

Part B (AB): Graphing calculator not allowed**Question 5****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 correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

x	0	2	4	7
$f(x)$	10	7	4	5
$f'(x)$	$\frac{3}{2}$	-8	3	6
$g(x)$	1	2	-3	0
$g'(x)$	5	4	2	8

The functions f and g are twice differentiable. The table shown gives values of the functions and their first derivatives at selected values of x .

Model Solution	Scoring
(a) Let h be the function defined by $h(x) = f(g(x))$. Find $h'(7)$. Show the work that leads to your answer. $h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ $h'(7) = f'(g(7)) \cdot g'(7)$ $= f'(0) \cdot 8 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 = 12$	Chain rule 1 point Answer 1 point
Scoring notes: - The first point is earned for either $h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ or $h'(7) = f'(g(7)) \cdot g'(7)$. - If the first point is earned, the second point is earned only for an answer of 12 (or equivalent). - If the first point is not earned, the second point can be earned only for a response of either $f'(0) \cdot 8 = 12$ or $\frac{3}{2} \cdot 8$. - A response of 12 with no supporting work does not earn either point.	
Total for part (a) 2 points	

(b) Let k be a differentiable function such that $k'(x) = (f(x))^2 \cdot g(x)$. Is the graph of k concave up or concave down at the point where $x = 4$? Give a reason for your answer. $k''(x) = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) \cdot g(x) + (f(x))^2 \cdot g'(x)$	Product or chain rule 1 point
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$k''(4) = 2f(4) \cdot f'(4) \cdot g(4) + (f(4))^2 \cdot g'(4)$ $= 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-3) + 4^2 \cdot 2 = -72 + 32 = -40$	$k''(4)$ 1 point
The graph of k is concave down at the point where $x = 4$ because $k''(4) < 0$ and k'' is continuous.	Answer with reason 1 point

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned for either $k''(x) = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) \cdot g(x) + (f(x))^2 \cdot g'(x)$ or $k''(4) = 2f(4) \cdot f'(4) \cdot g(4) + (f(4))^2 \cdot g'(4)$.
- The first point is also earned by any of the following incorrect expressions, each of which has a single error in the application of the product rule or the chain rule:
 - $2f(x) \cdot g(x) + (f(x))^2 \cdot g'(x)$ or $2f(4) \cdot g(4) + (f(4))^2 \cdot g'(4)$
 - $2f'(x) \cdot g(x) + (f(x))^2 \cdot g'(x)$ or $2f'(4) \cdot g(4) + (f(4))^2 \cdot g'(4)$
 - $f'(x) \cdot g(x) + (f(x))^2 \cdot g'(x)$ or $f'(4) \cdot g(4) + (f(4))^2 \cdot g'(4)$
 - $2f(x) \cdot f'(x) \cdot g'(x)$ or $2f(4) \cdot f'(4) \cdot g'(4)$
 - Note: A response that presents one of these expressions cannot earn the second point.
- To earn the second point a response must correctly find $k''(4) = -40$ (or equivalent) with supporting work.
- The third point is earned for an answer and reason that are consistent with any declared nonzero value of $k''(4)$.

Total for part (b) 3 points

(c) Let m be the function defined by $m(x) = 5x^3 + \int_0^x f'(t) dt$. Find $m(2)$. Show the work that leads to your answer. $m(2) = 5 \cdot 8 + \int_0^2 f'(t) dt = 40 + (f(2) - f(0))$ $= 40 + (7 - 10) = 37$	Answer with supporting work 1 point
Scoring notes: - The point is earned only for an answer of 37 (or equivalent) with supporting work equivalent to $5 \cdot 8 + (f(2) - f(0))$, $40 + (f(2) - f(0))$, $5 \cdot 8 + (7 - 10)$, or $40 + (7 - 10)$. - An answer of 37 with no supporting work does not earn the point.	
Total for part (c) 1 point	

(d) Is the function m defined in part (c) increasing, decreasing, or neither at $x = 2$? Justify your answer. $m'(x) = 15x^2 + f'(x)$ $m'(2) = 15 \cdot 4 + f'(2) = 60 + (-8) = 52$	Considers $m'(x)$ 1 point $m'(2)$ with supporting work 1 point
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The graph of m is increasing at $x = 2$ because $m'(2) > 0$.

Answer with
justification

1 point

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned for considering $m'(x)$, $m'(2)$, or m' . This consideration may appear in a justification statement.
- The second point is earned for $m'(2) = 15 \cdot 2^2 + f'(2)$, $m'(2) = 60 + f'(2)$, or $m'(2) = 60 - 8$ but is not earned for an unsupported response of $m'(2) = 52$.
- The third point is earned for an answer and justification consistent with any declared value of $m'(2)$.

