
AP[®] Calculus AB

2016 Scoring Guidelines

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2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

t (hours)	0	1	3	6	8
$R(t)$ (liters / hour)	1340	1190	950	740	700

Water is pumped into a tank at a rate modeled by $W(t) = 2000e^{-t^2/20}$ liters per hour for $0 \leq t \leq 8$, where t is measured in hours. Water is removed from the tank at a rate modeled by $R(t)$ liters per hour, where R is differentiable and decreasing on $0 \leq t \leq 8$. Selected values of $R(t)$ are shown in the table above. At time $t = 0$, there are 50,000 liters of water in the tank.

- (a) Estimate $R'(2)$. Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) Use a left Riemann sum with the four subintervals indicated by the table to estimate the total amount of water removed from the tank during the 8 hours. Is this an overestimate or an underestimate of the total amount of water removed? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) Use your answer from part (b) to find an estimate of the total amount of water in the tank, to the nearest liter, at the end of 8 hours.
- (d) For $0 \leq t \leq 8$, is there a time t when the rate at which water is pumped into the tank is the same as the rate at which water is removed from the tank? Explain why or why not.

$$(a) \quad R'(2) \approx \frac{R(3) - R(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{950 - 1190}{3 - 1} = -120 \text{ liters/hr}^2$$

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

(b) The total amount of water removed is given by $\int_0^8 R(t) dt$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^8 R(t) dt &\approx 1 \cdot R(0) + 2 \cdot R(1) + 3 \cdot R(3) + 2 \cdot R(6) \\ &= 1(1340) + 2(1190) + 3(950) + 2(740) \\ &= 8050 \text{ liters} \end{aligned}$$

This is an overestimate since R is a decreasing function.

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{left Riemann sum} \\ 1 : \text{estimate} \\ 1 : \text{overestimate with reason} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad \text{Total} &\approx 50000 + \int_0^8 W(t) dt - 8050 \\ &= 50000 + 7836.195325 - 8050 \approx 49786 \text{ liters} \end{aligned}$$

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

(d) $W(0) - R(0) > 0$, $W(8) - R(8) < 0$, and $W(t) - R(t)$ is continuous.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } W(t) - R(t) \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, the Intermediate Value Theorem guarantees at least one time t , $0 < t < 8$, for which $W(t) - R(t) = 0$, or $W(t) = R(t)$.

For this value of t , the rate at which water is pumped into the tank is the same as the rate at which water is removed from the tank.

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Question 2

For $t \geq 0$, a particle moves along the x -axis. The velocity of the particle at time t is given by

$v(t) = 1 + 2\sin\left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right)$. The particle is at position $x = 2$ at time $t = 4$.

- At time $t = 4$, is the particle speeding up or slowing down?
- Find all times t in the interval $0 < t < 3$ when the particle changes direction. Justify your answer.
- Find the position of the particle at time $t = 0$.
- Find the total distance the particle travels from time $t = 0$ to time $t = 3$.

(a) $v(4) = 2.978716 > 0$

$v'(4) = -1.164000 < 0$

The particle is slowing down since the velocity and acceleration have different signs.

(b) $v(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2.707468$

$v(t)$ changes from positive to negative at $t = 2.707$.

Therefore, the particle changes direction at this time.

(c) $x(0) = x(4) + \int_4^0 v(t) dt$

$= 2 + (-5.815027) = -3.815$

(d) Distance $= \int_0^3 |v(t)| dt = 5.301$

2 : conclusion with reason

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : t = 2.707 \\ 1 : \text{justification} \end{cases}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

