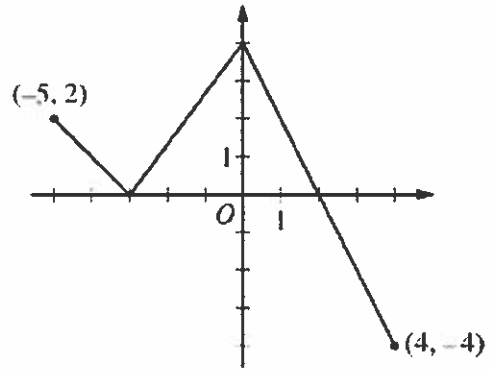


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2014 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 3

The function f is defined on the closed interval $[-5, 4]$. The graph of f consists of three line segments and is shown in the figure above.

Let g be the function defined by $g(x) = \int_{-3}^x f(t) dt$.



Graph of f

- (a) Find $g(3)$.
- (b) On what open intervals contained in $-5 < x < 4$ is the graph of g both increasing and concave down? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) The function h is defined by $h(x) = \frac{g(x)}{5x}$. Find $h'(3)$.
- (d) The function p is defined by $p(x) = f(x^2 - x)$. Find the slope of the line tangent to the graph of p at the point where $x = -1$.

(a) $g(3) = \int_{-3}^3 f(t) dt = 6 + 4 - 1 = 9$

1 : answer

(b) $g'(x) = f(x)$

The graph of g is increasing and concave down on the intervals $-5 < x < -3$ and $0 < x < 2$ because $g' = f$ is positive and decreasing on these intervals.

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

(c) $h'(x) = \frac{5xg'(x) - g(x)5}{(5x)^2} = \frac{5xg'(x) - 5g(x)}{25x^2}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : h'(x) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

$$h'(3) = \frac{(5)(3)g'(3) - 5g(3)}{25 \cdot 3^2}$$

$$= \frac{15(-2) - 5(9)}{225} = \frac{-75}{225} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

(d) $p'(x) = f'(x^2 - x)(2x - 1)$

3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : p'(x) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

$$p'(-1) = f'(2)(-3) = (-2)(-3) = 6$$

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Question 4

The function f is defined by $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ for $-5 \leq x \leq 5$.

- (a) Find $f'(x)$.
- (b) Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of f at $x = -3$.
- (c) Let g be the function defined by $g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{for } -5 \leq x \leq -3 \\ x + 7 & \text{for } -3 < x \leq 5. \end{cases}$
Is g continuous at $x = -3$? Use the definition of continuity to explain your answer.
- (d) Find the value of $\int_0^5 x\sqrt{25 - x^2} dx$.

(a) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(25 - x^2)^{-1/2}(-2x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}}, \quad -5 < x < 5$

2 : $f'(x)$

(b) $f'(-3) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{25 - 9}} = \frac{3}{4}$

$f(-3) = \sqrt{25 - 9} = 4$

An equation for the tangent line is $y = 4 + \frac{3}{4}(x + 3)$.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : f'(-3) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \sqrt{25 - x^2} = 4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} (x + 7) = 4$

Therefore, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} g(x) = 4$.

$g(-3) = f(-3) = 4$

So, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} g(x) = g(-3)$.

Therefore, g is continuous at $x = -3$.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers one-sided limits} \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$

(d) Let $u = 25 - x^2 \Rightarrow du = -2x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^5 x\sqrt{25 - x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{25}^0 \sqrt{u} du \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_{u=25}^{u=0} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}(0 - 125) = \frac{125}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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2015 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 1

The rate at which rainwater flows into a drainpipe is modeled by the function R , where $R(t) = 20\sin\left(\frac{t^2}{35}\right)$ cubic feet per hour, t is measured in hours, and $0 \leq t \leq 8$. The pipe is partially blocked, allowing water to drain out the other end of the pipe at a rate modeled by $D(t) = -0.04t^3 + 0.4t^2 + 0.96t$ cubic feet per hour, for $0 \leq t \leq 8$. There are 30 cubic feet of water in the pipe at time $t = 0$.

