

Summer Work for AP Calculus AB 2019-2020

I am looking forward to working with you next year in Calculus. This is the cover of a packet. The packet is due on the first day of school. Try to find the correct answers using algebraic methods—not calculators. If you cannot get an answer at first, don't stress out, just try your best and show your work. If all else fails, get out your calculator to complete the problem. Feel free to discuss with friends. However, just getting the answers from someone will not be beneficial. These questions and topics are specifically chosen as review for the upcoming course. These topics are used frequently in AP Calculus and there will not be time to re-teach them all during the year. The first week of school is set aside to refresh your memory and after that you will need to keep this handy to refer back to it.

Next year AP Calculus students will be using the TI-89 calculators. We have a large supply of TI-89s to issue to students for them to use during the school year. However, if you want to buy your own, you may be able to find a good used one on eBay. If you are buying one you may consider buying either the TI-89 or the TI-Nspire CAS. The Nspire is a more updated calculator which charges rather than using batteries. [Be sure to get the CAS.]

We will begin in August with a brief recap of the Pre-Calc material. Plan to take a test over Pre-Calculus material *by Friday of the first week of school*. **This packet is due on the first day of school for a grade and you will receive 5 points off each day it is late.**

Timeline for the **first test grade** in Calculus AB:

August 5th (day 1): You will take the first portion of the test; this will be over the Unit Circle in which you will be required to have the Unit Circle memorized and be able to answer trigonometric value questions based on the Unit Circle. If you have to draw a picture, you do not know these values well enough. This will be worth **25** points.

August 5th (day 1): You will be required to turn in the completed packet. This will be graded for accuracy and completion. This will be worth **25** points (15 for completion and 10 randomly graded items for accuracy.) You will lose 5 points per day for every day it is late.

August 6th - August 8th (day 2, day 3, day 4): I will answer questions about the summer work during class and before school as needed.

August 9th (day 5): We will take a test over the summer review material. The test will consist of calculator and no calculator questions. This will be worth **50** pts.

Together all these parts make for the first **100**-point test grade.

See you in the fall. Have a great summer. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me by email:

sweatman.melinda@mail.fcboe.org

Equations of LINES

We write equations of lines every single week until May! Let's all get used to using the **point-slope method**:

Slope intercept form: $y = mx + b$

Vertical line: $x = c$ (slope is undefined)

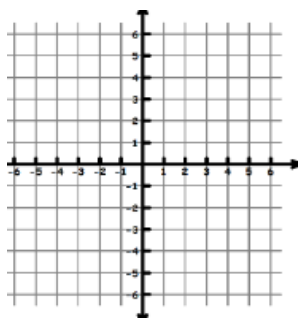
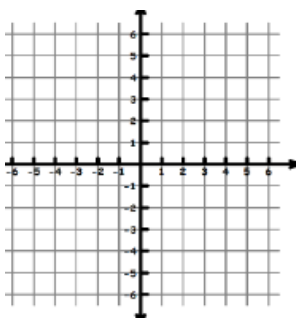
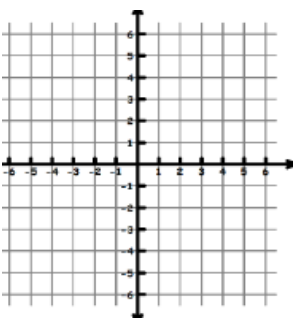
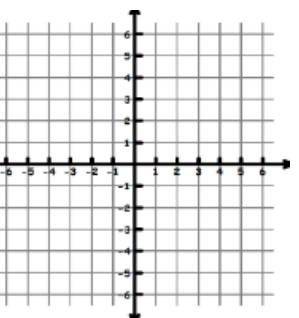
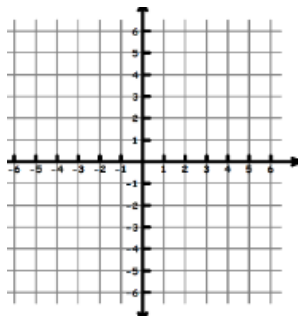
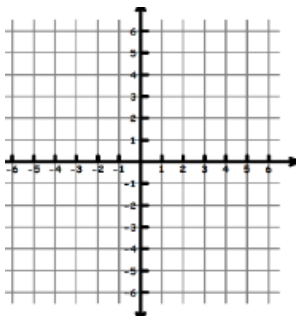
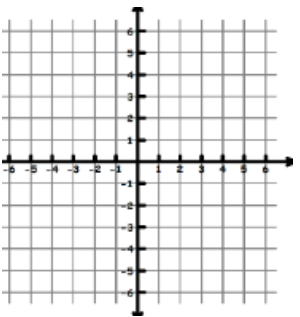
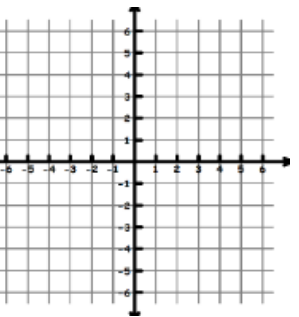
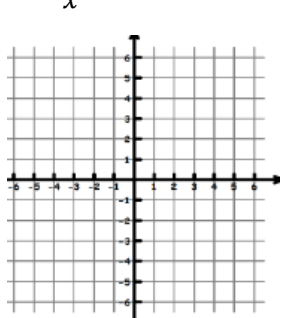
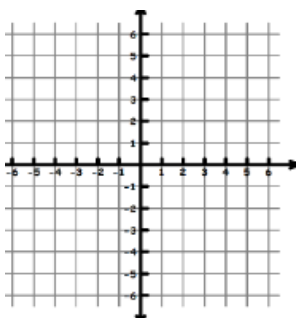
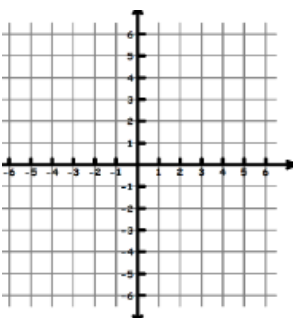
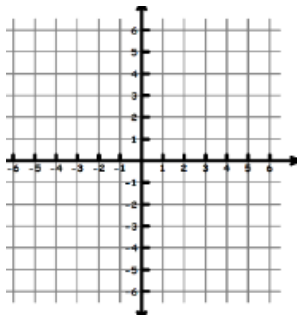
Point-slope form: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