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

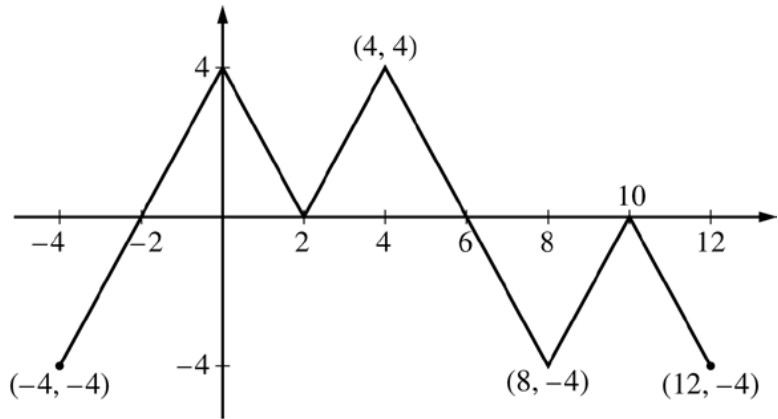
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Question 3

The figure above shows the graph of the piecewise-linear function f . For $-4 \leq x \leq 12$, the function g is defined by

$$g(x) = \int_2^x f(t) \, dt.$$

- (a) Does g have a relative minimum, a relative maximum, or neither at $x = 10$? Justify your answer.
- (b) Does the graph of g have a point of inflection at $x = 4$? Justify your answer.
- (c) Find the absolute minimum value and the absolute maximum value of g on the interval $-4 \leq x \leq 12$. Justify your answers.
- (d) For $-4 \leq x \leq 12$, find all intervals for which $g(x) \leq 0$.

Graph of f

- (a) The function g has neither a relative minimum nor a relative maximum at $x = 10$ since $g'(x) = f(x)$ and $f(x) \leq 0$ for $8 \leq x \leq 12$.
- (b) The graph of g has a point of inflection at $x = 4$ since $g'(x) = f(x)$ is increasing for $2 \leq x \leq 4$ and decreasing for $4 \leq x \leq 8$.
- (c) $g'(x) = f(x)$ changes sign only at $x = -2$ and $x = 6$.

x	$g(x)$
-4	-4
-2	-8
6	8
12	-4

On the interval $-4 \leq x \leq 12$, the absolute minimum value is $g(-2) = -8$ and the absolute maximum value is $g(6) = 8$.

- (d) $g(x) \leq 0$ for $-4 \leq x \leq 2$ and $10 \leq x \leq 12$.

1 : $g'(x) = f(x)$ in (a), (b), (c), or (d)

1 : answer with justification

1 : answer with justification

4 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } x = -2 \text{ and } x = 6 \\ \quad \text{as candidates} \\ 1 : \text{considers } x = -4 \text{ and } x = 12 \\ 2 : \text{answers with justification} \end{cases}$

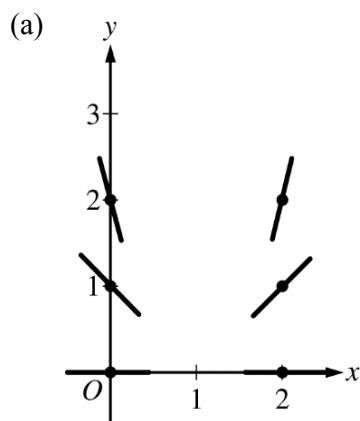
2 : intervals

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Question 4

Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{x-1}$.

- (a) On the axes provided, sketch a slope field for the given differential equation at the six points indicated.
- (b) Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the given differential equation with the initial condition $f(2) = 3$. Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of $y = f(x)$ at $x = 2$. Use your equation to approximate $f(2.1)$.
- (c) Find the particular solution $y = f(x)$ to the given differential equation with the initial condition $f(2) = 3$.



2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{zero slopes} \\ 1 : \text{nonzero slopes} \end{cases}$

(b) $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(x,y)=(2,3)} = \frac{3^2}{2-1} = 9$

An equation for the tangent line is $y = 9(x - 2) + 3$.

$$f(2.1) \approx 9(2.1 - 2) + 3 = 3.9$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} = \ln|2-1| + C \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} - \ln(x-1)}$$

