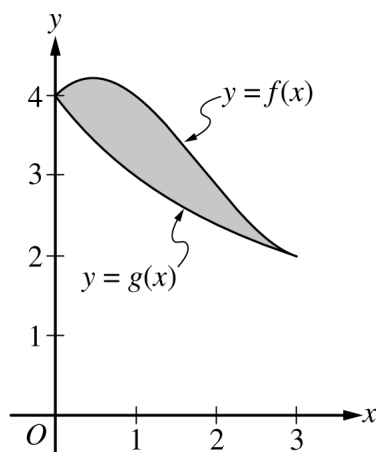


Part B (BC): Graphing calculator not allowed**Question 5****9 points****General Scoring Notes**

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.



The graphs of the functions f and g are shown in the figure for $0 \leq x \leq 3$. It is known that $g(x) = \frac{12}{3+x}$ for $x \geq 0$. The twice-differentiable function f , which is not explicitly given, satisfies $f(3) = 2$ and $\int_0^3 f(x) \, dx = 10$.

Model Solution**Scoring**

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

$\text{Area} = \int_0^3 (f(x) - g(x)) \, dx = \int_0^3 f(x) \, dx - \int_0^3 g(x) \, dx$	Integrand	1 point
$= 10 - \int_0^3 \frac{12}{3+x} \, dx = 10 - 12[\ln 3+x]_0^3$	Antiderivative of $g(x)$	1 point
$= 10 - 12(\ln 6 - \ln 3) = 10 - 12(\ln 2)$	Answer	1 point

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned for any of the integrands $f(x) - g(x)$, $g(x) - f(x)$, $|f(x) - g(x)|$, or $|g(x) - f(x)|$ in any definite integral. If the limits are incorrect, the response does not earn the third point.

- The first point is earned with an implied integrand for f and explicit integrand for g , such as $10 - \int_0^3 g(x) dx$.
- The second point is earned for finding $a \int \frac{dx}{3+x} = a \cdot \ln|3+x|$ or $a \cdot \ln(3+x)$.
- A response is eligible for the third point only if it has earned the first 2 points. The third point is earned only for the correct answer. The answer does not need to be simplified; however, if simplification is attempted, it must be correct.
- A response is not eligible for the third point with incorrect limits of integration for u -substitution, for example, $\int_0^3 \frac{12}{3+x} dx = \int_0^3 \frac{12}{u} du = 12[\ln(x+3)]_0^3$.
- A response with incorrect communication, such as “Area = $\int_0^3 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = 10 - 12(\ln 2)$,” does not earn the third point. However, a response of “ $\int_0^3 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = 12(\ln 2) - 10$, so the area is $10 - 12(\ln 2)$ ” earns all 3 points.

Total for part (a) 3 points

- (b) Evaluate the improper integral $\int_0^\infty (g(x))^2 dx$, or show that the integral diverges.

$\int_0^\infty (g(x))^2 dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{144}{(3+x)^2} dx$	Limit notation	1 point
$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{144}{(3+x)} \Big _0^b \right)$	Antiderivative	1 point
$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{144}{3+b} + \frac{144}{3} \right) = 48$	Answer	1 point

Scoring notes:

- To earn the first point a response must correctly use limit notation throughout the problem and not include arithmetic with infinity, for example, $\left[-\frac{144}{3+x} \right]_0^\infty$ or $-\frac{144}{3+\infty} + 48$.
- The second point can be earned by finding an antiderivative of the form $-\frac{a}{(3+x)}$ for $a > 0$, from an indefinite or improper integral, with or without correct limit notation. If $a \neq 144$, the response does not earn the third point.
- The third point is earned only for an answer of 48 (or equivalent).
- A response is not eligible for the third point with incorrect limits of integration for u -substitution, for example, $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{144}{u^2} du = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{144}{3+x} \right]_0^b$.

Total for part (b) 3 points

- (c) Let h be the function defined by $h(x) = x \cdot f'(x)$. Find the value of $\int_0^3 h(x) \, dx$.

