

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 correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

From 5 A.M. to 10 A.M., the rate at which vehicles arrive at a certain toll plaza is given by

$A(t) = 450\sqrt{\sin(0.62t)}$, where t is the number of hours after 5 A.M. and $A(t)$ is measured in vehicles per hour. Traffic is flowing smoothly at 5 A.M. with no vehicles waiting in line.

Model Solution	Scoring
(a) Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the total number of vehicles that arrive at the toll plaza from 6 A.M. ($t = 1$) to 10 A.M. ($t = 5$).	
The total number of vehicles that arrive at the toll plaza from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. is given by $\int_1^5 A(t) dt$.	Answer 1 point
Scoring notes: - The response must be a definite integral with correct lower and upper limits to earn this point. - Because $A(t) = A(t)$ for $1 \leq t \leq 5$, a response of $\int_1^5 450\sqrt{\sin(0.62t)} dt$ or $\int_1^5 A(t) dt$ earns the point. - A response missing dt or using dx is eligible to earn the point. - A response with a copy error in the expression for $A(t)$ will earn the point only in the presence of $\int_1^5 A(t) dt$.	
Total for part (a) 1 point	

- (b) Find the average value of the rate, in vehicles per hour, at which vehicles arrive at the toll plaza from 6 A.M. ($t = 1$) to 10 A.M. ($t = 5$).

$$\text{Average} = \frac{1}{5-1} \int_1^5 A(t) dt = 375.536966$$

Uses average value formula: **1 point**

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b A(t) dt$$

The average rate at which vehicles arrive at the toll plaza from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. is 375.537 (or 375.536) vehicles per hour.

Answer **1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The use of the average value formula, indicating that $a = 1$ and $b = 5$, can be presented in single or multiple steps to earn the first point. For example, the following response earns both points:

$$\int_1^5 A(t) dt = 1502.147865, \text{ so the average value is } 375.536966.$$

- A response that presents a correct integral along with the correct average value, but provides incorrect or incomplete communication, earns 1 out of 2 points. For example, the following response earns 1 out of 2 points: $\int_1^5 A(t) dt = 1502.147865 = 375.536966$.

- The answer must be correct to three decimal places. For example,

$$\frac{1}{5-1} \int_1^5 A(t) dt = 375.536966 \approx 376 \text{ earns only the first point.}$$

- Degree mode: A response that presents answers obtained by using a calculator in degree mode does not earn the first point it would have otherwise earned. The response is generally eligible for all subsequent points (unless no answer is possible in degree mode or the question is made simpler by using degree mode). In degree mode, $\frac{1}{4} \int_1^5 A(t) dt = 79.416068$.

- Special case: $\frac{1}{5} \int_1^5 A(t) dt = 300.429573$ earns 1 out of 2 points.

Total for part (b) 2 points

- (c) Is the rate at which vehicles arrive at the toll plaza at 6 A.M. ($t = 1$) increasing or decreasing? Give a reason for your answer.

$A'(1) = 148.947272$	Considers $A'(1)$	1 point
Because $A'(1) > 0$, the rate at which the vehicles arrive at the toll plaza is increasing.	Answer with reason	1 point

Scoring notes:

- The response need not present the value of $A'(1)$. The second line of the model solution earns both points.
- An incorrect value assigned to $A'(1)$ earns the first point (but will not earn the second point).
- Without a reference to $t = 1$, the first point is earned by any of the following:
 - 148.947 accurate to the number of decimals presented, with zero up to three decimal places (i.e., 149, 148, 148.9, 148.95, or 148.94)
 - $A'(t) = 148.947$ by itself
- To be eligible for the second point, the first point must be earned.
- To earn the second point, there must be a reference to $t = 1$.
- Degree mode: $A'(1) = 23.404311$

Total for part (c) 2 points

- (d) A line forms whenever $A(t) \geq 400$. The number of vehicles in line at time t , for $a \leq t \leq 4$, is given by

$N(t) = \int_a^t (A(x) - 400) dx$, where a is the time when a line first begins to form. To the nearest whole number, find the greatest number of vehicles in line at the toll plaza in the time interval $a \leq t \leq 4$. Justify your answer.

