Calculus

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|  |  | 9H |  |  U |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  L |  |  |  |  C |  |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  | 10D |  |  |  |
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| 15L |  I |  M |  I |  T |  | 16I | 17M |  P |  L |  I |  C |  I |  T |  |  E |  |  E |  |  |  N |  |  I |  |  O |  |  I |  |  |  |
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|  | 18U |  N |  I |  T |  |  |  C |  | 19V |  | 20L |  H |  O |  P |  I |  T |  A |  L |  | 21S |  H |  E |  L |  L |  |  A |  | 22A |  |
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|  |  |  | 24P |  O |  L |  A |  R |  |  M |  | 25Q |  U |  O |  T |  I |  E |  N |  T |  | 26P |  | 27S |  L |  O |  P |  E |  |  P |  |
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| **Across****2.** list of numbers written in a specific order**7.** test to determine convergence of a power series**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 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 Θ**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 c such that a<c<b**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 a curve**29.** point(s) at which the derivative equals zero**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 |