

AP Calculus – Final Review Sheet

When you see the words ....		This is what you think of doing
1.	Find the zeros	Find roots. Set function = 0, factor or use quadratic equation if quadratic, graph to find zeros on calculator
2.	Show that $f(x)$ is even	Show that $f(-x) = f(x)$ symmetric to y-axis
3.	Show that $f(x)$ is odd	Show that $f(-x) = -f(x)$ OR $f(x) = -f(-x)$ symmetric around the origin
4.	Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists	Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ ; exists and are equal
5.	Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ , calculator allowed	Use TABLE [ASK], find y values for x-values close to a from left and right
6.	Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ , no calculator	Substitute $x = a$ 1) limit is value if $\frac{b}{c}$ , incl. $\frac{0}{0}$ ; $c \neq 0$ 2) DNE for $\frac{b}{0}$ 3) $\frac{0}{0}$ DO MORE WORK! a) rationalize radicals b) simplify complex fractions c) factor/reduce d) known trig limits 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$ e) piece-wise fon: check if RH = LH at break Use TABLE [ASK], find y values for large values of x, i.e. 999999999999
7.	Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x)$ , calculator allowed	Ratios of rates of changes 1) $\frac{fast}{slow} = DNE$ 2) $\frac{slow}{fast} = 0$ 3) $\frac{same}{same} = \text{ratio of coefficients}$
8.	Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x)$ , no calculator	Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f'(x)$
9.	Find horizontal asymptotes of $f(x)$	Find where $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \pm\infty$ 1) Factor/reduce $f(x)$ and set denominator = 0 2) $\ln x$ has VA at $x = 0$
10.	Find vertical asymptotes of $f(x)$	

11.	Find domain of $f(x)$	Assume domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ . Restrictable domains: denominators $\neq 0$ , square roots of only non-negative numbers, log or ln of only positive numbers, real-world constraints
12.	Show that $f(x)$ is continuous	Show that 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ ) 2) $f(a)$ exists 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$
13.	Find the slope of the tangent line to $f(x)$ at $x = a$ .	Find derivative $f'(a) = m$
14.	Find equation of the line tangent to $f(x)$ at $(a, b)$	$f'(a) = m$ and use $y - b = m(x - a)$ sometimes need to find $b = f(a)$
15.	Find equation of the line normal (perpendicular) to $f(x)$ at $(a, b)$	Same as above but $m = \frac{-1}{f'(a)}$
16.	Find the average rate of change of $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$	Find $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$
17.	Show that there exists a $c$ in $[a, b]$ such that $f(c) = n$	Intermediate Value Theorem (IVT) Confirm that $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ , then show that $f(a) \leq n \leq f(b)$ .
18.	Find the interval where $f(x)$ is increasing	Find $f'(x)$ , set both numerator and denominator to zero to find critical points, make sign chart of $f'(x)$ and determine where $f'(x)$ is positive.
19.	Find interval where the slope of $f(x)$ is increasing	Find the derivative of $f'(x) = f''(x)$ , set both numerator and denominator to zero to find critical points, make sign chart of $f''(x)$ and determine where $f''(x)$ is positive.
20.	Find instantaneous rate of change of $f(x)$ at $a$	Find $f'(a)$
21.	Given $s(t)$ (position function), find $v(t)$	Find $v(t) = s'(t)$
22.	Find $f'(x)$ by the limit definition <i>Frequently asked backwards</i>	$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ or $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$
23.	Find the average velocity of a particle on $[a, b]$	Find $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b v(t) dt$ OR $\frac{s(b) - s(a)}{b - a}$ depending on if you know $v(t)$ or $s(t)$
24.	Given $v(t)$ , determine if a particle is speeding up at $t = k$	Find $v(k)$ and $a(k)$ . If signs match, the particle is speeding up; if different signs, then the particle is slowing down.
25.	Given a graph of $f'(x)$ , find where $f(x)$ is increasing	Determine where $f'(x)$ is positive (above the x-axis)

