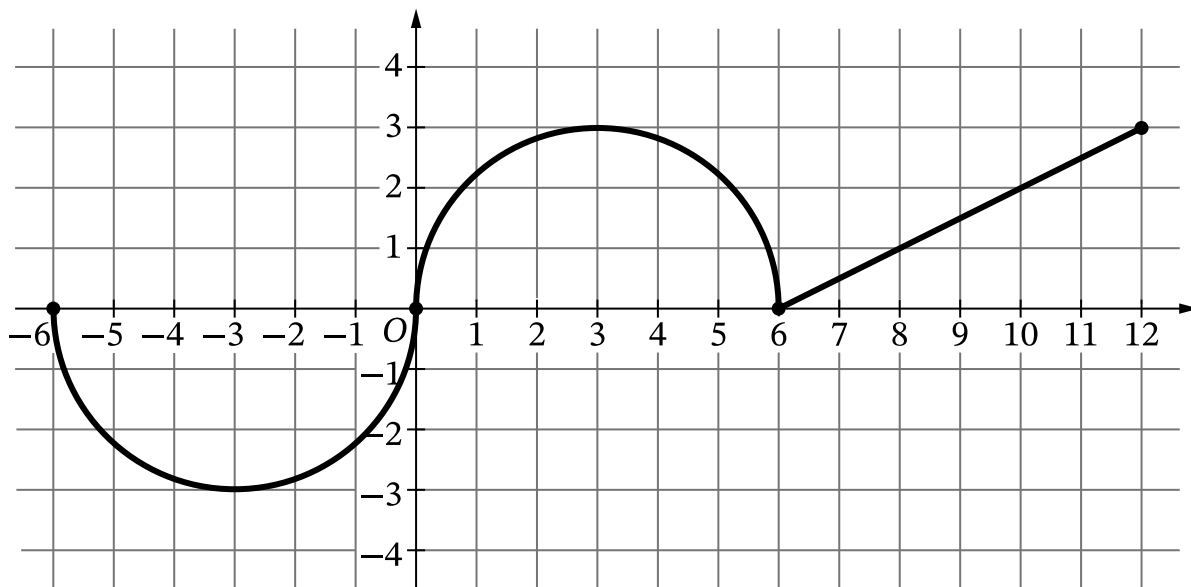


3. A student starts reading a book at time $t = 0$ minutes and continues reading for the next 10 minutes. The rate at which the student reads is modeled by the differentiable function R , where $R(t)$ is measured in words per minute. Selected values of $R(t)$ are given in the table shown.

t (minutes)	0	2	8	10
$R(t)$ (words per minute)	90	100	150	162

- A. Approximate $R'(1)$ using the average rate of change of R over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 2$. Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- B. Must there be a value c , for $0 < c < 10$, such that $R(c) = 155$? Justify your answer.
- C. Use a trapezoidal sum with the three subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate the value of $\int_0^{10} R(t) dt$. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- D. A teacher also starts reading at time $t = 0$ minutes and continues reading for the next 10 minutes. The rate at which the teacher reads is modeled by the function W defined by $W(t) = -\frac{3}{10}t^2 + 8t + 100$, where $W(t)$ is measured in words per minute. Based on the model, how many words has the teacher read by the end of the 10 minutes? Show the work that leads to your answer.

4. The continuous function f is defined on the closed interval $-6 \leq x \leq 12$. The graph of f , consisting of two semicircles and one line segment, is shown in the figure.

Graph of f

Let g be the function defined by $g(x) = \int_6^x f(t) dt$.

- A. Find $g'(8)$. Give a reason for your answer.
- B. Find all values of x in the open interval $-6 < x < 12$ at which the graph of g has a point of inflection. Give a reason for your answer.
- C. Find $g(12)$ and $g(0)$. Label your answers.
- D. Find the value of x at which g attains an absolute minimum on the closed interval $-6 \leq x \leq 12$. Justify your answer.

Part B (AB or BC): Graphing calculator not allowed

Question 3

9 points

General Scoring Notes

- The model solution is presented using standard mathematical notation.
- Answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified. Answers given as a decimal approximation should be accurate to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

A student starts reading a book at time $t = 0$ minutes and continues reading for the next 10 minutes. The rate at which the student reads is modeled by the differentiable function R , where $R(t)$ is measured in words per minute. Selected values of $R(t)$ are given in the table shown.

t (minutes)	0	2	8	10
$R(t)$ (words per minute)	90	100	150	162

	Model Solution	Scoring	
A	Approximate $R'(1)$ using the average rate of change of R over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 2$. Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.		
$R'(1) \approx \frac{R(2) - R(0)}{2 - 0}$ $= \frac{100 - 90}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ words per minute per minute}$		Answer with setup	Point 1 (P1)
		Units	Point 2 (P2)

Scoring Notes for Part A	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To earn P1, a response must present the answer along with the supporting work of a difference and a quotient using values from the table.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ $\frac{100 - 90}{2 - 0}$, $\frac{10}{2 - 0}$, $\frac{100 - 90}{2}$, or $\frac{R(2) - R(0)}{2 - 0} = 5$ is sufficient to earn P1.○ $\frac{R(2) - R(0)}{2 - 0}$ by itself is not sufficient to earn P1.• P2 is earned for correct units, whether or not they are attached to a numerical value for the average rate of change.• P2 is also earned for the units “words / minute².”	

B Must there be a value c , for $0 < c < 10$, such that $R(c) = 155$? Justify your answer.

R is differentiable implies R is continuous.

