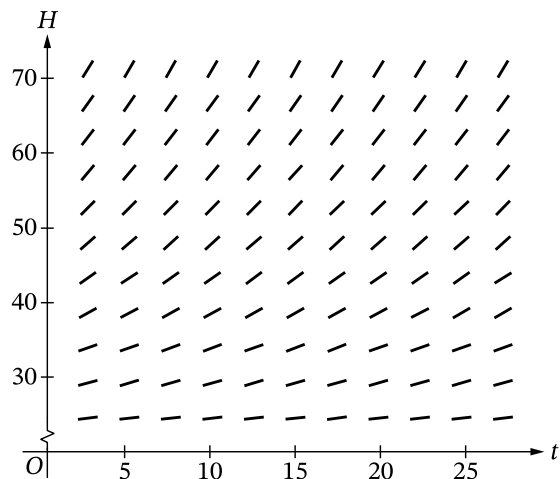


3. A pie is taken from a hot oven and put on a table. The internal temperature of the pie at time t minutes can be modeled by the function H that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{1}{15}(H - 20)$, where $H(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius and $H(0) = 75$. For $t > 0$, it is known that $20 < H(t) < 75$.

Part A

Explain why the following could not be a slope field for the differential equation

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{1}{15}(H - 20).$$

**Part B**

Find the slope of the line tangent to the graph of H at time $t = 0$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

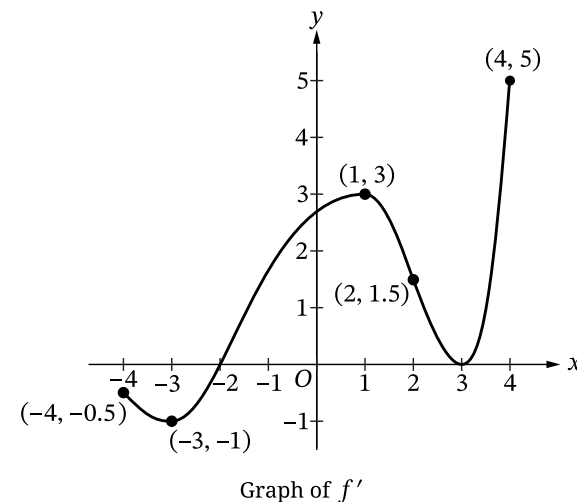
Part C

It can be shown that $\frac{d^2H}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{225}(H - 20)$. The line tangent to the graph of H at time $t = 0$ is used to approximate $H(5)$, the internal temperature of the pie at time $t = 5$. Is this approximation an overestimate or an underestimate for the actual value of $H(5)$? Give a reason for your answer.

Part D

Use separation of variables to find an expression for $H(t)$, the particular solution to the given differential equation with initial condition $H(0) = 75$.

4. Let f be a twice-differentiable function on the closed interval $[-4, 4]$ with $f(2) = 3$. The graph of f' , the derivative of f , is shown.

**Part A**

For $x > 0$, the function g is defined by $g(x) = f(x) - \ln x$. Find $g'(2)$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

Part B

Find all values of x on the open interval $0 < x < 3$ at which the graph of f has a point of inflection. Give a reason for your answer.

Part C

For $-4 \leq x \leq 4$, on what open intervals, if any, is the graph of f both increasing and concave down? Give a reason for your answer.

Part D

For $-4 \leq x \leq 4$, find the value of x at which f has an absolute minimum and the value of x at which f has an absolute maximum. Give reasons for your answers.

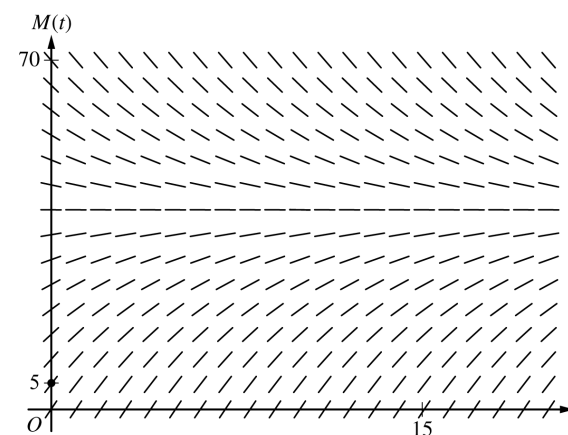
t (minutes)	0	3	7	12
$C(t)$ (degrees Celsius)	100	85	69	55