Using integration by parts, $u = x \quad dv = f'(x) \, dx$ $du = dx \quad v = f(x)$	u and dv	1 point
$\int h(x) \, dx = \int x \cdot f'(x) \, dx = x \cdot f(x) - \int f(x) \, dx$	$\int h(x) \, dx$ $= x \cdot f(x) - \int f(x) \, dx$	1 point
$\int_0^3 h(x) \, dx = \int_0^3 x \cdot f'(x) \, dx = x \cdot f(x) \Big _0^3 - \int_0^3 f(x) \, dx$ $= (3 \cdot f(3) - 0 \cdot f(0)) - 10 = 3 \cdot 2 - 0 - 10 = -4$	Answer	1 point

Scoring notes:

- The first and second points are earned with an implied u and dv in the presence of $x \cdot f(x) - \int f(x) \, dx$ or $x \cdot f(x) \Big|_0^3 - 10$.
- Limits of integration may be present, omitted, or partially present in the work for the first and second points.
- The tabular method may be used to show integration by parts. In this case, the first point is earned by having columns (labeled or unlabeled) that begin with x and $f'(x)$. The second point is earned for $x \cdot f(x) - \int f(x) \, dx$.
- The third point is earned only for the correct answer and can only be earned if the first 2 points were earned.

Total for part (c) 3 points

Total for question 5 9 points

Part B (BC): Graphing calculator not allowed**Question 5****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.

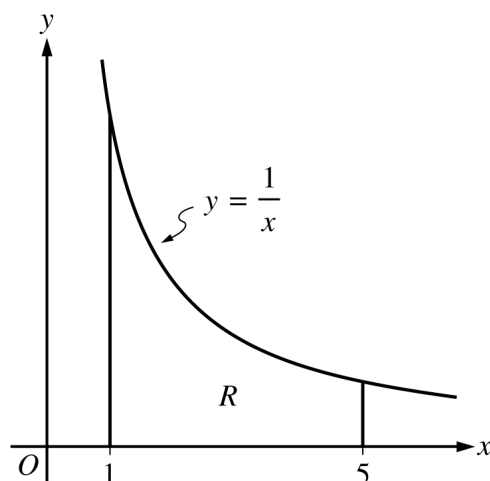


Figure 1

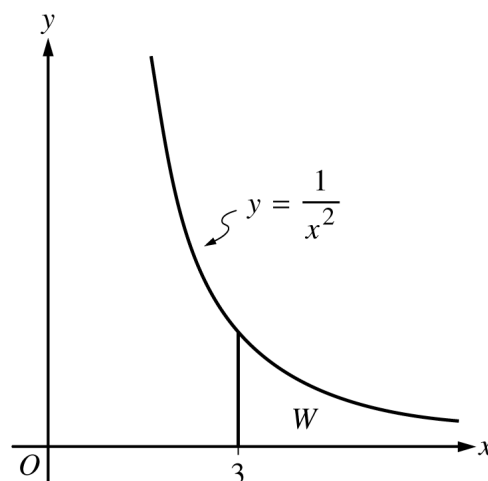


Figure 2

Figures 1 and 2, shown above, illustrate regions in the first quadrant associated with the graphs of $y = \frac{1}{x}$ and $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$, respectively. In Figure 1, let R be the region bounded by the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$, the x -axis, and the vertical lines $x = 1$ and $x = 5$. In Figure 2, let W be the unbounded region between the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ and the x -axis that lies to the right of the vertical line $x = 3$.

Model Solution**Scoring**

- (a) Find the area of region R .

Area = $\int_1^5 \frac{1}{x} dx$	Integral	1 point
$= \ln x \Big _1^5$	Answer	1 point
$= \ln 5 - \ln 1 = \ln 5$		

Scoring notes:

- A definite integral with incorrect bounds does not earn either point.
- An unevaluated indefinite integral does not earn either point.
- An indefinite integral that is evaluated in a later step may earn one or both points. For example,
 $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln 5 - \ln 1$ (or $\ln 5$) does not earn the first point but does earn the second. However,
 $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C \Rightarrow \text{Area} = \ln 5 - \ln 1$ earns both points.

