



AP[®] Calculus AB 2003 Sample Student Responses Form B

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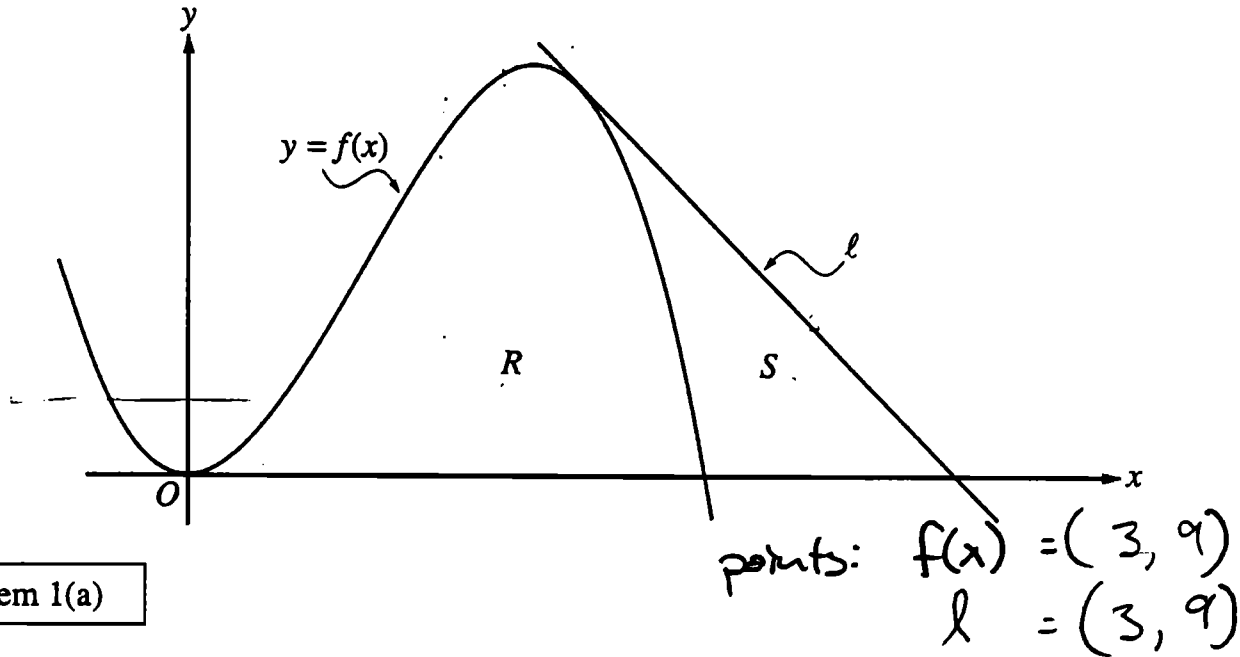
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CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, Part A

Time—45 minutes

Number of problems—3

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



Work for problem 1(a)

value for $f(x)$ at $x = 3$

$$4x^2 - x^3$$

$$4(9) - 27$$

$$36 - 27$$

$$= 9$$

value for l at $x = 3$

$$18 - 3x$$

$$18 - 9$$

$$= 9$$

the points have the same slope and the same point, so they are tangent

slope of $f'(3)$

$$f'(x) = 8x - 3x^2$$

$$24 - 27$$

$$= -3$$

slope of $l = -3$

Continue problem 1 on page 5.

