

1. The calculus can be used to find where a function f is increasing by finding where

2. The calculus can be used to find where a function f is concave upward by finding where

3. The second derivative test says that the point $(c, f(c))$ is a relative maximum of $f(x)$ if

----- and ----- .

4. A good place to look for inflection points is where

5. The calculus can be used to find where a function f is decreasing by finding where

6. The absolute maximum of a differential function on a closed interval occurs at either

----- or at ----- .

7. If $f'(3) = 2$ you can expect $f(x)$ to be ----- at $x = 3$.

8. One can estimate the value of the derivative of a function from its graph because the derivative is the

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9. If the derivative of $f(x)$ is negative on the entire interval $(2,4)$ then the function $f(x)$ is

10. If the derivative of the continuous function $f(x)$ changes from negative to positive at $x = 3$ then

11. If the second derivative of the continuous function $f(x)$ changes from negative to positive at $x = 3$ then