1. The temperature of coffee in a cup at time t minutes is modeled by a decreasing differentiable function C , where $C(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius. For $0 \leq t \leq 12$, selected values of $C(t)$ are given in the table shown.
- (a) Approximate $C'(5)$ using the average rate of change of C over the interval $3 \leq t \leq 7$. Show the work that leads to your answer and include units of measure.
- (b) Use a left Riemann sum with the three subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate the value of $\int_0^{12} C(t) \, dt$. Interpret the meaning of $\frac{1}{12} \int_0^{12} C(t) \, dt$ in the context of the problem.
- (c) For $12 \leq t \leq 20$, the rate of change of the temperature of the coffee is modeled by $C'(t) = \frac{-24.55e^{0.01t}}{t}$, where $C'(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius per minute. Find the temperature of the coffee at time $t = 20$. Show the setup for your calculations.
- (d) For the model defined in part (c), it can be shown that $C''(t) = \frac{0.2455e^{0.01t}(100 - t)}{t^2}$. For $12 < t < 20$, determine whether the temperature of the coffee is changing at a decreasing rate or at an increasing rate. Give a reason for your answer.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

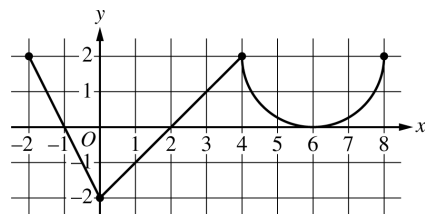
3. A bottle of milk is taken out of a refrigerator and placed in a pan of hot water to be warmed. The increasing function M models the temperature of the milk at time t , where $M(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and t is the number of minutes since the bottle was placed in the pan. M satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}(40 - M)$. At time $t = 0$, the temperature of the milk is 5°C . It can be shown that $M(t) < 40$ for all values of t .

- (a) A slope field for the differential equation $\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}(40 - M)$ is shown. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(0, 5)$.



- (b) Use the line tangent to the graph of M at $t = 0$ to approximate $M(2)$, the temperature of the milk at time $t = 2$ minutes.
- (c) Write an expression for $\frac{d^2M}{dt^2}$ in terms of M . Use $\frac{d^2M}{dt^2}$ to determine whether the approximation from part (b) is an underestimate or an overestimate for the actual value of $M(2)$. Give a reason for your answer.
- (d) Use separation of variables to find an expression for $M(t)$, the particular solution to the differential equation $\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}(40 - M)$ with initial condition $M(0) = 5$.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

Graph of f'

4. The function f is defined on the closed interval $[-2, 8]$ and satisfies $f(2) = 1$. The graph of f' , the derivative of f , consists of two line segments and a semicircle, as shown in the figure.

- (a) Does f have a relative minimum, a relative maximum, or neither at $x = 6$? Give a reason for your answer.
- (b) On what open intervals, if any, is the graph of f concave down? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) Find the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{6f(x) - 3x}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$, or show that it does not exist. Justify your answer.
- (d) Find the absolute minimum value of f on the closed interval $[-2, 8]$. Justify your answer.

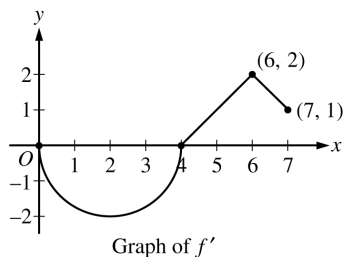
Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

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

5. 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 .

- (a) Let h be the function defined by $h(x) = f(g(x))$. Find $h'(7)$. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- (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.
- (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.
- (d) Is the function m defined in part (c) increasing, decreasing, or neither at $x = 2$? Justify your answer.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

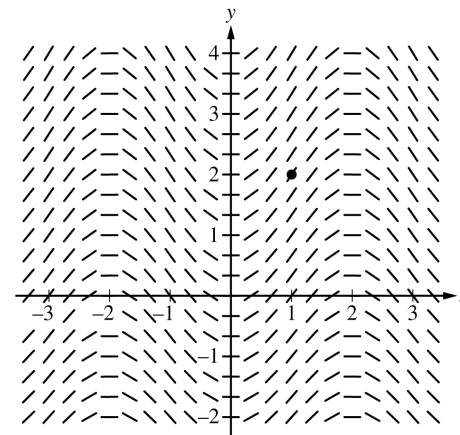


3. Let f be a differentiable function with $f(4) = 3$. On the interval $0 \leq x \leq 7$, the graph of f' , the derivative of f , consists of a semicircle and two line segments, as shown in the figure above.
- Find $f(0)$ and $f(5)$.
 - Find the x -coordinates of all points of inflection of the graph of f for $0 < x < 7$. Justify your answer.
 - Let g be the function defined by $g(x) = f(x) - x$. On what intervals, if any, is g decreasing for $0 \leq x \leq 7$? Show the analysis that leads to your answer.
 - For the function g defined in part (c), find the absolute minimum value on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 7$. Justify your answer.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

5. Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)\sqrt{y+7}$. Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the differential equation with the initial condition $f(1) = 2$. The function f is defined for all real numbers.

