitment to being a good educator

This is a math class. And I will speak, repeatedly, of what it means to be a mathematician. Part of my job this semester is to show you what it is to be a mathematician—in practice, through knowledge, and with confidence.

But let me state the obvious, which is that you are human beings first. And what I care much more about, much more than the math, is that you are able every day to walk upright as human beings.

If anything in your life is preventing you from learning, that is *our* problem; if not passing this class delays your life in anyway, it is our problem; if I am doing anything that prevents you from learning with dignity, that is our problem.

So as I commit to being a good educator for each and every one of you; I want you to commit to tell me if I am not being a good educator. Your commitment will make my commitment a lot less empty.

Lecture 1

Slopes and Introductions

Welcome to class! See syllabus for detailed logistical information. For now, you should know:

1. You are expected to come to every class and every lab via Zoom. Groupwork and discussion is a large part of your learning for this class.
2. You should let Hiro know as soon as possible if you foresee any technical accessibility issues. (For example, is your internet always slow? Do you only have a smartphone—and no tablet or laptop—so that the lecture videos will always be too small?)
3. Next lecture (and every lecture!) You will have a small quiz. What will be on the quiz? See the section “For next lecture” at the end of these notes.

1.1 Introductory exercises

1.1.1

We broke up into small groups just to get to know some of our classmates.

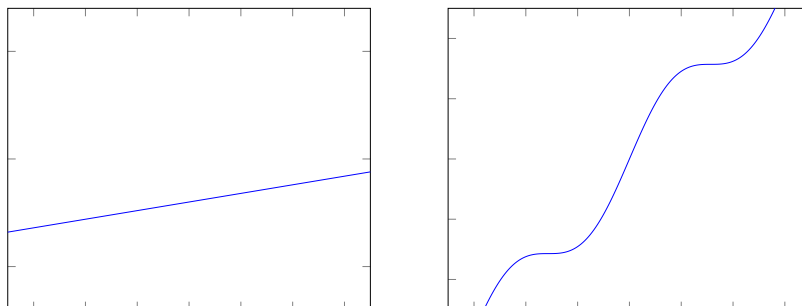
1.1.2

We took our first in-class quiz, on Canvas, to get used to the quiz technology we'll be using.

1.2 Lines and slopes

Question: What's the difference between curves and lines?

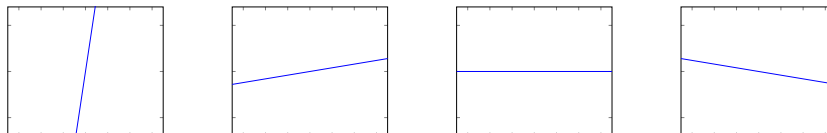
In everyday life—if you're not a mathematician, nor in a math class—we may not think of any difference between a curve and a line. But as a mathematical term, a line is always a *straight line*, and it is always infinitely long. Roughly speaking, it's the shape you can draw with a (long, long, long) ruler. A curve, on the other hand, is anything you can draw on a sheet of paper without ever lifting your writing utensil. And—it's in the name—it can be *curved* (not straight).



Above, you will see an example of a line on the left, and an example of a curve on the right. *Every line is an example of a curve, but not every curve is a line.*

Here are some facts about lines that you might remember:

1. If you choose two different points on the plane, there is a line that goes through those two points. Moreover, there is exactly *one* line that goes through those two points.
2. Every line has a number called a *slope* associated to it. Informally, slope measures how “tilted” a line is. If the slope is zero, the line is flat. If the slope is negative, the line is tilted downward. If the slope is positive, the line is tilted upward.



Above, you see pictures of lines of various slope. The leftmost line has a very large, positive slope. (The slope is so large, the line almost looks vertical.) The horizontal line has slope zero. The rightmost line has negative slope.

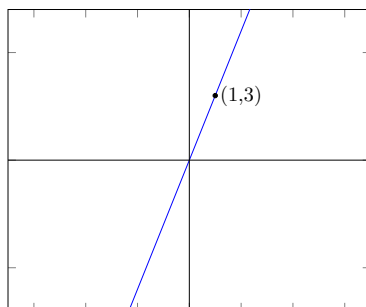
Remark 1.2.1. This is meant to be reminiscent of the usual use of the word “slope” in everyday life. You might have learned from previous classes that “positive slope” is the same thing as “uphill,” while “negative slope” is the same thing as “downhill” as you move from left to right.

1.3 Example: Constant velocity

Dorothy is walking at a constant speed of three miles per hour. Let $f(t) = 3t$ denote the function that tells us how far Dorothy has walked—in miles—at time t —in hours.

