My Notes for AP Calculus BC

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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 $|r| \geq 1$. 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

Definition 2. If f is positive, continuous, and decreasing for $x \geq m \geq 1$ where m is a positive integer and $a_n = f(x)$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ and $\int_1^{\infty} f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$ either both converge or diverge.

Use implicit integration to determine whether the integral converges or diverges. **Note:** The answer to the limit or the integral is *not* the sum of the infinite series.

9.5 p-series and Harmonic Series

Definition 3. A p-series is an infinite series in the form

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + ... + \frac{1}{n^p} + ...$$

where p is a positive number.

The p-series will converge if $p > 1$ and diverge if $1 < p \leq 1$

9.6 Comparison Tests

9.7 Polynomial Test

9.8 Alternating Series

Chapter 10

Parametric, Polar, and Vector-Valued Functions

10.1 Parametric Equations

Parametric equations are functions of a single, independent variable (usually t) called a parameter. Parametric equations represent the coordinates that make up a parametric curve in the form $(x(t), y(t))$.

10.1.1 Derivatives

Definition 4 (First Derviative)**.** For a smooth curve C represented by $x = x(t)$ and $y = y(t)$, the slope of the line tangent to C at (x, y) is

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

as long as $\frac{dx}{dt} \neq 0$.

10.1.2 Arc Length

10.2 Vector-Valued Functions

10.3 Polar Functions