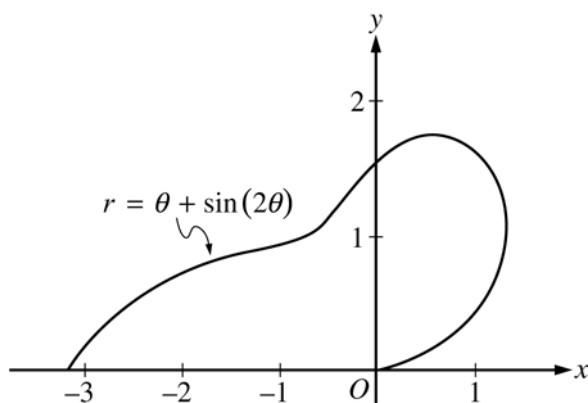


2005 AP[®] CALCULUS BC FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS



2. The curve above is drawn in the xy -plane and is described by the equation in polar coordinates $r = \theta + \sin(2\theta)$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$, where r is measured in meters and θ is measured in radians. The derivative of r with respect to θ is given by $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 1 + 2\cos(2\theta)$.
- Find the area bounded by the curve and the x -axis.
 - Find the angle θ that corresponds to the point on the curve with x -coordinate -2 .
 - For $\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\frac{dr}{d\theta}$ is negative. What does this fact say about r ? What does this fact say about the curve?
 - Find the value of θ in the interval $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ that corresponds to the point on the curve in the first quadrant with greatest distance from the origin. Justify your answer.
-

WRITE ALL WORK IN THE TEST BOOKLET.

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Distance x (cm)	0	1	5	6	8
Temperature $T(x)$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	100	93	70	62	55

3. A metal wire of length 8 centimeters (cm) is heated at one end. The table above gives selected values of the temperature $T(x)$, in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), of the wire x cm from the heated end. The function T is decreasing and twice differentiable.
- (a) Estimate $T'(7)$. Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) Write an integral expression in terms of $T(x)$ for the average temperature of the wire. Estimate the average temperature of the wire using a trapezoidal sum with the four subintervals indicated by the data in the table. Indicate units of measure.
- (c) Find $\int_0^8 T'(x) dx$, and indicate units of measure. Explain the meaning of $\int_0^8 T'(x) dx$ in terms of the temperature of the wire.
- (d) Are the data in the table consistent with the assertion that $T''(x) > 0$ for every x in the interval $0 < x < 8$? Explain your answer.
-

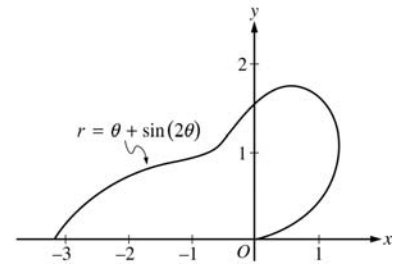
WRITE ALL WORK IN THE TEST BOOKLET.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II

AP[®] CALCULUS BC
2005 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

The curve above is drawn in the xy -plane and is described by the equation in polar coordinates $r = \theta + \sin(2\theta)$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$, where r is measured in meters and θ is measured in radians. The derivative of r with respect to θ is given by $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 1 + 2\cos(2\theta)$.



- (a) Find the area bounded by the curve and the x -axis.
- (b) Find the angle θ that corresponds to the point on the curve with x -coordinate -2 .
- (c) For $\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\frac{dr}{d\theta}$ is negative. What does this fact say about r ? What does this fact say about the curve?
- (d) Find the value of θ in the interval $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ that corresponds to the point on the curve in the first quadrant with greatest distance from the origin. Justify your answer.

(a)
$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi r^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (\theta + \sin(2\theta))^2 d\theta = 4.382$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{limits and constant} \\ 1 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(b)
$$-2 = r \cos(\theta) = (\theta + \sin(2\theta)) \cos(\theta)$$

$$\theta = 2.786$$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{equation} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) Since $\frac{dr}{d\theta} < 0$ for $\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{3}$, r is decreasing on this interval. This means the curve is getting closer to the origin.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{information about } r \\ 1 : \text{information about the curve} \end{cases}$

(d) The only value in $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ where $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0$ is $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } 1.047 \\ 1 : \text{answer with justification} \end{cases}$

θ	r
0	0
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	1.913
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1.571

The greatest distance occurs when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.