$N'(t) = A(t) - 400 = 0$ $\Rightarrow A(t) = 400 \Rightarrow t = 1.469372, t = 3.597713$	Considers $N'(t) = 0$	1 point								
	$t = a$ and $t = b$	1 point								
$a = 1.469372$ $b = 3.597713$										
<table><tr><td>t</td><td>$N(t) = \int_a^t (A(x) - 400) dx$</td></tr><tr><td>$a$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>71.254129</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>62.338346</td></tr></table>	t	$N(t) = \int_a^t (A(x) - 400) dx$	a	0	b	71.254129	4	62.338346	Answer	1 point
	t	$N(t) = \int_a^t (A(x) - 400) dx$								
	a	0								
	b	71.254129								
4	62.338346									
	Justification	1 point								
The greatest number of vehicles in line is 71.										

Scoring notes:

- It is not necessary to indicate that $A(t) = 400$ to earn the first point, although this statement alone would earn the first point.
- A response of “ $A(t) \geq 400$ when $1.469372 \leq t \leq 3.597713$ ” will earn the first 2 points. A response of “ $A(t) \geq 400$ ” along with the presence of exactly one of the two numbers above will earn the first point, but not the second. A response of “ $A(t) \geq 400$ ” by itself will not earn either of the first 2 points.
- To earn the second point the values for a and b must be accurate to the number of decimals presented, with at least one and up to three decimal places. These may appear only in a candidates table, as limits of integration, or on a number line.
- A response with incorrect notation involving t or x is eligible to earn all 4 points.
- A response that does not earn the first point is still eligible for the remaining 3 points.
- To earn the third point, a response must present the greatest number of vehicles. This point is earned for answers of either 71 or 71.254*** only.
- A correct justification earns the fourth point, even if the third point is not earned because of a decimal presentation error.
- When using a Candidates Test, the response must include the values for $N(a)$, $N(b)$, and $N(4)$ to earn the fourth point. These values must be correct to the number of decimals presented, with up to three decimal places. (Correctly rounded integer values are acceptable.)
- Alternate solution for the third and fourth points:
 For $a \leq t \leq b$, $A(t) \geq 400$. For $b \leq t \leq 4$, $A(t) \leq 400$.
 Thus, $N(t) = \int_a^t (A(x) - 400) dx$ is greatest at $t = b$.
 $N(b) = 71.254129$, and the greatest number of vehicles in line is 71.
- Degree mode: The response is only eligible to earn the first point because in degree mode $A(t) < 400$.

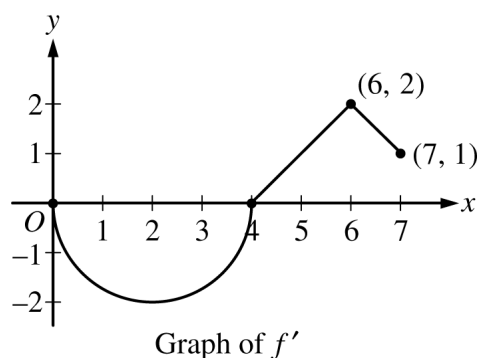
Total for part (d) 4 points

Total for question 1 9 points

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 correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.



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.

Model Solution	Scoring
(a) Find $f(0)$ and $f(5)$.	
$f(0) = f(4) + \int_4^0 f'(x) dx = 3 - \int_0^4 f'(x) dx = 3 + 2\pi$	Area of either region 1 point
$f(5) = f(4) + \int_4^5 f'(x) dx = 3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$	– OR – $\int_0^4 f'(x) dx$
	– OR – $\int_4^5 f'(x) dx$
	$f(0)$ 1 point
	$f(5)$ 1 point

Scoring notes:

- A response with answers of only $f(0) = \pm 2\pi$, or only $f(5) = \frac{1}{2}$, or both earns 1 of the 3 points.
- A response displaying $f(5) = \frac{7}{2}$ and a missing or incorrect value for $f(0)$ earns 2 of the 3 points.
- The second and third points can be earned in either order.
- Read unlabeled values from left to right and from top to bottom as $f(0)$ and $f(5)$. A single value must be labeled as either $f(0)$ or $f(5)$ in order to earn any points.