Total for part (a) 2 points

- (b) Region R is the base of a solid. For the solid, at each x the cross section perpendicular to the x -axis is a rectangle with area given by $xe^{x/5}$. Find the volume of the solid.

Volume = $\int_1^5 xe^{x/5} dx$	Definite integral	1 point
Using integration by parts, $u = x \quad dv = e^{x/5} dx$ $du = dx \quad v = 5e^{x/5}$	u and dv	1 point
$\int xe^{x/5} dx = 5xe^{x/5} - \int 5e^{x/5} dx$ $= 5xe^{x/5} - 25e^{x/5} + C$ $= 5e^{x/5}(x - 5) + C$	$\int xe^{x/5} dx$ $= 5xe^{x/5} - \int 5e^{x/5} dx$	1 point
Volume = $5e^{x/5}(x - 5) \Big _1^5$ $= 5e(0) - 5e^{1/5}(-4) = 20e^{1/5}$	Answer	1 point

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned for $c \int_1^5 xe^{x/5} dx$, where $c \neq 0$. Errors of $c \neq 1$, for example $c = \pi$, will not earn the fourth point.
- Incorrect integrals that require integration by parts are still eligible for the second and third points. Both of these points will be earned with at least one correct application of integration by parts.
- The second point will be earned with an implied u and dv in the presence of $5xe^{x/5} - \int 5e^{x/5} dx$.
- The tabular method may be used to show integration by parts. In this case, the second point is earned by having columns (labeled or unlabeled) that begin with x and $e^{x/5}$. The third point is earned for either $5xe^{x/5} - \int 5e^{x/5} dx$ or $5xe^{x/5} - 25e^{x/5}$.
- Limits of integration may be present, omitted, or partially present in the work for the second and third points.
- The fourth point is earned only for the correct answer.

Total for part (b) 4 points

- (c) Find the volume of the solid generated when the unbounded region W is revolved about the x -axis.

Volume = $\pi \int_3^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 dx = \pi \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^b \frac{1}{x^4} dx$	Improper integral	1 point
$= \pi \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{-3x^3} \Big _3^b \right)$	Antiderivative	1 point
$= \pi \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{-3} \right) \left[\frac{1}{b^3} - \frac{1}{3^3} \right]$ $= \pi \left(\frac{1}{-3} \right) \left(0 - \frac{1}{3^3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{81}$	Answer	1 point

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned for either $c \int_3^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 dx$ or $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} c \int_3^b \frac{1}{x^4} dx$, where $c \neq 0$. Errors of $c \neq \pi$ will not earn the third point.
- The second point is earned for a correct antiderivative of any integrand of the form $\frac{1}{x^n}$, for any integer $n \geq 2$.
- To earn the answer point, a response must use correct limit notation and cannot include arithmetic with infinity, such as $\frac{1}{\infty^3}$.

Total for part (c) 3 points

Total for question 5 9 points

2019

AP

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AP[®] Calculus BC

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

$$(a) \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} (r(\theta))^2 d\theta = 3.534292$$

The area of S is 3.534.

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

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} - 0} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} r(\theta) d\theta = 1.579933$$

The average distance from the origin to a point on the curve $r = r(\theta)$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \sqrt{\pi}$ is 1.580 (or 1.579).

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

$$(c) \quad \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = m \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} m$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\tan^{-1} m} (r(\theta))^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} (r(\theta))^2 d\theta \right)$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{equates polar areas} \\ 1 : \text{inverse trigonometric function} \\ \text{applied to } m \text{ as limit of} \\ \text{integration} \\ 1 : \text{equation} \end{cases}$$

(d) As $k \rightarrow \infty$, the circle $r = k \cos \theta$ grows to enclose all points to the right of the y -axis.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{limits of integration} \\ 1 : \text{answer with integral} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A(k) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (r(\theta))^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (3\sqrt{\theta} \sin(\theta^2))^2 d\theta = 3.324 \end{aligned}$$

