



<b>Course Number</b>	Math 2410 Introduction to Applied Ordinary Differential Equations
<b>Course Name</b>	
<b>Credit Value (Breakdown of theory and lab credits)</b>	3 Theory
<b>Catalog Course Description</b>	An introduction to differential equations. Students will be able to classify, construct, and solve different types of equations. Systems of equations, Laplace transforms, series solutions, and numerical methods are introduced. Prerequisite: MATH 1520. (3, 3T+0L)
<b>Course Student Learning Outcomes/Objectives /Competencies of the Course</b>	<p><b>Student Learning Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First-order equations             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Solve linear, separable, exact, and Bernoulli equations.</li> <li>b. Use phase lines and direction fields to analyze the behavior of first-order equations.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Higher-order, constant-coefficient, linear equations             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Solve linear, constant-coefficient homogeneous equations.</li> <li>b. Solve linear, constant-coefficient non-homogeneous equations using undetermined coefficients and variation of parameters.</li> <li>c. Demonstrate that a set of solutions is a fundamental one.</li> <li>d. Determine a solution to an equation through reduction of order.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Laplace transforms             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Compute Laplace transforms and inverse-Laplace transforms of basic functions.</li> <li>b. Solve initial-value problems using the Laplace transform.</li> <li>c. Solve linear equations with discontinuous forcing functions involving the unit step function and the Dirac delta function.</li> <li>d. Apply convolutions with Laplace transforms.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Systems of equations             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Solve systems of linear, constant-coefficient, homogeneous equations.</li> <li>b. Use a phase plot to analyze the behavior of a system of equations.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Series solutions and non-constant-coefficient linear equations             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Determine a series solution of an equation about an ordinary point.</li> <li>b. Determine a series solution of an equation about a regular singular point.</li> <li>c. Determine the radius of convergence of a series solution.</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. Numerical methods             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use a computational program to approximate solutions to an equation.</li> <li>b. Identify limitations of numerical methods.</li> <li>c. Use a computational program to analyze the behavior of an equation or system of equations.</li> </ol> </li> <li>7. Applications             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Create a differential equation or system of equations that models a given application.</li> <li>b. Analyze a differential equation that models a given application to determine the behavior of the model.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<b>College-Wide Student Learning Outcomes</b>	<p>Math 2410 exposes students to the following NNMCC College Wide Goals:</p> <p><i>Critical thought: Students are required to analyze and synthesize information and draw reasoned conclusions.</i></p>

	<i>Quantitative reasoning: Calculate, represent, apply, analyze, and communicate both quantitative and qualitative information.</i>
<b>Program Student Learning Outcomes measured</b>	PSLO #3: Use linear algebra and matrices, vector analysis, ordinary differential equations, partial differential equations, or complex analysis to solve real world problems.