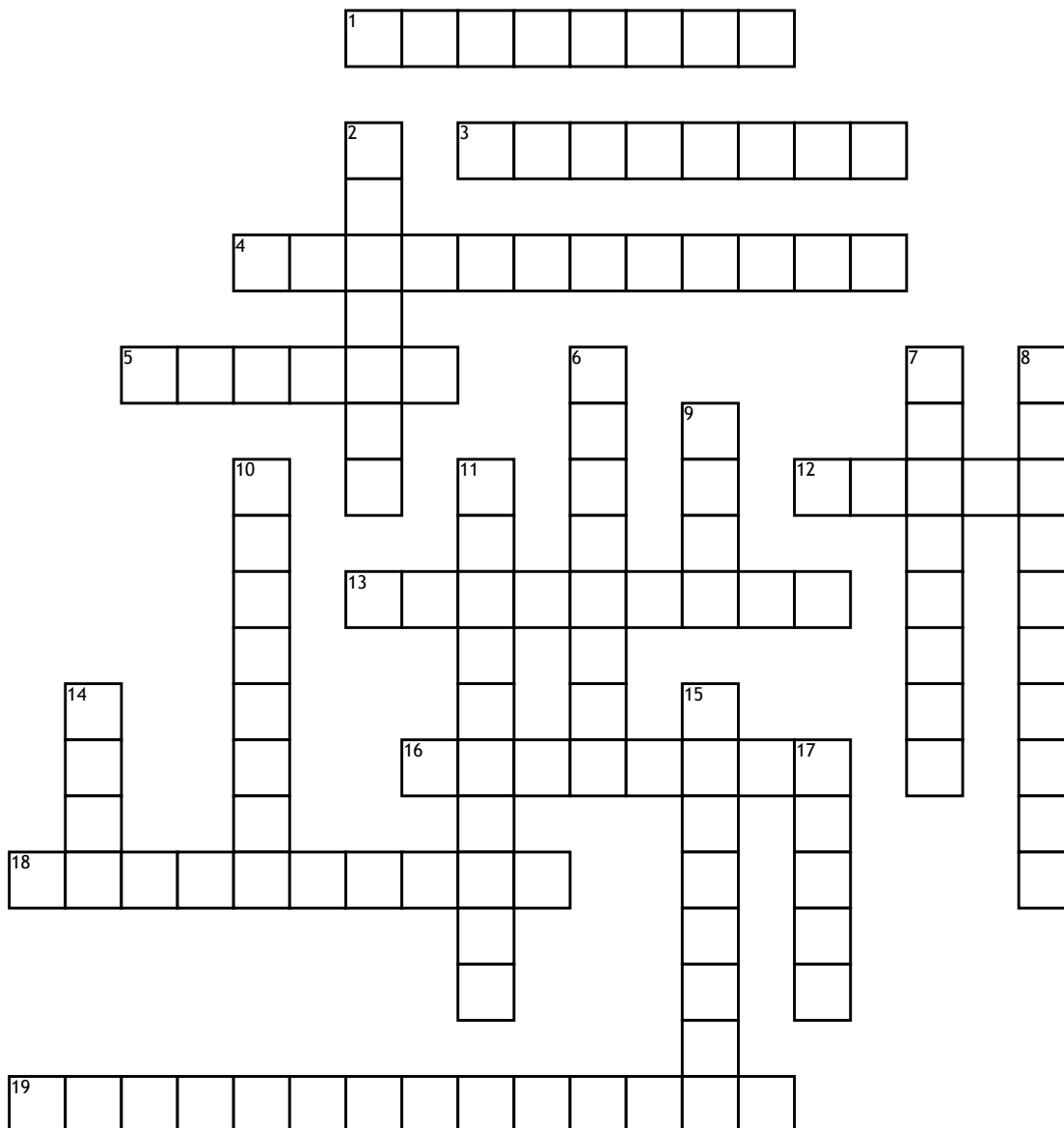


Name: _____ Date: _____

AP AB Calculus Vocabulary



Across

1. Where $f(x)$ is the biggest or smallest value for a while.
3. You can isolate y on one side of the equation in ____ functions.
4. The ____ value theorem states that for a closed interval $[a, b]$, if $f(x)$ is continuous, it takes (at some point) every value between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$.
5. In ____ intervals, the endpoints are included.
12. For the ____ sum, the greater value in each subinterval is chosen.
13. A function is ____ over an interval $[a, b]$ if it is constantly increasing or constantly decreasing.
16. The net overall change in distance.
18. At a point of ____, the derivative's slope changes sign.

19. $f(x)$ is ____ at point $x=a$ if a derivative exists at point $x=a$.

Down

2. The ____ value theorem states that if a function is continuous over a closed interval $[a, b]$, there is a maximum and a minimum value in that interval.
6. ____ maxima or minima are the biggest or smallest values in a certain range.
7. You cannot isolate y on one side of the equation in ____ functions.
8. Slope of line tangent to point on graph of $f(x)$.
9. In the ____ value theorem, there is some point c between points a and b such that the slope of the line tangent to c is equal to the slope of the secant between point a and b .

10. ____ maxima or minima are the biggest or smallest values in the whole graph.

11. $f(x)$ is ____ over a closed interval $[a, b]$ if you can draw the graph without lifting your pen.
14. In ____ intervals, the endpoints are not taken into consideration.
15. $x=c$ is a ____ value if the derivative of c is zero or undefined.
17. For the ____ sum, the lowest value in each subinterval is chosen.