

2019

AP[®] CollegeBoard

AP[®] Calculus BC

Scoring Guidelines

AP[®] CALCULUS AB/CALCULUS BC 2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

(a) $\int_0^5 E(t) dt = 153.457690$

To the nearest whole number, 153 fish enter the lake from midnight to 5 A.M.

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

(b) $\frac{1}{5-0} \int_0^5 L(t) dt = 6.059038$

The average number of fish that leave the lake per hour from midnight to 5 A.M. is 6.059 fish per hour.

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

- (c) The rate of change in the number of fish in the lake at time t is given by $E(t) - L(t)$.

$$E(t) - L(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 6.20356$$

$E(t) - L(t) > 0$ for $0 \leq t < 6.20356$, and $E(t) - L(t) < 0$ for $6.20356 < t \leq 8$. Therefore the greatest number of fish in the lake is at time $t = 6.204$ (or 6.203).

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{sets } E(t) - L(t) = 0 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \\ 1 : \text{justification} \end{cases}$

— OR —

Let $A(t)$ be the change in the number of fish in the lake from midnight to t hours after midnight.

$$A(t) = \int_0^t (E(s) - L(s)) ds$$

$$A'(t) = E(t) - L(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = C = 6.20356$$

t	$A(t)$
0	0
C	135.01492
8	80.91998

Therefore the greatest number of fish in the lake is at time $t = 6.204$ (or 6.203).

(d) $E'(5) - L'(5) = -10.7228 < 0$

Because $E'(5) - L'(5) < 0$, the rate of change in the number of fish is decreasing at time $t = 5$.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } E'(5) \text{ and } L'(5) \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$

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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 2

(a) $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} (r(\theta))^2 d\theta = 3.534292$

The area of S is 3.534.

(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}-0} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} r(\theta) d\theta = 1.579933$

The average distance from the origin to a point on the curve $r = r(\theta)$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \sqrt{\pi}$ is 1.580 (or 1.579).

(c) $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = m \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} m$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\tan^{-1} m} (r(\theta))^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} (r(\theta))^2 d\theta \right)$$

(d) As $k \rightarrow \infty$, the circle $r = k \cos \theta$ grows to enclose all points to the right of the y -axis.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A(k) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (r(\theta))^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (3\sqrt{\theta} \sin(\theta^2))^2 d\theta = 3.324 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{equates polar areas} \\ 1 : \text{inverse trigonometric function} \\ \quad \text{applied to } m \text{ as limit of} \\ \quad \text{integration} \\ 1 : \text{equation} \end{cases}$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{limits of integration} \\ 1 : \text{answer with integral} \end{cases}$

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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 3

(a) $\int_{-6}^5 f(x) dx = \int_{-6}^{-2} f(x) dx + \int_{-2}^5 f(x) dx$

$$\Rightarrow 7 = \int_{-6}^{-2} f(x) dx + 2 + \left(9 - \frac{9\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-6}^{-2} f(x) dx = 7 - \left(11 - \frac{9\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{9\pi}{4} - 4$$

(b) $\begin{aligned} \int_3^5 (2f'(x) + 4) dx &= 2 \int_3^5 f'(x) dx + \int_3^5 4 dx \\ &= 2(f(5) - f(3)) + 4(5 - 3) \\ &= 2(0 - (3 - \sqrt{5})) + 8 \\ &= 2(-3 + \sqrt{5}) + 8 = 2 + 2\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$

— OR —

$$\begin{aligned} \int_3^5 (2f'(x) + 4) dx &= [2f(x) + 4x]_{x=3}^{x=5} \\ &= (2f(5) + 20) - (2f(3) + 12) \\ &= (2 \cdot 0 + 20) - (2(3 - \sqrt{5}) + 12) \\ &= 2 + 2\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $g'(x) = f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1, x = \frac{1}{2}, x = 5$

x	$g(x)$
-2	0
-1	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$
5	$11 - \frac{9\pi}{4}$

On the interval $-2 \leq x \leq 5$, the absolute maximum value of g is $g(5) = 11 - \frac{9\pi}{4}$.

