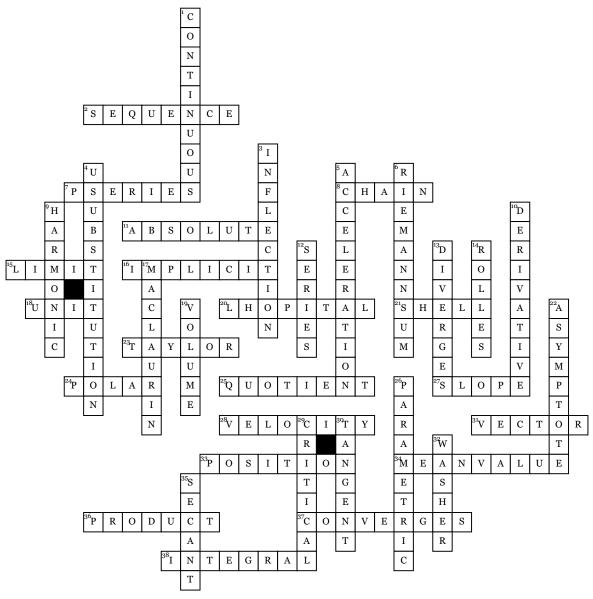
## Calculus



## Across

- 2. list of numbers written in a specific order 7. test to determine convergence of a power
- **8.** rule used to differentiate composite functions **11.** highest or lowest point on the graph; \_\_\_\_\_
- max/min

  15. a value that a function approaches as an input
- **15.** a value that a function approaches as an input approaches some value
- 16. differentiation by separating variables
- 18. a vector of length one along an axis
- **20.** rule used to evaluate indefinite forms of limits **21.** method of finding volume using cylindrical
- layers

  23. a series of a function represented as an infinite sum of terms
- **24.** an equation of a curve in terms of r and  $\Theta$
- **25.** rule to differentiate a function composed of a function divided by another function
- 27. how fast a function is increasing or decreasing

- 28. the derivative of position
- 31. a quantity with magnitude and direction
- 33. integral of velocity
- **34.** theorem stating if f(x) is defined, continuous, and differentiable on interval [a,b], then there is a cauch that a cach
- **36.** rule to differentiate a function that contains multiplication of two other functions
- 37. approaches a definite limit
- 38. area under a curve

## -Down

- 1. a curve that is uninterrupted
- 3. point of \_\_\_\_\_; curve changes concavity
- **4.** a form of integration using the chain rule in reverse
- 5. the derivative of velocity
- **6.** approximation of the area of a function using rectangles under the curve
- 9. series shown by
- 10. slope or rate of change of a function

- 12. sum of terms in a sequence
- 13. increases to infinity
- **14.** theorem stating that a differentiable function that has equal values at point a and point b must have point c with a slope of zero
- 17. a Taylor Series centered around zero
- 19. can be found using Disk/Washer/Shell methods
- **22.** a line or curve that a function approaches without ever reaching
- **26.** a function that uses two equations to describe
- 29. point(s) at which the derivative equals zero
- ${\bf 30.}$  a line that touches a curve at a point without crossing it
- **32.** method of finding volume by subtracting the volume of the outer solid minus the volume of the inner solid
- **35.** a straight line joining two points on a function's curve