

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Undergraduate Physics Study Program

Document Code

			SEI	MESTER	R LEAR	NING	PL	.AN	I				•		
Courses			CODE		Course Fami	ırse Family		Credit Weight			SE	MESTER		ompilation	
Basic ma	thematic		452010312	L8			T=:	3 P=	0 EC1	S=4.77		1	-	ily 17, 2024	
AUTHORIZATION		SP Develo	SP Developer		Course	Course Cluster Coordinator					dy Prog ordinato				
												Prof. Dr. Munasir, S.Si., M.Si.			
	Proje	ct Based L	earning			•					•				
Learning model Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) Short Course Description References Supporting lecturer		study prog	gram which is o	harged to th	e course										
		Program Objectives (PO)													
(PLO)	PLO-	PO Matrix													
		P.O													
	PON	latrix at th	e end of each l	earning stage	e (Sub-PO)										
			P.O 1	2 3 4	5 6	7 8	Week 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Course	and th		ns and inequalitie ions and series.	es, function cor	ncepts, probat	ility theory	r, matr	ices,	limits, (derivativ	es ar	nd differe	ential	ls, integrals	
Reference	ces Main	:													
	2 3 4	 Stewart, J. 2012. Calculus 7th Edition . Belmont: Brooks/Cole Thomas Jr., G., et. al. 2010. Thomas 19 Calculus 12th Edition . Boston: Addison-Wesley Purcell, E. J. et al. 2010. Kalkulus Jilid 1 Edisi Kedelapan (Terjemahan) . Jakarta: Erlangga Abadi, & Wintarti, A. 2014 (in press). Kalkulus, Buku 1 . Surabaya Moesono, D. 1994. Kalkulus I (Edisi Revisi) . Surabaya: University Press Surabaya. 													
	Supp	Supporters:													
Supporti lecturer	Dr. Di Shofa Evano	an Śavitri, Ś In Fiangga, gelista Lus \	yanti, M.Pd. S.Si., M.Si. S.Pd., M.Sc. Windyana Palupi, madhonia, S.Si., I	S.Pd., M.Sc. M.Sc.											
Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage		Eval	uation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]					ma	Learning materials [References		Assessment Weight (%)	
	(Sub-PO)		Indicator	Criteria & Fo		(offline)		Onlin	e (onl	ine)		1			
(1)	(2	-	(3)	(4)		(5)			(6)			(7)		(8)	
1	Understa functions areas, pr areas, dr function	, origin oduct awing	Determining the origin and result regions of a function. Drawing function graphs		3 X 50									0%	

				1	
2	Understand limits and continuity of functions	Determining the limit of a function Determines the continuity of a function at a point	3 X 50		0%
3	Understand limits and continuity of functions	Determining the limit of a function Determines the continuity of a function at a point	3 X 50		0%
4	Understand derivatives of algebraic functions and transcendent functions.	Determining the derivative of an algebraic function Determining the derivative of transcendent functions.	3 X 50		0%
5	Understand derivatives of algebraic functions and transcendent functions.	Determining the derivative of an algebraic function Determining the derivative of transcendent functions.	3 X 50		0%
6	Solving problems related to derivatives	Determine the extreme points and inflection points of functions using derivatives. Solve everyday problems using derivatives by first constructing a mathematical model of the given problem.	-Extreme points and inflection points -Finding the maximum/minimum value of an everyday problem 3 X 50		0%
7	Solving problems related to derivatives	Determine the extreme points and inflection points of functions using derivatives. Solve everyday problems using derivatives by first constructing a mathematical model of the given problem.	-Extreme points and inflection points -Finding the maximum/minimum value of an everyday problem 3 X 50		0%
8	UTS	UTS	3 X 50		0%
9	Understand the application of integrals	Determining the area under the curve Determining the volume of a rotating object Determining the arc length of the path Determining the center of gravity of a homogeneous surface	3 X 50		0%

10 understand the marked in the marked is a real area is carried in the grade is a real area is carried in the grade is a real area is carried in the path of a real area is carried in the real area is carried ino						
involving various techniques the indefinite function using techniques 3 × 50 3 × 50 12 Solve problems techniques Determining the indefinite integral of a function using techniques 3 × 50 0% 13 Solve problems techniques Determining techniques, - substitution - substitution - substitution - substitution - techniques 3 × 50 0% 14 Understanding systems of linear equations Determining the indefinite integral of a function using techniques, - algebraic substitution - substitution - subst	10	application of	the area under the curve Determining the volume of a rotating object Determining the arc length of the path Determining the center of gravity of a homogeneous	3 X 50		0%
involving various itechniques integration integration techniques: - algebraic substitution- truction using integration techniques 3 × 50 13 Solve problems involving various integration techniques Determining the definite integration techniques: - algebraic substitution - truction with integration techniques 3 × 50 14 Understanding matrices and systems of linear equations Determining the SPL solution using integration techniques 3 × 50 15 Understanding matrices and systems of linear equations Determining the SPL solution using the SPL 3 × 50 0%	11	involving various integration	the indefinite integral of a function using integration techniques: - algebraic substitution - trigonometric substitution - Partial Calculating the definite integral of a function with	3 X 50		0%
involving various integration techniquesthe indefinite integration techniques: - algebraic substitution - trigonometric Substitution - Partial Calculating the definite integration a trigonometric Substitution - Partial Calculating the definite integration a the SPL solution using the SPL solu	12	involving various integration	the indefinite integral of a function using integration techniques: - algebraic substitution - trigonometric substitution - Partial Calculating the definite integral of a function with	3 X 50		0%
matrices and systems of linear equationsthe SPL solution using the Cramer method. Determining the SPL solution using the Gauss- Jordan method3 X 5015Understanding matrices and systems of linear equationsDetermining the SPL solution using the SPL solution using the SPL solution using the SPL solution using3 X 50	13	involving various integration	the indefinite integral of a function using integration techniques: - algebraic substitution - trigonometric substitution - Partial Calculating the definite integral of a function with	3 X 50		0%
matrices and the SPL solution using equations the Cramer method. Determining the SPL solution using	14	matrices and systems of linear	the SPL solution using the Cramer method. Determining the SPL solution using the Gauss- Jordan	3 X 50		0%
Jordan method	15	matrices and systems of linear	the SPL solution using the Cramer method. Determining the SPL solution using the Gauss- Jordan	3 X 50		0%
16 0%	16					0%

 Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

 No
 Evaluation

 Percentage
 0%

Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO Study Program) are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- The PLO imposed on courses are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- 3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- 4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- 5. Indicators for assessing ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- 6. Assessment Criteria are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- 7. Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- Learning Methods: Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- **10. Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 11. The assessment weight is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
- 12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.