| Review of integrals |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| U substitution | 1. define $u 2$.write derivative of $u 3$. simplify to cancle 4 . sub in 5 . integrate |
| Integr- <br> ation | 1. add 1 to exponent of $x$ and multiple by reciprocal of exponent |
| cos | sin |
| sin | -cos |
| $\sec ^{\wedge} 2$ | tan |
| sectan | sec |
| $\csc ^{\wedge} 2$ | -cot |
| csccot | -csc |
| $e^{\wedge} x$ | $e^{\wedge} x$ |
| $b^{\wedge} x$ | $\mathrm{b}^{\wedge} \mathrm{x} / \mathrm{lnb}$ |
| 1/x | Inlx\| |

## Trapezoid sums

## Area of $a \quad A=1 / 2(b 1+b 2) h$

## trapezoid

1. divide top \#- bottom \# by number of subintervals
2. Create numberline, plug in numbers
3. Plug into area equation, bases are numbers on numberline and height is the distance between them
4. Add all subintervals together

Undere- some left out, double derivative is negative, so concave
stimate down
Overes- Concave up
timate

## Definite Integrals

1. find antiderivative (integrate function and dake away $d x$, line with top and bottom values
2. Plug in upper value to integrated expression
3. Plug in lower value to integrated expression
4. Subtract lower value from upper value
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## By NoelleEvelyn

## Midpoint Riemann Sums

1. divide top \#- bottom \# by number of subintervals
2. numberline
3. find middle of each of the points
4. Plug in each midpoint to given equation
5. add midpoints together

## DrawRect calculator program

1. enter equation into $y=$ section
2. set appropriate window, program button, enter
3. partion= number of subintervals
4. select method

## Left and Right Riemann sums

| Left | left value is plugged into equation |
| :--- | :--- |
| Right | right value is plugged into equation |

## Definite Integrals with U-substitution

1. Identify $u$ and solve for derivative
2. Plug in top and bottom number to original u equation and replace in integral
3. Rewrite integral
4. Integrate
5. Plug in new top value to integrated expression
6. Plug in new bottom value to integrated expression
7. Subtract top expression from bottom expression

## Sigma Notation

1. Pick a number to be your $n(e x .4)$
2. Divide top \#- bottom \# by $n$
3. number line from bottom number to top with divided distance
4. plug in intervals to equation (right left or mid) and multiply by distance
5. Add interval equation values together
6. Equation answer is sigma n on top $\mathrm{k}=1$ on bottom, given equation with first interval +distance times k inside

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