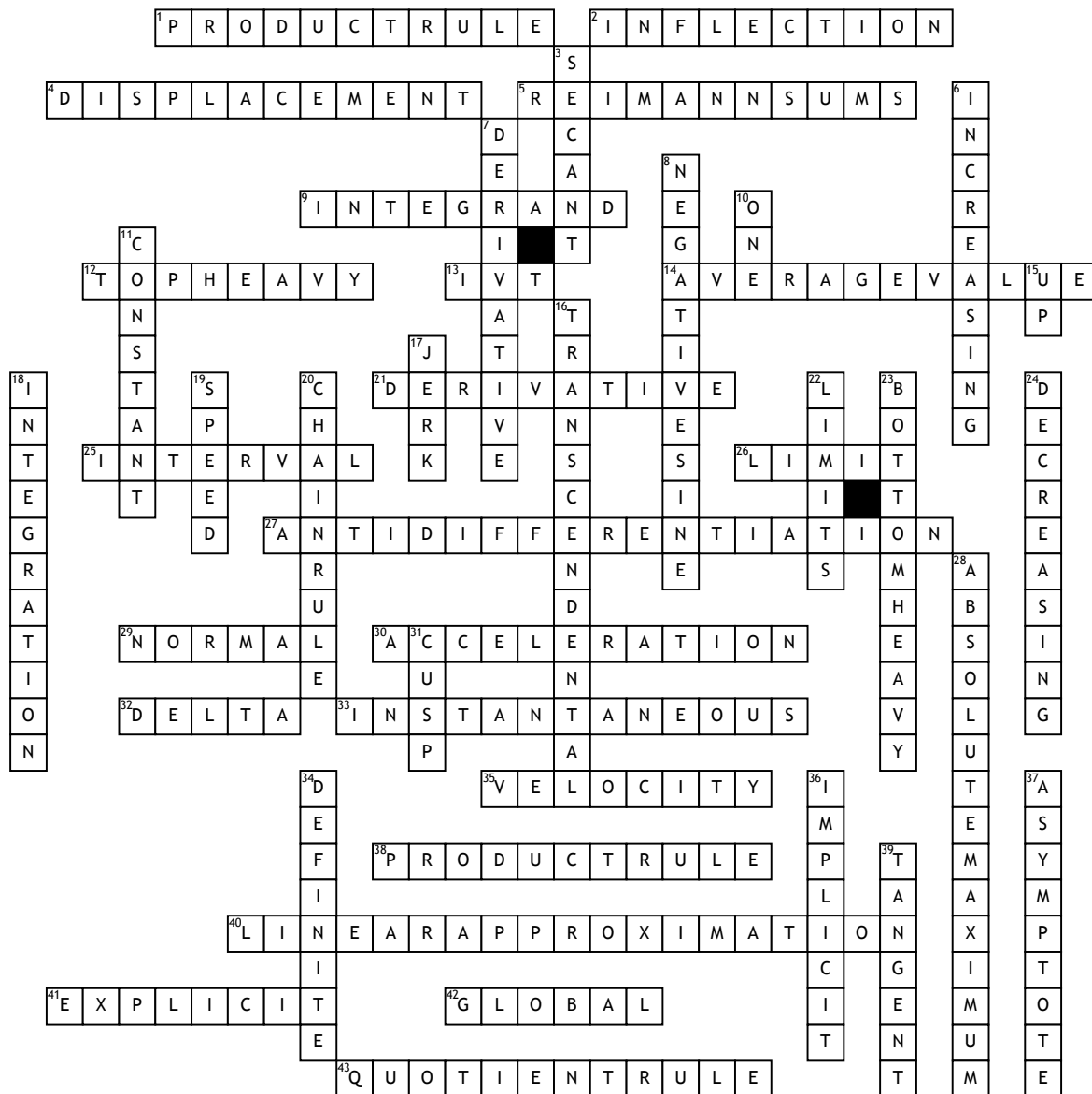


AP CALCULUS VOCABULARY



Across

1. The derivative of the product of two functions is: $f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$
2. A point at which the curve begins to change concavity is an ____ point
4. The difference in distance between where you start and where you stop
5. Used to find the area under a curve via summing up rectangles
9. When integrating, $f(x)$ is the
12. Term referring to a function in which the highest power appears in the numerator
13. (Abbreviated) States that between 2 different values exists a value
14. Represents the height of the rectangle at the point $(c, f(c))$
21. Formula for the slope of a tangent line to a function on any point x of that function
25. Set of all real numbers between two given numbers
26. What happens to y as x gets close to a certain value
27. Inverse process to differentiation
29. A line is ____ when it is perpendicular to a function
30. The rate of change of velocity is
32. Greek symbol which means "change in..."
33. This kind of velocity is represented by a tangent line.
35. The derivative of position

38. $\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) * g(x)] = f(x) * g'(x) + g(x) * f'(x)$

40. Process used to approximate the tangent line at a certain point
41. The type of differentiation used when y is expressed in terms of x
42. Used in exchange with the word ABSOLUTE
43. The derivative of the quotient of two functions is found using the
- Down**
3. This kind of line joins two points of a curve.
6. A function is ____ when the y -value increases as the x -value increases
7. The slope of the line tangent to a function at any point on the function
8. The derivative of cosine
10. $\frac{d}{dx}[x] =$
11. The derivative of any constant is 0 this the ____ rule.
15. A concave ____ curve holds water
16. Functions such as e^x and $\ln(x)$ are
17. The derivative of acceleration is
18. The process of taking anti-derivatives
19. The absolute value of velocity
20. $[f(g(x))] = f'(g(x)) * g'(x)$
22. When integrating, a and b are the ____ of integration
23. Term referring to a function in which the highest power appears in the denominator

24. A function is this when the y -value decreases as the x -value increases
28. The highest point on a function
31. When two curves meet at a sharp point
34. An integral with limits of integration is considered to be
36. This differentiation is used when y cannot be expressed explicitly in terms of x .
37. Line or curve which a function approaches without ever actually touching or crossing
39. This type of line touches the curve at one point only.