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

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

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 5

$$(a) \quad f'(x) = \frac{-(2x-2)}{(x^2-2x+k)^2}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{2}{k^2} = 6 \Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{denominator of } f'(x) \\ 1 : f'(x) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{x^2-2x-8} = \frac{1}{(x-4)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A(x+2) + B(x-4)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6}, B = -\frac{1}{6}$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{partial fraction decomposition} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivatives} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\frac{1}{6}}{x-4} - \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{x+2} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln|x-4| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x+2| \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{6} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{6} \ln 3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{6} \ln 4 - \frac{1}{6} \ln 2 \right) = -\frac{1}{6} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2-2x+1} dx &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^+} \int_b^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{x-1} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=b} \right) + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^+} \left(-\frac{1}{x-1} \Big|_{x=b}^{x=2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{b-1} - 1 \right) + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^+} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{b-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Because $\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{b-1} \right)$ does not exist, the integral diverges.

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

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 6

(a) $f(0) = 3$ and $f'(0) = -2$

The third-degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 0$ is

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

(b) The first three nonzero terms of the Maclaurin series for e^x are

$$1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2.$$

The second-degree Taylor polynomial for $e^x f(x)$ about $x = 0$ is

$$\begin{aligned} 3\left(1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2\right) - 2x(1 + x) + \frac{3}{2}x^2(1) \\ = 3 + (3 - 2)x + \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2 + \frac{3}{2}\right)x^2 \\ = 3 + x + x^2. \end{aligned}$$

(c) $h(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} &\approx \int_0^1 \left(3 - 2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{23}{12}t^3\right) dt \\ &= \left[3t - t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3 - \frac{23}{48}t^4\right]_{t=0}^{t=1} \\ &= 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{23}{48} = \frac{97}{48} \end{aligned}$$

(d) The alternating series error bound is the absolute value of the first omitted term of the series for $h(1)$.

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{54}{4!}t^4\right) dt = \left[\frac{9}{20}t^5\right]_{t=0}^{t=1} = \frac{9}{20}$$

$$\text{Error} \leq \left|\frac{9}{20}\right| = 0.45$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{two terms} \\ 1 : \text{remaining terms} \end{cases}$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{three terms for } e^x \\ 1 : \text{three terms for } e^x f(x) \end{cases}$$

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

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{uses fourth-degree term} \\ \quad \text{of Maclaurin series for } f \\ 1 : \text{uses first omitted term} \\ \quad \text{of series for } h(1) \\ 1 : \text{error bound} \end{cases}$$

2018**AP[®]** **CollegeBoard**

AP Calculus BC

Scoring Guidelines

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

(a) $\int_0^{300} r(t) dt = 270$

According to the model, 270 people enter the line for the escalator during the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 300$.

(b) $20 + \int_0^{300} (r(t) - 0.7) dt = 20 + \int_0^{300} r(t) dt - 0.7 \cdot 300 = 80$

According to the model, 80 people are in line at time $t = 300$.

(c) Based on part (b), the number of people in line at time $t = 300$ is 80.

The first time t that there are no people in line is

$$300 + \frac{80}{0.7} = 414.286 \text{ (or 414.285) seconds.}$$

(d) The total number of people in line at time t , $0 \leq t \leq 300$, is modeled by

$$20 + \int_0^t r(x) dx - 0.7t.$$

$$r(t) - 0.7 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 33.013298, t_2 = 166.574719$$

t	People in line for escalator
0	20
t_1	3.803
t_2	158.070
300	80

The number of people in line is a minimum at time $t = 33.013$ seconds, when there are 4 people in line.

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

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers rate out} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

1 : answer

4 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } r(t) - 0.7 = 0 \\ 1 : \text{identifies } t = 33.013 \\ 1 : \text{answers} \\ 1 : \text{justification} \end{cases}$

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

(a) $p'(25) = -1.179$

At a depth of 25 meters, the density of plankton cells is changing at a rate of -1.179 million cells per cubic meter per meter.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{answer} \\ 1 : \text{meaning with units} \end{cases}$$

(b) $\int_0^{30} 3p(h) \, dh = 1675.414936$

There are 1675 million plankton cells in the column of water between $h = 0$ and $h = 30$ meters.

