

Part A (AB or BC): Graphing calculator required**Question 1****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 accurate to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

An invasive species of plant appears in a fruit grove at time $t = 0$ and begins to spread. The function C defined by $C(t) = 7.6\arctan(0.2t)$ models the number of acres in the fruit grove affected by the species t weeks after the species appears. It can be shown that $C'(t) = \frac{38}{25 + t^2}$.

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

	Model Solution	Scoring	
A	Find the average number of acres affected by the invasive species from time $t = 0$ to time $t = 4$ weeks. Show the setup for your calculations.		
	$\frac{1}{4 - 0} \int_0^4 C(t) \, dt$	Average value formula	Point 1 (P1)
	$= \frac{1}{4}(11.112896) = 2.778224$	Answer	Point 2 (P2)
	From time $t = 0$ to $t = 4$ weeks, the average number of acres affected by the invasive species was 2.778 acres.		

Scoring Notes for Part A

- **P1** is earned for the correct integral, with or without the differential, along with evidence of division by 4. In the presence of the correct integral, the correct answer will suffice as evidence of division by 4. These may appear all in one step, as in the model solution, or in multiple steps.
- **P2** is earned for the correct answer, with or without supporting work. A reported answer should be accurate to three places after the decimal point, rounded or truncated. An inappropriately rounded answer does not earn the point.
- Incorrect or unclear communication between the correct integral and the correct answer is treated as scratch work and is not considered in scoring. For example:

○ $\int_0^4 C(t) dt = 11.112896$ so the average velocity is 2.778224.

Note: This response earns **P1** for the correct integral with the correct answer as evidence of division by 4. It also earns **P2** for the correct answer.

○ $\int_0^4 C(t) dt = \frac{11.112896}{4} = 2.778224$

Note: This response earns **P1** for the correct integral with the correct answer as evidence of division by 4. It also earns **P2** for the correct answer. (In this instance, incorrect linkage is not considered in scoring.)

○ $\int_0^4 C(t) dt = 2.778224$

Note: This response earns **P1** for the correct integral with the correct answer as evidence of division by 4. It also earns **P2** for the correct answer. (In this instance, incorrect linkage is not considered in scoring.)

- Note that the values $\frac{1}{4}(11.112)$ and $\frac{1}{4}(11.113)$ are accurate to three digits after the decimal and therefore earn **P2**.

B	Find the time t when the instantaneous rate of change of C equals the average rate of change of C over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 4$. Show the setup for your calculations.
$\frac{C(4) - C(0)}{4 - 0} = 1.282008$	Uses average rate of change Point 3 (P3)
$C'(t) = \frac{38}{25 + t^2} = 1.282008 \Rightarrow t = 2.154298$ The instantaneous rate of change of C equals the average rate of change of C over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 4$ at time $t = 2.154$.	Answer with supporting work Point 4 (P4)

Scoring Notes for Part B

- P3** may be earned by presenting the expression or value for the average rate of change. Note that because $C(0) = 0$ and the interval is $0 \leq t \leq 4$, any of the following will earn **P3**: $\frac{\int_0^4 C'(t) dt}{4}$, $\frac{C(4) - C(0)}{4 - 0}$, $\frac{C(4)}{4}$, $\frac{5.128 - 0}{4 - 0}$, $\frac{5.128}{4}$, or 1.282. However, neither **P3** nor **P4** is earned by just presenting $t = 1.282$.
 - P4** is earned for the correct answer supported by the appropriate equation. A reported answer should be accurate to three places after the decimal point, rounded or truncated. An inappropriately rounded answer does not earn the point, unless an earlier point was not earned due to inappropriate rounding.
- The following response, for example, earns both **P3** and **P4**: $C'(t) = \frac{C(4) - C(0)}{4}$ when $t = 2.154$.

