

I. Introduction Topics	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rates of Change</u></p> <p>Average Rate of Change _____ _____</p> <p>Relationship between Average Rate of Change and Instantaneous Rate of Change _____</p> <p>Instantaneous Rate of Change</p> <p>i. Calculus concept _____</p> <p>ii. Geometric meaning _____</p> <p>iii. Graphically _____ _____</p> <p>iv. Numerically _____ _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Definite Integral</u></p> <p>Geometric Meaning: _____</p> <p>Exact Method: _____</p> <p>Estimation Method: (under or over estimate?)</p> <p>i. _____</p> <p>ii. _____</p>
II. Limits and Continuity	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Limits at a Point</u></p> <p>Formal Definition: _____ _____</p> <p>Graphically: _____ _____</p> <p>Numerically: _____ _____</p> <p>Algebraically:</p> <p>i. _____</p> <p>ii. _____</p> <p>iii. _____</p> <p>Trig Limit Theorem: _____ _____</p> <p>Piecewise Functions: _____ _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Continuity</u></p> <p>Informal Definition: _____ _____</p> <p>Discontinuities:</p> <p>i. _____</p> <p>ii. _____</p> <p>iii. _____</p> <p>Continuity Test</p> <p>i. _____</p> <p>ii. _____</p> <p>iii. _____</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Limits at Infinity</u></p> <p>Graphically: _____ _____</p> <p>Algebraically: _____ _____</p> <p>Numerically: _____ _____</p>	
III. Derivatives	
<p>Formal Definition: _____</p> <p>Alternative Definition: _____</p> <p>Limit Problems: _____</p>	<p>How to write the equation of a tangent line: _____</p> <p>Physics Applications: _____</p> <p>i. _____</p> <p>ii. _____</p> <p>iii. _____</p>

Derivative Rules c is a constant, a is a number, n is any number, and u is some function

$$\frac{d}{dx}[c] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^n] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[c \cdot x] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \pm g(x)] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[c \cdot f(x)] =$$

Product Rule:
$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)] =$$

Quotient Rule:
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] =$$

Chain Rule:
$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[u^n] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\log_a u] =$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\sin u] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\sec u] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\cos u] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\cot u] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\tan u] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\csc u] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f^{-1}(u)] =$$

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

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

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