

**2016 AP<sup>®</sup> CALCULUS AB FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS****CALCULUS AB  
SECTION II, Part A****Time—30 minutes****Number of problems—2****A graphing calculator is required for these problems.**

$t$ (hours)	0	1	3	6	8
$R(t)$ (liters / hour)	1340	1190	950	740	700

1. Water is pumped into a tank at a rate modeled by  $W(t) = 2000e^{-t^2/20}$  liters per hour for  $0 \leq t \leq 8$ , where  $t$  is measured in hours. Water is removed from the tank at a rate modeled by  $R(t)$  liters per hour, where  $R$  is differentiable and decreasing on  $0 \leq t \leq 8$ . Selected values of  $R(t)$  are shown in the table above. At time  $t = 0$ , there are 50,000 liters of water in the tank.
- (a) Estimate  $R'(2)$ . Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) Use a left Riemann sum with the four subintervals indicated by the table to estimate the total amount of water removed from the tank during the 8 hours. Is this an overestimate or an underestimate of the total amount of water removed? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) Use your answer from part (b) to find an estimate of the total amount of water in the tank, to the nearest liter, at the end of 8 hours.
- (d) For  $0 \leq t \leq 8$ , is there a time  $t$  when the rate at which water is pumped into the tank is the same as the rate at which water is removed from the tank? Explain why or why not.
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2. For  $t \geq 0$ , a particle moves along the  $x$ -axis. The velocity of the particle at time  $t$  is given by

$v(t) = 1 + 2\sin\left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right)$ . The particle is at position  $x = 2$  at time  $t = 4$ .

- (a) At time  $t = 4$ , is the particle speeding up or slowing down?
  - (b) Find all times  $t$  in the interval  $0 < t < 3$  when the particle changes direction. Justify your answer.
  - (c) Find the position of the particle at time  $t = 0$ .
  - (d) Find the total distance the particle travels from time  $t = 0$  to time  $t = 3$ .
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**END OF PART A OF SECTION II**

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**2016 SCORING GUIDELINES**

**Question 1**

$t$ (hours)	0	1	3	6	8
$R(t)$ (liters / hour)	1340	1190	950	740	700

Water is pumped into a tank at a rate modeled by  $W(t) = 2000e^{-t^2/20}$  liters per hour for  $0 \leq t \leq 8$ , where  $t$  is measured in hours. Water is removed from the tank at a rate modeled by  $R(t)$  liters per hour, where  $R$  is differentiable and decreasing on  $0 \leq t \leq 8$ . Selected values of  $R(t)$  are shown in the table above. At time  $t = 0$ , there are 50,000 liters of water in the tank.

- Estimate  $R'(2)$ . Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- Use a left Riemann sum with the four subintervals indicated by the table to estimate the total amount of water removed from the tank during the 8 hours. Is this an overestimate or an underestimate of the total amount of water removed? Give a reason for your answer.
- Use your answer from part (b) to find an estimate of the total amount of water in the tank, to the nearest liter, at the end of 8 hours.
- For  $0 \leq t \leq 8$ , is there a time  $t$  when the rate at which water is pumped into the tank is the same as the rate at which water is removed from the tank? Explain why or why not.

(a)  $R'(2) \approx \frac{R(3) - R(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{950 - 1190}{3 - 1} = -120$  liters/hr<sup>2</sup>

2 :  $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{estimate} \\ 1 : \text{units} \end{cases}$

(b) The total amount of water removed is given by  $\int_0^8 R(t) dt$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^8 R(t) dt &\approx 1 \cdot R(0) + 2 \cdot R(1) + 3 \cdot R(3) + 2 \cdot R(6) \\ &= 1(1340) + 2(1190) + 3(950) + 2(740) \\ &= 8050 \text{ liters} \end{aligned}$$

This is an overestimate since  $R$  is a decreasing function.

3 :  $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{left Riemann sum} \\ 1 : \text{estimate} \\ 1 : \text{overestimate with reason} \end{cases}$

(c)  $\text{Total} \approx 50000 + \int_0^8 W(t) dt - 8050$   
 $= 50000 + 7836.195325 - 8050 \approx 49786$  liters

2 :  $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{estimate} \end{cases}$

(d)  $W(0) - R(0) > 0$ ,  $W(8) - R(8) < 0$ , and  $W(t) - R(t)$  is continuous.

2 :  $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } W(t) - R(t) \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$

Therefore, the Intermediate Value Theorem guarantees at least one time  $t$ ,  $0 < t < 8$ , for which  $W(t) - R(t) = 0$ , or  $W(t) = R(t)$ .

For this value of  $t$ , the rate at which water is pumped into the tank is the same as the rate at which water is removed from the tank.