Work for problem 1(b)

$$f(x) = 0 = 4x^2 - x^3$$

$$4 - x = 0$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\left[\int_3^6 18 - 3x \right] - \left[\int_3^4 4x^2 - x^3 \right]$$

$$\left\{ \left[18x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right]_3^6 \right\} - \left\{ \left[\frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right]_3^4 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (54 - 40.5) \\ (13.5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (21\frac{1}{3} - 15.75) \\ (5.583) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 7.917 \text{ units}^2$$

Work for problem 1(c)

$$\pi \int_0^4 (4x^2 - x^3)^2$$

$$(4x^2 - x^3)(4x^2 - x^3)$$

$$16x^4 - 4x^5 - 4x^5 + x^6$$

$$= \pi \int_0^4 16x^4 - 8x^5 + x^6$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{16}{5}x^5 - \frac{8}{6}x^6 + \frac{1}{7}x^7 \right)_0^4$$

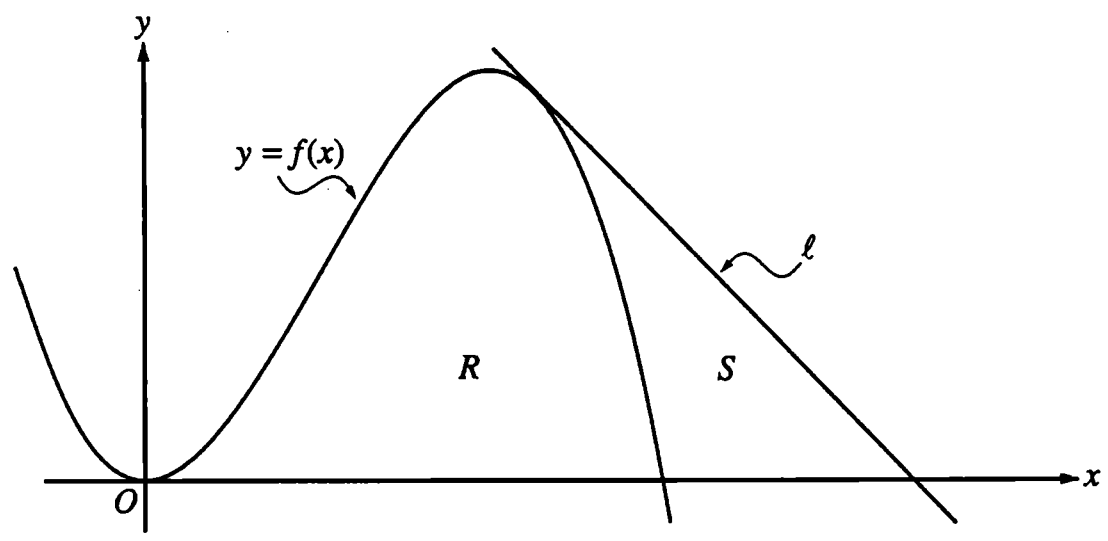
$$= \pi (156.038)$$

$$= 490.208 \text{ units}^3$$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, Part A
Time—45 minutes
Number of problems—3

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



Work for problem 1(a)

Both equations have to have same value at 3.

$$f(x) = 4x^2 - x^3 \quad x=3$$

$$f(3) = 4(3)^2 - 3^3$$

$$= 36 - 27$$

$$= 9$$

When $x=3$, $y=9$

$$y = 18 - 3x \quad x=3$$

$$y = 18 - 3(3)$$

$$y = 18 - 9$$

$$= 9$$

When $x=3$, $y=9$

So l is tangent to the graph of $y=f(x)$ at the point $x=3$.

Continue problem 1 on page 5.

Work for problem 1(b)

$$f(x) = 4x^2 - x^3$$

$$0 = 4x^2 - x^3$$

$$= x^2(4 - x)$$

$$x = 0, 4$$

$$y = 18 - 3x$$

$$0 = 18 - 3x$$

$$-18 = -3x$$

$$x = 6$$

$$S = \int_3^4 [(18 - 3x) - (4x^2 - x^3)] dx + \int_4^6 (18 - 3x) dx$$

$$= 1.917 + 6$$

$$= 7.917$$

Work for problem 1(c)

$$V = \pi \int_0^4 (4x^2 - x^3)^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \cdot 156.04$$

$$= 490.21$$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



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Work for problem 2(a)

$$\int_0^{12} \left(2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)} \right) dt$$

$$= 70.571 \text{ gallons}$$

Work for problem 2(b)

$$H(6) = 2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(7)}$$

$$= 5.395 \text{ gallons coming in}$$

$$R(6) = 12 \sin\left(\frac{6^2}{47}\right)$$

$$= 8.319 \text{ gallons being removed}$$

The level of heating oil is falling at $t=6$ hours b/c more gallons are being removed than pumped into the tank. $8.319 > 5.395$ or $H(6) < R(6)$ thus lowering the level of heating oil in the tank.

