



# Calculus



## Limits and Continuity

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**Parametric Equations and Polar Coordinates**

**Vectors and Vector-Valued Functions**

**Partial Derivatives**

**Multiple Integrals**

**Vector Calculus**

**Second-Order Differential Equations**

# Limits and Continuity



## Limits

### Limits of a Functions and Sequences

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### Properties of Limits

- 

### One-Sided Limit

-

# Continuity

## Continuous Functions

- 

## Intermediate Value Theorem

-

# Limits Involving Infinity

## Limits at Infinity and Infinite Limits

- 

## Asymptotes of functions

-



# Derivatives



## Derivative Fundamentals

### Derivative Notation

- ...

# Differentiation Rules

Linear, Product, Chain, Inverse

- 

Powers, Polynomials, Quotients, Reciprocals

- 

Exponential, Logarithmic

- 

Trigonometric, Hyperbolic

-

# Differentials and Related Concepts

## Differentials

- 

## Linearization

- 

## Implicit Differentiation

- 

## Related Rates

-

# Applications of Derivatives



## Stationary Point

### Maxima and Minima

- 

### Extreme Value Theorem

- 

### Interior Extremum Theorem

-

# Mean Value Theorem

## Rolle's Theorem

- 

## Corollaries of the Mean Value Theorem

- 

## Monotonic Functions

# Derivative Tests

## First-Derivative Test

- 

## Second-Derivative Test

- 

## Concavity

- 

## Higher-Order Derivative Test

-

# Differential Methods

## Newton's Method

- 

## Taylor's Theorem

- 

## General Leibniz Rule

-

# Integrals



## Integral Fundamentals

### Terminology and Notation

- 

### Primer: Formal Definitions

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# Definite Integrals

## Riemann Integral

- 

## Integrability

- 

## Properties of Definite Integrals

-

# The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

## Fundamental Theorem, Part 1

- 

## Fundamental Theorem, Part 2

- 

## The Integral of a Rate

- 

## Total Area

-

# Integration By Substitution

## Indefinite Integrals

- 

## Definite Integrals

- 

## Symmetric Functions

- 

## Area Between Curves

-

# Applications of Definite Integrals



## Solid of Revolution

### Disc Integration

- 

### Shell Integration

-

# Arc Length

## Dealing with Discontinuities

- 

## Differential Arc Length

-

# Surface of Revolution

## Revolution about the y-Axis

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# Transcendental Functions



## Inverse Functions

### One-to-One Functions

- 

### Derivative Rule for Inverses

-

# Logarithmic Functions

## Natural Logarithm

- 

## Properties of Logarithms

- 

## Trigonometric Integrals

- 

## Logarithmic Differentiation

-



# Exponential Functions

## Euler's Number

- 

## Natural Exponential Function

- 

## Laws of Exponents

- 

## General Exponential Function

-

# Exponential Change

- Separable Differential Equations

- 

## Examples of Exponential Change

-

# Indeterminate Forms

## Indeterminate Form 0/0

- 

## L'Hôpital's Rule

- 

## Infinite Indeterminate Forms

- 

## Indeterminate Powers

-

# Inverse Trigonometric Functions

## Principal Trigonometric Values

- 

## Inverse Trigonometric Tables

-

# Hyperbolic Functions

## Hyperbolic Function Tables

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# Techniques of Integration



## Integration by Parts

### Definite Integrals by Parts

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# Trigonometric Integral Methods

## Trigonometric Products and Powers

- 

## Trigonometric Square Roots

- 

## Trigonometric Substitutions

-

# Partial Fraction Decomposition

## Partial Fraction Principles

- 

## General Statement

-



# Numerical Integration

## Trapezoidal Rule

- 

## Simpson's Rule

-

# Improper Integrals

## Indirect Evaluation

-

# Infinite Sequences and Series



# First-Order Differential Equations



# Parametric Equations and Polar Coordinates



# Vectors and Vector-Valued Functions



- yes yes ye:w
  - yes yes yes
    - yes yes yes
      - yes yes yes

# Partial Derivatives



# Multiple Integrals





# Vector Calculus



# Second-Order Differential Equations

