

Complete the Summary of AP Calculus AB.

KEY THEOREMS	Example
<p><u>Intermediate Value Theorem for Functions</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 83) Required conditions:</p> <p>Theorem:</p>	
<p><u>Intermediate Value Theorem for Derivatives</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 115) Required conditions:</p> <p>Theorem:</p>	
<p><u>Mean Value Theorem for Derivatives</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 202) Required conditions:</p> <p>Theorem:</p>	
<p><u>Mean Value Theorem for Integrals</u> (Ch. 6 – p. 296) Required conditions:</p> <p>Theorem:</p>	
<p><u>Extreme Value Theorem</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 194) Required conditions:</p> <p>Theorem:</p>	
<p><u>Fundamental Theorem of Calculus</u> (Ch. 6 – p. 302) Required conditions:</p> <p>Theorem – Part 1:</p> <p>Theorem – Part 2:</p> <p>Theorem – Part 3:</p>	

Definitions	Example
<u>Slope of a Curve at a Point</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 90)	
<u>Average Rate of Change</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 87)	
<u>Definition of a Limit</u> (p. 584)	
<u>Instantaneous Rate of Change</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 59)	
<u>Definition of Derivative</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 101)	
<u>Position, Velocity and Acceleration</u>	

Tests	Example
<u>Continuity Test</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 81)	
<u>2-sided limits do not exist when:</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 63)	
<u>A Function is not differentiable at a point c when:</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 111)	
<u>First Derivative Test</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 211)	
<u>Second Derivative Test</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 213)	
<u>Relative Rates of Growth</u> (Ch. 9 – p. 461)	

RULES/CONVENTIONS	Example
Ways to write derivatives (Ch. 3 – p. 124) First Derivative: Second Derivative: nth Derivative:	
<u>Rules for Differentiation - Derivative of a Constant: (Ch. 3 – p. 118)</u>	
<u>Rules for Differentiation - Power Rule: (Ch. 3 – p. 118)</u>	
<u>Rules for Differentiation - Product Rule: (Ch. 3 – p. 121)</u>	
<u>Rules for Differentiation - Quotient Rule: (Ch. 3 – p. 122)</u>	
<u>Chain Rule (Ch. 4 – p. 156)</u>	
<u>Implicit Differentiation (Ch. 4 – p. 164)</u>	
<u>Trapezoidal Rule (Ch. 6 – p. 315)</u>	
<u>L'Hospital's Rule (Ch. 9 – p. 452)</u>	

FORMULAS	Example
<u>Linearization</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 238)	
<u>Differential of y</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 241)	
<u>Solving Differential Equations</u> (Ch. 7 – p. 329)	
<u>Integration by Substitution</u> (Ch. 7 – p. 345)	
<u>Exponential Growth and Decay</u> (Ch. 7 – p. 358) Exponential Growth/Decay Equation: Proportional Rate Equation:	
<u>Area between Two Curves</u> (Ch. 8 – p. 397)	
<u>Volume by Slicing</u> (Ch. 8 – p. 407)	
<u>Volume by Disk Method</u> (Ch. 8 – p. 407)	
<u>Volume by Washer Method</u> (Ch. 8 – p. 408)	

GENERAL DERIVATIVE FORMULAS

$$\frac{d}{dx}(C) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(kx) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u^n) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln|u|) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin(u)) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos(u)) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan(u)) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec(u)) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot(u)) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc(u)) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^u =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}a^u =$$

$$\frac{d(\sin^{-1} u)}{dx} =$$

$$\frac{d(\cos^{-1} u)}{dx} =$$

$$\frac{d(\tan^{-1} u)}{dx} =$$

$$\frac{d(\cot^{-1} u)}{dx} =$$

$$\frac{d(\sec^{-1} u)}{dx} =$$

$$\frac{d(\csc^{-1} u)}{dx} =$$

GENERAL INTEGRAL FORMULAS

$$\int du =$$

$$\int kdu =$$

$$\int du + dv =$$

$$\int u^n du =$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u} =$$

$$\int \sin(u) du =$$

$$\int \cos(u) du =$$

$$\int \sec^2(u) du =$$

$$\int \csc^2(u) du =$$

$$\int \sec(u) \tan(u) du =$$

$$\int \csc(u) \cot(u) du =$$

$$\int \tan(u) du = \quad =$$

$$\int \cot(u) du = \quad =$$

$$\int e^u du =$$

$$\int a^u du =$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} =$$

$$\int \frac{du}{1+u^2} =$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} =$$

KEY THEOREMS	Example
<p><u>Intermediate Value Theorem for Functions (Ch. 2 – p. 83)</u> Required conditions: Theorem:</p>	<p>Intermediate value theorem (video) Khan Academy</p>
<p><u>Intermediate Value Theorem for Derivatives (Ch. 3 – p. 115)</u> Required conditions: Theorem:</p>	<p>Worked example: using the intermediate value theorem (video) Khan Academy</p>
<p><u>Mean Value Theorem for Derivatives (Ch. 5 – p. 202)</u> Required conditions: Theorem:</p>	<p>Mean value theorem (video) Khan Academy</p>
<p><u>Mean Value Theorem for Integrals (Ch. 6 – p. 296)</u> Required conditions: Theorem:</p>	<p>Mean value theorem for integrals (video) Khan Academy</p>
<p><u>Extreme Value Theorem (Ch. 5 – p. 194)</u> Required conditions: Theorem:</p>	<p>Extreme value theorem (video) Khan Academy</p>
<p><u>Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (Ch. 6 – p. 302)</u> Required conditions: Theorem – Part 1: Theorem – Part 2: Theorem – Part 3:</p>	<p>Proof of fundamental theorem of calculus (article) Khan Academy</p> <p>Finding derivative with fundamental theorem of calculus (video) Khan Academy</p> <p>The fundamental theorem of calculus and definite integrals (video) Khan Academy</p>