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

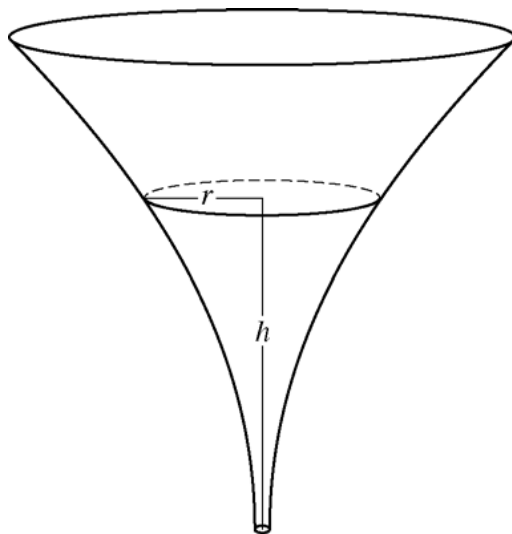
Note: max 3/5 [1-2-0-0] if no constant of integration

Note: 0/5 if no separation of variables

Note: This solution is valid for $1 < x < 1 + e^{1/3}$.

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Question 5



The inside of a funnel of height 10 inches has circular cross sections, as shown in the figure above. At height h , the radius of the funnel is given by $r = \frac{1}{20}(3 + h^2)$, where $0 \leq h \leq 10$. The units of r and h are inches.

- (a) Find the average value of the radius of the funnel.
- (b) Find the volume of the funnel.
- (c) The funnel contains liquid that is draining from the bottom. At the instant when the height of the liquid is $h = 3$ inches, the radius of the surface of the liquid is decreasing at a rate of $\frac{1}{5}$ inch per second. At this instant, what is the rate of change of the height of the liquid with respect to time?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) Average radius} &= \frac{1}{10} \int_0^{10} \frac{1}{20}(3 + h^2) dh = \frac{1}{200} \left[3h + \frac{h^3}{3} \right]_0^{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{200} \left(\left(30 + \frac{1000}{3} \right) - 0 \right) = \frac{109}{60} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) Volume} &= \pi \int_0^{10} \left(\left(\frac{1}{20} \right) (3 + h^2) \right)^2 dh = \frac{\pi}{400} \int_0^{10} (9 + 6h^2 + h^4) dh \\ &= \frac{\pi}{400} \left[9h + 2h^3 + \frac{h^5}{5} \right]_0^{10} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{400} \left(\left(90 + 2000 + \frac{100000}{5} \right) - 0 \right) = \frac{2209\pi}{40} \text{ in}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) } \frac{dr}{dt} &= \frac{1}{20}(2h) \frac{dh}{dt} \\ -\frac{1}{5} &= \frac{3}{10} \frac{dh}{dt} \\ \frac{dh}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{10}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ in/sec} \end{aligned}$$

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

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Question 6

x	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g(x)$	$g'(x)$
1	-6	3	2	8
2	2	-2	-3	0
3	8	7	6	2
6	4	5	3	-1

The functions f and g have continuous second derivatives. The table above gives values of the functions and their derivatives at selected values of x .

(a) Let $k(x) = f(g(x))$. Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of k at $x = 3$.

(b) Let $h(x) = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$. Find $h'(1)$.

(c) Evaluate $\int_1^3 f''(2x) dx$.

(a) $k(3) = f(g(3)) = f(6) = 4$
 $k'(3) = f'(g(3)) \cdot g'(3) = f'(6) \cdot 2 = 5 \cdot 2 = 10$

An equation for the tangent line is $y = 10(x - 3) + 4$.

(b) $h'(1) = \frac{f(1) \cdot g'(1) - g(1) \cdot f'(1)}{(f(1))^2}$
 $= \frac{(-6) \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 3}{(-6)^2} = \frac{-54}{36} = -\frac{3}{2}$

(c) $\int_1^3 f''(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} [f'(2x)]_1^3 = \frac{1}{2} [f'(6) - f'(2)]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [5 - (-2)] = \frac{7}{2}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : \text{slope at } x = 3 \\ 1 : \text{equation for tangent line} \end{cases}$

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

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

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2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

Grass clippings are placed in a bin, where they decompose. For $0 \leq t \leq 30$, the amount of grass clippings remaining in the bin is modeled by $A(t) = 6.687(0.931)^t$, where $A(t)$ is measured in pounds and t is measured in days.

