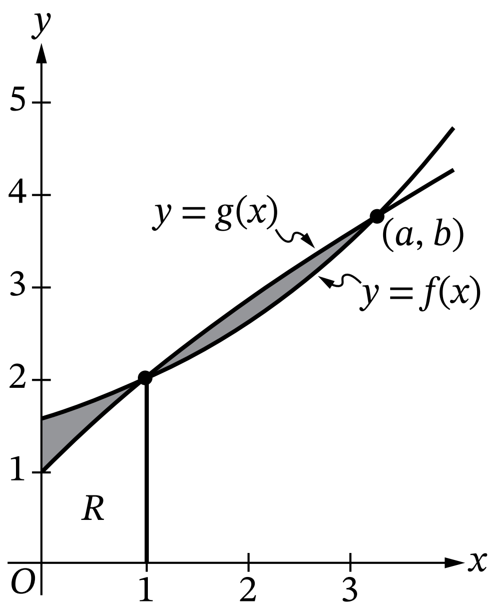
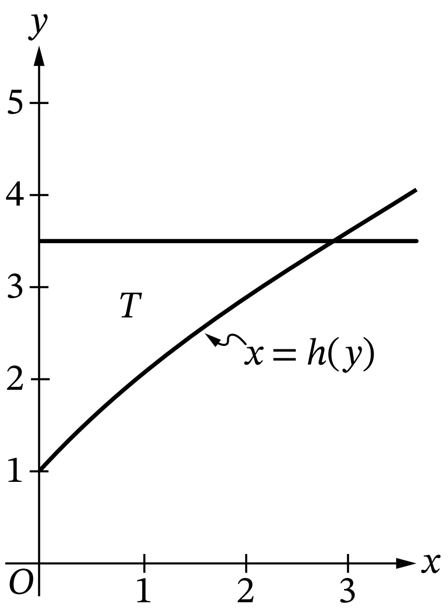
2. The function f is defined by $f(x) = 1.43^x + 0.57$, and the function g is defined by $g(x) = \frac{14x + 12}{x + 12}$. The graphs of f and g intersect at the points $(1, 2)$ and (a, b), as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1



For $x \geq 0$, the equation $y = g(x)$ can be rewritten as $x = h(y) = \frac{12y - 12}{14 - y}$, where h is a function of y. The graph of $x = h(y)$ and the horizontal line $y = 3.5$ are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2



Part A

Let R be the region bounded by the graph of g, the x-axis, the y-axis, and the vertical line $x = 1$, as shown in Figure 1. Find the area of region R. Show the setup for your calculations.

Part B

Region R, described in part A, is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a rectangle whose height is $\frac{1}{3}$ times the length of its base in region R. Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid.

Part C

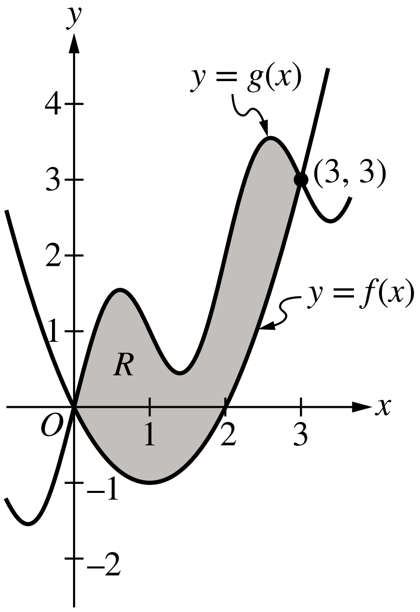
The shaded region in Figure 1 is bounded by the graphs of f and g on the interval from $x = 0$ to $x = a$. Find the area of the shaded region. Show the setup for your calculations.

Part D

Let T be the region bounded by the graph of $x = h(y)$, the y-axis, and the horizontal line $y = 3.5$, as shown in Figure 2. Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid generated when region T is revolved about the y-axis.

END OF PART A

2. The shaded region R is bounded by the graphs of the functions f and g, where $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$ and $g(x) = x + \sin(\pi x)$, as shown in the figure.



(Note: Your calculator should be in radian mode.)

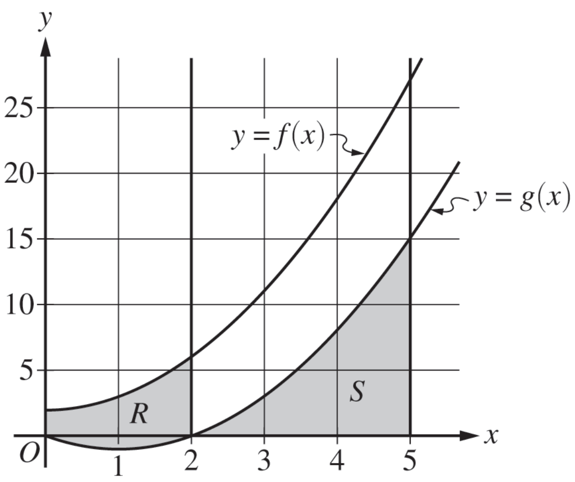
A. Find the area of R. Show the setup for your calculations.

B. Region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, at each x the cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a rectangle with height x and base in region R. Find the volume of the solid. Show the setup for your calculations.

C. Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression for the volume of the solid generated when the region R is rotated about the horizontal line $y = -2$.

D. It can be shown that $g'(x) = 1 + \pi\cos(\pi x)$. Find the value of x, for $0 < x < 1$, at which the line tangent to the graph of f is parallel to the line tangent to the graph of g.

END OF PART A



6. The functions f and g are defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 2x$, as shown in the graph.

(a) Let R be the region bounded by the graphs of f and g, from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$, as shown in the graph. Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the area of region R.