C	Assume that the invasive species continues to spread according to the given model for all times $t > 0$. Write a limit expression that describes the end behavior of the rate of change in the number of acres affected by the species. Evaluate this limit expression.
$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} C'(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{38}{25 + t^2}$	Limit expression Point 5 (P5)
$= 0$	Value Point 6 (P6)

Scoring Notes for Part C

- P5** can be earned for either $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} C'(t)$ or $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} C(t)$.
- A response that includes $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} C(t)$ is not eligible to earn **P6**.
- For **P6**, arithmetic with infinity, e.g., $\frac{38}{25 + \infty^2} = 0$, will be considered as scratch work and will not be considered in scoring.

- D** At time $t = 4$ weeks after the invasive species appears in the fruit grove, measures are taken to counter the spread of the species. The function A , defined by $A(t) = C(t) - \int_4^t 0.1 \cdot \ln(x) \, dx$, models the number of acres affected by the species over the time interval $4 \leq t \leq 36$. At what time t , for $4 \leq t \leq 36$, does A attain its maximum value? Justify your answer.

$$A'(t) = C'(t) - 0.1 \cdot \ln t$$

Considers $A'(t) = 0$ **Point 7 (P7)**

For $4 \leq t \leq 36$, the maximum value of $A(t)$ occurs when $A'(t) = 0$ or at an endpoint.

$$A'(t) = C'(t) - 0.1 \cdot \ln t = 0 \Rightarrow C'(t) = 0.1 \cdot \ln t$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 11.441700$$

Justification **Point 8 (P8)**

t	$A(t)$
4	5.128031
11.441700	7.316978
36	1.743056

Therefore, the number of acres affected by the species is a maximum at time $t = 11.442$ (or 11.441) weeks.

Answer with supporting work **Point 9 (P9)**

Scoring Notes for Part D

- P7** is earned for considering $A'(t) = 0$, $C'(t) - 0.1 \cdot \ln t = 0$, or $C'(t) = 0.1 \cdot \ln t$. **P7** is not earned by just presenting $t = 11.441700$.
A response that discusses the sign of $A'(t)$ changing or uses the phrase “critical points of A ” also earns **P7**.
- To earn **P8** using a candidates test, a response must make a global argument by correctly evaluating $A(t)$ at $t = 4$, $t = 11.441700$, and $t = 36$. The evaluations must be correct to the first digit after the decimal, rounded or truncated.
- Alternate justifications:
 - $A'(t) > 0$ for $4 < t < 11.442$, and $A'(t) < 0$ for $11.442 < t < 36$. Therefore, $t = 11.442$ is the location of the absolute maximum for A on the interval $4 \leq t \leq 36$.
 - Because $A'(t)$ changes sign from positive to negative at $t = 11.442$ (this might be presented as “ $A'(t) > 0$ for $t < 11.442$, and $A'(t) < 0$ for $t > 11.442$ ”), it is the location of a relative maximum for A . And because $t = 11.442$ is the only critical point of A in the interval $4 \leq t \leq 36$, it is the location of the absolute maximum for A on the interval.
- A response that presents a local argument (such as a First Derivative Test or a Second Derivative Test) or an incorrect global argument does not earn **P8** but is eligible for **P9** with the correct answer. A reported answer should be accurate to three places after the decimal point, rounded or truncated. An inappropriately rounded answer does not earn the point, unless an earlier point was not earned due to inappropriate rounding.

Part B (AB or BC): Graphing calculator not allowed**Question 3****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 accurate to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

A student starts reading a book at time $t = 0$ minutes and continues reading for the next 10 minutes. The rate at which the student reads is modeled by the differentiable function R , where $R(t)$ is measured in words per minute. Selected values of $R(t)$ are given in the table shown.

t (minutes)	0	2	8	10
$R(t)$ (words per minute)	90	100	150	162

Model Solution**Scoring**

- A** Approximate $R'(1)$ using the average rate of change of R over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 2$. Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.

$$R'(1) \approx \frac{R(2) - R(0)}{2 - 0}$$

$$= \frac{100 - 90}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ words per minute per minute}$$