Total for part (a) **3 points**

- (b) Find the x -coordinates of all points of inflection of the graph of f for $0 < x < 7$. Justify your answer.

The graph of f has a point of inflection at each of $x = 2$ and $x = 6$, because $f'(x)$ changes from decreasing to increasing at $x = 2$ and from increasing to decreasing at $x = 6$.	Answer	1 point
	Justification	1 point

Scoring notes:

- A response that gives only one of $x = 2$ or $x = 6$, along with a correct justification, earns 1 of the 2 points.
- A response that claims that there is a point of inflection at any value other than $x = 2$ or $x = 6$ earns neither point.
- To earn the second point a response must use correct reasoning based on the graph of f' . Examples of correct reasoning include:
 - Correctly discussing the signs of the slopes of the graph of f'
 - Citing $x = 2$ and $x = 6$ as the locations of local extrema on the graph of f'
- Examples of reasoning not (sufficiently) connected to the graph of f' include:
 - Reasoning based on sign changes in f'' unless the connection is made between the sign of f'' and the slopes of the graph of f'
 - Reasoning based only on the concavity of the graph of f
- The second point cannot be earned by use of vague or undefined terms such as “it” or “the function” or “the derivative.”
- Responses that report inflection points as ordered pairs must report the points $(2, 3 + \pi)$ and $(6, 5)$ in order to earn the first point. If the y -coordinates are reported incorrectly, the response remains eligible for the second point.

Total for part (b) 2 points

- (c) 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.

$g'(x) = f'(x) - 1$	$g'(x) = f'(x) - 1$	1 point
$f'(x) - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \leq 1$	Interval with reason	1 point
The graph of g is decreasing on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 5$ because $g'(x) \leq 0$ on this interval.		

Scoring notes:

- The first point can be earned for $f'(x) \leq 1$ or the equivalent, in words or symbols.
- Endpoints do not need to be included in the interval to be eligible for the second point.

Total for part (c) 2 points

- (d) For the function g defined in part (c), find the absolute minimum value on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 7$.

Justify your answer.

g is continuous, $g'(x) < 0$ for $0 < x < 5$, and $g'(x) > 0$ for $5 < x < 7$. Therefore, the absolute minimum occurs at $x = 5$, and $g(5) = f(5) - 5 = \frac{7}{2} - 5 = -\frac{3}{2}$ is the absolute minimum value of g .	Considers $g'(x) = 0$	1 point
	Answer with justification	1 point

Scoring notes:

- A justification that uses a local argument, such as “ g' changes from negative to positive (or g changes from decreasing to increasing) at $x = 5$ ” must also state that $x = 5$ is the only critical point.
- If $g'(x) = 0$ (or equivalent) is not declared explicitly, a response that isolates $x = 5$ as the only critical number belonging to $(0, 7)$ earns the first point.
- A response that imports $g'(x) = f'(x)$ from part (c) is eligible for the first point but not the second.
 - In this case, consideration of $x = 4$ as the only critical number on $(0, 7)$ earns the first point.
- Solution using Candidates Test:

$$g'(x) = f'(x) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5, x = 7$$

x	$g(x)$
0	$3 + 2\pi$
5	$-\frac{3}{2}$
7	$-\frac{1}{2}$

The absolute minimum value of g on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 7$ is $-\frac{3}{2}$.

- When using a Candidates Test, a response may import an incorrect value of $f(0) = g(0) > -\frac{3}{2}$ from part (a). The second point can only be earned for an answer of $-\frac{3}{2}$.