26.	Given a table of $x$ and $f(x)$ on selected values between $a$ and $b$ , estimate $f'(c)$ where $c$ is between $a$ and $b$ .	Straddle $c$ , using a value, $h$ , greater than $c$ and a value, $h$ , less than $c$ , so $f'(c) \approx \frac{f(k) - f(h)}{k - h}$
27.	Given a graph of $f'(x)$ , find where $f(x)$ has a relative maximum.	Identify where $f'(x) = 0$ crosses the x-axis from above to below OR where $f'(x)$ is discontinuous and jumps from above to below the x-axis.
28.	Given a graph of $f'(x)$ , find where $f(x)$ is concave down.	Identify where $f'(x)$ is decreasing.
29.	Given a graph of $f'(x)$ , find where $f(x)$ has point(s) of inflection.	Identify where $f'(x)$ changes from increasing to decreasing or vice versa.
30.	Show that a piecewise function is differentiable at the point $a$ where the function rule splits	First, be sure that the function is continuous at $x = a$ by evaluating each function at $x = a$ . Then take the derivative of each piece and show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f'(x)$
31.	Given a graph of $f(x)$ and $h(x) = f^{-1}(x)$ , find $h'(a)$	Find the point where $a$ is the y-value on $f(x)$ , sketch a tangent line and estimate $f'(b)$ at the point, then $h'(a) = \frac{1}{f'(b)}$
32.	Given the equation for $f(x)$ and $h(x) = f^{-1}(x)$ , find $h'(a)$	Understand that the point $(a, b)$ is on $h(x)$ so the point $(b, a)$ is on $f(x)$ . So find $b$ where $f(b) = a$ $h'(a) = \frac{1}{f'(b)}$
33.	Given the equation for $f(x)$ , find its derivative algebraically.	1) know product/quotient/chain rules 2) know derivatives of basic functions a. Power Rule: polynomials, radicals, rationals b. $e^x, b^x$ c. $\ln x, \log_b x$ d. $\sin x, \cos x, \tan x$ e. $\arcsin x, \arccos x, \arctan x, \sin^{-1} x, \text{etc}$
34.	Given a relation of $x$ and $y$ , find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ algebraically.	Implicit Differentiation Find the derivative of each term, using product/quotient/chain appropriately, especially, chain rule: every derivative of $y$ is multiplied by $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ; then group all $\frac{dy}{dx}$ terms on one side, factor out $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and solve.
35.	Find the derivative of $f(g(x))$	Chain Rule $f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

36.	Find the minimum value of a function on $[a, b]$	Solve $f'(x) = 0$ or DNE, make a sign chart, find sign change from negative to positive for relative minimums and evaluate those candidates along with endpoints back into $f(x)$ and choose the smallest. NOTE: be careful to confirm that $f(x)$ exists for any x-values that make $f'(x)$ DNE.
37.	Find the minimum slope of a function on $[a, b]$	Solve $f''(x) = 0$ or DNE, make a sign chart, find sign change from negative to positive for relative minimums and evaluate those candidates along with endpoints back into $f'(x)$ and choose the smallest. NOTE: be careful to confirm that $f(x)$ exists for any x-values that make $f''(x)$ DNE.
38.	Find critical values	Express $f'(x)$ as a fraction and solve for numerator and denominator each equal to zero.
39.	Find the absolute maximum of $f(x)$	Solve $f'(x) = 0$ or DNE, make a sign chart, find sign change from positive to negative for relative maximums and evaluate those candidates into $f(x)$ , also find $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ ; choose the largest.
40.	Show that there exists a $c$ in $[a, b]$ such that $f'(c) = 0$	Rolle's Theorem Confirm that $f$ is continuous and differentiable on the interval. Find $k$ and $j$ in $[a, b]$ such that $f(k) = f(j)$ , then there is some $c$ in $[k, j]$ such that $f'(c) = 0$ .
41.	Show that there exists a $c$ in $[a, b]$ such that $f'(c) = m$	Mean Value Theorem Confirm that $f$ is continuous and differentiable on the interval. Find $k$ and $j$ in $[a, b]$ such that $m = \frac{f(k) - f(j)}{k - j}$ , then there is some $c$ in $[k, j]$ such that $f'(c) = m$ .
42.	Find range of $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$	Use max/min techniques to find values at relative max/mins. Also compare $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ (endpoints)
43.	Find range of $f(x)$ on $(-\infty, \infty)$	Use max/min techniques to find values at relative max/mins. Also compare $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x)$ .
44.	Find the locations of relative extrema of $f(x)$ given both $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$ .	Second Derivative Test Find where $f'(x) = 0$ OR DNE then check the value of $f''(x)$ there. If $f''(x)$ is positive, $f(x)$ has a relative minimum. If $f''(x)$ is negative, $f(x)$ has a relative maximum.