- Find the average rate of change of $A(t)$ over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 30$. Indicate units of measure.
- Find the value of $A'(15)$. Using correct units, interpret the meaning of the value in the context of the problem.
- Find the time t for which the amount of grass clippings in the bin is equal to the average amount of grass clippings in the bin over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 30$.
- For $t > 30$, $L(t)$, the linear approximation to A at $t = 30$, is a better model for the amount of grass clippings remaining in the bin. Use $L(t)$ to predict the time at which there will be 0.5 pound of grass clippings remaining in the bin. Show the work that leads to your answer.

$$(a) \frac{A(30) - A(0)}{30 - 0} = -0.197 \text{ (or } -0.196) \text{ lbs/day}$$

1 : answer with units

$$(b) A'(15) = -0.164 \text{ (or } -0.163)$$

The amount of grass clippings in the bin is decreasing at a rate of 0.164 (or 0.163) lbs/day at time $t = 15$ days.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : A'(15) \\ 1 : \text{interpretation} \end{cases}$

$$(c) A(t) = \frac{1}{30} \int_0^{30} A(t) dt \Rightarrow t = 12.415 \text{ (or } 12.414)$$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \frac{1}{30} \int_0^{30} A(t) dt \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

$$(d) L(t) = A(30) + A'(30) \cdot (t - 30)$$

$$A'(30) = -0.055976$$

$$A(30) = 0.782928$$

$$L(t) = 0.5 \Rightarrow t = 35.054$$

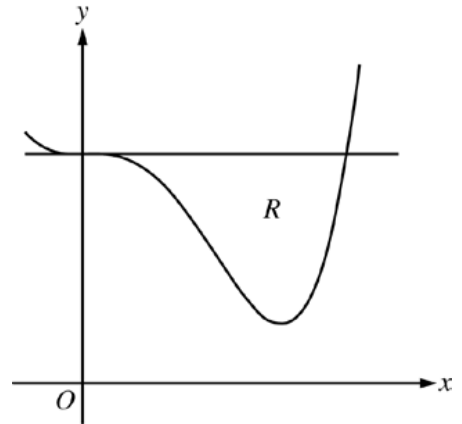
4 : $\begin{cases} 2 : \text{expression for } L(t) \\ 1 : L(t) = 0.5 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

Let R be the region enclosed by the graph of $f(x) = x^4 - 2.3x^3 + 4$ and the horizontal line $y = 4$, as shown in the figure above.

- (a) Find the volume of the solid generated when R is rotated about the horizontal line $y = -2$.
- (b) Region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x -axis is an isosceles right triangle with a leg in R . Find the volume of the solid.
- (c) The vertical line $x = k$ divides R into two regions with equal areas. Write, but do not solve, an equation involving integral expressions whose solution gives the value k .



(a) $f(x) = 4 \Rightarrow x = 0, 2.3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \pi \int_0^{2.3} \left[(4 + 2)^2 - (f(x) + 2)^2 \right] dx \\ &= 98.868 \text{ (or } 98.867) \end{aligned}$$

$$4 : \begin{cases} 2 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{limits} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$$

(b) $\text{Volume} = \int_0^{2.3} \frac{1}{2} (4 - f(x))^2 dx$
 $= 3.574 \text{ (or } 3.573)$

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

(c) $\int_0^k (4 - f(x)) dx = \int_k^{2.3} (4 - f(x)) dx$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{area of one region} \\ 1 : \text{equation} \end{cases}$$

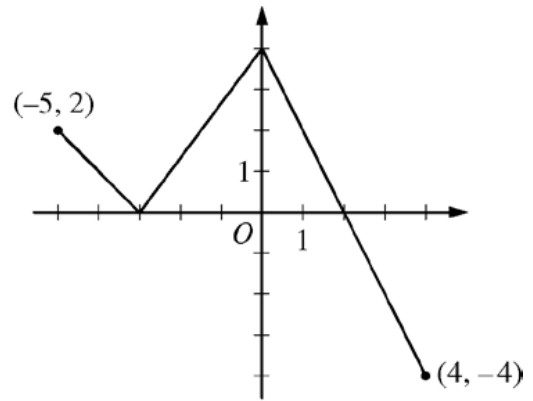
2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

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 $g(x) = \int_{-3}^x f(t) dt$.

