AP Calculus - Final Review Sheet

When you see the words	This is what you think of doing
1. Find the zeros	
2. Find equation of the line tangent to $f(x)$ at (a,b)	
3. Find equation of the line normal to $f(x)$ at (a,b)	
4. Show that $f(x)$ is even	·
5. Show that $f(x)$ is odd	:
6. Find the interval where $f(x)$ is increasing	
7. Find interval where the slope of $f(x)$ is increasing	
8. Find the minimum value of a function	
9. Find the minimum slope of a function	
10. Find critical values	N
11. Find inflection points	
12. Show that $\lim_{x\to a} f(x)$ exists	*
13. Show that $f(x)$ is continuous	4
14. Find vertical asymptotes of $f(x)$	
15. Find horizontal asymptotes of $f(x)$	
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33. y is increasing proportionally to y	
33. y is increasing proportionary to y	
34. Find the line $x = c$ that divides the area under	
34. Find the line $x = c$ that divides the area under	
f(x) on $[a,b]$ to two equal areas	
d^{x}	
$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t) dt =$	
$35. \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt =$	
36. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{u} f(t) dt$	
$36. \frac{d}{dt} \int f(t) dt$	
dx'_{a}	
37. The rate of change of population is	
<i>b</i> 1 1	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
38. The line $y = mx + b$ is tangent to $f(x)$ at (a,b)	
39. Find area using left Riemann sums	
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40. Find area using right Riemann sums	
40. Find area using fight Richam sums	
41. Find area using midpoint rectangles	
42. Find area using trapezoids	
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40 G 1 47 11CC 44'-1	
43. Solve the differential equation	, 0
X C ()	
44. Meaning of $\int f(t)dt$	
a	
45. Given a base, cross sections perpendicular to the	8
43. Given a base, cross sections perpendicular to the	
x-axis are squares	
46. Find where the tangent line to $f(x)$ is horizontal	
-	
47. Find where the tangent line to $f(x)$ is vertical	9
47. Find whole the tangent the to July is vertical	
	F
48. Find the minimum acceleration given $v(t)$	2
	*
49. Approximate the value of $f(0.1)$ by using the	
tangent line to f at $x = 0$	

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50. Given the value of $f(a)$ and the fact that the antiderivative of f is F , find $F(b)$	3	
51. Find the derivative of $f(g(x))$		
52. Given $\int_a^b f(x) dx$, find $\int_a^b [f(x) + k] dx$		
53. Given a picture of $f'(x)$, find where $f(x)$ is increasing		
54. Given $v(t)$ and $s(0)$, find the greatest distance from the origin of a particle on $[a,b]$		
55. Given a water tank with g gallons initially being filled at the rate of $F(t)$ gallons/min and emptied at the rate of $E(t)$ gallons/min on $[t_1, t_2]$, find a) the amount of water in the tank at m minutes		
56. b) the rate the water amount is changing at m		
57. c) the time when the water is at a minimum		
58. Given a chart of x and $f(x)$ on selected values between a and b , estimate $f'(c)$ where c is between a and b .		
59. Given $\frac{dy}{dx}$, draw a slope field	**************************************	
60. Find the area between curves $f(x)$, $g(x)$ on $[a,b]$		
61. Find the volume if the area between $f(x)$, $g(x)$ is rotated about the x-axis		

BC Problems

62. Find $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ if $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = 0$

63. Find
$$\int_0^\infty f(x) \ dx$$

64.
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{k}{M}P(M-P)$$
 or $\frac{dP}{dt} = kP\left(1 - \frac{P}{M}\right)$

65. Find
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + ax + b}$$
 where $x^2 + ax + b$ factors

- 66. The position vector of a particle moving in the plane is $r(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$
 - a) Find the velocity.
- 67. b) Find the acceleration.
- 68. c) Find the speed.
- 69. a) Given the velocity vector $v(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$ and position at time 0, find the position vector.
- 70. b) When does the particle stop?
- 71. c) Find the slope of the tangent line to the vector at t_1 .
- 72. Find the area inside the polar curve $r = f(\theta)$.
- 73. Find the slope of the tangent line to the polar curve $r = f(\theta)$.
- 74. Use Euler's method to approximate f(1.2) given $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $(x_0, y_0) = (1,1)$, and $\Delta x = 0.1$
- 75. Is the Euler's approximation an underestimate or an overestimate?
- 76. Find $\int x^n e^{ax} dx$ where a, n are integers
- 77. Write a series for $x^n \cos x$ where n is an integer

78. Write a series for $ln(1+x)$ centered at $x=0$.	
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79. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ converges if	
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^p$	
N-1	
80. If $f(x) = 2 + 6x + 18x^2 + 54x^3 +$, find $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$	
80. If $f(x) = 2 + 6x + 18x + 54x +, \text{ mid } f(-\frac{1}{2})$	
(14)	
81. Find the interval of convergence of a series.	
81. Find the interval of convergence of a series.	
82. Let S_4 be the sum of the first 4 terms of an	
alternating series for $f(x)$. Approximate	
$ f(x)-S_4 $	
83. Suppose $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(n+1) n!}{2^n}$. Write the first four	
os. suppose $f(x) = \frac{2^n}{2^n}$. Write the first rotal	
terms and the general term of a series for $f(x)$	
centered at $X = C$	
84. Given a Taylor series, find the Lagrange form of	
the remainder for the 4 th term.	
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85. $f(x)=1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^3}{3!}+$	
2 3	
$3.5.7.(1)^{n}.2n+1$	
(x) - (x) - (x) - (x) + (x	
86. $f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$	
87. $f(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots$	
87. $f(x)=1-\frac{\lambda}{1-x}+\frac{\lambda}{1-x}-\frac{\lambda}{1-x}++\frac{\lambda}{1-x}++\frac{\lambda}{1-x}++\frac{\lambda}{1-x}$	
2! 4! 6! (2n)!	
$\sim 10^{-1}$ $\sim 10^{-1}$	9
88. Find $\int (\sin x)^m (\cos x)^n dx$ where m and n are	
integers	
89. Given $x = f(t)$, $y = g(t)$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$	
os. Given $x = f(i), y - g(i), in a \frac{dx}{dx}$	
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90. Given $x = f(t)$, $y = g(t)$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$	
$\int dx^2$	
91. Given $f(x)$, find arc length on $[a,b]$	
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92. $x = f(t)$, $y = g(t)$, find arc length on $[t_1, t_2]$	
[32. x -] $[4]$ $[5]$ $[7]$ $[7]$	
2(2)	
93. Find horizontal tangents to a polar curve $r = f(\theta)$	

94. Find vertical tangents to a polar curve $r = f(\theta)$	
95. Find the volume when the area between $y = f(x), x = 0, y = 0$ is rotated about the y-axis.	
96. Given a set of points, estimate the volume under the curve using Simpson's rule.	