Answer with setup **Point 1 (P1)**Units **Point 2 (P2)****Scoring Notes for Part A**

- To earn **P1**, a response must present the answer along with the supporting work of a difference and a quotient using values from the table.
 - $\frac{100 - 90}{2 - 0}$, $\frac{10}{2 - 0}$, $\frac{100 - 90}{2}$, or $\frac{R(2) - R(0)}{2 - 0} = 5$ is sufficient to earn **P1**.
 - $\frac{R(2) - R(0)}{2 - 0}$ by itself is not sufficient to earn **P1**.
- P2** is earned for correct units, whether or not they are attached to a numerical value for the average rate of change.
- P2** is also earned for the units “words / minute² .”

B Must there be a value c , for $0 < c < 10$, such that $R(c) = 155$? Justify your answer.

R is differentiable implies R is continuous.

Differentiable
implies continuous

Point 3 (P3)

$$R(0) = 90 < 155 < R(10) = 162$$

Answer with
justification

Point 4 (P4)

Therefore, by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there must be a value c , with $0 < c < 10$, such that $R(c) = 155$.

Scoring Notes for Part B

- To earn **P3**, a response must state that R is continuous because R is differentiable (or equivalent). A response that simply states “ R is continuous” without justification does not earn **P3**.
- A response does not need to earn **P3** to be eligible for **P4**.
- To earn **P4**, a response must indicate that $R(0) < 155$ (or $R(2) < 155$ or $R(8) < 155$) and $R(10) > 155$, state that “ R is continuous,” and answer “yes” in some way.
- To earn **P4**, a response need not explicitly name the Intermediate Value Theorem, but if a theorem is named, it must be correct.

- C Use a trapezoidal sum with the three subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate the value of $\int_0^{10} R(t) dt$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

$\int_0^{10} R(t) dt$ $\approx \frac{R(0) + R(2)}{2}(2 - 0) + \frac{R(2) + R(8)}{2}(8 - 2)$ $+ \frac{R(8) + R(10)}{2}(10 - 8)$	Form of trapezoidal sum	Point 5 (P5)
$= \frac{90 + 100}{2}(2 - 0) + \frac{100 + 150}{2}(8 - 2) + \frac{150 + 162}{2}(10 - 8)$ $= \frac{190}{2}(2) + \frac{250}{2}(6) + \frac{312}{2}(2) = 190 + 750 + 312 = 1252$	Answer with supporting work	Point 6 (P6)

Scoring Notes for Part C

- Read “=” as “ $\approx$ ” for **P5**.
- The form of a trapezoidal sum includes three terms, each of which includes a product of two factors, where one of the factors incorporates the $\frac{1}{2}$ as part of the product. To earn **P5**, at least five of the six factors must be correct. If any of the six factors is incorrect, the response does not earn **P6**. Consider the following examples:
 - $\frac{90 + 100}{2}(2 - 0) + \frac{100 + 150}{2}(8 - 2) + \frac{150 + 162}{2}(10 - 8)$ earns **P5** and is sufficient to earn **P6**.
 - $\frac{190}{2}(2) + \frac{250}{2}(6) + \frac{312}{2}(2)$ earns **P5** and is sufficient to earn **P6**.
 - $\frac{1}{2}((R(0) + R(2))(2) + (R(2) + R(8))(6) + (R(8) + R(10))(2))$ earns **P5** and is eligible for **P6**.
 - $\frac{90 + 100}{2}(2) + \frac{100 + 150}{2}(2) + \frac{150 + 162}{2}(2)$ earns **P5** but is not eligible for **P6**.
(Note that the factor of 2 in the second term of this expression is incorrect.)
- Special case:** A response of $(90 + 100) + (100 + 150)3 + (150 + 162)$ earns both **P5** and **P6**.
- To be eligible for **P6**, a response must have earned **P5**.
Special case: A response of $95 \cdot 2 + 125 \cdot 6 + 156 \cdot 2$ earns **P6** but does not earn **P5**.
- A response of $\frac{90 + 100}{2}(2 - 0) + \frac{100 + 150}{2}(8 - 2) + \frac{150 + 162}{2}(10 - 8)$ or equivalent earns **P6** (i.e., subsequent errors in simplification will not be considered in scoring for **P6**).
- A response of $\frac{(90 \cdot 2 + 100 \cdot 6 + 150 \cdot 2) + (100 \cdot 2 + 150 \cdot 6 + 162 \cdot 2)}{2}$ or equivalent earns both **P5** and **P6**. (Note that the average of the left Riemann sum and right Riemann sum is equivalent to the trapezoidal sum.)
- A completely correct left Riemann sum (e.g., $90 \cdot 2 + 100 \cdot 6 + 150 \cdot 2 = 1080$) or a completely correct right Riemann sum (e.g., $100 \cdot 2 + 150 \cdot 6 + 162 \cdot 2 = 1424$) earns **P5** but does not earn **P6**.