Horizontal line: $y = c$ (slope is 0)

Find the equation of the line that:

1. has a slope of 3 and y intercept of 5.
2. passes through (5, -3) with an undefined slope.
3. passes through (-4, 2) with a slope of 0.
4. passes through (2, 8) and is parallel to $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$.
5. passes through (4, 7) and is perpendicular to the y-axis.

BASIC Parent Function graphs: Know these COLD!

$y = x^2$ 	$y = x^3$ 	$y = x $ 	$y = e^x$ 
$y = \ln x$ 	$y = \sin x$ 	$y = \cos x$ 	$y = \tan x$ 
$y = \frac{1}{x}$ 	$y = \sqrt{x}$ 	$y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 	*Did I say $y = \ln x$? 

Composition of Functions

Let $f(x) = 2x + 1$ and $g(x) = 2x^2 - 1$. Find each:

1. $f(2)$
2. $g(-3)$
3. $f(m+1)$
4. $f[g(-2)]$
5. $g[f(k+2)]$
6. $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$

Let $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = 2x + 5$, and $h(x) = x^2 - 1$

7. $h[f(-2)]$
8. $f[g(x-1)]$
9. $g[h(x^3)]$

Logs

Know these values COLD!

$$\ln 1 = \underline{\quad} \quad \ln e = \underline{\quad} \quad \ln 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

Be able to solve equations: (LEAVE EXACT ANSWER)

1. $3 + 4e^x = 8$
2. $3^{2x-1} = 15$

3. $\log_4(x+3) + \log_4(x-4) = \log_4 8$

4. $\log_{64} x - \log_{64} 7 = \frac{1}{2}$

5. $\log_{\frac{15}{x}} = 2$

6. $\ln(x+5) = 8.3$

There are three log properties

$$\text{Log } a + \text{Log } b =$$

$$\log_2 a - \log_2 b =$$

$$a \text{Ln } b =$$

Asymptotes

Vertical: what makes the bottom zero—but not a hole (Know the difference)

Horizontal: BOBO BOTN EATSDC

Find all asymptotes:

1. $\frac{3x^2 - 12x}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

2. $\frac{x^3 - 9x}{3x^2 - 6x - 9}$

3. $\frac{2x-1}{x^2+5x-6}$

Unit Circle we use this EVERY UNIT

1. $\sin \frac{\pi}{6}$

2. $\cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$

3. $\tan \frac{\pi}{3}$

4. $\csc \frac{7\pi}{6}$

5. $\sin \frac{\pi}{3}$

6. $\cos 2\pi$

7. $\tan \frac{5\pi}{3}$

8. $\sec \frac{5\pi}{4}$

9. $\sin \frac{7\pi}{4}$

10. $\cot \pi$

Inverse Trig

There is only ONE correct answer! There is a restricted domain in order for this to be a function. $\sin^{-1}x$ and $\tan^{-1}x$ are only defined from $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\frac{\pi}{2}$. $\cos^{-1}x$ is only defined from 0 to π . This is spring 2019! Other than that, it is unit circle backwards. Again, there is only one correct answer.

This is one topic that trips Calculus students up ALL YEAR !!!

7. $\arcsin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

8. $\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

9. $\arctan\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$

10. $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

11. $\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

12. $\tan^{-1}(-1)$

13. $\sin^{-1}0$

14. $\cos^{-1}0$

15. $\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$

Trig equations

Find all solutions for $x : [0, 2\pi)$

1. $\sin x = -1/2$

2. $\cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

3. $\sqrt{3}\tan^2 x - 3 = 0$

4. $2\cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0$

Trig graphs Sketch one period of the function. Label both axes.

1. $y = 5 \sin x$

2. $y = \cos 2x$

3. $y = -\sin(x + \pi/2)$

4. $y = 2 \cos x - 3$

Trig Identities Know double angles for sin and cos and all Pythagorean Identities.

Verify:

1. $\frac{\cot x}{\csc x} = \cos x$ 2. $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 + (\sin x - \cos x)^2 = 2$

3. $2\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x + 1$

4. $\tan x + \cot x = \sec x \csc x$ 5. $\sin 2x - \cos x = \frac{2\sin x - 1}{\sec x}$

Sin 2x =

Cos 2x =

Cos 2x =

Cos 2x =

3 Pythagorean Identities