(d) $\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{10^x - 3f'(x)}{f(x) - \arctan x} &= \frac{10^1 - 3f'(1)}{f(1) - \arctan 1} \\ &= \frac{10 - 3 \cdot 2}{1 - \arctan 1} = \frac{4}{1 - \frac{\pi}{4}} \end{aligned}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \int_{-6}^5 f(x) dx = \int_{-6}^{-2} f(x) dx + \int_{-2}^5 f(x) dx \\ 1 : \int_{-2}^5 f(x) dx \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{Fundamental Theorem of Calculus} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : g'(x) = f(x) \\ 1 : \text{identifies } x = -1 \text{ as a candidate} \\ 1 : \text{answer with justification} \end{cases}$

1 : answer

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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 4

- (a) $V = \pi r^2 h = \pi(1)^2 h = \pi h$
 $\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{h=4} = \pi \left. \frac{dh}{dt} \right|_{h=4} = \pi \left(-\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{4} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{5}$ cubic feet per second
 2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \frac{dV}{dt} = \pi \frac{dh}{dt} \\ 1 : \text{answer with units} \end{cases}$
- (b) $\frac{d^2 h}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{20\sqrt{h}} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{1}{20\sqrt{h}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{h} \right) = \frac{1}{200}$
 Because $\frac{d^2 h}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{200} > 0$ for $h > 0$, the rate of change of the height is increasing when the height of the water is 3 feet.
 3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \frac{d}{dh} \left(-\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{h} \right) = -\frac{1}{20\sqrt{h}} \\ 1 : \frac{d^2 h}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{20\sqrt{h}} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$
- (c) $\frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = -\frac{1}{10} dt$
 $\int \frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = \int -\frac{1}{10} dt$
 $2\sqrt{h} = -\frac{1}{10}t + C$
 $2\sqrt{5} = -\frac{1}{10} \cdot 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $2\sqrt{h} = -\frac{1}{10}t + 2\sqrt{5}$
 $h(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{20}t + \sqrt{5} \right)^2$
 4 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{separation of variables} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivatives} \\ 1 : \text{constant of integration and uses initial condition} \\ 1 : h(t) \end{cases}$
 Note: 0/4 if no separation of variables
 Note: max 2/4 [1-1-0-0] if no constant of integration

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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 5

- (a) $f'(x) = \frac{-(2x-2)}{(x^2-2x+k)^2}$
 $f'(0) = \frac{2}{k^2} = 6 \Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{denominator of } f'(x) \\ 1 : f'(x) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{x^2-2x-8} = \frac{1}{(x-4)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+2}$
 $\Rightarrow 1 = A(x+2) + B(x-4)$
 $\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6}, B = -\frac{1}{6}$
 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{6(x-4)} - \frac{1}{6(x+2)} \right) dx$
 $= \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln|x-4| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x+2| \right]_{x=0}^{x=1}$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{6} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{6} \ln 3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{6} \ln 4 - \frac{1}{6} \ln 2 \right) = -\frac{1}{6} \ln 2$
 3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{partial fraction decomposition} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivatives} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$
- (c) $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2-2x+1} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx$
 $= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^+} \int_b^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx$
 $= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{x-1} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=b} + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^+} \left(-\frac{1}{x-1} \right) \Big|_{x=b}^{x=2}$
 $= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{b-1} - 1 \right) + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^+} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{b-1} \right)$
 Because $\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{b-1} \right)$ does not exist, the integral diverges.
 3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{improper integral} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivative} \\ 1 : \text{answer with reason} \end{cases}$

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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 6

(a) $f(0) = 3$ and $f'(0) = -2$

The third-degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 0$ is

$$3 - 2x + \frac{3}{2!}x^2 + \frac{-2}{3!}x^3 = 3 - 2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{23}{12}x^3.$$

(b) The first three nonzero terms of the Maclaurin series for e^x are

$$1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2.$$

The second-degree Taylor polynomial for $e^x f(x)$ about $x = 0$ is

$$\begin{aligned} 3\left(1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2\right) - 2x(1 + x) + \frac{3}{2}x^2(1) \\ = 3 + (3 - 2)x + \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2 + \frac{3}{2}\right)x^2 \\ = 3 + x + x^2. \end{aligned}$$

(c) $h(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} &\approx \int_0^1 \left(3 - 2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{23}{12}t^3\right) dt \\ &= \left[3t - t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3 - \frac{23}{48}t^4\right]_{t=0}^{t=1} \\ &= 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{23}{48} = \frac{97}{48} \end{aligned}$$

(d) The alternating series error bound is the absolute value of the first omitted term of the series for $h(1)$.

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{54}{4!}t^4\right) dt = \left[\frac{9}{20}t^5\right]_{t=0}^{t=1} = \frac{9}{20}$$

$$\text{Error} \leq \left|\frac{9}{20}\right| = 0.45$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{two terms} \\ 1 : \text{remaining terms} \end{cases}$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{three terms for } e^x \\ 1 : \text{three terms for } e^x f(x) \end{cases}$$

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

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{uses fourth-degree term} \\ \quad \text{of Maclaurin series for } f \\ 1 : \text{uses first omitted term} \\ \quad \text{of series for } h(1) \\ 1 : \text{error bound} \end{cases}$$