Total for part (d) 3 points

Total for question 5 9 points

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

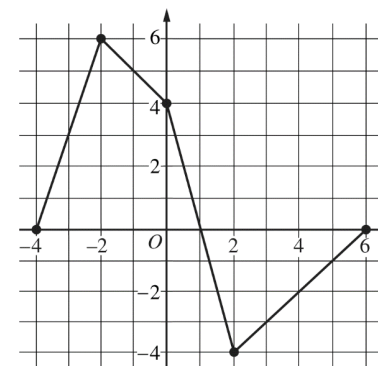
Question 4

9 points

General Scoring Notes

Answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified. Answers given as a decimal approximation should be correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

Scoring guidelines and notes contain examples of the most common approaches seen in student responses. These guidelines can be applied to alternate approaches to ensure that these alternate approaches are scored appropriately.



Graph of f

Let f be a continuous function defined on the closed interval $-4 \leq x \leq 6$. The graph of f , consisting of four line segments, is shown above. Let G be the function defined by $G(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

Model Solution

Scoring

$G'(x) = f(x)$ in any part of the response.

$G'(x) = f(x)$

1 point

Scoring notes:

- This “global point” can be earned in any one part. Expressions that show this connection and therefore earn this point include: $G' = f$, $G'(x) = f(x)$, $G''(x) = f'(x)$ in part (a), $G'(3) = f(3)$ in part (b), or $G'(2) = f(2)$ in part (c).

Total 1 point

- (a) On what open intervals is the graph of
- G
- concave up? Give a reason for your answer.

$$G'(x) = f(x)$$

The graph of G is concave up for $-4 < x < -2$ and $2 < x < 6$, because $G' = f$ is increasing on these intervals.

Answer with reason

1 point**Scoring notes:**

- Intervals may also include one or both endpoints.

Total for part (a)**1 point**

- (b) Let
- P
- be the function defined by
- $P(x) = G(x) \cdot f(x)$
- . Find
- $P'(3)$
- .

$$P'(x) = G(x) \cdot f'(x) + f(x) \cdot G'(x)$$

$$P'(3) = G(3) \cdot f'(3) + f(3) \cdot G'(3)$$

Product rule

1 point

$$\text{Substituting } G(3) = \int_0^3 f(t) dt = -3.5 \text{ and } G'(3) = f(3) = -3$$

into the above expression for $P'(3)$ gives the following:

 $G(3)$ or $G'(3)$ **1 point**

$$P'(3) = -3.5 \cdot 1 + (-3) \cdot (-3) = 5.5$$

Answer

1 point**Scoring notes:**

- The first point is earned for the correct application of the product rule in terms of x or in the evaluation of $P'(3)$. Once earned, this point cannot be lost.
- The second point is earned by correctly evaluating $G(3) = -3.5$, $G'(3) = -3$, or $f(3) = -3$.
- To be eligible to earn the third point a response must have earned the first two points.
- Simplification of the numerical value is not required to earn the third point.

Total for part (b)**3 points**

- (c) Find
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{G(x)}{x^2 - 2x}$
- .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 2x) = 0$$

Because G is continuous for $-4 \leq x \leq 6$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} G(x) = \int_0^2 f(t) dt = 0.$$

Therefore, the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{G(x)}{x^2 - 2x}$ is an indeterminate form of

$$\text{type } \frac{0}{0}.$$

Uses L'Hospital's Rule

1 point

Using L'Hospital's Rule,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{G(x)}{x^2 - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{G'(x)}{2x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{2x - 2} = \frac{f(2)}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

Answer with justification

1 point**Scoring notes:**

- To earn the first point the response must show $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 2x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} G(x) = 0$ and must show a ratio of the two derivatives, $G'(x)$ and $2x - 2$. The ratio may be shown as evaluations of the derivatives at $x = 2$, such as $\frac{G'(2)}{2}$.
- To earn the second point the response must evaluate correctly with appropriate limit notation. In particular the response must include $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{G'(x)}{2x - 2}$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{2x - 2}$.
- With any linkage errors (such as $\frac{G'(x)}{2x - 2} = \frac{f(2)}{2}$), the response does not earn the second point.