Continue problem 2 on page 7.

Work for problem 2(c)

$$\int_0^{12} \left(2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)} \right) dt = 70.571 \text{ gallons pumped in}$$

$$\int_0^{12} \left(12 \sin\left(\frac{t^2}{47}\right) \right) dt = 73.545 \text{ gallons removed}$$

125 gallons originally

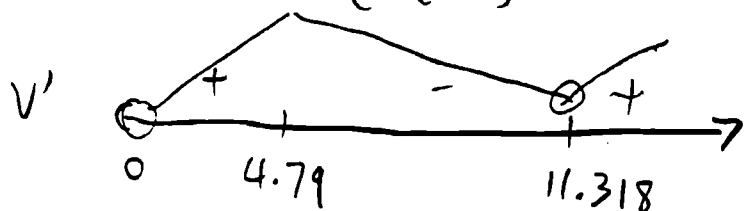
$$125 + 70.571 - 73.545 = 122.026 \text{ gallons}$$

Work for problem 2(d)

$$V = 125 + \int_0^{12} \left(2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)} \right) dt - \int_0^{12} \left(12 \sin\left(\frac{t^2}{47}\right) \right) dt$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)} - 12 \sin\left(\frac{t^2}{47}\right)$$

$$0 = 2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)} - 12 \sin\left(\frac{t^2}{47}\right)$$



$$V(11.318) = 125 + 58.118 - 58.207 = 124.917$$

$$V(0) = 125$$

Minimum volume at $t = 11.318$. Two local min at $t = 0$ and $t = 11.318$. $V(0) > V(11.318)$ so $t = 11.318$ is when volume of heating oil the least.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Work for problem 2(a)

$$H(t) = 2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)}$$

$$\int_0^{12} 2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)} dt$$

$$= 70.571$$

70.571 gallons of heating oil are pumped in after 12 hours.

Work for problem 2(b)

Adding oil at $2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)}$

extracting oil at $12 \sin\left(\frac{t^2}{47}\right)$

$$\text{Net Oil } \Delta = \left[2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)} \right] - \left[12 \sin\left(\frac{t^2}{47}\right) \right]$$

↑
O(x)

$$O(6) = 8.594$$

The level of the tank is rising at $t=6$.

for we have been given the rates of change for the oil in the tank. AS long as

$O(t)$ is positive oil is being added to the tank. We have been basically been given the derivative for the amount of oil in the tank.

Continue problem 2 on page 7.

Work for problem 2(c)

At $t=12$ hours there will be:

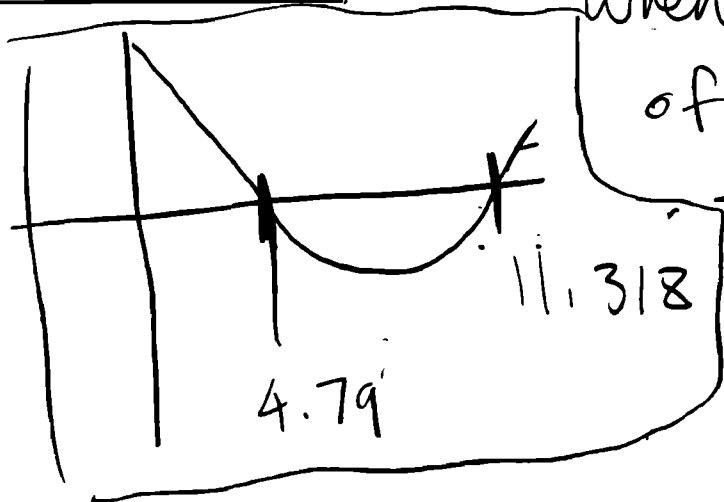
$\int_0^{12} O(t) + 125$ gallons of oil in the tank

