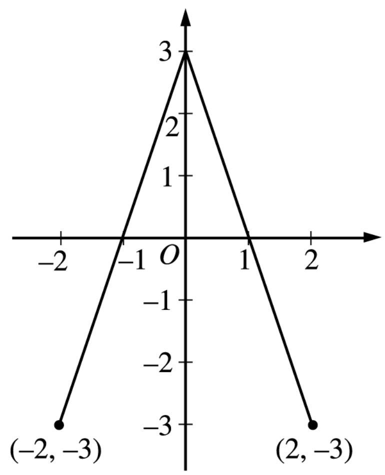
CALCULUS AB

SECTION II, Part B

Time—45 minutes

Number of problems—3

No calculator is allowed for these problems.



Graph of f

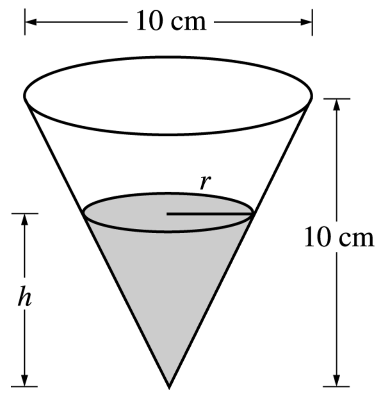
4. The graph of the function f shown above consists of two line segments. Let g be the function given by $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t)\,dt$.

   (a) Find $g(-1)$, $g'(-1)$, and $g''(-1)$.

   (b) For what values of x in the open interval $(-2, 2)$ is g increasing? Explain your reasoning.

   (c) For what values of x in the open interval $(-2, 2)$ is the graph of g concave down? Explain your reasoning.

   (d) On the axes provided, sketch the graph of g on the closed interval $[-2, 2]$.
   (Note: The axes are provided in the pink test booklet only.)



5. A container has the shape of an open right circular cone, as shown in the figure above. The height of the container is 10 cm and the diameter of the opening is 10 cm. Water in the container is evaporating so that its depth h is changing at the constant rate of $\frac{-3}{10}$ cm/hr.

   (Note: The volume of a cone of height h and radius r is given by $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$.)

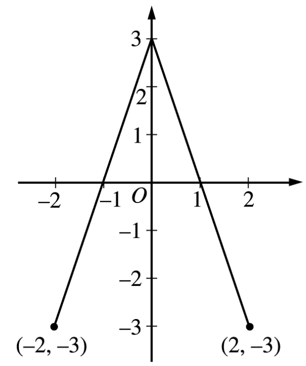
   (a) Find the volume V of water in the container when $h = 5$ cm. Indicate units of measure.

   (b) Find the rate of change of the volume of water in the container, with respect to time, when $h = 5$ cm. Indicate units of measure.

   (c) Show that the rate of change of the volume of water in the container due to evaporation is directly proportional to the exposed surface area of the water. What is the constant of proportionality?

Question 4

The graph of the function f shown above consists of two line segments. Let g be the function given by $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t)\,dt$.



Graph of f

(a) Find $g(-1)$, $g'(-1)$, and $g''(-1)$.

(b) For what values of x in the open interval $(-2, 2)$ is g increasing? Explain your reasoning.

(c) For what values of x in the open interval $(-2, 2)$ is the graph of g concave down? Explain your reasoning.

(d) On the axes provided, sketch the graph of g on the closed interval $[-2, 2]$.

(a) $g(-1) = \int_0^{-1} f(t)\,dt = -\int_{-1}^{0} f(t)\,dt = -\frac{3}{2}$

$g'(-1) = f(-1) = 0$

$g''(-1) = f'(-1) = 3$

$$3 \begin{cases} 1: & g(-1) \\ 1: & g'(-1) \\ 1: & g''(-1) \end{cases}$$

(b) g is increasing on $-1 < x < 1$ because $g'(x) = f(x) > 0$ on this interval.

$$2 \begin{cases} 1: & \text{interval} \\ 1: & \text{reason} \end{cases}$$

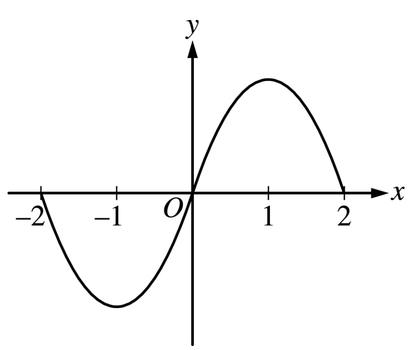
(c) The graph of g is concave down on $0 < x < 2$ because $g''(x) = f'(x) < 0$ on this interval.

or

because $g'(x) = f(x)$ is decreasing on this interval.

$$2 \begin{cases} 1: & \text{interval} \\ 1: & \text{reason} \end{cases}$$

(d)



$$2 \begin{cases} 1: & g(-2) = g(0) = g(2) = 0 \\ 1: & \text{appropriate increasing/decreasing} \\ & \text{and concavity behavior} \\ & < -1 > \text{ vertical asymptote} \end{cases}$$