Total for part (c)**2 points**

- (d) Find the average rate of change of G on the interval $[-4, 2]$. Does the Mean Value Theorem guarantee a value c , $-4 < c < 2$, for which $G'(c)$ is equal to this average rate of change? Justify your answer.

$$G(2) = \int_0^2 f(t) dt = 0 \text{ and } G(-4) = \int_0^{-4} f(t) dt = -16$$

Average rate of change **1 point**

$$\text{Average rate of change} = \frac{G(2) - G(-4)}{2 - (-4)} = \frac{0 - (-16)}{6} = \frac{8}{3}$$

Yes, $G'(x) = f(x)$ so G is differentiable on $(-4, 2)$ and continuous on $[-4, 2]$. Therefore, the Mean Value Theorem applies and guarantees a value c , $-4 < c < 2$, such that

$$G'(c) = \frac{8}{3}.$$

Answer with justification **1 point**

Scoring notes:

- To earn the first point a response must present at least a difference and a quotient and a correct evaluation. For example, $\frac{0+16}{6}$ or $\frac{G(2)-G(-4)}{6} = \frac{16}{6}$.
- Simplification of the numerical value is not required to earn the first point, but any simplification must be correct.
- The second point can be earned without the first point if the response has the correct setup but an incorrect or no evaluation of the average rate of change. The Mean Value Theorem need not be explicitly stated provided the conditions and conclusion are stated.

Total for part (d) 2 points

Total for question 4 9 points

2019

AP[®] CollegeBoard

AP[®] Calculus AB

Scoring Guidelines

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$E(t) - L(t) > 0$ 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).

— 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) $E'(5) - L'(5) = -10.7228 < 0$

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

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

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

- (a)
- v_P
- is differentiable
- $\Rightarrow v_P$
- is continuous on
- $0.3 \leq t \leq 2.8$
- .

$$\frac{v_P(2.8) - v_P(0.3)}{2.8 - 0.3} = \frac{55 - 55}{2.5} = 0$$

By the Mean Value Theorem, there is a value c , $0.3 < c < 2.8$, such that $v_P'(c) = 0$.

— OR —

v_P is differentiable $\Rightarrow v_P$ is continuous on $0.3 \leq t \leq 2.8$.

By the Extreme Value Theorem, v_P has a minimum on $[0.3, 2.8]$.

$$v_P(0.3) = 55 > -29 = v_P(1.7) \text{ and } v_P(1.7) = -29 < 55 = v_P(2.8).$$

Thus v_P has a minimum on the interval $(0.3, 2.8)$.

Because v_P is differentiable, $v_P'(t)$ must equal 0 at this minimum.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \int_0^{2.8} v_P(t) dt &\approx 0.3 \left(\frac{v_P(0) + v_P(0.3)}{2} \right) + 1.4 \left(\frac{v_P(0.3) + v_P(1.7)}{2} \right) \\ &\quad + 1.1 \left(\frac{v_P(1.7) + v_P(2.8)}{2} \right) \\ &= 0.3 \left(\frac{0 + 55}{2} \right) + 1.4 \left(\frac{55 + (-29)}{2} \right) + 1.1 \left(\frac{-29 + 55}{2} \right) \\ &= 40.75 \end{aligned}$$

- (c)
- $v_Q(t) = 60 \Rightarrow t = A = 1.866181$
- or
- $t = B = 3.519174$

$$v_Q(t) \geq 60 \text{ for } A \leq t \leq B$$

$$\int_A^B |v_Q(t)| dt = 106.108754$$

The distance traveled by particle Q during the interval $A \leq t \leq B$ is 106.109 (or 106.108) meters.

- (d) From part (b), the position of particle
- P
- at time
- $t = 2.8$
- is

$$x_P(2.8) = \int_0^{2.8} v_P(t) dt \approx 40.75.$$

$$x_Q(2.8) = x_Q(0) + \int_0^{2.8} v_Q(t) dt = -90 + 135.937653 = 45.937653$$

Therefore at time $t = 2.8$, particles P and Q are approximately $45.937653 - 40.75 = 5.188$ (or 5.187) meters apart.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : v_P(2.8) - v_P(0.3) = 0 \\ 1 : \text{justification, using} \\ \quad \text{Mean Value Theorem} \end{cases}$$

— OR —

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : v_P(0.3) > v_P(1.7) \\ \quad \text{and } v_P(1.7) < v_P(2.8) \\ 1 : \text{justification, using} \\ \quad \text{Extreme Value Theorem} \end{cases}$$

1 : answer, using trapezoidal sum

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{interval} \\ 1 : \text{definite integral} \\ 1 : \text{distance} \end{cases}$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \int_0^{2.8} v_Q(t) dt \\ 1 : \text{position of particle } Q \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$$

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad \int_{-6}^5 f(x) dx &= \int_{-6}^{-2} f(x) dx + \int_{-2}^5 f(x) dx \\ &\Rightarrow 7 = \int_{-6}^{-2} f(x) dx + 2 + \left(9 - \frac{9\pi}{4} \right) \\ &\Rightarrow \int_{-6}^{-2} f(x) dx = 7 - \left(11 - \frac{9\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{9\pi}{4} - 4 \end{aligned}$$

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

— 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 $g(5) = 11 - \frac{9\pi}{4}$.

