

# AP Calculus BC 2001 Free-Response Questions

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## CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part A

Time—45 minutes

Number of problems—3

A graphing calculator is required for some problems or parts of problems.

1. An object moving along a curve in the xy-plane has position (x(t), y(t)) at time t with

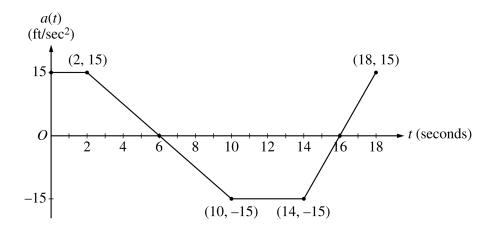
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos(t^3)$$
 and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3\sin(t^2)$ 

for  $0 \le t \le 3$ . At time t = 2, the object is at position (4, 5).

- (a) Write an equation for the line tangent to the curve at (4, 5).
- (b) Find the speed of the object at time t = 2.
- (c) Find the total distance traveled by the object over the time interval  $0 \le t \le 1$ .
- (d) Find the position of the object at time t = 3.

t	W(t)
(days)	(°C)
0	20
3	31
6	28
9	24
12	22
15	21

- 2. The temperature, in degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}$ C), of the water in a pond is a differentiable function W of time t. The table above shows the water temperature as recorded every 3 days over a 15-day period.
  - (a) Use data from the table to find an approximation for W'(12). Show the computations that lead to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
  - (b) Approximate the average temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the water over the time interval  $0 \le t \le 15$  days by using a trapezoidal approximation with subintervals of length  $\Delta t = 3$  days.
  - (c) A student proposes the function P, given by  $P(t) = 20 + 10te^{(-t/3)}$ , as a model for the temperature of the water in the pond at time t, where t is measured in days and P(t) is measured in degrees Celsius. Find P'(12). Using appropriate units, explain the meaning of your answer in terms of water temperature.
  - (d) Use the function P defined in part (c) to find the average value, in degrees Celsius, of P(t) over the time interval  $0 \le t \le 15$  days.



- 3. A car is traveling on a straight road with velocity 55 ft/sec at time t = 0. For  $0 \le t \le 18$  seconds, the car's acceleration a(t), in ft/sec<sup>2</sup>, is the piecewise linear function defined by the graph above.
  - (a) Is the velocity of the car increasing at t = 2 seconds? Why or why not?
  - (b) At what time in the interval  $0 \le t \le 18$ , other than t = 0, is the velocity of the car 55 ft/sec? Why?
  - (c) On the time interval  $0 \le t \le 18$ , what is the car's absolute maximum velocity, in ft/sec, and at what time does it occur? Justify your answer.
  - (d) At what times in the interval  $0 \le t \le 18$ , if any, is the car's velocity equal to zero? Justify your answer.

#### **END OF PART A OF SECTION II**

## CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part B

Time—45 minutes
Number of problems—3

#### No calculator is allowed for these problems.

4. Let h be a function defined for all  $x \ne 0$  such that h(4) = -3 and the derivative of h is given by

 $h'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x} \text{ for all } x \neq 0.$ 

- (a) Find all values of x for which the graph of h has a horizontal tangent, and determine whether h has a local maximum, a local minimum, or neither at each of these values. Justify your answers.
- (b) On what intervals, if any, is the graph of h concave up? Justify your answer.
- (c) Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of h at x = 4.
- (d) Does the line tangent to the graph of h at x = 4 lie above or below the graph of h for x > 4? Why?
- 5. Let f be the function satisfying f'(x) = -3x f(x), for all real numbers x, with f(1) = 4 and  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 0$ .
  - (a) Evaluate  $\int_{1}^{\infty} -3x f(x) dx$ . Show the work that leads to your answer.
  - (b) Use Euler's method, starting at x = 1 with a step size of 0.5, to approximate f(2).
  - (c) Write an expression for y = f(x) by solving the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -3xy$  with the initial condition f(1) = 4.

6. A function f is defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} x + \frac{3}{3^3} x^2 + \dots + \frac{n+1}{3^{n+1}} x^n + \dots$$

for all x in the interval of convergence of the given power series.

- (a) Find the interval of convergence for this power series. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- (b) Find  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) \frac{1}{3}}{x}$ .
- (c) Write the first three nonzero terms and the general term for an infinite series that represents  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ .
- (d) Find the sum of the series determined in part (c).

### **END OF EXAMINATION**