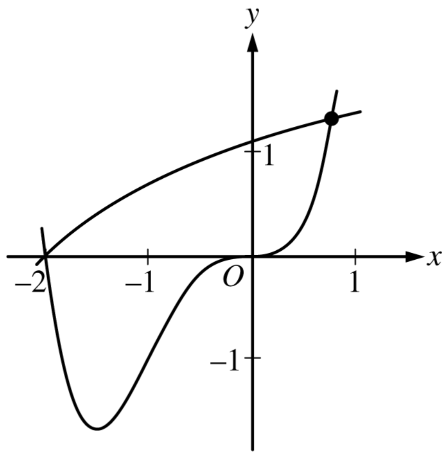
(b) Let S be the region bounded by the graph of g and the x-axis, from $x = 2$ to $x = 5$, as shown in the graph. Region S is the base of a solid. For this solid, at each x the cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a rectangle with height equal to half its base in region S. Find the volume of the solid. Show the work that leads to your answer.

(c) Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid generated when region S, as described in part (b), is rotated about the horizontal line $y = 20$.

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



2. Let f and g be the functions defined by $f(x) = \ln(x+3)$ and $g(x) = x^4 + 2x^3$. The graphs of f and g, shown in the figure above, intersect at $x = -2$ and $x = B$, where $B > 0$.

(a) Find the area of the region enclosed by the graphs of f and g.

(b) For $-2 \le x \le B$, let $h(x)$ be the vertical distance between the graphs of f and g. Is h increasing or decreasing at $x = -0.5$? Give a reason for your answer.

(c) The region enclosed by the graphs of f and g is the base of a solid. Cross sections of the solid taken perpendicular to the x-axis are squares. Find the volume of the solid.

(d) A vertical line in the xy-plane travels from left to right along the base of the solid described in part (c). The vertical line is moving at a constant rate of 7 units per second. Find the rate of change of the area of the cross section above the vertical line with respect to time when the vertical line is at position $x = -0.5$.

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.

END OF PART A

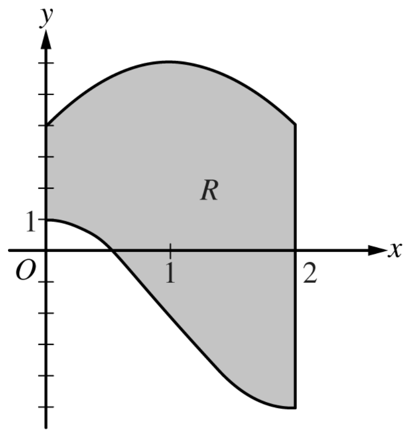
CALCULUS AB

SECTION II, Part B

Time—1 hour

4 Questions

NO CALCULATOR IS ALLOWED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

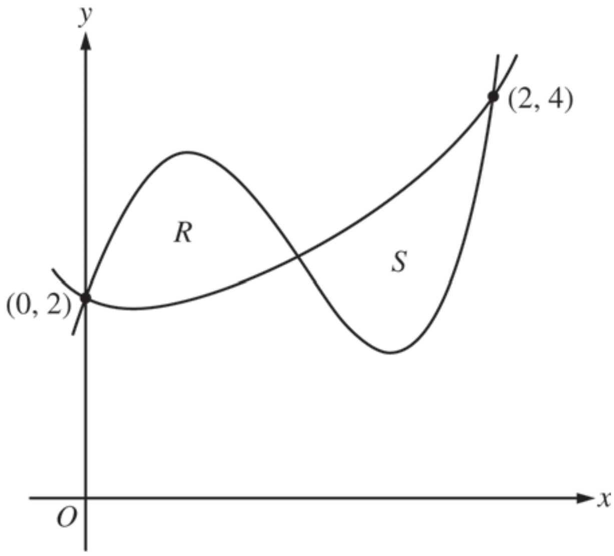


5. Let R be the region enclosed by the graphs of $g(x) = -2 + 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$ and $h(x) = 6 - 2(x-1)^2$, the y-axis, and the vertical line $x = 2$, as shown in the figure above.

(a) Find the area of R.

(b) Region R is the base of a solid. For the solid, at each x the cross section perpendicular to the x-axis has area $A(x) = \dfrac{1}{x+3}$. Find the volume of the solid.

(c) Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid generated when R is rotated about the horizontal line $y = 6$.



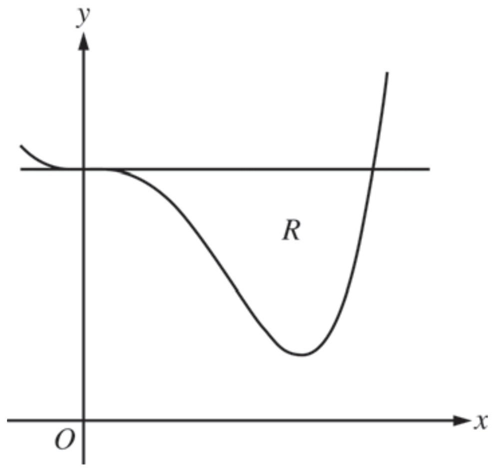
2. Let f and g be the functions defined by $f(x) = 1 + x + e^{x^2-2x}$ and $g(x) = x^4 - 6.5x^2 + 6x + 2$. Let R and S be the two regions enclosed by the graphs of f and g shown in the figure above.

   (a) Find the sum of the areas of regions R and S.

   (b) Region S is the base of a solid whose cross sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares. Find the volume of the solid.

   (c) Let h be the vertical distance between the graphs of f and g in region S. Find the rate at which h changes with respect to x when $x = 1.8$.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II



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.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II