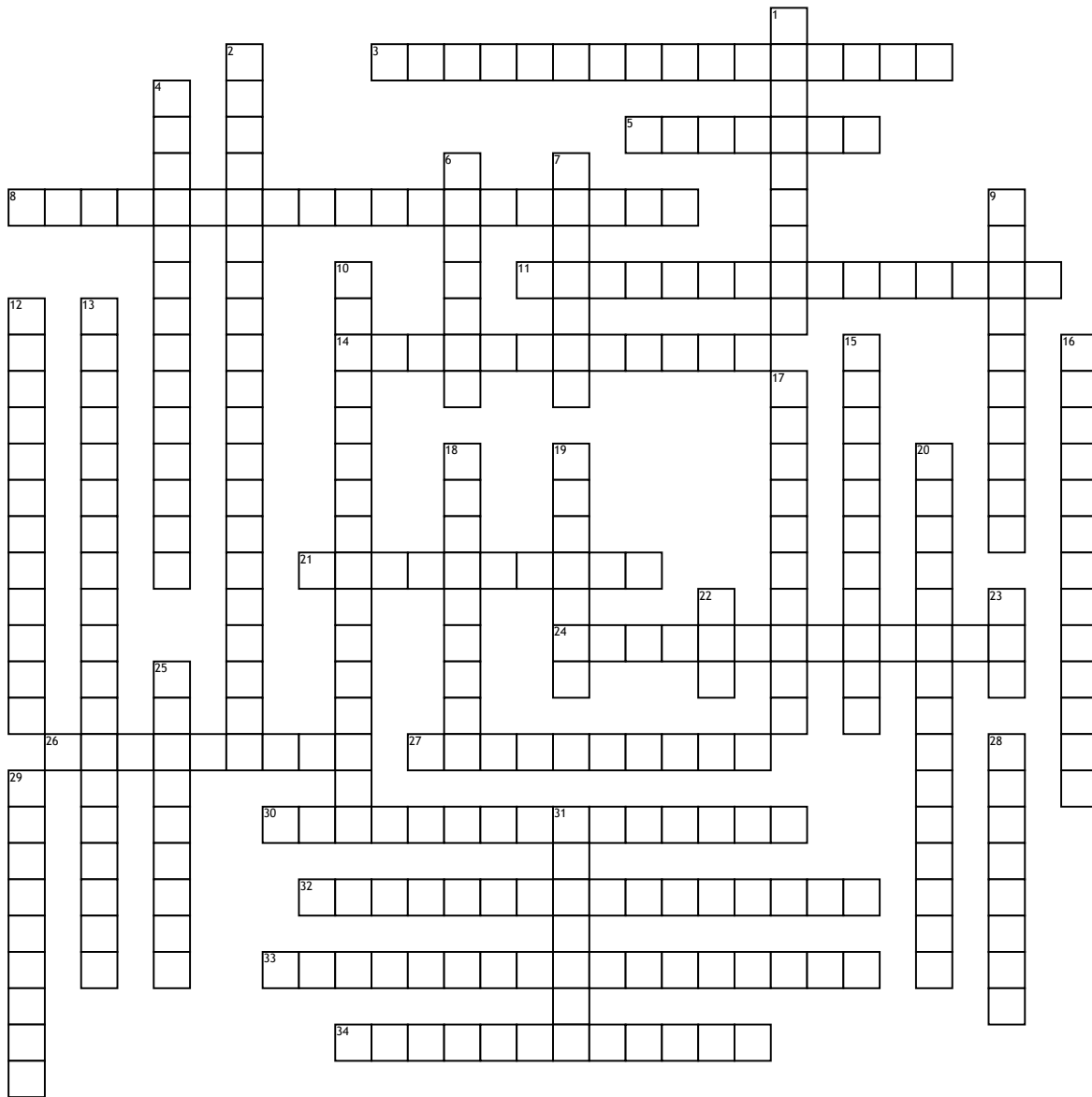


AP Calculus BC crossword



Across

- 3. $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ from a to ∞ = $\lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^c f(x)dx$ from a to c
- 5. A point where f' changes from negative to positive is called a local _____.
- 8. If f is continuous on a closed interval, then f has both a minimum and maximum on the interval.
- 11. A point where f'' changes from positive to negative or vice versa.
- 14. $(\int_a^b f(x)dx)/(b-a) = f(c)$. This solves for the _____.
- 21. When $f'(x)$ is negative, $f(x)$ is _____.
- 24. $\int F(g(x))g'(x)dx = F(u) + C = F(g(x)) + C$
- 26. For a convergent alternating series, the absolute value of the _____ in approximating the sum with the first n partial sums is less than or equal to the value of the first neglected term.
- 27. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (f(x+h) - f(x))/h$. Definition of _____.
- 30. Let sequences $a^n > 0$ and $b^n > 0$. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n/b^n = L$, where L is finite and positive, then the two sequences either both converge or both diverge. _____ test

32. $\sum f(c_i)\Delta x_i$, as $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

- 33. An alternating series $\sum (-1)^n a^n$ converges if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 0$ and $a^{n+1} \leq a^n$ for all n . _____ test
- 34. $f(x) = \sum f^{(n)}(c)(x-c)^n/n! + R(x)$, where $f^{(n)}(c)$ is the n th derivative of f at c .

Down

- 1. $\sum ar^n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots = a/(1-r)$ = sum of a _____ series
- 2. An equation involving the derivative(s) of a function.
- 4. If $h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all x in an open interval containing c , except possibly at c itself, and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists and equals L .
- 6. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n \neq 0$, then the infinite series $\sum a^n$ diverges. _____ test
- 7. If a sequence is _____ and monotonic, then it converges.
- 9. An infinite series is _____ if the sequence of partial sums is _____.
- 10. $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ from a to b = $f(c)(b-a)$.
- 12. $d/dx f(x)/g(x) = (g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x))/g^2(x)$

13. If the series $\sum |a^n|$ converges, then $\sum a^n$ converges.

- 15. $d/dx f(x)g(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$
- 16. A series is _____ convergent if $\sum |a^n|$ diverges.
- 17. When $f'(x)$ is positive, $f(x)$ is _____.
- 18. $d/dx x^n = nx^{n-1}$
- 19. A point where f' changes from positive to negative is called a local _____.
- 20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)/g(x) = f'(x)/g'(x)$, given that $f(x)/g(x)$ is indeterminate at c
- 22. $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ from a to b = $F(b) - F(a)$, where F is an antiderivative of f . _____ fundamental theorem of calculus
- 23. $d/dx (\int_a^x f(t)dt)$ from a to x = $f(x)$. _____ fundamental theorem of calculus
- 25. $d/dx f(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$
- 28. A function $F(x)$ that satisfies $F'(x) = f(x)$
- 29. A sequence is _____ if its terms are either nondecreasing or nonincreasing.
- 31. The series $\sum n^{-p}$ converges if $p > 1$, and diverges if $p \leq 1$.