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

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

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

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

1 : answer

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

(a) $V = \pi r^2 h = \pi(1)^2 h = \pi h$

$$\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{h=4} = \pi \left. \frac{dh}{dt} \right|_{h=4} = \pi \left(-\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{4} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{5} \text{ cubic feet per second}$$

(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.

(c) $\frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = -\frac{1}{10} dt$

$$\int \frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = \int -\frac{1}{10} dt$$

$$2\sqrt{h} = -\frac{1}{10}t + C$$

$$2\sqrt{5} = -\frac{1}{10} \cdot 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$2\sqrt{h} = -\frac{1}{10}t + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$h(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{20}t + \sqrt{5} \right)^2$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \frac{dV}{dt} = \pi \frac{dh}{dt} \\ 1 : \text{answer with units} \end{cases}$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \frac{d}{dh} \left(-\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{h} \right) = -\frac{1}{20\sqrt{h}} \\ 1 : \frac{d^2 h}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{20\sqrt{h}} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$$

$$4 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{separation of variables} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivatives} \\ 1 : \text{constant of integration} \\ \text{and uses initial condition} \\ 1 : h(t) \end{cases}$$

Note: 0/4 if no separation of variables

Note: max 2/4 [1-1-0-0] if no constant of integration

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad \int_0^2 (h(x) - g(x)) dx &= \int_0^2 \left((6 - 2(x-1)^2) - \left(-2 + 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \right) \right) dx \\ &= \left[6x - \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^3 - \left(-2x + \frac{6}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \right) \right]_{x=0}^{x=2} \\ &= \left(\left(12 - \frac{2}{3} \right) - (-4 + 0) \right) - \left(\left(0 + \frac{2}{3} \right) - (0 + 0) \right) \\ &= 12 - \frac{2}{3} + 4 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{44}{3} \end{aligned}$$

The area of R is $\frac{44}{3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \int_0^2 A(x) dx &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x+3} dx \\ &= \left[\ln(x+3) \right]_{x=0}^{x=2} = \ln 5 - \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

The volume of the solid is $\ln 5 - \ln 3$.

$$\text{(c)} \quad \pi \int_0^2 \left((6 - g(x))^2 - (6 - h(x))^2 \right) dx$$

$$4 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivative of } 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \\ 1 : \text{antiderivative of} \\ \text{remaining terms} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$$

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

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

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 6

(a) $h'(2) = \frac{2}{3}$

1 : answer

(b) $a'(x) = 9x^2h(x) + 3x^3h'(x)$

$$a'(2) = 9 \cdot 2^2 h(2) + 3 \cdot 2^3 h'(2) = 36 \cdot 4 + 24 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 160$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{form of product rule} \\ 1 : a'(x) \\ 1 : a'(2) \end{cases}$ (c) Because h is differentiable, h is continuous, so $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) = h(2) = 4$.

$$\text{Also, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - (f(x))^3}, \text{ so } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - (f(x))^3} = 4.$$

$$\text{Because } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 4) = 0, \text{ we must also have } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (1 - (f(x))^3) = 0.$$

$$\text{Thus } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1.$$

$$\text{Because } f \text{ is differentiable, } f \text{ is continuous, so } f(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1.$$

Also, because f is twice differentiable, f' is continuous, so

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f'(x) = f'(2) \text{ exists.}$$

Using L'Hospital's Rule,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - (f(x))^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x}{-3(f(x))^2 f'(x)} = \frac{4}{-3(1)^2 \cdot f'(2)} = 4.$$

$$\text{Thus } f'(2) = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

4 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - (f(x))^3} = 4 \\ 1 : f(2) \\ 1 : \text{L'Hospital's Rule} \\ 1 : f'(2) \end{cases}$ (d) Because g and h are differentiable, g and h are continuous, so

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = g(2) = 4 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) = h(2) = 4.$$

Because $g(x) \leq k(x) \leq h(x)$ for $1 < x < 3$, it follows from the squeeze theorem that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} k(x) = 4$.

$$\text{Also, } 4 = g(2) \leq k(2) \leq h(2) = 4, \text{ so } k(2) = 4.$$

Thus k is continuous at $x = 2$.