45.	Find inflection points of $f(x)$ algebraically.	Express $f''(x)$ as a fraction and set both numerator and denominator equal to zero. Make sign chart of $f''(x)$ to find where $f''(x)$ changes sign. (+ to - or - to +) NOTE: be careful to confirm that $f(x)$ exists for any x-values that make $f''(x)$ DNE.
46.	Show that the line $y = mx + b$ is tangent to $f(x)$ at $(x_1, y_1)$	Two relationships are required: same slope and point of intersection. Check that $m = f'(x_1)$ and that $(x_1, y_1)$ is on both $f(x)$ and the tangent line.
47.	Find any horizontal tangent line(s) to $f(x)$ or a relation of $x$ and $y$ .	Write $\frac{dy}{dx}$ as a fraction. Set the numerator equal to zero. NOTE: be careful to confirm that any values are on the curve. Equation of tangent line is $y = b$ . May have to find b.
48.	Find any vertical tangent line(s) to $f(x)$ or a relation of $x$ and $y$ .	Write $\frac{dy}{dx}$ as a fraction. Set the denominator equal to zero. NOTE: be careful to confirm that any values are on the curve. Equation of tangent line is $x = a$ . May have to find a.
49.	Approximate the value of $f(0.1)$ by using the tangent line to $f$ at $x = 0$	Find the equation of the tangent line to $f$ using $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ where $m = f'(0)$ and the point is $(0, f(0))$ . Then plug in 0.1 into this line; be sure to use an approximate ( $\approx$ ) sign. Alternative linearization formula: $y = f'(a)(x - a) + f(a)$
50.	Find rates of change for volume problems.	Write the volume formula. Find $\frac{dV}{dt}$ . Careful about product/chain rules. Watch positive (increasing measure)/negative (decreasing measure) signs for rates.
51.	Find rates of change for Pythagorean Theorem problems.	$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ $2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 2z \frac{dz}{dt}$ ; can reduce 2's Watch positive (increasing distance)/negative (decreasing distance) signs for rates.
52.	Find the average value of $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$	Find $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$
53.	Find the average rate of change of $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$	$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$
54.	Given $v(t)$ , find the total distance a particle travels on $[a, b]$	Find $\int_a^b  v(t)  dt$
55.	Given $v(t)$ , find the change in position a particle travels on $[a, b]$	Find $\int_a^b v(t) dt$