Differentiable
implies continuous

Point 3 (P3)

$$R(0) = 90 < 155 < R(10) = 162$$

Answer with
justification

Point 4 (P4)

Therefore, by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there must be a value c , with $0 < c < 10$, such that $R(c) = 155$.

Scoring Notes for Part B

- To earn **P3**, a response must state that R is continuous because R is differentiable (or equivalent). A response that simply states “ R is continuous” without justification does not earn **P3**.
- A response does not need to earn **P3** to be eligible for **P4**.
- To earn **P4**, a response must indicate that $R(0) < 155$ (or $R(2) < 155$ or $R(8) < 155$) and $R(10) > 155$, state that “ R is continuous,” and answer “yes” in some way.
- To earn **P4**, a response need not explicitly name the Intermediate Value Theorem, but if a theorem is named, it must be correct.

- C** Use a trapezoidal sum with the three subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate the value of $\int_0^{10} R(t) \, dt$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

$\int_0^{10} R(t) \, dt$ $\approx \frac{R(0) + R(2)}{2}(2 - 0) + \frac{R(2) + R(8)}{2}(8 - 2)$ $+ \frac{R(8) + R(10)}{2}(10 - 8)$	Form of trapezoidal sum	Point 5 (P5)
$= \frac{90 + 100}{2}(2 - 0) + \frac{100 + 150}{2}(8 - 2) + \frac{150 + 162}{2}(10 - 8)$ $= \frac{190}{2}(2) + \frac{250}{2}(6) + \frac{312}{2}(2) = 190 + 750 + 312 = 1252$	Answer with supporting work	Point 6 (P6)

Scoring Notes for Part C

- Read “=” as “ \approx ” for **P5**.
- The form of a trapezoidal sum includes three terms, each of which includes a product of two factors, where one of the factors incorporates the $\frac{1}{2}$ as part of the product. To earn **P5**, at least five of the six factors must be correct. If any of the six factors is incorrect, the response does not earn **P6**. Consider the following examples:
 - $\frac{90 + 100}{2}(2 - 0) + \frac{100 + 150}{2}(8 - 2) + \frac{150 + 162}{2}(10 - 8)$ earns **P5** and is sufficient to earn **P6**.
 - $\frac{190}{2}(2) + \frac{250}{2}(6) + \frac{312}{2}(2)$ earns **P5** and is sufficient to earn **P6**.
 - $\frac{1}{2}((R(0) + R(2))(2) + (R(2) + R(8))(6) + (R(8) + R(10))(2))$ earns **P5** and is eligible for **P6**.
 - $\frac{90 + 100}{2}(2) + \frac{100 + 150}{2}(2) + \frac{150 + 162}{2}(2)$ earns **P5** but is not eligible for **P6**.
(Note that the factor of 2 in the second term of this expression is incorrect.)
- Special case:** A response of $(90 + 100) + (100 + 150)3 + (150 + 162)$ earns both **P5** and **P6**.
- To be eligible for **P6**, a response must have earned **P5**.
Special case: A response of $95 \cdot 2 + 125 \cdot 6 + 156 \cdot 2$ earns **P6** but does not earn **P5**.
- A response of $\frac{90 + 100}{2}(2 - 0) + \frac{100 + 150}{2}(8 - 2) + \frac{150 + 162}{2}(10 - 8)$ or equivalent earns **P6** (i.e., subsequent errors in simplification will not be considered in scoring for **P6**).
- A response of $\frac{(90 \cdot 2 + 100 \cdot 6 + 150 \cdot 2) + (100 \cdot 2 + 150 \cdot 6 + 162 \cdot 2)}{2}$ or equivalent earns both **P5** and **P6**. (Note that the average of the left Riemann sum and right Riemann sum is equivalent to the trapezoidal sum.)
- A completely correct left Riemann sum (e.g., $90 \cdot 2 + 100 \cdot 6 + 150 \cdot 2 = 1080$) or a completely correct right Riemann sum (e.g., $100 \cdot 2 + 150 \cdot 6 + 162 \cdot 2 = 1424$) earns **P5** but does not earn **P6**.

- D** A teacher also starts reading at time $t = 0$ minutes and continues reading for the next 10 minutes. The rate at which the teacher reads is modeled by the function W defined by $W(t) = -\frac{3}{10}t^2 + 8t + 100$, where $W(t)$ is measured in words per minute. Based on the model, how many words has the teacher read by the end of the 10 minutes? Show the work that leads to your answer.

$\int_0^{10} W(t) dt = \int_0^{10} \left(-\frac{3}{10}t^2 + 8t + 100 \right) dt$	Integrand	Point 7 (P7)
$= \left(-\frac{1}{10}t^3 + 4t^2 + 100t \right) \Big _0^{10}$	Antiderivative	Point 8 (P8)
$= \left(-\frac{1}{10} \cdot 1000 + 4 \cdot 100 + 100 \cdot 10 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{10} \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0 + 100 \cdot 0 \right)$ $= 1300$ Based on the model, the teacher has read 1300 words by the end of the 10 minutes.	Answer	Point 9 (P9)

Scoring Notes for Part D

- P7** is earned for an indefinite or definite integral with integrand $W(t)$, with or without the differential dt .
- P8** is earned for the correct antiderivative, with or without the constant of integration.
- To be eligible for **P9**, a response must have earned **P8**.
- A response of $\left(-\frac{1}{10} \cdot 1000 + 4 \cdot 100 + 100 \cdot 10 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{10} \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0 + 100 \cdot 0 \right)$ or equivalent earns **P9** (i.e., subsequent errors in simplification will not be considered in scoring for **P9**).