$$Vol = \int_0^{12} \left[2 + \frac{10}{1 + \ln(t+1)} - \left[12 \sin\left(\frac{t^2}{47}\right) \right] \right] + 125$$

$$Vol = -2.974 + 125$$

Volume in tank after 12 hours = 122.026 gallons

Work for problem 2(d)



When the derivative (Rate of change of the amount of oil in the tank) is at 0, that is when there is a max and a min in the volume in the tank. If there is

a sign change from positive to negative it is a max if it is a change from negative to positive it is a min. Therefore $O'(t) = 0$, at two different t values between 0 and 12. 4.79 and 11.318. At 11.318 there is a

sign change from negative to positive so that is the location of the minimum point. The volume of oil in the tank at $t=11.318$ hours is the least amount of oil in the tank.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



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3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 A,

Distance x (mm)	0	60	120	180	240	300	360
Diameter $B(x)$ (mm)	24	30	28	30	26	24	26

Work for problem 3(a)

Since radius = $\frac{1}{2}$ (diameter)

$$\Rightarrow \text{Average radius} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(360-0)\text{mm}} \int_0^{360} B(x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{720\text{mm}} \int_0^{360} B(x) dx$$

Work for problem 3(b)

$$\int_0^{360} B(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x$$

$$c_1 = 60\text{mm} \Rightarrow f(c_1) = 30\text{mm}$$

$$c_2 = 180\text{mm} \Rightarrow f(c_2) = 30\text{mm}$$

$$c_3 = 300\text{mm} \Rightarrow f(c_3) = 24\text{mm}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{360\text{mm}}{n} = \frac{360\text{mm}}{3} = 120\text{mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^3 f(c_k) \Delta x &= 120\text{mm} (f(c_1) + f(c_2) + f(c_3)) \\ &= 120\text{mm} (30\text{mm} + 30\text{mm} + 24\text{mm}) = 10080\text{mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Average radius} = \frac{1}{720} \int_0^{360} B(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{720\text{mm}} (10080\text{mm}^2) = 14\text{mm}$$

Continue problem 3 on page 9.

Work for problem 3(c)

It is the volume of blood in the blood vessel starting from a distance of 125mm from 1 end to a distance of 275 mm from the same end. The units will be (mm)³

Work for problem 3(d)

$$B''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{B'(b) - B'(a)}{b - a} = 0$$

$b, a, d, c, e, f \in (0, 360)$
 $c > f, d > e, b > a$

$$\Rightarrow B'(b) = B'(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{B(d) - B(e)}{d - e} = \frac{B(c) - B(f)}{c - f}$$

Since for all x , sx is the same

$$\Rightarrow B(d) - B(e) = B(c) - B(f)$$

From the table there are values of d, e, c, f such that

$$B(d) - B(e) = B(c) - B(f) \text{ . For example at } x = 300$$

$$B(360) - B(300) = B(300) - B(240) \Rightarrow 26 - 24 = 26 - 24 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$$

END OF PART A OF SECTION II

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON PART A ONLY. DO NOT GO ON TO PART B UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Distance x (mm)	0	60	120	180	240	300	360
Diameter $B(x)$ (mm)	24	30	28	30	26	24	26

$$F_{avg} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Work for problem 3(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(x)_{avg} &= \frac{1}{360-0} \int_0^{360} \frac{B(x)}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{360} \int_0^{360} \frac{B(x)}{2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Work for problem 3(b)

$$\frac{360}{3} = 120$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(x)_{avg} &= \frac{1}{360} \left[\frac{120 \cdot f(60)}{2} + \frac{120 \cdot f(180)}{2} + \frac{120 \cdot f(300)}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{120}{360} [15 + 15 + 12] \\
 &= \frac{12}{36} \times 42 \\
 &= 14 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Continue problem 3 on page 9.