Total for part (d) 2 points

Total for question 3 9 points

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Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

(a) Volume = $\int_0^{10} A(h) \, dh$ $\approx (2 - 0) \cdot A(0) + (5 - 2) \cdot A(2) + (10 - 5) \cdot A(5)$ $= 2 \cdot 50.3 + 3 \cdot 14.4 + 5 \cdot 6.5$ $= 176.3$ cubic feet (b) The approximation in part (a) is an overestimate because a left Riemann sum is used and A is decreasing. (c) $\int_0^{10} f(h) \, dh = 101.325338$ The volume is 101.325 cubic feet. (d) Using the model, $V(h) = \int_0^h f(x) \, dx$. $\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right _{h=5} &= \left[\frac{dV}{dh} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} \right]_{h=5} \\ &= \left[f(h) \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} \right]_{h=5} \\ &= f(5) \cdot 0.26 = 1.694419 \end{aligned}$ When $h = 5$, the volume of water is changing at a rate of 1.694 cubic feet per minute.	1 : units in parts (a), (c), and (d) 2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{left Riemann sum} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$ 1 : overestimate with reason 2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$ 3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : \frac{dV}{dt} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$
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2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

(a) $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (f(\theta))^2 d\theta = 0.648414$

The area of R is 0.648.

(b) $\int_0^k ((g(\theta))^2 - (f(\theta))^2) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} ((g(\theta))^2 - (f(\theta))^2) d\theta$

— OR —

$$\int_0^k ((g(\theta))^2 - (f(\theta))^2) d\theta = \int_k^{\pi/2} ((g(\theta))^2 - (f(\theta))^2) d\theta$$

(c) $w(\theta) = g(\theta) - f(\theta)$

$$w_A = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} w(\theta) d\theta}{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0} = 0.485446$$

The average value of $w(\theta)$ on the interval $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ is 0.485.

(d) $w(\theta) = w_A$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 0.517688$

$$w(\theta) = w_A \text{ at } \theta = 0.518 \text{ (or } 0.517\text{)}.$$

$$w'(0.518) < 0 \Rightarrow w(\theta) \text{ is decreasing at } \theta = 0.518.$$

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

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral expression} \\ \quad \text{for one region} \\ 1 : \text{equation} \end{cases}$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : w(\theta) \\ 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{average value} \end{cases}$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{solves } w(\theta) = w_A \\ 1 : \text{answer with reason} \end{cases}$$

2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

$$(a) \quad f(-6) = f(-2) + \int_{-2}^{-6} f'(x) \, dx = 7 - \int_{-6}^{-2} f'(x) \, dx = 7 - 4 = 3$$

$$f(5) = f(-2) + \int_{-2}^5 f'(x) \, dx = 7 - 2\pi + 3 = 10 - 2\pi$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{uses initial condition} \\ 1 : f(-6) \\ 1 : f(5) \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \quad f'(x) > 0 \text{ on the intervals } [-6, -2) \text{ and } (2, 5).$$

Therefore, f is increasing on the intervals $[-6, -2]$ and $[2, 5]$.

$$2 : \text{answer with justification}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{The absolute minimum will occur at a critical point where } f'(x) = 0 \text{ or at an endpoint.}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2, x = 2$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } x = 2 \\ 1 : \text{answer with justification} \end{cases}$$

x	$f(x)$
-6	3
-2	7
2	$7 - 2\pi$
5	$10 - 2\pi$

The absolute minimum value is $f(2) = 7 - 2\pi$.

$$(d) \quad f''(-5) = \frac{2 - 0}{-6 - (-2)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : f''(-5) \\ 1 : f''(3) \text{ does not exist,} \\ \text{with explanation} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(3)}{x - 3} = 2 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(3)}{x - 3} = -1$$

$f''(3)$ does not exist because

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(3)}{x - 3} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(3)}{x - 3}.$$

2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

$$(a) \quad H'(0) = -\frac{1}{4}(91 - 27) = -16$$

$$H(0) = 91$$

An equation for the tangent line is $y = 91 - 16t$.