(For example, at $t = 0$, we see that $f(t) = 3 \cdot 0 = 0$, so Dorothy has walked 0 miles. At $t = 1$, $f(1) = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$, so Dorothy has walked 3 miles after 1 hour. At $t = 3$ hours, Dorothy has walked $f(3) = 3 \cdot 3 = 9$ miles.)

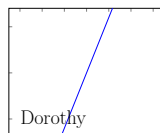
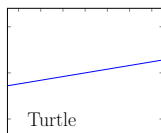
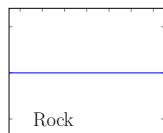
What does the graph of $f(t)$ look like?



Above, you see the graph of $f(t)$ in blue. (The t -axis, also known as the time axis, is horizontal.) For example, the point $(1, 3)$ is on this graph. What you immediately see is that the graph is a line!

In general, it turns out: *If something moves with constant velocity, the position-versus-time graph will always be a straight line.* In the above example, Dorothy moved with constant velocity, so her position-versus-time graph was a straight line.

Here are three position-versus-time graphs of three objects moving at constant velocity: A rock, moving at 0 miles per hour, a turtle, moving at 0.2 miles per hour, and Dorothy, moving at 3 miles per hour.



As you can see, *the faster something is moving, the steeper the line*. Well, we saw above that steep lines have large slopes, so we can conclude

the faster something is moving, the larger the slope.

That is, we witness a relationship between an object's speed, and the slope of its position-versus-time graph.

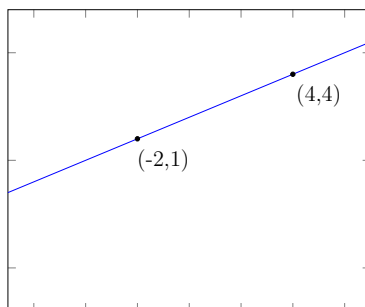
1.4 Calculating slope

Okay, now let's do some math!

The slope of a line is a number. How do we calculate it?

To calculate the slope of a line: Choose two points on the line. Divide the vertical *rise* between the points by the horizontal *run* of the points. You may have seen this in a past math class as “rise over run.”

Example 1.4.1. Below is the graph of a line.



The points $(-2, 1)$ and $(4, 4)$ are on this line. What is the slope of this line?

Answer: The “vertical rise” between the two points is the vertical difference between the two points. The point $(4, 4)$ has vertical coordinate 4, while the point $(-2, 1)$ has vertical coordinate 1, so the rise is

$$\text{rise} = 4 - 1 = 3.$$

The “horizontal run” between the two points is the horizontal difference between the two points. The point $(4, 4)$ has horizontal coordinate 4, while the point $(-2, 1)$ has horizontal coordinate -2, so the run is

$$\text{run} = 4 - (-2) = 4 + 2 = 6.$$

Then the slope is given by rise over run, so

$$\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

In other words, the slope of this line is $1/2$. (Equivalently, the slope is given in decimals as 0.5.)

Remark 1.4.2. Above, I always measured *from* the point $(4, 4)$ to the point $(-2, 1)$ when measuring rise and run. You could have measured it the other way: From $(-2, 1)$ to $(4, 4)$. You'll get the same answer, so long as you are *consistent* about measuring *both* rise and run that way. For example, the rise is given by

$$1 - 4 = -3$$

and the run is given by

$$-2 - 4 = -6.$$

So rise over run is

$$\frac{-3}{-6} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Tip 1.4.3. By the very definition of slope, you have to be comfortable with division when calculating slopes. This means *you will have to be comfortable with fractions!* If you find at any point that fractions are giving you trouble, don't despair: Just practice, practice, practice with fractions.

For next lecture

1.4.1

Given two points, be prepared to find the slope of the line between those two points. Sometimes, we will call our two points P and Q .

Example 1.4.4. For each of the following pairs of points P and Q , find the slope of the line passing through P and Q .

1. $P = (1, 1)$, $Q = (2, 2)$.
2. $P = (1, 1)$, $Q = (4, 4)$.
3. $P = (1, 1)$, $Q = (7, 6)$.
4. $P = (1, 3)$, $Q = (7, 3)$.

The slopes are 1, 1, $6/5$, and 0, respectively.

1.4.2

You will also have to know how to do the following. Given a function f and two numbers b and a , you must find the slope of the line between the points $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$. You will practice this in lab.

1.4.3

Finally, don't forget to fill out the survey. Hiro has given you the link to the survey either via e-mail or on the course website.