Work for problem 3(c)

$\frac{B(x)}{2}$ = radius of blood vessel

$$\pi \int_{125}^{275} \left(\frac{B(x)}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

Volume of the blood vessel from
 $x = 125 \text{ mm}$ to $x = 275 \text{ mm}$ in $(\text{mm})^3$

Work for problem 3(d)

At x where $B''(x) = 0$

There is an inflection on the graph

The sign of $B'(x)$ changes

$B'(x)$ = the change of diameter

From the table we know that when the diameter increases $B'(x) > 0$ when diameter decrease $B'(x) < 0$

$B'(x)$ changes signs

$\therefore B''(x) = 0$

END OF PART A OF SECTION II

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NO CALCULATOR ALLOWED

**CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, Part B**

Time—45 minutes

Number of problems—3

No calculator is allowed for these problems.

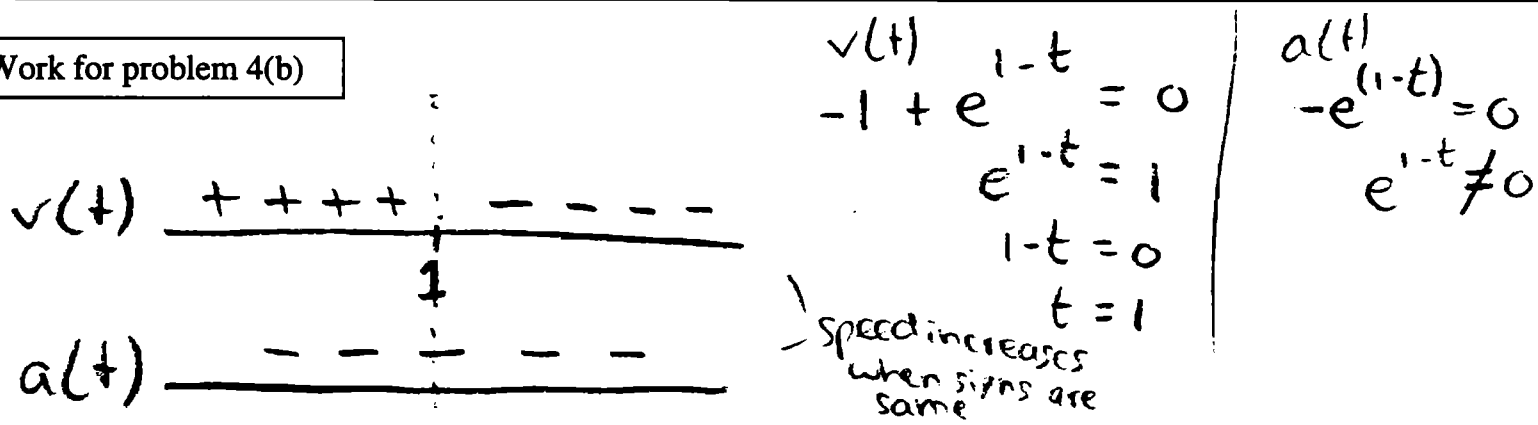
Work for problem 4(a)

$$v(t) = -1 + e^{(1-t)}$$

$$a(t) = v'(t) = -1(e^{(1-t)}) = -e^{1-t}$$

$$a(3) = -e^{1-3} = \boxed{-e^{-2}} = \frac{-1}{e^2}$$

Work for problem 4(b)



speed is increasing on $(1, \infty)$
 $t=3$ is within the interval
 and thus speed is increasing

Continue problem 4 on page 11.