56.	Given $v(t)$ and initial position of a particle, find the position at $t = a$ .	Find $\int_0^a v(t) dt + s(0)$ Read carefully: starts at rest at the origin means $s(0) = 0$ and $v(0) = 0$
57.	$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt =$	$f(x)$
58.	$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^a f(t) dt =$	$-f(x)g(x)$
59.	Find area using left Riemann sums	$A = \text{base}[x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-1}]$ Note: sketch a number line to visualize
60.	Find area using right Riemann sums	$A = \text{base}[x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n]$ Note: sketch a number line to visualize
61.	Find area using midpoint rectangles	Typically done with a table of values. Be sure to use only values that are given. If you are given 6 sets of points, you can only do 3 midpoint rectangles. Note: sketch a number line to visualize
62.	Find area using trapezoids	$A = \frac{\text{base}}{2} [x_0 + 2x_1 + 2x_2 + \dots + 2x_{n-1} + x_n]$ This formula only works when the base (width) is the same. Also trapezoid area is the average of LH and RH. If different widths, you have to do individual trapezoids, $A = \frac{1}{2} h(b_1 + b_2)$
63.	Describe how you can tell if rectangle or trapezoid approximations over- or underestimate area.	Overestimate area: LH for decreasing; RH for increasing; and trapezoids for concave up Underestimate area: LH for increasing; RH for decreasing and trapezoids for concave down DRAW A PICTURE with 2 shapes.
64.	Given $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ , find $\int_a^b [f(x) + k] dx$	$\int_a^b [f(x) + k] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b k dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + k(b - a)$
65.	Given $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , draw a slope field	Use the given points and plug them into $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , drawing little lines with the indicated slopes at the points.
66.	$y$ is increasing proportionally to $y$	$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$ translating to $y = Ae^{kt}$
67.	Solve the differential equation ...	Separate the variables $-x$ on one side, $y$ on the other. The $dx$ and $dy$ must all be upstairs. Integrate each side, add C. Find C before solving for $y$ . [unless in $y$ , then solve for $y$ first and find A]. When solving for $y$ , choose + or - (not both), solution will be a continuous function passing through the initial value.
68.	Find the volume given a base bounded by $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ with $f(x) > g(x)$ and cross sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares	The distance between the curves is the base of your square. So the volume is $\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x))^2 dx$

69.	Given the value of $F'(a)$ and $F'(x) = f'(x)$ , find $F'(b)$	Usually, this problem contains an anti-derivative you cannot do. Utilize the fact that if $F'(x)$ is the anti-derivative of $f$ , then $\int_a^b f'(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$ . So solve for $F'(b)$ using the calculator to find the definite integral, $F'(b) = \int_a^b f'(x) dx + F(a)$
70.	Meaning of $\int_a^b f'(t) dt$	The accumulation function: net (total if $f'(x)$ is positive) amount of y-units for the function $f'(x)$ beginning at $x = a$ and ending at $x = b$ .
71.	Given $v(t)$ and $s(0)$ , find the greatest distance from the origin of a particle on $[a, b]$	Solve $v(t) = 0$ OR DNE. Then integrate $v(t)$ adding $s(0)$ to find $s(t)$ . Finally, compare $s$ (each candidate) and $s$ (each endpoint). Choose greatest distance (it might be negative!)
72.	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 $[0, b]$ , find a) the amount of water in the tank at $m$ minutes b) the rate the water amount is changing at $m$ c) the time when the water is at a minimum	$g + \int_0^m (F'(t) - E(t)) dt$ $\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^m (F'(t) - E(t)) dt = F'(m) - E(m)$
73.		
74.		Solve $F'(t) - E(t) = 0$ to find candidates, evaluate candidates and endpoints as $x = a$ in $g + \int_0^a (F'(t) - E(t)) dt$ , choose the minimum value
75.	Find the area between $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ with $f(x) > g(x)$ on $[a, b]$	$A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$
76.	Find the volume of the area between $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ with $f(x) > g(x)$ , rotated about the x-axis.	$V = \pi \int_a^b [(f(x))^2 - (g(x))^2] dx$
77.	Given $v(t)$ and $s(0)$ , find $s(t)$	$s(t) = \int_0^t v(x) dx + s(0)$
78.	Find the line $x = c$ that divides the area under $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$ to two equal areas	$\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$ $\frac{1}{2} \int_c^b f(x) dx = \int_c^b f(x) dx$ Note: this approach is usually easier to solve than $\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_c^b f(x) dx$

79.	Find the volume given a base bounded by $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ with $f(x) > g(x)$ and cross sections perpendicular to the x-axis are semi-circles	The distance between the curves is the diameter of your circle. So the volume is $\frac{1}{2} \pi \int_a^b \left( \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{2} \right)^2 dx$
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