1 : continuous with justification

2018

AP Calculus AB

Scoring Guidelines

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

(a) $\int_0^{300} r(t) dt = 270$

According to the model, 270 people enter the line for the escalator during the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 300$.

(b) $20 + \int_0^{300} (r(t) - 0.7) dt = 20 + \int_0^{300} r(t) dt - 0.7 \cdot 300 = 80$

According to the model, 80 people are in line at time $t = 300$.

(c) Based on part (b), the number of people in line at time $t = 300$ is 80.

The first time t that there are no people in line is

$$300 + \frac{80}{0.7} = 414.286 \text{ (or } 414.285 \text{) seconds.}$$

(d) The total number of people in line at time t , $0 \leq t \leq 300$, is modeled by

$$20 + \int_0^t r(x) dx - 0.7t.$$

$$r(t) - 0.7 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 33.013298, t_2 = 166.574719$$

t	People in line for escalator
0	20
t_1	3.803
t_2	158.070
300	80

The number of people in line is a minimum at time $t = 33.013$ seconds, when there are 4 people in line.

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

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers rate out} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

1 : answer

4 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } r(t) - 0.7 = 0 \\ 1 : \text{identifies } t = 33.013 \\ 1 : \text{answers} \\ 1 : \text{justification} \end{cases}$

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

(a) $v'(3) = -2.118$

The acceleration of the particle at time $t = 3$ is -2.118 .

(b) $x(3) = x(0) + \int_0^3 v(t) dt = -5 + \int_0^3 v(t) dt = -1.760213$

The position of the particle at time $t = 3$ is -1.760 .

(c) $\int_0^{3.5} v(t) dt = 2.844$ (or 2.843)

$$\int_0^{3.5} |v(t)| dt = 3.737$$

The integral $\int_0^{3.5} v(t) dt$ is the displacement of the particle over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 3.5$.

The integral $\int_0^{3.5} |v(t)| dt$ is the total distance traveled by the particle over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 3.5$.

(d) $v(t) = x_2'(t)$

$$v(t) = 2t - 1 \Rightarrow t = 1.57054$$

The two particles are moving with the same velocity at time $t = 1.571$ (or 1.570).

1 : answer

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \int_0^3 v(t) dt \\ 1 : \text{uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{answers} \\ 2 : \text{interpretations of } \int_0^{3.5} v(t) dt \\ \text{and } \int_0^{3.5} |v(t)| dt \end{cases}$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{sets } v(t) = x_2'(t) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad f(-5) &= f(1) + \int_1^{-5} g(x) \, dx = f(1) - \int_{-5}^1 g(x) \, dx \\ &= 3 - \left(-9 - \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) = 3 - \left(-\frac{19}{2}\right) = \frac{25}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \int_1^6 g(x) \, dx &= \int_1^3 g(x) \, dx + \int_3^6 g(x) \, dx \\ &= \int_1^3 2 \, dx + \int_3^6 2(x-4)^2 \, dx \\ &= 4 + \left[\frac{2}{3}(x-4)^3\right]_{x=3}^{x=6} = 4 + \frac{16}{3} - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 10 \end{aligned}$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{split at } x = 3 \\ 1 : \text{antiderivative of } 2(x-4)^2 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) The graph of f is increasing and concave up on $0 < x < 1$ and $4 < x < 6$ because $f'(x) = g(x) > 0$ and $f'(x) = g(x)$ is increasing on those intervals.

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

(d) The graph of f has a point of inflection at $x = 4$ because $f'(x) = g(x)$ changes from decreasing to increasing at $x = 4$.

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

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

$$\text{(a)} \quad H'(6) \approx \frac{H(7) - H(5)}{7 - 5} = \frac{11 - 6}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$H'(6)$ is the rate at which the height of the tree is changing, in meters per year, at time $t = 6$ years.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{estimate} \\ 1 : \text{interpretation with units} \end{cases}$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \frac{H(5) - H(3)}{5 - 3} = \frac{6 - 2}{2} = 2$$

Because H is differentiable on $3 \leq t \leq 5$, H is continuous on $3 \leq t \leq 5$.