Definitions	Example
<u>Slope of a Curve at a Point</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 90)	Derivative as slope of curve (video) Khan Academy
<u>Average Rate of Change</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 87)	Introduction to average rate of change (video) Khan Academy Average rate of change review (article) Khan Academy
<u>Definition of a Limit</u> (p. 584)	Limits: An introduction Khan Academy
<u>Instantaneous Rate of Change</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 59)	Tangent slope as instantaneous rate of change Derivatives (video) Khan Academy
<u>Definition of Derivative</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 101)	The derivative of x^2 at any point using the formal definition (video) Khan Academy
<u>Position, Velocity and Acceleration</u>	Motion problems with integrals: displacement vs. distance (video) Khan Academy * Introduction to one-dimensional motion with calculus (video) Khan Academy

Tests	Example
<u>Continuity Test</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 81)	Continuity introduction (video) Khan Academy
<u>2-sided limits do not exist when:</u> (Ch. 2 – p. 63)	1-sided vs. 2-sided limits (graphical) (video) Khan Academy
<u>A Function is not differentiable at a point c when:</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 111)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Differentiability at a point: algebraic (function isn't differentiable) (video) Khan Academy * Differentiability at a point (old) (video) Khan Academy * Differentiability at a point: graphical (video) Khan Academy * Differentiability at a point: algebraic (function is differentiable) (video) Khan Academy
<u>First Derivative Test</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 211)	First derivative test for finding relative extrema (article) Khan Academy
<u>Second Derivative Test</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 213)	Second derivative test Khan Academy
<u>Relative Rates of Growth</u> (Ch. 9 – p. 461)	Analyzing problems involving related rates (article) Khan Academy

RULES/CONVENTIONS	Example
Ways to write derivatives (Ch. 3 – p. 124) First Derivative: Second Derivative: nth Derivative:	Second derivatives (video) Khan Academy
<u>Rules for Differentiation - Derivative of a Constant:</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 118)	Proof of the constant derivative rule (video) Khan Academy
<u>Rules for Differentiation - Power Rule:</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 118)	Power rule (video) Applying the power rule Khan Academy
<u>Rules for Differentiation - Product Rule:</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 121)	Product rule (video) The product rule Khan Academy
<u>Rules for Differentiation - Quotient Rule:</u> (Ch. 3 – p. 122)	Quotient rule Derivatives (video) Khan Academy
<u>Chain Rule</u> (Ch. 4 – p. 156)	* Chain rule (video) Khan Academy
<u>Implicit Differentiation</u> (Ch. 4 – p. 164)	* Implicit differentiation (example walkthrough) (video) Khan Academy Second derivatives (implicit equations): find expression (video) Khan Academy
<u>Trapezoidal Rule</u> (Ch. 6 – p. 315)	* Trapezoidal sums (video) Khan Academy
<u>L'Hospital's Rule</u> (Ch. 9 – p. 452)	* L'Hôpital's rule introduction (video) Khan Academy

FORMULAS	Example
<u>Linearization</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 238)	* Local linearization (video) Khan Academy
<u>Differential of y</u> (Ch. 5 – p. 241)	* Differential equations introduction (video) Khan Academy
<u>Solving Differential Equations</u> (Ch. 7 – p. 329)	* Verifying solutions to differential equations (video) Khan Academy
<u>Integration by Substitution</u> (Ch. 7 – p. 345)	* u-substitution intro (video) Khan Academy
<u>Exponential Growth and Decay</u> (Ch. 7 – p. 358) Exponential Growth/Decay Equation: Proportional Rate Equation:	* Exponential models & differential equations (Part 1) (video) Khan Academy * Exponential decay intro (video) Khan Academy * Equations for proportional relationships (video) Khan Academy
<u>Area between Two Curves</u> (Ch. 8 – p. 397)	* Area between curves (video) Khan Academy
<u>Volume by Slicing</u> (Ch. 8 – p. 407)	* Volume with cross sections: intro (video) Khan Academy * Volume with cross sections: semicircle (video) Khan Academy * Volume with cross sections: triangle (video) Khan Academy
<u>Volume by Disk Method</u> (Ch. 8 – p. 407)	* Disc method around x-axis (video) Khan Academy * Disc method rotation around horizontal line (video) Khan Academy
<u>Volume by Washer Method</u> (Ch. 8 – p. 408)	* Generalizing the washer method (video) Khan Academy * Washer method rotating around horizontal line (not x-axis), part 1 (video) Khan Academy

GENERAL DERIVATIVE FORMULAS	GENERAL INTEGRAL FORMULAS
$\frac{d}{dx}(C) =$	$\int du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(x) =$	$\int kdu =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(kx) =$	$\int du + dv =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(u^n) =$	$\int u^n du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln u) =$	$\int \frac{du}{u} =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin(u)) =$	$\int \sin(u) du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos(u)) =$	$\int \cos(u) du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan(u)) =$	$\int \sec^2(u) du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec(u)) =$	$\int \csc^2(u) du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot(u)) =$	$\int \sec(u) \tan(u) du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc(u)) =$	$\int \csc(u) \cot(u) du =$
$\frac{d}{dx} e^u =$	$\int \tan(u) du =$ $=$
$\frac{d}{dx} a^u =$	$\int \cot(u) du =$ $=$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} u) =$	$\int e^u du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} u) =$	$\int a^u du =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} u) =$	$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1} u) =$	$\int \frac{du}{1+u^2} =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1} u) =$	$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc^{-1} u) =$	