NO CALCULATOR ALLOWED

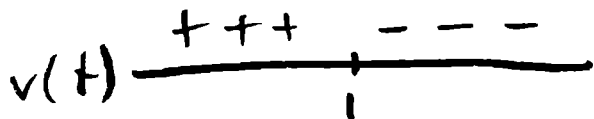
Work for problem 4(c)

$$v(t) = 0 = -1 + e^{1-t}$$

$$e^{1-t} = 1$$

$$1-t = 0$$

$$t = 1$$



the particle changes direction
at $t=1$

Work for problem 4(d)

$$d(t) = \int_0^1 (-1 + e^{1-t}) dt + \int_1^3 (-1 + e^{1-t}) dt =$$

$$-t \Big|_0^1 + -e^{1-t} \Big|_0^1 + t \Big|_1^3 + e^{1-t} \Big|_1^3 =$$

$$(-1 - 0) + (-1 + e) + (3 - 1) + (e^{-2} - 1) =$$

$$-1 - 1 + e + 2 + e^{-2} - 1 = \boxed{e + e^{-2} - 1}$$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

NO CALCULATOR ALLOWED

**CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, Part B**

Time—45 minutes

Number of problems—3

No calculator is allowed for these problems.

Work for problem 4(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 v(t) &= -1 + e^{1-t} \\
 &= e^{1-t} - 1 \\
 v'(t) &= a(t) = e^{1-t}(-1) \\
 &= -e^{1-t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$v(t)$ = velocity
 $a(t)$ = accel.

at $t=3$, then, accel. is $-e^{1-3} = -e^{-2} = -\frac{1}{e^2}$

Work for problem 4(b)

at $t=3$ acceleration is negative and velocity is $-1 + e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2} - 1$ which is clearly negative (since $\frac{1}{e^2} < 1$). Thus since acceleration is negative velocity is decreasing (becoming more negative). But speed is $|velocity|$ (abs. value of velocity) and thus since velocity becomes more negative speed increases.

Continue problem 4 on page 11.

NO CALCULATOR ALLOWED

Work for problem 4(c)

the particle is going in one direction when $v(t)$ is positive, and another when $v(t)$ is neg. so it changes direction at the zeroes of $v(t)$.

$$0 = -1 + e^{1-t}$$

$$e^{1-t} = 1$$

$$\ln(e^{1-t}) = \ln 1$$

$$1-t = 0$$

$t=1$ is a zero.

Testing points on either side
($t=0$ and $t=2$) leads to

$$v(0) = -1 + e^1$$

$$= e - 1$$

$$= \text{pos because } e > 1$$

$$v(2) = -1 + e^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} - 1$$

$$= \text{negative}$$

$$\text{since } \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

thus it changes direction at $t=1$

Work for problem 4(d)

Total distance traveled = $\int_0^3 v(t) dt$
over $0 \leq t \leq 3$

Let $1-t = u$
 $du = -1$

$$= \int_0^3 e^{1-t} dt - \int_0^3 1 dt$$

$$= -\int_0^3 e^u du - \int_0^3 1 dt$$

$$= [-e^{1-t}]_0^3 - [t]_0^3$$

$$(-e^{-2} + e^1) - (3-0)$$

$$e - \frac{1}{e^2} - 3 = \text{total dist traveled}$$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



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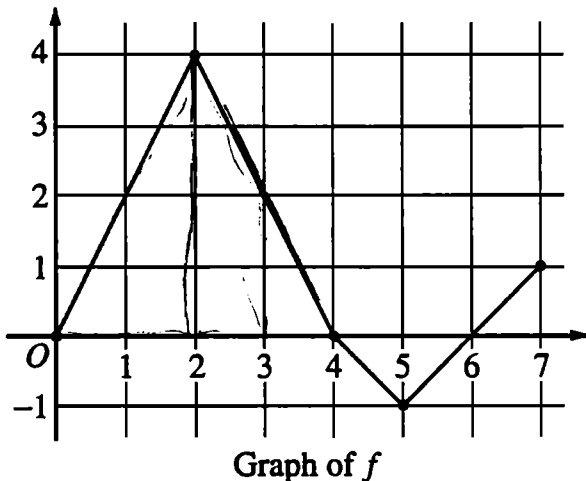
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NO CALCULATOR ALLOWED