- D** A teacher also starts reading at time $t = 0$ minutes and continues reading for the next 10 minutes. The rate at which the teacher reads is modeled by the function W defined by $W(t) = -\frac{3}{10}t^2 + 8t + 100$, where $W(t)$ is measured in words per minute. Based on the model, how many words has the teacher read by the end of the 10 minutes? Show the work that leads to your answer.

$$\int_0^{10} W(t) dt = \int_0^{10} \left(-\frac{3}{10}t^2 + 8t + 100 \right) dt$$

Integrand

Point 7 (P7)

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{10}t^3 + 4t^2 + 100t \right) \Big|_0^{10}$$

Antiderivative

Point 8 (P8)

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{10} \cdot 1000 + 4 \cdot 100 + 100 \cdot 10 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{10} \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0 + 100 \cdot 0 \right) \\ = 1300$$

Answer

Point 9 (P9)

Based on the model, the teacher has read 1300 words by the end of the 10 minutes.

Scoring Notes for Part D

- **P7** is earned for an indefinite or definite integral with integrand $W(t)$, with or without the differential dt .
- **P8** is earned for the correct antiderivative, with or without the constant of integration.
- To be eligible for **P9**, a response must have earned **P8**.
- A response of $\left(-\frac{1}{10} \cdot 1000 + 4 \cdot 100 + 100 \cdot 10 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{10} \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0 + 100 \cdot 0 \right)$ or equivalent banks **P9** (i.e., subsequent errors in simplification will not be considered in scoring for **P9**).

2019

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Scoring Guidelines

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 $t = 5$.

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

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.

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

— OR —

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

1 : answer, using trapezoidal sum

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

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

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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 —

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

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

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 $g(5) = 11 - \frac{9\pi}{4}$.

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

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

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

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

$$1 : \text{answer}$$

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

(a) $V = \pi r^2 h = \pi(1)^2 h = \pi h$
 $\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{h=4} = \pi \left. \frac{dh}{dt} \right|_{h=4} = \pi \left(-\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{4} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{5}$ 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) $\frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = -\frac{1}{10} dt$
 $\int \frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = \int -\frac{1}{10} dt$
 $2\sqrt{h} = -\frac{1}{10} t + C$
 $2\sqrt{5} = -\frac{1}{10} \cdot 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $2\sqrt{h} = -\frac{1}{10} t + 2\sqrt{5}$
 $h(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{20} t + \sqrt{5} \right)^2$

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

Note: 0/4 if no separation of variables

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

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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 $\frac{44}{3}$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - (f(x))^3} = 4 \\ 1 : f(2) \\ 1 : \text{L'Hospital's Rule} \\ 1 : f'(2) \end{cases}$

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

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

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

Using L'Hospital's Rule,

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

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

(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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} k(x) = 4$.

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

Thus k is continuous at $x = 2$.

1 : continuous with justification