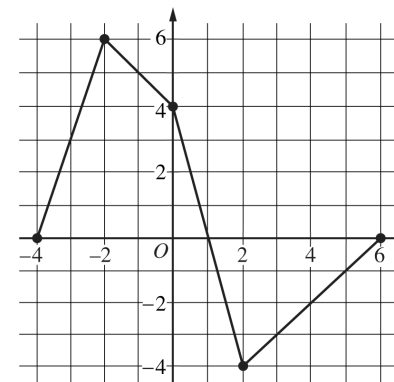
Graph of f'

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.

- Does f have a relative minimum, a relative maximum, or neither at $x = 6$? Give a reason for your answer.
- On what open intervals, if any, is the graph of f concave down? Give a reason for your answer.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

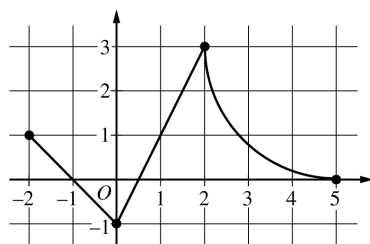
CALCULUS BC

SECTION II, Part B

Time—1 hour

Number of questions—4

NO CALCULATOR IS ALLOWED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

Graph of f

3. The continuous function f is defined on the closed interval $-6 \leq x \leq 5$. The figure above shows a portion of the graph of f , consisting of two line segments and a quarter of a circle centered at the point $(5, 3)$. It is known that the point $(3, 3 - \sqrt{5})$ is on the graph of f .

- (a) If $\int_{-6}^5 f(x) \, dx = 7$, find the value of $\int_{-6}^{-2} f(x) \, dx$. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- (b) Evaluate $\int_3^5 (2f'(x) + 4) \, dx$.
- (c) The function g is given by $g(x) = \int_{-2}^x f(t) \, dt$. Find the absolute maximum value of g on the interval $-2 \leq x \leq 5$. Justify your answer.
- (d) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{10^x - 3f'(x)}{f(x) - \arctan x}$.

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 $h(1)$.