- (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 $x = -1$.

Graph of f

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

$$\begin{aligned} h'(3) &= \frac{(5)(3)g'(3) - 5g(3)}{25 \cdot 3^2} \\ &= \frac{15(-2) - 5(9)}{225} = \frac{-75}{225} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

Train A runs back and forth on an east-west section of railroad track. Train A 's velocity, measured in meters per minute, is given by a differentiable function $v_A(t)$, where time t is measured in minutes. Selected values for $v_A(t)$ are given in the table above.

t (minutes)	0	2	5	8	12
$v_A(t)$ (meters/minute)	0	100	40	-120	-150

- (a) Find the average acceleration of train A over the interval $2 \leq t \leq 8$.
- (b) Do the data in the table support the conclusion that train A 's velocity is -100 meters per minute at some time t with $5 < t < 8$? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) At time $t = 2$, train A 's position is 300 meters east of the Origin Station, and the train is moving to the east. Write an expression involving an integral that gives the position of train A , in meters from the Origin Station, at time $t = 12$. Use a trapezoidal sum with three subintervals indicated by the table to approximate the position of the train at time $t = 12$.
- (d) A second train, train B , travels north from the Origin Station. At time t the velocity of train B is given by $v_B(t) = -5t^2 + 60t + 25$, and at time $t = 2$ the train is 400 meters north of the station. Find the rate, in meters per minute, at which the distance between train A and train B is changing at time $t = 2$.

(a) average accel = $\frac{v_A(8) - v_A(2)}{8 - 2} = \frac{-120 - 100}{6} = -\frac{110}{3} \text{ m/min}^2$

(b) v_A is differentiable $\Rightarrow v_A$ is continuous
 $v_A(8) = -120 < -100 < 40 = v_A(5)$

Therefore, by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there is a time t , $5 < t < 8$, such that $v_A(t) = -100$.

(c) $s_A(12) = s_A(2) + \int_2^{12} v_A(t) dt = 300 + \int_2^{12} v_A(t) dt$
 $\int_2^{12} v_A(t) dt \approx 3 \cdot \frac{100 + 40}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{40 - 120}{2} + 4 \cdot \frac{-120 - 150}{2}$
 $= -450$

$$s_A(12) \approx 300 - 450 = -150$$

The position of Train A at time $t = 12$ minutes is approximately 150 meters west of Origin Station.

- (d) Let x be train A 's position, y train B 's position, and z the distance between train A and train B .

$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow 2z \frac{dz}{dt} = 2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$x = 300, y = 400 \Rightarrow z = 500$$

$$v_B(2) = -20 + 120 + 25 = 125$$

$$500 \frac{dz}{dt} = (300)(100) + (400)(125)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{80000}{500} = 160 \text{ meters per minute}$$

1 : average acceleration

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : v_A(8) < -100 < v_A(5) \\ 1 : \text{conclusion, using IVT} \end{cases}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{position expression} \\ 1 : \text{trapezoidal sum} \\ 1 : \text{position at time } t = 12 \end{cases}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : \text{implicit differentiation of} \\ \quad \text{distance relationship} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 5

x	-2	$-2 < x < -1$	-1	$-1 < x < 1$	1	$1 < x < 3$	3
$f(x)$	12	Positive	8	Positive	2	Positive	7
$f'(x)$	-5	Negative	0	Negative	0	Positive	$\frac{1}{2}$
$g(x)$	-1	Negative	0	Positive	3	Positive	1
$g'(x)$	2	Positive	$\frac{3}{2}$	Positive	0	Negative	-2

The twice-differentiable functions f and g are defined for all real numbers x . Values of f , f' , g , and g' for various values of x are given in the table above.