Work for problem 5(a)

4+3

$$g(x) = \int_2^x f(t) dt$$

$$g'(x) = f(x)$$

$$g''(x) = f'(x)$$

$$g(3) = \int_2^3 f(t) dt = F(3) - F(2) = 7 - 4 = 3$$

$$g'(3) = f(3) = 2$$

$$g''(3) = f'(3) = -2$$

$$\begin{cases} g(3) = 3 \\ g'(3) = 2 \\ g''(3) = -2 \end{cases}$$

Work for problem 5(b)

rate of change of $g = g'(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3-0} \int_0^3 g'(x) dx &= \frac{1}{3} \{g(3) - g(0)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \{3 - g(0)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(3 - \int_2^0 f(t) dt\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(3 + \int_0^2 f(t) dt\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{3} (3 + F(2) - F(0)) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (3 + 4 - 0) \\ &= \frac{7}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{7}{3} \approx 2.333$$

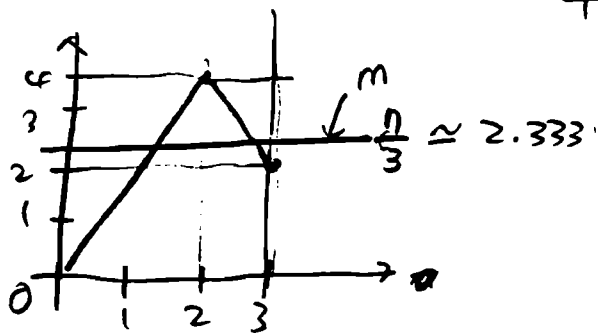
Continue problem 5 on page 13.

Work for problem 5(c)

$$g'(c) = \frac{7}{3}$$

since $g'(x) = f(x)$, $g'(c) = f(c)$.

$$g'(c) = f(c) = \frac{7}{3}$$



The line m crosses the graph of f twice

→ $g'(c)$ is equal to 2.333 at two values of c .

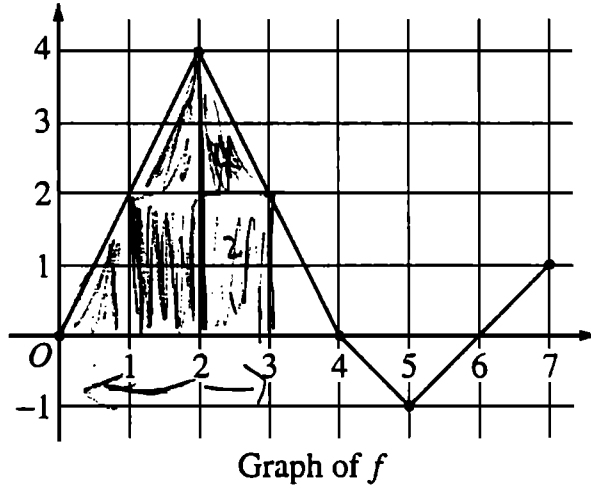
Work for problem 5(d)

At points of inflection, $g''(x)$ should change from (+) to (-), or vice versa.

At $x=2$, $f'(x)$ changes from (+) to (-), and at $x=5$, $f'(x)$ changes from (-) to (+).

Points of inflection exist at $x=2$ and $x=5$.

NO CALCULATOR ALLOWED



Work for problem 5(a)

$$g(3) = \int_2^3 f(t) dt = \boxed{3}$$

$f'(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow g'(3) = f(3) = \boxed{2}$

$$g''(3) = f'(3) = \text{slope at } 3 = \frac{2-4}{3-2} = \frac{-2}{-1} = \boxed{2}$$

Work for problem 5(b)

avg rate of change = $\frac{g(a) - g(b)}{a - b}$

$$g(0) = \int_2^0 f(t) dt = -4$$

$$g(3) = \int_2^3 f(t) dt = 3$$

$$\frac{g(0) - g(3)}{0 - 3} = \frac{-4 - 3}{-3} = \boxed{\frac{7}{3}}$$

Continue problem 5 on page 13.