The internal temperature of the potato at time $t = 3$ minutes is approximately $91 - 16 \cdot 3 = 43$ degrees Celsius.

$$(b) \quad \frac{d^2H}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{dH}{dt} = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)(H - 27) = \frac{1}{16}(H - 27)$$

$$H > 27 \text{ for } t > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2H}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{16}(H - 27) > 0 \text{ for } t > 0$$

Therefore, the graph of H is concave up for $t > 0$. Thus, the answer in part (a) is an underestimate.

$$(c) \quad \frac{dG}{(G - 27)^{2/3}} = -dt$$

$$\int \frac{dG}{(G - 27)^{2/3}} = \int (-1) dt$$

$$3(G - 27)^{1/3} = -t + C$$

$$3(91 - 27)^{1/3} = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 12$$

$$3(G - 27)^{1/3} = 12 - t$$

$$G(t) = 27 + \left(\frac{12 - t}{3}\right)^3 \text{ for } 0 \leq t < 10$$

The internal temperature of the potato at time $t = 3$ minutes is

$$27 + \left(\frac{12 - 3}{3}\right)^3 = 54 \text{ degrees Celsius.}$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{slope} \\ 1 : \text{tangent line} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$$

1 : underestimate with reason

$$5 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{separation of variables} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivatives} \\ 1 : \text{constant of integration and} \\ \quad \text{uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{equation involving } G \text{ and } t \\ 1 : G(t) \text{ and } G(3) \end{cases}$$

Note: max 2/5 [1-1-0-0-0] if no constant of integration

Note: 0/5 if no separation of variables

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 —

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

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

the series $\sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2n^2 - 7n + 5}$ 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 6

(a) $f(0) = 0$

$f'(0) = 1$

$f''(0) = -1(1) = -1$

$f'''(0) = -2(-1) = 2$

$f^{(4)}(0) = -3(2) = -6$

The first four nonzero terms are

$$0 + 1x + \frac{-1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{2}{3!}x^3 + \frac{-6}{4!}x^4 = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}.$$

The general term is $\frac{(-1)^{n+1}x^n}{n}$.

(b) For $x = 1$, the Maclaurin series becomes $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$.

The series does not converge absolutely because the harmonic series diverges.

The series alternates with terms that decrease in magnitude to 0, and therefore the series converges conditionally.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad \int_0^x f(t) dt &= \int_0^x \left(t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^4}{4} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}t^n}{n} + \cdots \right) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3 \cdot 2} + \frac{t^4}{4 \cdot 3} - \frac{t^5}{5 \cdot 4} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}t^{n+1}}{(n+1)n} + \cdots \right]_{t=0}^{t=x} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{12} - \frac{x^5}{20} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}x^{n+1}}{(n+1)n} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

(d) The terms alternate in sign and decrease in magnitude to 0. By the alternating series error bound, the error $\left| P_4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right|$ is bounded

by the magnitude of the first unused term, $\left| -\frac{(1/2)^5}{20} \right|$.

Thus, $\left| P_4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right| \leq \left| -\frac{(1/2)^5}{20} \right| = \frac{1}{32 \cdot 20} < \frac{1}{500}.$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : f''(0), f'''(0), \text{ and } f^{(4)}(0) \\ 1 : \text{verify terms} \\ 1 : \text{general term} \end{cases}$$

2 : converges conditionally
with reason

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{two terms} \\ 1 : \text{remaining terms} \\ 1 : \text{general term} \end{cases}$$

1 : error bound

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2016 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

t (hours)	0	1	3	6	8
$R(t)$ (liters / hour)	1340	1190	950	740	700

Water is pumped into a tank at a rate modeled by $W(t) = 2000e^{-t^2/20}$ liters per hour for $0 \leq t \leq 8$, where t is measured in hours. Water is removed from the tank at a rate modeled by $R(t)$ liters per hour, where R is differentiable and decreasing on $0 \leq t \leq 8$. Selected values of $R(t)$ are shown in the table above. At time $t = 0$, there are 50,000 liters of water in the tank.

