

**AP® CALCULUS BC
2017 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 5

$$(a) f'(x) = \frac{-3(4x-7)}{(2x^2-7x+5)^2}$$

$$f'(3) = \frac{(-3)(5)}{(18-21+5)^2} = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$(b) f'(x) = \frac{-3(4x-7)}{(2x^2-7x+5)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{4}$$

The only critical point in the interval $1 < x < 2.5$ has x -coordinate $\frac{7}{4}$.

f' changes sign from positive to negative at $x = \frac{7}{4}$.

Therefore, f has a relative maximum at $x = \frac{7}{4}$.

$$(c) \int_5^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_5^b \frac{3}{2x^2-7x+5} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_5^b \left(\frac{2}{2x-5} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln(2x-5) - \ln(x-1) \right]_5^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln\left(\frac{2x-5}{x-1}\right) \right]_5^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln\left(\frac{2b-5}{b-1}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) \right] = \ln 2 - \ln\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)$$

(d) f is continuous, positive, and decreasing on $[5, \infty)$.

The series converges by the integral test since $\int_5^\infty \frac{3}{2x^2-7x+5} dx$ converges.

— OR —

$$\frac{3}{2n^2-7n+5} > 0 \text{ and } \frac{1}{n^2} > 0 \text{ for } n \geq 5.$$

$$\text{Since } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{2n^2-7n+5}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ and the series } \sum_{n=5}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ converges,}$$

$$\text{the series } \sum_{n=5}^\infty \frac{3}{2n^2-7n+5} \text{ converges by the limit comparison test.}$$

2 : $f'(3)$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : x\text{-coordinate} \\ 1 : \text{relative maximum} \\ \text{with justification} \end{cases}$

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

2 : answer with conditions

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Question 4

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

(a) Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of x and y .

(b) Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the given differential equation whose graph passes through the point $(-2, 8)$. Does the graph of f have a relative minimum, a relative maximum, or neither at the point $(-2, 8)$? Justify your answer.

(c) Let $y = g(x)$ be the particular solution to the given differential equation with $g(-1) = 2$. Find

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{g(x) - 2}{3(x+1)^2} \right).$$
 Show the work that leads to your answer.

(d) Let $y = h(x)$ be the particular solution to the given differential equation with $h(0) = 2$. Use Euler's method, starting at $x = 0$ with two steps of equal size, to approximate $h(1)$.

$$(a) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y \right)$$

2 : $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of x and y

$$(b) \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(x,y)=(-2,8)} = (-2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = 0$$

2 : conclusion with justification

$$\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{(x,y)=(-2,8)} = 2(-2) - \frac{1}{2} \left((-2)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \right) = -4 < 0$$

Thus, the graph of f has a relative maximum at the point $(-2, 8)$.

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (g(x) - 2) = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 3(x+1)^2 = 0$$

Using L'Hospital's Rule,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{g(x) - 2}{3(x+1)^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{g'(x)}{6(x+1)} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g'(x) = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 6(x+1) = 0$$

Using L'Hospital's Rule,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{g'(x)}{6(x+1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{g''(x)}{6} \right) = \frac{-2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(d) h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \approx h(0) + h'(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 + (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$h(1) \approx h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + h'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \approx \frac{3}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : \text{L'Hospital's Rule} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{Euler's method} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$