My Notes for AP Calculus BC

Luke Barlow

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Limits and Continuity

- 1.1 Computing Limits
- 1.2 Limits at Infinity
- 1.3 Continuity
- 1.4 Intermediate Value Theorem
- 1.5 Squeeze Theorem

Differentiation and the Rate of Change

- 2.1 Tangent Lines and Rates of Change
- 2.2 The Derivative Function
- 2.3 Techniques of Differentiation
- 2.4 Product Rule and Quotient Rule
- 2.5 Derivatives of Trig Functions
- 2.6 The Chain Rule

Topics in Differentiation

- 3.1 Implicit Differentiation
- 3.2 Derivatives of Logarithmic Functions
- 3.3 Derivatives of Exponential Functions
- 3.4 Derivatives of Inverse Functions
- 3.5 Related Rates
- 3.6 Local Linear Approximation
- 3.7 L'Hôpital's Rule and Indeterminate Forms

The Derivative in Graphing and Applications

- 4.1 Increase, Decrease, and Concavity
- 4.2 Relative Extrema
- 4.3 Absolute Maxima and Minima
- 4.4 Applied Max and Min Problems
- 4.5 Rectilinear Motion
- 4.6 Mean Value Theorem

Integration

- 5.1 Overview of Area
- 5.2 The Indefinite Integral
- 5.3 Slope Fields
- 5.4 Integration By Substitution
- 5.5 Area as a Limit and Riemann Sums
- 5.6 Exact Area Under a Curve (Trapezoid Rule)
- 5.7 The Definite Integral
- 5.8 The Accumulation Function
- 5.9 The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus
- 5.10 Total Change Theorem
- 5.11 Average Value
- 5.12 Definite Integrals by Substitution

Applications of the Definite Integral

- 6.1 Area Between Two Curves
- 6.2 Volumes by Slicing
- 6.3 Disks and Washers
- 6.4 Length of a Plane Curve

Principles of Integral Evaluation

- 7.1 Integration by Parts
- 7.2 Integration of Rational Functions by Partial Fractions
- 7.3 Improper Integrals

Differential Equations

- 8.1 Logistic Growth
- 8.2 Separable Equations
- 8.3 Exponential Growth and Decay
- 8.4 Euler's Method

Infinite Series

- 9.1 Defining Convergent and Divergent Infinite Series
- 9.2 Geometric Series

Definition 1. A series in the form $\sum ar^n = a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + ... + ar^n$... is called a geometric series with ratio r.

An infinite geometric series with ratio r diverges if $|r| \ge 1$. If |r| < 1, we can say that the series converges by the **geometric series test**. The infinite sum of this series is

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

- 9.3 nth Term Test
- 9.4 Integral Test
- 9.5 p-series and Harmonic Series
- 9.6 Comparison Tests
- 9.7 Polynomial Test
- 9.8 Alternating Series

Parametric, Polar, and Vector-Valued Functions

- 10.1 Parametric Equations
- 10.2 Vector-Valued Functions
- 10.3 Polar Functions