- (a) Estimate $R'(2)$. Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) Use a left Riemann sum with the four subintervals indicated by the table to estimate the total amount of water removed from the tank during the 8 hours. Is this an overestimate or an underestimate of the total amount of water removed? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) Use your answer from part (b) to find an estimate of the total amount of water in the tank, to the nearest liter, at the end of 8 hours.
- (d) For $0 \leq t \leq 8$, is there a time t when the rate at which water is pumped into the tank is the same as the rate at which water is removed from the tank? Explain why or why not.

(a) $R'(2) \approx \frac{R(3) - R(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{950 - 1190}{3 - 1} = -120$ liters/hr²

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{estimate} \\ 1 : \text{units} \end{cases}$

(b) The total amount of water removed is given by $\int_0^8 R(t) dt$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^8 R(t) dt &\approx 1 \cdot R(0) + 2 \cdot R(1) + 3 \cdot R(3) + 2 \cdot R(6) \\ &= 1(1340) + 2(1190) + 3(950) + 2(740) \\ &= 8050 \text{ liters} \end{aligned}$$

This is an overestimate since R is a decreasing function.

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{left Riemann sum} \\ 1 : \text{estimate} \\ 1 : \text{overestimate with reason} \end{cases}$

(c) $\text{Total} \approx 50000 + \int_0^8 W(t) dt - 8050$
 $= 50000 + 7836.195325 - 8050 \approx 49786$ liters

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

(d) $W(0) - R(0) > 0$, $W(8) - R(8) < 0$, and $W(t) - R(t)$ is continuous.

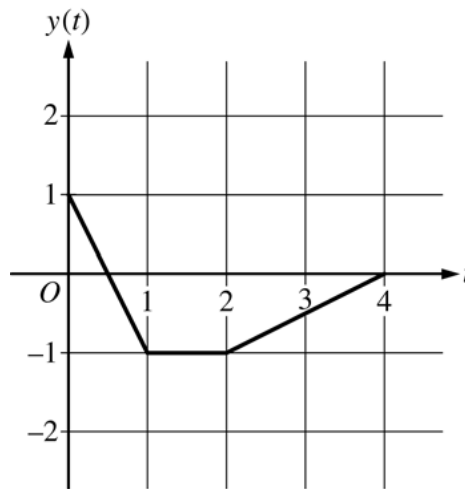
2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } W(t) - R(t) \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$

Therefore, the Intermediate Value Theorem guarantees at least one time t , $0 < t < 8$, for which $W(t) - R(t) = 0$, or $W(t) = R(t)$.

For this value of t , the rate at which water is pumped into the tank is the same as the rate at which water is removed from the tank.

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Question 2



At time t , the position of a particle moving in the xy -plane is given by the parametric functions $(x(t), y(t))$, where $\frac{dx}{dt} = t^2 + \sin(3t^2)$. The graph of y , consisting of three line segments, is shown in the figure above. At $t = 0$, the particle is at position $(5, 1)$.

- Find the position of the particle at $t = 3$.
- Find the slope of the line tangent to the path of the particle at $t = 3$.
- Find the speed of the particle at $t = 3$.
- Find the total distance traveled by the particle from $t = 0$ to $t = 2$.

$$(a) \quad x(3) = x(0) + \int_0^3 x'(t) dt = 5 + 9.377035 = 14.377$$

$$y(3) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

The position of the particle at $t = 3$ is $(14.377, -0.5)$.

$$(b) \quad \text{Slope} = \frac{y'(3)}{x'(3)} = \frac{0.5}{9.956376} = 0.05$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Speed} = \sqrt{(x'(3))^2 + (y'(3))^2} = 9.969 \text{ (or } 9.968)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d) \quad \text{Distance} &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (-2)^2} dt + \int_1^2 \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + 0^2} dt \\ &= 2.237871 + 2.112003 = 4.350 \text{ (or } 4.349) \end{aligned}$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