Work for problem 5(c)

$$g'(c) = 7/3 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(c) = 7/3 \text{ at 1 (one) point}$$

because

$$\text{on } (0, 2), f(x) = y = 2x$$

$$2x = 7/3$$

$$x = 7/6 \leftarrow \text{only at } x = 7/6$$

$$\text{on } (2, 3), f(x) = y = 2x + 8$$

$$7/3 = 2x + 8$$

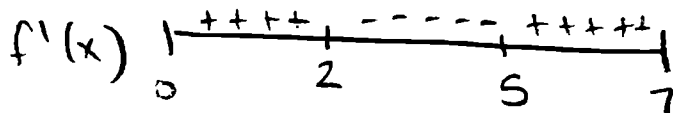
$$7/3 - 24/3 = 2x \Rightarrow -17/3 = 2x \quad \text{(not on } (0, 3))$$
~~$$x = -17/6$$~~

Work for problem 5(d)

$$\text{point of inflection} = g''(x) = 0$$

$$g''(x) = f'(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ at } \boxed{\begin{matrix} x = 2, \\ x = 5 \end{matrix}}$$





AP[®] Calculus AB 2003 Sample Student Responses Form B

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Work for problem 6(a)

$$f'(x) = x \sqrt{f(x)}$$

$$f(3) = 25$$

$$= x (f(x)^{1/2})$$

$$f'(3) = 3 (f(3)^{1/2}) = 3 \cdot 5 = 15$$

$$f''(x) = (f(x)^{1/2}) + x \left(\frac{1}{2} f(x)^{-1/2} \cdot f'(x) \right)$$

$$f''(3) = (f(3)^{1/2}) + 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot f(3)^{-1/2} \cdot f'(3) \right)$$

$$= 5 + 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 15 \right)$$

$$= 5 + 3 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$= 5 + \frac{9}{2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{9 \frac{1}{2}}}$$

Continue problem 6 on page 15.

Work for problem 6(b)

$$f(3) = 25$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = xy^{1/2}$$

$$\int y^{-1/2} dy = \int x dx$$

$$2y^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + B \quad x=3, y=25$$

$$2.5 = \frac{1}{2}(9) + B$$

$$B = 10 - 4\frac{1}{2} = 5\frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$2y^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{2}$$

simplified $y^{1/2} = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{11}{4}$

$$\therefore y = \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{11}{4} \right)^2$$

END OF EXAMINATION

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY TO THE BACK COVER OF THIS SECTION II BOOKLET.

- MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION AS REQUESTED ON THE BACK OF THIS SECTION II BOOKLET.
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Work for problem 6(a)

$$f(3) = 25$$

$$(3, 25)$$

$$f'(x) = 3\sqrt{25}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot 5$$

$$= 15$$

$$f''(x) = x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (f(x))^{-1/2} \cdot f'(x) + \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot 1$$

$$f''(3) = 3 \cdot \frac{15}{2\sqrt{25}} + \sqrt{25}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{15}{2 \cdot 5} + 5$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} + \frac{10}{2} = \boxed{\frac{19}{2}}$$

Continue problem 6 on page 15.

Work for problem 6(b)

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \int x dx$$

$$y^{-1/2} = x^2 + C$$

$$2\sqrt{25} = 3^2 + C$$

$$2 \cdot 5 = 9 + C$$

$$10 = 9 + C$$

$$-9 \quad -9$$

$$C = 1$$

$$25 = 3x + 1$$

-1

$$x = 8$$

$$y = 8x + 1$$

END OF EXAMINATION

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