Calculus

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Mathematics: Applications and Interpretation · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
secant /'si:kənt/	A **secant** cuts a circle at two points.
tangent /'tændʒənt/	Draw a **tangent** to the curve to find the gradient at one point.
derivative /dɪ'rɪvətɪv/	Use the **derivative** to find the curve's slope at this point.
increasing /ɪn'kri:sɪŋ/	A sequence is **increasing** if each term is bigger than the last.
decreasing /'di:kri:sɪŋ/	A sequence is **decreasing** if each term is smaller than the last.
normal /'nɔ:ml/	The **normal** is a line at 90° to the surface. 90°
stationary point /'steɪʃənəri pɔɪnt/	The tangent is horizontal at a **stationary point**.
local maximum /'ləʊkl 'mæksɪməm/	The curve has a **local maximum** at the top of the hill.
local minimum /'ləʊkl 'mɪnɪməm/	The curve has a **local minimum** at the bottom of the valley.
integration /ˌɪntɪ'greɪʃn/	The NMR **integration** shows three hydrogens in this peak. NMR
constant of integration /'kɒnstənt ɒv ˌɪntɪ'greɪʃn/	The **constant of integration** c is there because every curve $y = x^2 + c$ has the same gradient 2x. $y = x^2 + c$ 2x c

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definite integral /'defɪnət 'ɪntɪgrəl/	A **definite integral** has limits and gives a number, such as an area.