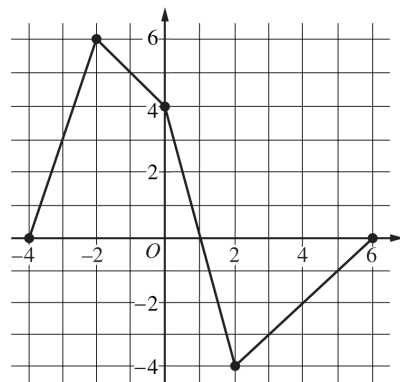
- (a) A portion of the slope field for the differential equation is given below. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(1, 2)$.



- Write an equation for the line tangent to the solution curve in part (a) at the point $(1, 2)$. Use the equation to approximate $f(0.8)$.
- It is known that $f''(x) > 0$ for $-1 \leq x \leq 1$. Is the approximation found in part (b) an overestimate or an underestimate for $f(0.8)$? Give a reason for your answer.
- Use separation of variables to find $y = f(x)$, the particular solution to the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)\sqrt{y+7} \text{ with the initial condition } f(1) = 2.$$

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

Graph of f

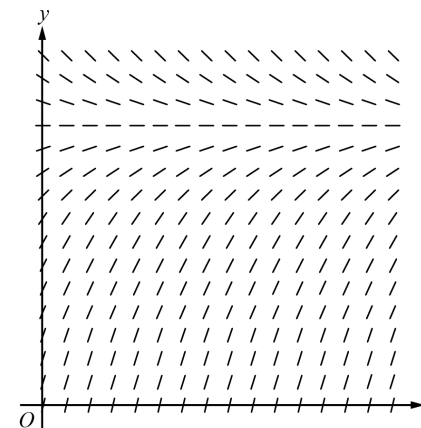
Let f be a continuous function defined on the closed interval $-4 \leq x \leq 6$. The graph of f , consisting of four line segments, is shown above. Let G be the function defined by $G(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

- On what open intervals is the graph of G concave up? Give a reason for your answer.
- Let P be the function defined by $P(x) = G(x) \cdot f(x)$. Find $P'(3)$.
- Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{G(x)}{x^2 - 2x}$.
- 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.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

A medication is administered to a patient. The amount, in milligrams, of the medication in the patient at time t hours is modeled by a function $y = A(t)$ that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{12 - y}{3}$. At time $t = 0$ hours, there are 0 milligrams of the medication in the patient.

- A portion of the slope field for the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{12 - y}{3}$ is given below. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(0, 0)$.



- Using correct units, interpret the statement $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} A(t) = 12$ in the context of this problem.
- Use separation of variables to find $y = A(t)$, the particular solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{12 - y}{3}$ with initial condition $A(0) = 0$.

- (d) A different procedure is used to administer the medication to a second patient. The amount, in milligrams, of the medication in the second patient at time t hours is modeled by a function $y = B(t)$ that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3 - \frac{y}{t+2}$. At time $t = 1$ hour, there are 2.5 milligrams of the medication in the second patient. Is the rate of change of the amount of medication in the second patient increasing or decreasing at time $t = 1$? Give a reason for your answer.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

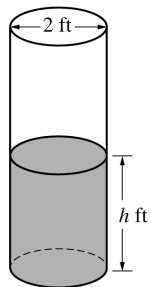
STOP

END OF EXAM

CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, Part A
Time—30 minutes
Number of questions—2

A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

1. Fish enter a lake at a rate modeled by the function E given by $E(t) = 20 + 15 \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)$. Fish leave the lake at a rate modeled by the function L given by $L(t) = 4 + 2^{0.1t^2}$. Both $E(t)$ and $L(t)$ are measured in fish per hour, and t is measured in hours since midnight ($t = 0$).
- (a) How many fish enter the lake over the 5-hour period from midnight ($t = 0$) to 5 A.M. ($t = 5$)? Give your answer to the nearest whole number.
- (b) What is the average number of fish that leave the lake per hour over the 5-hour period from midnight ($t = 0$) to 5 A.M. ($t = 5$)?
- (c) At what time t , for $0 \leq t \leq 8$, is the greatest number of fish in the lake? Justify your answer.
- (d) Is the rate of change in the number of fish in the lake increasing or decreasing at 5 A.M. ($t = 5$)? Explain your reasoning.



4. A cylindrical barrel with a diameter of 2 feet contains collected rainwater, as shown in the figure above. The water drains out through a valve (not shown) at the bottom of the barrel. The rate of change of the height h of the water in the barrel with respect to time t is modeled by $\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{h}$, where h is measured in feet and t is measured in seconds. (The volume V of a cylinder with radius r and height h is $V = \pi r^2 h$.)
- (a) Find the rate of change of the volume of water in the barrel with respect to time when the height of the water is 4 feet. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) When the height of the water is 3 feet, is the rate of change of the height of the water with respect to time increasing or decreasing? Explain your reasoning.
- (c) At time $t = 0$ seconds, the height of the water is 5 feet. Use separation of variables to find an expression for h in terms of t .