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

(c) $\int_{30}^K 3f(h) \, dh$ represents the number of plankton cells, in millions, in the column of water from a depth of 30 meters to a depth of K meters.

The number of plankton cells, in millions, in the entire column of water is given by $\int_0^{30} 3p(h) \, dh + \int_{30}^K 3f(h) \, dh$.

Because $0 \leq f(h) \leq u(h)$ for all $h \geq 30$,

$$3 \int_{30}^K f(h) \, dh \leq 3 \int_{30}^K u(h) \, dh \leq 3 \int_{30}^{\infty} u(h) \, dh = 3 \cdot 105 = 315.$$

The total number of plankton cells in the column of water is bounded by $1675.415 + 315 = 1990.415 \leq 2000$ million.

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral expression} \\ 1 : \text{compares improper integral} \\ 1 : \text{explanation} \end{cases}$$

(d) $\int_0^1 \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} \, dt = 757.455862$

The total distance traveled by the boat over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 1$ is 757.456 (or 757.455) meters.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{total distance} \end{cases}$$

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad f(-5) &= f(1) + \int_1^{-5} g(x) \, dx = f(1) - \int_{-5}^1 g(x) \, dx \\ &= 3 - \left(-9 - \frac{3}{2} + 1 \right) = 3 - \left(-\frac{19}{2} \right) = \frac{25}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \int_1^6 g(x) \, dx &= \int_1^3 g(x) \, dx + \int_3^6 g(x) \, dx \\ &= \int_1^3 2 \, dx + \int_3^6 2(x-4)^2 \, dx \\ &= 4 + \left[\frac{2}{3}(x-4)^3 \right]_{x=3}^{x=6} = 4 + \frac{16}{3} - \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) = 10 \end{aligned}$$

3 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{split at } x = 3 \\ 1 : \text{antiderivative of } 2(x-4)^2 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) The graph of f is increasing and concave up on $0 < x < 1$ and $4 < x < 6$ because $f'(x) = g(x) > 0$ and $f''(x) = g'(x)$ is increasing on those intervals.

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{intervals} \\ 1 : \text{reason} \end{cases}$

(d) The graph of f has a point of inflection at $x = 4$ because $f'(x) = g(x)$ changes from decreasing to increasing at $x = 4$.

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

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

$$(a) \quad H'(6) \approx \frac{H(7) - H(5)}{7 - 5} = \frac{11 - 6}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$H'(6)$ is the rate at which the height of the tree is changing, in meters per year, at time $t = 6$ years.

$$(b) \quad \frac{H(5) - H(3)}{5 - 3} = \frac{6 - 2}{2} = 2$$

Because H is differentiable on $3 \leq t \leq 5$, H is continuous on $3 \leq t \leq 5$.

By the Mean Value Theorem, there exists a value c , $3 < c < 5$, such that $H'(c) = 2$.

$$(c) \quad \text{The average height of the tree over the time interval } 2 \leq t \leq 10 \text{ is given by } \frac{1}{10 - 2} \int_2^{10} H(t) \, dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{8} \int_2^{10} H(t) \, dt &\approx \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1.5 + 2}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{2 + 6}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{6 + 11}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{11 + 15}{2} \cdot 3 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (65.75) = \frac{263}{32} \end{aligned}$$

The average height of the tree over the time interval $2 \leq t \leq 10$ is $\frac{263}{32}$ meters.

$$(d) \quad G(x) = 50 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(G(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}(G(x)) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(1+x)100 - 100x \cdot 1}{(1+x)^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{100}{(1+x)^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt}(G(x)) \right|_{x=1} = \frac{100}{(1+1)^2} \cdot 0.03 = \frac{3}{4}$$

According to the model, the rate of change of the height of the tree with respect to time when the tree is 50 meters tall is $\frac{3}{4}$ meter per year.