1 : slope

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{expression for speed} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{expression for distance} \\ 1 : \text{integrals} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

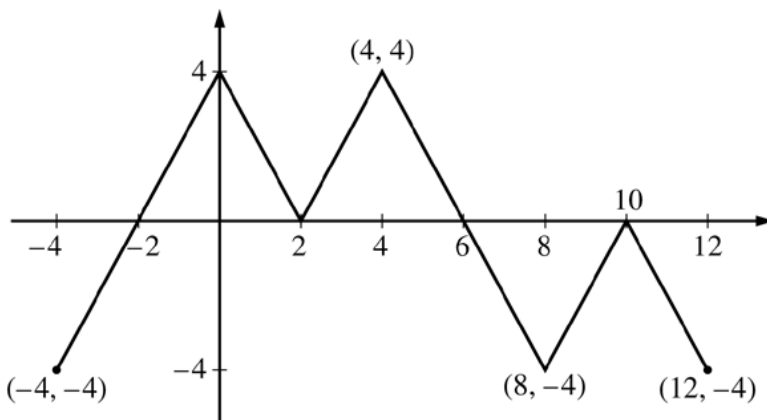
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Question 3

The figure above shows the graph of the piecewise-linear function f . For $-4 \leq x \leq 12$, the function g is defined by

$$g(x) = \int_2^x f(t) \, dt.$$

- (a) Does g have a relative minimum, a relative maximum, or neither at $x = 10$? Justify your answer.
- (b) Does the graph of g have a point of inflection at $x = 4$? Justify your answer.
- (c) Find the absolute minimum value and the absolute maximum value of g on the interval $-4 \leq x \leq 12$. Justify your answers.
- (d) For $-4 \leq x \leq 12$, find all intervals for which $g(x) \leq 0$.

Graph of f

- (a) The function g has neither a relative minimum nor a relative maximum at $x = 10$ since $g'(x) = f(x)$ and $f(x) \leq 0$ for $8 \leq x \leq 12$.
- (b) The graph of g has a point of inflection at $x = 4$ since $g'(x) = f(x)$ is increasing for $2 \leq x \leq 4$ and decreasing for $4 \leq x \leq 8$.
- (c) $g'(x) = f(x)$ changes sign only at $x = -2$ and $x = 6$.

x	$g(x)$
-4	-4
-2	-8
6	8
12	-4

On the interval $-4 \leq x \leq 12$, the absolute minimum value is $g(-2) = -8$ and the absolute maximum value is $g(6) = 8$.

- (d) $g(x) \leq 0$ for $-4 \leq x \leq 2$ and $10 \leq x \leq 12$.

1 : $g'(x) = f(x)$ in (a), (b), (c), or (d)

1 : answer with justification

1 : answer with justification

4 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 : \text{considers } x = -2 \text{ and } x = 6 \\ \quad \text{as candidates} \\ 1 : \text{considers } x = -4 \text{ and } x = 12 \\ 2 : \text{answers with justification} \end{array} \right.$

2 : intervals

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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 $h(1)$.

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

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

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

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 $(-2, 8)$.

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

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

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,

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

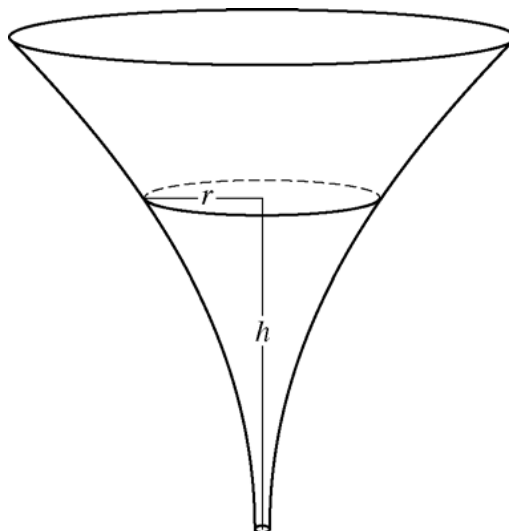
$$(d) \quad h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \approx h(0) + h'(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 + (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

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Question 5



The inside of a funnel of height 10 inches has circular cross sections, as shown in the figure above. At height h , the radius of the funnel is given by $r = \frac{1}{20}(3 + h^2)$, where $0 \leq h \leq 10$. The units of r and h are inches.

