## Name \_\_\_\_\_

## AB Memory Quiz 2

## Complete the statement on the left with a statement from the right.

- —1. Limit Definition of the Derivative
- 2. Power Rule
- $---- 3. \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right]$ 
  - \_\_\_\_\_4. Particle is moving left/down because
  - \_\_\_\_5. Particle is speeding up (|velocity| is getting bigger) because
- $----- 6. \quad \frac{d}{dx} [\tan x]$ 
  - $----7. \quad \frac{d}{dx} [\sec x]$
  - **—— 8**.  $\frac{d}{dx}$ [arcsin]
  - $-----9. \quad \frac{d}{dx}[\ln x]$ 
    - \_\_\_\_\_10. Using 2<sup>nd</sup> derivative: f has a relative max b/c
      - 11. Using 2<sup>nd</sup> derivative: f has a relative min b/c
  - \_\_\_\_\_12. f(x) is concave up b/c
  - **13.** f(x) is concave down b/c
  - $----- 14. \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx$
  - $\underline{\qquad} 15. \int_{a}^{b} f'(x) dx$

- **A**. f(b) f(a)**B.**  $\sec^2 x$  **C.**  $\frac{d}{dx} [x^n] = nx^{n-1}$ **D**. sec  $x \tan x$ **E**. v(t) < 0 (negative) **F.** f'(c) = 0 (or und) and f''(x) < 0**G**.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ **H**.  $-\frac{1}{r^2}$ **I**.  $\ln x + C$ **J**.  $\frac{1}{r}$ **K**. v(t) and a(t) have same signs. **L**. f''(x) > 0. **M.**  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ 
  - **N.** f''(x) < 0
  - **O**. f'(c) = 0 (or und) and f''(x) > 0