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

AP AB Calculus Vocabulary

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1E |  X |  T |  R |  E |  M |  U |  M |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2E |  | 3E |  X |  P |  L |  I |  C |  I |  T |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4I |  N |  T |  E |  R |  M |  E |  D |  I |  A |  T |  E |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5C |  L |  O |  S |  E |  D |  |  | 6R |  |  |  |  |  | 7I |  | 8D |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  M |  |  |  |  E |  | 9M |  |  |  |  M |  |  E |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10A |  |  E |  | 11C |  |  L |  |  E |  | 12U |  P |  P |  E |  R |
|  |  |  |  |  |  B |  |  |  |  O |  |  A |  |  A |  |  |  |  L |  |  I |
|  |  |  |  |  |  S |  | 13M |  O |  N |  O |  T |  O |  N |  I |  C |  |  I |  |  V |
|  |  |  |  |  |  O |  |  |  |  T |  |  I |  |  |  |  |  |  C |  |  A |
|  |  | 14O |  |  |  L |  |  |  |  I |  |  V |  | 15C |  |  |  |  I |  |  T |
|  |  |  P |  |  |  U |  |  | 16I |  N |  T |  E |  G |  R |  A | 17L |  |  T |  |  I |
|  |  |  E |  |  |  T |  |  |  |  U |  |  |  |  I |  |  O |  |  |  |  V |
|  | 18I |  N |  F |  L |  E |  C |  T |  I |  O |  N |  |  |  T |  |  W |  |  |  |  E |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  U |  |  |  |  I |  |  E |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  S |  |  |  |  C |  |  R |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19D |  I |  F |  F |  E |  R |  E |  N |  T |  I |  A |  B |  L |  E |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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. |