- (a) Find the average value of the radius of the funnel.
- (b) Find the volume of the funnel.
- (c) The funnel contains liquid that is draining from the bottom. At the instant when the height of the liquid is $h = 3$ inches, the radius of the surface of the liquid is decreasing at a rate of $\frac{1}{5}$ inch per second. At this instant, what is the rate of change of the height of the liquid with respect to time?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) Average radius} &= \frac{1}{10} \int_0^{10} \frac{1}{20}(3 + h^2) dh = \frac{1}{200} \left[3h + \frac{h^3}{3} \right]_0^{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{200} \left(\left(30 + \frac{1000}{3} \right) - 0 \right) = \frac{109}{60} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) Volume} &= \pi \int_0^{10} \left(\left(\frac{1}{20} \right) (3 + h^2) \right)^2 dh = \frac{\pi}{400} \int_0^{10} (9 + 6h^2 + h^4) dh \\ &= \frac{\pi}{400} \left[9h + 2h^3 + \frac{h^5}{5} \right]_0^{10} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{400} \left(\left(90 + 2000 + \frac{100000}{5} \right) - 0 \right) = \frac{2209\pi}{40} \text{ in}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) } \frac{dr}{dt} &= \frac{1}{20}(2h) \frac{dh}{dt} \\ -\frac{1}{5} &= \frac{3}{10} \frac{dh}{dt} \\ \frac{dh}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{10}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ in/sec} \end{aligned}$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : \text{chain rule} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

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Question 6

The function f has a Taylor series about $x = 1$ that converges to $f(x)$ for all x in the interval of convergence.

It is known that $f(1) = 1$, $f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$, and the n th derivative of f at $x = 1$ is given by

$$f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^n \frac{(n-1)!}{2^n} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

- (a) Write the first four nonzero terms and the general term of the Taylor series for f about $x = 1$.
- (b) The Taylor series for f about $x = 1$ has a radius of convergence of 2. Find the interval of convergence. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- (c) The Taylor series for f about $x = 1$ can be used to represent $f(1.2)$ as an alternating series. Use the first three nonzero terms of the alternating series to approximate $f(1.2)$.
- (d) Show that the approximation found in part (c) is within 0.001 of the exact value of $f(1.2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad f(1) = 1, \quad f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad f''(1) = \frac{1}{2^2}, \quad f'''(1) = -\frac{2}{2^3} \\ f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2}(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 3}(x-1)^3 + \cdots \\ + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n \cdot n}(x-1)^n + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$4 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{first two terms} \\ 1 : \text{third term} \\ 1 : \text{fourth term} \\ 1 : \text{general term} \end{cases}$$

- (b) $R = 2$. The series converges on the interval $(-1, 3)$.

When $x = -1$, the series is $1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots$.

Since the harmonic series diverges, this series diverges.

When $x = 3$, the series is $1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots$.

Since the alternating harmonic series converges, this series converges.

Therefore, the interval of convergence is $-1 < x \leq 3$.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{identifies both endpoints} \\ 1 : \text{analysis and interval of convergence} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad f(1.2) \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(0.2) + \frac{1}{8}(0.2)^2 = 1 - 0.1 + 0.005 = 0.905$$

1 : approximation

- (d) The series for $f(1.2)$ alternates with terms that decrease in magnitude to 0.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{error form} \\ 1 : \text{analysis} \end{cases}$$

$$|f(1.2) - T_2(1.2)| \leq \left| \frac{-1}{2^3 \cdot 3}(0.2)^3 \right| = \frac{1}{3000} \leq 0.001$$