- (a) Find the x -coordinate of each relative minimum of f on the interval $[-2, 3]$. Justify your answers.
- (b) Explain why there must be a value c , for $-1 < c < 1$, such that $f''(c) = 0$.
- (c) The function h is defined by $h(x) = \ln(f(x))$. Find $h'(3)$. Show the computations that lead to your answer.
- (d) Evaluate $\int_{-2}^3 f'(g(x))g'(x) dx$.

- (a) $x = 1$ is the only critical point at which f' changes sign from negative to positive. Therefore, f has a relative minimum at $x = 1$.

- (b) f' is differentiable $\Rightarrow f'$ is continuous on the interval $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\frac{f'(1) - f'(-1)}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{0 - 0}{2} = 0$$

Therefore, by the Mean Value Theorem, there is at least one value c , $-1 < c < 1$, such that $f''(c) = 0$.

- (c) $h'(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$

$$h'(3) = \frac{1}{f(3)} \cdot f'(3) = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{14}$$

- (d) $\int_{-2}^3 f'(g(x))g'(x) dx = \left[f(g(x)) \right]_{x=-2}^{x=3}$
 $= f(g(3)) - f(g(-2))$
 $= f(1) - f(-1)$
 $= 2 - 8 = -6$

1 : answer with justification

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : f'(1) - f'(-1) = 0 \\ 1 : \text{explanation, using Mean Value Theorem} \end{cases}$$

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

$$3 : \begin{cases} 2 : \text{Fundamental Theorem of Calculus} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$$

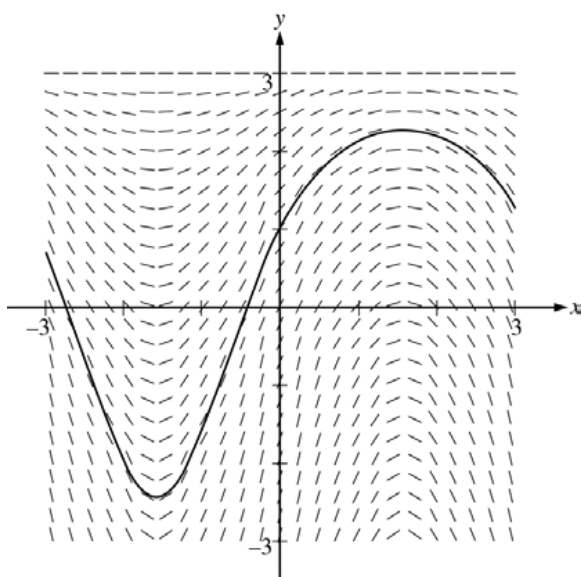
2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 6

Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = (3 - y)\cos x$. Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the differential equation with the initial condition $f(0) = 1$. The function f is defined for all real numbers.

- (a) A portion of the slope field of the differential equation is given below. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(0, 1)$.
- (b) Write an equation for the line tangent to the solution curve in part (a) at the point $(0, 1)$. Use the equation to approximate $f(0.2)$.
- (c) Find $y = f(x)$, the particular solution to the differential equation with the initial condition $f(0) = 1$.

(a) 1 : solution curve



(b) $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(x,y)=(0,1)} = 2 \cos 0 = 2$

An equation for the tangent line is $y = 2x + 1$.

$$f(0.2) \approx 2(0.2) + 1 = 1.4$$

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

(c) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (3 - y)\cos x$

$$\int \frac{dy}{3 - y} = \int \cos x \, dx$$

$$-\ln|3 - y| = \sin x + C$$

$$-\ln 2 = \sin 0 + C \Rightarrow C = -\ln 2$$

$$-\ln|3 - y| = \sin x - \ln 2$$

Because $y(0) = 1$, $y < 3$, so $|3 - y| = 3 - y$

$$3 - y = 2e^{-\sin x}$$

$$y = 3 - 2e^{-\sin x}$$

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

Note: max $3/6$ [1-2-0-0-0] if no constant of integration

Note: 0/6 if no separation of variables