

AP® Calculus BC 2011 Free-Response Questions

About the College Board

The College Board is a mission-driven not-for-profit organization that connects students to college success and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the College Board was created to expand access to higher education. Today, the membership association is made up of more than 5,900 of the world's leading educational institutions and is dedicated to promoting excellence and equity in education. Each year, the College Board helps more than seven million students prepare for a successful transition to college through programs and services in college readiness and college success — including the SAT* and the Advanced Placement Program*. The organization also serves the education community through research and advocacy on behalf of students, educators and schools.

© 2011 The College Board. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, AP Central, SAT and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Board. Admitted Class Evaluation Service and inspiring minds are trademarks owned by the College Board. All other products and services may be trademarks of their respective owners. Visit the College Board on the Web: www.collegeboard.org. Permission to use copyrighted College Board materials may be requested online at: www.collegeboard.org/inquiry/cbpermit.html.

Visit the College Board on the Web: www.collegeboard.org. AP Central is the official online home for the AP Program: apcentral.collegeboard.com.

CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part A

Time—30 minutes
Number of problems—2

A graphing calculator is required for these problems.

- 1. At time t, a particle moving in the xy-plane is at position (x(t), y(t)), where x(t) and y(t) are not explicitly given. For $t \ge 0$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t + 1$ and $\frac{dy}{dt} = \sin(t^2)$. At time t = 0, x(0) = 0 and y(0) = -4.
 - (a) Find the speed of the particle at time t = 3, and find the acceleration vector of the particle at time t = 3.
 - (b) Find the slope of the line tangent to the path of the particle at time t = 3.
 - (c) Find the position of the particle at time t = 3.
 - (d) Find the total distance traveled by the particle over the time interval $0 \le t \le 3$.

t (minutes)	0	2	5	9	10
H(t) (degrees Celsius)	66	60	52	44	43

- 2. As a pot of tea cools, the temperature of the tea is modeled by a differentiable function H for $0 \le t \le 10$, where time t is measured in minutes and temperature H(t) is measured in degrees Celsius. Values of H(t) at selected values of time t are shown in the table above.
 - (a) Use the data in the table to approximate the rate at which the temperature of the tea is changing at time t = 3.5. Show the computations that lead to your answer.
 - (b) Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\frac{1}{10} \int_0^{10} H(t) dt$ in the context of this problem. Use a trapezoidal sum with the four subintervals indicated by the table to estimate $\frac{1}{10} \int_0^{10} H(t) dt$.
 - (c) Evaluate $\int_0^{10} H'(t) dt$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of the expression in the context of this problem.
 - (d) At time t = 0, biscuits with temperature 100° C were removed from an oven. The temperature of the biscuits at time t is modeled by a differentiable function B for which it is known that $B'(t) = -13.84e^{-0.173t}$. Using the given models, at time t = 10, how much cooler are the biscuits than the tea?

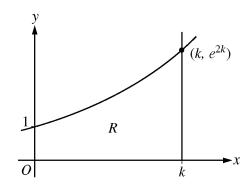
WRITE ALL WORK IN THE EXAM BOOKLET.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II

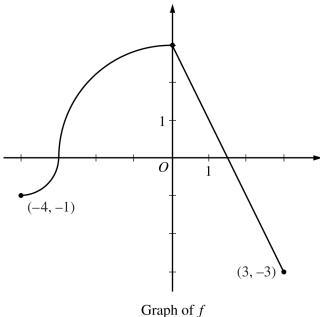
CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part B

Time—60 minutes
Number of problems—4

No calculator is allowed for these problems.

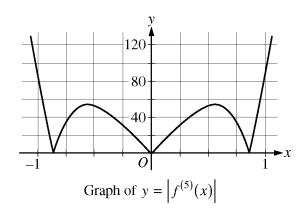


- 3. Let $f(x) = e^{2x}$. Let R be the region in the first quadrant bounded by the graph of f, the coordinate axes, and the vertical line x = k, where k > 0. The region R is shown in the figure above.
 - (a) Write, but do not evaluate, an expression involving an integral that gives the perimeter of R in terms of k.
 - (b) The region R is rotated about the x-axis to form a solid. Find the volume, V, of the solid in terms of k.
 - (c) The volume V, found in part (b), changes as k changes. If $\frac{dk}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}$, determine $\frac{dV}{dt}$ when $k = \frac{1}{2}$.



- 4. The continuous function f is defined on the interval $-4 \le x \le 3$. The graph of f consists of two quarter circles and one line segment, as shown in the figure above. Let $g(x) = 2x + \int_0^x f(t) dt$.
 - (a) Find g(-3). Find g'(x) and evaluate g'(-3).
 - (b) Determine the x-coordinate of the point at which g has an absolute maximum on the interval $-4 \le x \le 3$. Justify your answer.
 - (c) Find all values of x on the interval -4 < x < 3 for which the graph of g has a point of inflection. Give a reason for your answer.
 - (d) Find the average rate of change of f on the interval $-4 \le x \le 3$. There is no point c, -4 < c < 3, for which f'(c) is equal to that average rate of change. Explain why this statement does not contradict the Mean Value Theorem.

- 5. At the beginning of 2010, a landfill contained 1400 tons of solid waste. The increasing function W models the total amount of solid waste stored at the landfill. Planners estimate that W will satisfy the differential equation $\frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{1}{25}(W 300)$ for the next 20 years. W is measured in tons, and t is measured in years from the start of 2010.
 - (a) Use the line tangent to the graph of W at t=0 to approximate the amount of solid waste that the landfill contains at the end of the first 3 months of 2010 (time $t=\frac{1}{4}$).
 - (b) Find $\frac{d^2W}{dt^2}$ in terms of W. Use $\frac{d^2W}{dt^2}$ to determine whether your answer in part (a) is an underestimate or an overestimate of the amount of solid waste that the landfill contains at time $t = \frac{1}{4}$.
 - (c) Find the particular solution W = W(t) to the differential equation $\frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{1}{25}(W 300)$ with initial condition W(0) = 1400.



- 6. Let $f(x) = \sin(x^2) + \cos x$. The graph of $y = |f^{(5)}(x)|$ is shown above.
 - (a) Write the first four nonzero terms of the Taylor series for $\sin x$ about x = 0, and write the first four nonzero terms of the Taylor series for $\sin(x^2)$ about x = 0.
 - (b) Write the first four nonzero terms of the Taylor series for $\cos x$ about x = 0. Use this series and the series for $\sin(x^2)$, found in part (a), to write the first four nonzero terms of the Taylor series for f about x = 0.
 - (c) Find the value of $f^{(6)}(0)$.
 - (d) Let $P_4(x)$ be the fourth-degree Taylor polynomial for f about x = 0. Using information from the graph of $y = \left| f^{(5)}(x) \right|$ shown above, show that $\left| P_4 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) f \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \right| < \frac{1}{3000}$.

WRITE ALL WORK IN THE EXAM BOOKLET.

END OF EXAM