By the Mean Value Theorem, there exists a value c , $3 < c < 5$, such that $H'(c) = 2$.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \frac{H(5) - H(3)}{5 - 3} \\ 1 : \text{conclusion using Mean Value Theorem} \end{cases}$

(c) The average height of the tree over the time interval $2 \leq t \leq 10$ is given by $\frac{1}{10 - 2} \int_2^{10} H(t) \, dt$.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{trapezoidal sum} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{8} \int_2^{10} H(t) \, dt &\approx \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1.5 + 2}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{2 + 6}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{6 + 11}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{11 + 15}{2} \cdot 3 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (65.75) = \frac{263}{32} \end{aligned}$$

The average height of the tree over the time interval $2 \leq t \leq 10$ is $\frac{263}{32}$ meters.

$$\text{(d)} \quad G(x) = 50 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : \frac{d}{dt}(G(x)) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(G(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}(G(x)) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(1+x)100 - 100x \cdot 1}{(1+x)^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{100}{(1+x)^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt}(G(x)) \right|_{x=1} = \frac{100}{(1+1)^2} \cdot 0.03 = \frac{3}{4}$$

According to the model, the rate of change of the height of the tree with respect to time when the tree is 50 meters tall is $\frac{3}{4}$ meter per year.

Note: max 1/3 [1-0] if no chain rule

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 5

- (a) The average rate of change of
- f
- on the interval
- $0 \leq x \leq \pi$
- is

$$\frac{f(\pi) - f(0)}{\pi - 0} = \frac{-e^\pi - 1}{\pi}.$$

- (b)
- $f'(x) = e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x$

$$f'\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = e^{3\pi/2} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - e^{3\pi/2} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = e^{3\pi/2}$$

The slope of the line tangent to the graph of f at $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ is $e^{3\pi/2}$.

- (c)
- $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$

x	$f(x)$
0	1
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\pi/4}$
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{5\pi/4}$
2π	$e^{2\pi}$

The absolute minimum value of f on $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ is $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{5\pi/4}$.

- (d)
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} f(x) = 0$

Because g is differentiable, g is continuous.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} g(x) = g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

By L'Hospital's Rule,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \frac{-e^{\pi/2}}{2}.$$

1 : answer

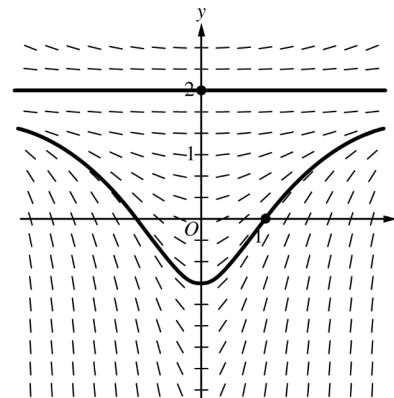
2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : f'(x) \\ 1 : \text{slope} \end{cases}$ 3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{sets } f'(x) = 0 \\ 1 : \text{identifies } x = \frac{\pi}{4}, x = \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ \text{as candidates} \\ 1 : \text{answer with justification} \end{cases}$ 3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : g \text{ is continuous at } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \text{and limits equal 0} \\ 1 : \text{applies L'Hospital's Rule} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

Note: max 1/3 [1-0-0] if no limit notation attached to a ratio of derivatives

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 6

- (a)



- 2 :
- $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{solution curve through } (0, 2) \\ 1 : \text{solution curve through } (1, 0) \end{cases}$

Curves must go through the indicated points, follow the given slope lines, and extend to the boundary of the slope field.

- (b)
- $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(x,y)=(1,0)} = \frac{4}{3}$

An equation for the line tangent to the graph of $y = f(x)$ at

$$x = 1 \text{ is } y = \frac{4}{3}(x - 1).$$

$$f(0.7) \approx \frac{4}{3}(0.7 - 1) = -0.4$$

- 2 :
- $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{equation of tangent line} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$

- (c)
- $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3}x(y - 2)^2$

$$\int \frac{dy}{(y - 2)^2} = \int \frac{1}{3}x \, dx$$

$$\frac{-1}{y - 2} = \frac{1}{6}x^2 + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{-1}{y - 2} = \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{x^2 + 2}{6}$$

$$y = 2 - \frac{6}{x^2 + 2}$$

Note: this solution is valid for $-\infty < x < \infty$.

- 5 :
- $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{separation of variables} \\ 2 : \text{antiderivatives} \\ 1 : \text{constant of integration} \\ \text{and uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{solves for } y \end{cases}$

Note: 0/5 if no separation of variables

Note: max 3/5 [1-2-0-0] if no constant of integration