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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

AP AB Calculus Vocabulary

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2  E |  | 3  E | X | P | L | I | C | I | T |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4  I | N | T | E | R | M | E | D | I | A | T | E |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5  C | L | O | S | E | D |  |  | 6  R |  |  |  |  |  | 7  I |  | 8  D |
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|  |  |  |  |  | 10  A |  | E |  | 11  C |  | L |  | E |  | 12  U | P | P | E | R |
|  |  |  |  |  | B |  |  |  | O |  | A |  | A |  |  |  | L |  | I |
|  |  |  |  |  | S |  | 13  M | O | N | O | T | O | N | I | C |  | I |  | V |
|  |  |  |  |  | O |  |  |  | T |  | I |  |  |  |  |  | C |  | A |
|  |  | 14  O |  |  | L |  |  |  | I |  | V |  | 15  C |  |  |  | I |  | T |
|  |  | P |  |  | U |  |  | 16  I | N | T | E | G | R | A | 17  L |  | T |  | I |
|  |  | E |  |  | T |  |  |  | U |  |  |  | I |  | O |  |  |  | V |
|  | 18  I | N | F | L | E | C | T | I | O | N |  |  | T |  | W |  |  |  | E |
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| **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 theorum states that for a closed interval [a, b], is 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 theorum states that if a function is continuous over a closed interval [a, b], there is a maximum and a minumum 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 theorum, 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. |