



AP Calculus AB
Q3 Interim Assessment
MC Test Booklet #1
April 2017

School: _____

Student Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Period: _____

AP[®] Calculus AB Exam

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time
1 hour, 45 minutes
Number of Questions
45
Percent of Total Score
50%
Writing Instrument
Pencil required

Part A

Number of Questions
30
Time
60 minutes
Electronic Device
None allowed

Part B

Number of Questions
15
Time
45 minutes
Electronic Device
Graphing calculator
required

Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 45 multiple-choice questions. For Part A, fill in only the boxes for numbers 1 through 30 on the answer sheet. For Part B, fill in only the boxes for numbers 76 through 90 on the answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, place the letter of your choice in the corresponding box on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question.

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

Your total score on the multiple-choice section is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.

A A

1. $\int_{-1}^3 (x^2 - 2x) \, dx =$

- (A) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}$ (C) 8 (D) 12

2. If $f(x) = e^{2x}(x^3 + 1)$, then $f'(2) =$

- (A) $6e^4$ (B) $21e^4$ (C) $24e^4$ (D) $30e^4$

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3. Let f be a differentiable function such that $f(2) = 4$ and $f'(2) = -\frac{1}{2}$. What is the approximation for $f(2.1)$ found by using the line tangent to the graph of f at $x = 2$?

(A) 2.95 (B) 3.95 (C) 4.05 (D) 4.1

- GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

A A

7. What is the total area of the regions between the curves $y = 6x^2 - 18x$ and $y = -6x$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 3$?
- (A) 4 (B) 12 (C) 16 (D) 20

8. The function g is defined by $g(x) = x^2 + bx$, where b is a constant. If the line tangent to the graph of g at $x = -1$ is parallel to the line that contains the points $(0, -2)$ and $(3, 4)$, what is the value of b ?
- (A) -1 (B) 2 (C) $\frac{5}{2}$ (D) 4

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x} & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

10. Let g be a continuous function. Using the substitution $u = 2x - 1$, the integral $\int_2^3 g(2x - 1) \, dx$ is equal to which of the following?

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11. The graph of $y = f(x)$ consists of a semicircle with endpoints at $(2, -6)$ and $(12, -6)$, as shown in the figure above. What is the value of $\int_2^{12} f(x) \, dx$?

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A A

12. An object moves along a straight line so that at any time t its acceleration is given by $a(t) = 6t$. At time $t = 0$, the object's velocity is 10 and the object's position is 7. What is the object's position at time $t = 2$?

(A) 22 (B) 27 (C) 28 (D) 35

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13. If $y = \cos x - \ln(2x)$, then $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} =$

(A) $\sin x - \frac{2}{x^3}$

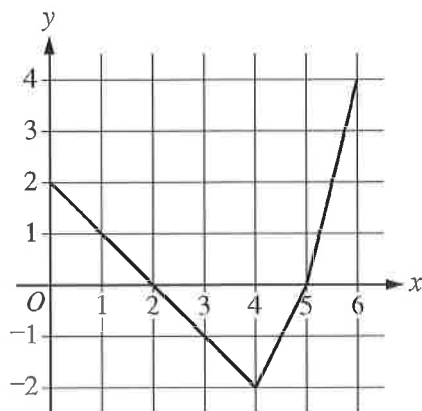
(B) $-\sin x - \frac{2}{x^3}$

(C) $\sin x - \frac{1}{x^3}$

(D) $-\sin x - \frac{1}{x^3}$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

A A



Graph of f

14. The graph of the function f , shown above, consists of three line segments. If the function g is an antiderivative of f such that $g(2) = 5$, for how many values of c , where $0 \leq c \leq 6$, does $g(c) = 3$?

(A) Zero (B) One (C) Two (D) Three

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 6 + cx & \text{for } x < 1 \\ 9 + 2 \ln x & \text{for } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

15. Let f be the function defined above, where c is a constant. If f is continuous at $x = 1$, what is the value of c ?

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 9

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19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{(x^{20} - 3x) - (e^{20} - 3e)}{x - e}$ is

(A) 0 (B) $20e^{19} - 3$ (C) $e^{20} - 3e$ (D) nonexistent

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A A

24. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\tan(x-3)}{3e^{x-3} - x}$ is

- (A) 0 (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) nonexistent

-
25. Let f be a function with first derivative defined by $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 6}{x^2}$ for $x > 0$. It is known that $f(1) = 9$ and $f(3) = 11$. What value of x in the open interval $(1, 3)$ satisfies the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem for f on the closed interval $[1, 3]$?

- (A) $\sqrt{6}$ (B) $\sqrt{3}$ (C) $\sqrt{2}$ (D) 1

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28. Consider a triangle in the xy -plane. Two vertices of the triangle are on the x -axis at $(1, 0)$ and $(5, 0)$, and a third vertex is on the graph of $y = \ln(2x) - \frac{1}{2}x + 5$ for $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 8$. What is the maximum area of such a triangle?

29. The function f is defined by $f(x) = x^3 + 4x + 2$. If g is the inverse function of f and $g(2) = 0$, what is the value of $g'(2)$?

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30. Which of the following limits is equal to $\int_2^5 x^2 dx$?

$$(A) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(2 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(B) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(2 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^2 \frac{3}{n}$$

$$(C) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(2 + \frac{3k}{n}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(D) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(2 + \frac{3k}{n} \right)^2 \frac{3}{n}$$

**IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON PART A ONLY.**

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