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

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \frac{H(5) - H(3)}{5 - 3} \\ 1 : \text{conclusion using Mean Value Theorem} \end{cases}$$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{trapezoidal sum} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 2 : \frac{d}{dt}(G(x)) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$$

Note: max 1/3 [1-0] if no chain rule

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 5

$$(a) \text{ Area} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/3}^{5\pi/3} (4^2 - (3 + 2\cos\theta)^2) d\theta$$

$$(b) \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -2\sin\theta \Rightarrow \left. \frac{dr}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\pi/2} = -2$$

$$r\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3 + 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3$$

$$y = r\sin\theta \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta}\sin\theta + r\cos\theta$$

$$x = r\cos\theta \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta}\cos\theta - r\sin\theta$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi/2} = \left. \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\pi/2} = \frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{-2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

The slope of the line tangent to the graph of $r = 3 + 2\cos\theta$

at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$.

— OR —

$$y = r\sin\theta = (3 + 2\cos\theta)\sin\theta \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 3\cos\theta + 2\cos^2\theta - 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$x = r\cos\theta = (3 + 2\cos\theta)\cos\theta \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -3\sin\theta - 4\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi/2} = \left. \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\pi/2} = \frac{3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{-3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 4\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

The slope of the line tangent to the graph of $r = 3 + 2\cos\theta$

at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$.

$$(c) \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -2\sin\theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{-2\sin\theta}$$

$$\left. \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right|_{\theta=\pi/3} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{-2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{3}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3} \text{ radians per second}$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{constant and limits} \\ 2 : \text{integrand} \end{cases}$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta}\sin\theta + r\cos\theta \\ \text{or } \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta}\cos\theta - r\sin\theta \\ 1 : \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dr}{d\theta}\sin\theta + r\cos\theta}{\frac{dr}{d\theta}\cos\theta - r\sin\theta} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \\ 1 : \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{-2\sin\theta} \\ 1 : \text{answer with units} \end{cases}$$

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 6

(a) The first four nonzero terms are $\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{x^4}{3 \cdot 3^3} - \frac{x^5}{4 \cdot 3^4}$.

The general term is $(-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n \cdot 3^n}$.

(b)
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{(-1)^{n+2} x^{n+2}}{(n+1)(3^{n+1})}}{\frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{n+1}}{n \cdot 3^n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{-x}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{3} \right|$$

$\left| \frac{x}{3} \right| < 1$ for $|x| < 3$

Therefore, the radius of convergence of the Maclaurin series for f is 3.

— OR —

The radius of convergence of the Maclaurin series for $\ln(1+x)$ is 1, so the series for $f(x) = x \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{3}\right)$ converges absolutely for $\left|\frac{x}{3}\right| < 1$.

$\left|\frac{x}{3}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < 3$

Therefore, the radius of convergence of the Maclaurin series for f is 3.

When $x = -3$, the series is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(-3)^{n+1}}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n}$, which diverges by comparison to the harmonic series.

When $x = 3$, the series is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{3^{n+1}}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{3}{n}$, which converges by the alternating series test.

The interval of convergence of the Maclaurin series for f is $-3 < x \leq 3$.

(c) By the alternating series error bound, an upper bound for $|P_4(2) - f(2)|$ is the magnitude of the next term of the alternating series.

$$|P_4(2) - f(2)| < \left| -\frac{2^5}{4 \cdot 3^4} \right| = \frac{8}{81}$$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{first four terms} \\ 1 : \text{general term} \end{cases}$

5 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{sets up ratio} \\ 1 : \text{computes limit of ratio} \\ 1 : \text{radius of convergence} \\ 1 : \text{considers both endpoints} \\ 1 : \text{analysis and interval of convergence} \end{cases}$

— OR —

5 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{radius for } \ln(1+x) \text{ series} \\ 1 : \text{substitutes } \frac{x}{3} \\ 1 : \text{radius of convergence} \\ 1 : \text{considers both endpoints} \\ 1 : \text{analysis and interval of convergence} \end{cases}$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{uses fifth-degree term as error bound} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

2017**AP[®]** **CollegeBoard**

AP Calculus BC

Scoring Guidelines

2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

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.

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

(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 —

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

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

(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.

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

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

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

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

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 : 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

2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

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, $\left| -\frac{(1/2)^5}{20} \right|$.

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

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

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