- (a) How many cubic feet of rainwater flow into the pipe during the 8-hour time interval $0 \leq t \leq 8$?
- (b) Is the amount of water in the pipe increasing or decreasing at time $t = 3$ hours? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) At what time t , $0 \leq t \leq 8$, is the amount of water in the pipe at a minimum? Justify your answer.
- (d) The pipe can hold 50 cubic feet of water before overflowing. For $t > 8$, water continues to flow into and out of the pipe at the given rates until the pipe begins to overflow. Write, but do not solve, an equation involving one or more integrals that gives the time w when the pipe will begin to overflow.

(a) $\int_0^8 R(t) dt = 76.570$

2 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{array} \right.$

(b) $R(3) - D(3) = -0.313632 < 0$
 Since $R(3) < D(3)$, the amount of water in the pipe is decreasing at time $t = 3$ hours.

2 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 : \text{considers } R(3) \text{ and } D(3) \\ 1 : \text{answer and reason} \end{array} \right.$

(c) The amount of water in the pipe at time t , $0 \leq t \leq 8$, is $30 + \int_0^t [R(x) - D(x)] dx$.

3 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 : \text{considers } R(t) - D(t) = 0 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \\ 1 : \text{justification} \end{array} \right.$

$$R(t) - D(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0, 3.271658$$

t	Amount of water in the pipe
0	30
3.271658	27.964561
8	48.543686

The amount of water in the pipe is a minimum at time $t = 3.272$ (or 3.271) hours.

(d) $30 + \int_0^w [R(t) - D(t)] dt = 50$

2 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{equation} \end{array} \right.$

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Question 3

t (minutes)	0	12	20	24	40
$v(t)$ (meters per minute)	0	200	240	-220	150

Johanna jogs along a straight path. For $0 \leq t \leq 40$, Johanna's velocity is given by a differentiable function v . Selected values of $v(t)$, where t is measured in minutes and $v(t)$ is measured in meters per minute, are given in the table above.

- (a) Use the data in the table to estimate the value of $v'(16)$.
- (b) Using correct units, explain the meaning of the definite integral $\int_0^{40} |v(t)| dt$ in the context of the problem.
Approximate the value of $\int_0^{40} |v(t)| dt$ using a right Riemann sum with the four subintervals indicated in the table.
- (c) Bob is riding his bicycle along the same path. For $0 \leq t \leq 10$, Bob's velocity is modeled by $B(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 300$, where t is measured in minutes and $B(t)$ is measured in meters per minute.
Find Bob's acceleration at time $t = 5$.
- (d) Based on the model B from part (c), find Bob's average velocity during the interval $0 \leq t \leq 10$.

(a) $v'(16) \approx \frac{240 - 200}{20 - 12} = 5$ meters/min²

- (b) $\int_0^{40} |v(t)| dt$ is the total distance Johanna jogs, in meters, over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 40$ minutes.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{40} |v(t)| dt &\approx 12 \cdot |v(12)| + 8 \cdot |v(20)| + 4 \cdot |v(24)| + 16 \cdot |v(40)| \\ &= 12 \cdot 200 + 8 \cdot 240 + 4 \cdot 220 + 16 \cdot 150 \\ &= 2400 + 1920 + 880 + 2400 \\ &= 7600 \text{ meters} \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Bob's acceleration is $B'(t) = 3t^2 - 12t$.
 $B'(5) = 3(25) - 12(5) = 15$ meters/min²

(d) Avg vel = $\frac{1}{10} \int_0^{10} (t^3 - 6t^2 + 300) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{t^4}{4} - 2t^3 + 300t \right]_0^{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{10000}{4} - 2000 + 3000 \right] = 350 \text{ meters/min} \end{aligned}$$

1 : approximation

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{explanation} \\ 1 : \text{right Riemann sum} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{uses } B'(t) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivative} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$