

AP[®] Calculus BC 2004 Free-Response Questions Form B

The materials included in these files are intended for noncommercial use by AP teachers for course and exam preparation; permission for any other use must be sought from the Advanced Placement Program. Teachers may reproduce them, in whole or in part, in limited quantities, for face-to-face teaching purposes but may not mass distribute the materials, electronically or otherwise. This permission does not apply to any third-party copyrights contained herein. These materials and any copies made of them may not be resold, and the copyright notices must be retained as they appear here.

The College Board is a not-for-profit membership association whose mission is to connect students to college success and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the association is composed of more than 4,500 schools, colleges, universities, and other educational organizations. Each year, the College Board serves over three million students and their parents, 23,000 high schools, and 3,500 colleges through major programs and services in college admissions, guidance, assessment, financial aid, enrollment, and teaching and learning. Among its best-known programs are the SAT®, the PSAT/NMSOT®, and the Advanced Placement Program® (AP®). The College Board is committed to the principles of excellence and equity, and that commitment is embodied in all of its programs, services, activities, and concerns.

For further information, visit www.collegeboard.com

Copyright © 2004 College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, AP Central, AP Vertical Teams, APCD, Pacesetter, Pre-AP, SAT, Student Search Service, and the acom logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board. PSAT/NMSOT is a registered trademark jointly owned by the College Entrance Examination Board and the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

Educational Testing Service and ETS are registered trademarks of Educational Testing Service.

Other products and services may be trademarks of their respective owners.

CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part A

Time—45 minutes

Number of problems—3

A graphing calculator is required for some problems or parts of problems.

1. A particle moving along a curve in the plane has position (x(t), y(t)) at time t, where

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{t^4 + 9}$$
 and $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2e^t + 5e^{-t}$

for all real values of t. At time t = 0, the particle is at the point (4, 1).

- (a) Find the speed of the particle and its acceleration vector at time t = 0.
- (b) Find an equation of the line tangent to the path of the particle at time t = 0.
- (c) Find the total distance traveled by the particle over the time interval $0 \le t \le 3$.
- (d) Find the x-coordinate of the position of the particle at time t = 3.
- 2. Let f be a function having derivatives of all orders for all real numbers. The third-degree Taylor polynomial for f about x = 2 is given by

$$T(x) = 7 - 9(x - 2)^2 - 3(x - 2)^3.$$

- (a) Find f(2) and f''(2).
- (b) Is there enough information given to determine whether f has a critical point at x = 2? If not, explain why not.

If so, determine whether f(2) is a relative maximum, a relative minimum, or neither, and justify your answer.

(c) Use T(x) to find an approximation for f(0). Is there enough information given to determine whether f has a critical point at x = 0?

If not, explain why not.

If so, determine whether f(0) is a relative maximum, a relative minimum, or neither, and justify your answer.

(d) The fourth derivative of f satisfies the inequality $|f^{(4)}(x)| \le 6$ for all x in the closed interval [0, 2]. Use the Lagrange error bound on the approximation to f(0) found in part (c) to explain why f(0) is negative.

| t (minutes) | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| v(t) (miles per minute) | 7.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 7.3 |

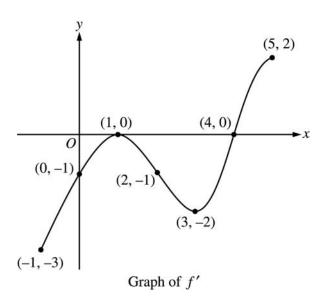
- 3. A test plane flies in a straight line with positive velocity v(t), in miles per minute at time t minutes, where v is a differentiable function of t. Selected values of v(t) for $0 \le t \le 40$ are shown in the table above.
 - (a) Use a midpoint Riemann sum with four subintervals of equal length and values from the table to approximate $\int_0^{40} v(t) dt$. Show the computations that lead to your answer. Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\int_0^{40} v(t) dt$ in terms of the plane's flight.
 - (b) Based on the values in the table, what is the smallest number of instances at which the acceleration of the plane could equal zero on the open interval 0 < t < 40? Justify your answer.
 - (c) The function f, defined by $f(t) = 6 + \cos\left(\frac{t}{10}\right) + 3\sin\left(\frac{7t}{40}\right)$, is used to model the velocity of the plane, in miles per minute, for $0 \le t \le 40$. According to this model, what is the acceleration of the plane at t = 23? Indicate units of measure.
 - (d) According to the model f, given in part (c), what is the average velocity of the plane, in miles per minute, over the time interval $0 \le t \le 40$?

END OF PART A OF SECTION II

CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part B

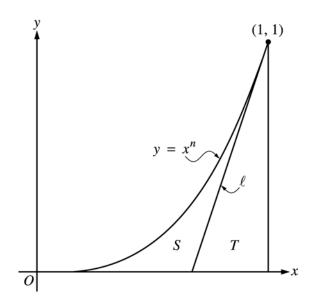
Time—45 minutes
Number of problems—3

No calculator is allowed for these problems.



- 4. The figure above shows the graph of f', the derivative of the function f, on the closed interval $-1 \le x \le 5$. The graph of f' has horizontal tangent lines at x = 1 and x = 3. The function f is twice differentiable with f(2) = 6.
 - (a) Find the x-coordinate of each of the points of inflection of the graph of f. Give a reason for your answer.
 - (b) At what value of x does f attain its absolute minimum value on the closed interval $-1 \le x \le 5$? At what value of x does f attain its absolute maximum value on the closed interval $-1 \le x \le 5$? Show the analysis that leads to your answers.
 - (c) Let g be the function defined by g(x) = x f(x). Find an equation for the line tangent to the graph of g at x = 2.

- 5. Let g be the function given by $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$.
 - (a) Find the average value of g on the closed interval [1, 4].
 - (b) Let S be the solid generated when the region bounded by the graph of y = g(x), the vertical lines x = 1 and x = 4, and the x-axis is revolved about the x-axis. Find the volume of S.
 - (c) For the solid *S*, given in part (b), find the average value of the areas of the cross sections perpendicular to the *x*-axis.
 - (d) The average value of a function f on the unbounded interval $[a, \infty)$ is defined to be $\lim_{b\to\infty} \left[\frac{\int_a^b f(x)\,dx}{b-a}\right]$. Show that the improper integral $\int_a^\infty g(x)\,dx$ is divergent, but the average value of g on the interval $[4, \infty)$ is finite.



- 6. Let ℓ be the line tangent to the graph of $y = x^n$ at the point (1, 1), where n > 1, as shown above.
 - (a) Find $\int_0^1 x^n dx$ in terms of n.
 - (b) Let T be the triangular region bounded by ℓ , the x-axis, and the line x = 1. Show that the area of T is $\frac{1}{2n}$.
 - (c) Let S be the region bounded by the graph of $y = x^n$, the line ℓ , and the x-axis. Express the area of S in terms of n and determine the value of n that maximizes the area of S.

END OF EXAMINATION