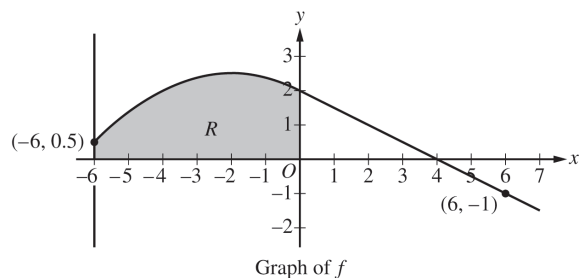


1. An invasive species of plant appears in a fruit grove at time $t = 0$ and begins to spread. The function C defined by $C(t) = 7.6 \arctan(0.2t)$ models the number of acres in the fruit grove affected by the species t weeks after the species appears. It can be shown that $C'(t) = \frac{38}{25 + t^2}$.

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

AP Calculus BC: 2024



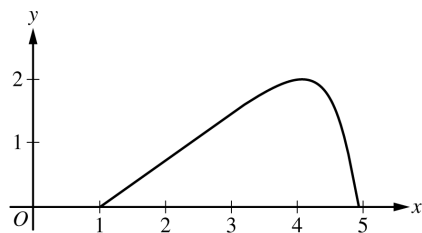
4. The graph of the differentiable function f , shown for $-6 \leq x \leq 7$, has a horizontal tangent at $x = -2$ and is linear for $0 \leq x \leq 7$. Let R be the region in the second quadrant bounded by the graph of f , the vertical line $x = -6$, and the x - and y -axes. Region R has area 12.
- (a) The function g is defined by $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. Find the values of $g(-6)$, $g(4)$, and $g(6)$.
- (b) For the function g defined in part (a), find all values of x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 6$ at which the graph of g has a critical point. Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) The function h is defined by $h(x) = \int_{-6}^x f'(t) dt$. Find the values of $h(6)$, $h'(6)$, and $h''(6)$. Show the work that leads to your answers.

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.

x	0	π	2π
$f'(x)$	5	6	0

5. The function f is twice differentiable for all x with $f(0) = 0$. Values of f' , the derivative of f , are given in the table for selected values of x .
- (a) For $x \geq 0$, the function h is defined by $h(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + (f'(t))^2} dt$. Find the value of $h'(\pi)$. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- (b) What information does $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$ provide about the graph of f ?
- (c) Use Euler's method, starting at $x = 0$ with two steps of equal size, to approximate $f(2\pi)$. Show the computations that lead to your answer.
- (d) Find $\int (t + 5) \cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$. Show the work that leads to 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.



2. For $0 \leq t \leq \pi$, a particle is moving along the curve shown so that its position at time t is $(x(t), y(t))$, where $x(t)$ is not explicitly given and $y(t) = 2 \sin t$. It is known that $\frac{dx}{dt} = e^{\cos t}$. At time $t = 0$, the particle is at position $(1, 0)$.

- (a) Find the acceleration vector of the particle at time $t = 1$. Show the setup for your calculations.
- (b) For $0 \leq t \leq \pi$, find the first time t at which the speed of the particle is 1.5. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- (c) Find the slope of the line tangent to the path of the particle at time $t = 1$. Find the x -coordinate of the position of the particle at time $t = 1$. Show the work that leads to your answers.
- (d) Find the total distance traveled by the particle over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq \pi$. Show the setup for your calculations.

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.

END OF PART A

CALCULUS BC

SECTION II, Part B

Time—1 hour

4 Questions

NO CALCULATOR IS ALLOWED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

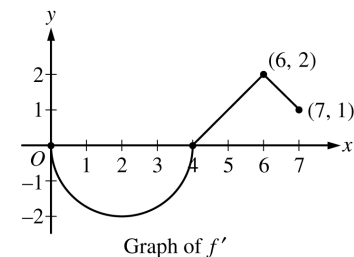
1. From 5 A.M. to 10 A.M., the rate at which vehicles arrive at a certain toll plaza is given by

$A(t) = 450\sqrt{\sin(0.62t)}$, 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.

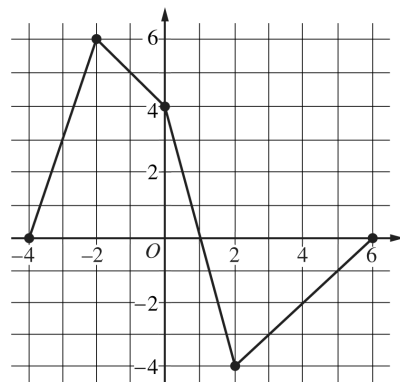
- Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the total number of vehicles that arrive at the toll plaza from 6 A.M. ($t = 1$) to 10 A.M. ($t = 5$).
- Find the average value of the rate, in vehicles per hour, at which vehicles arrive at the toll plaza from 6 A.M. ($t = 1$) to 10 A.M. ($t = 5$).
- 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 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.

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.



3. 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.
- Find $f(0)$ and $f(5)$.
 - Find the x -coordinates of all points of inflection of the graph of f for $0 < x < 7$. Justify your answer.
 - 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.
 - For the function g defined in part (c), find the absolute minimum value on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 7$. 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

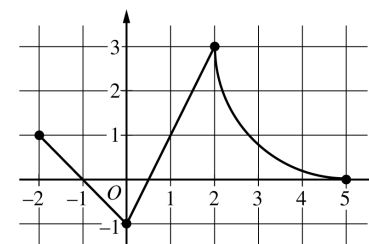
Let f be a continuous function defined on the closed interval $-4 \leq x \leq 6$. The graph of f , consisting of four line segments, is shown above. Let G be the function defined by $G(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

- 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.

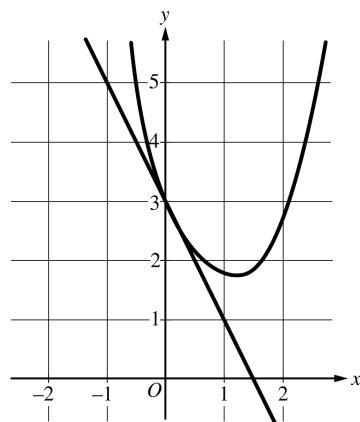
Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

CALCULUS BC
SECTION II, Part B
Time—1 hour
Number of questions—4

NO CALCULATOR IS ALLOWED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

Graph of f

- 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 .
 - 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.
 - Evaluate $\int_3^5 (2f'(x) + 4) dx$.
 - 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.
 - Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{10^x - 3f'(x)}{f(x) - \arctan x}$.



n	$f^{(n)}(0)$
2	3
3	$-\frac{23}{2}$
4	54

6. A function f has derivatives of all orders for all real numbers x . A portion of the graph of f is shown above, along with the line tangent to the graph of f at $x = 0$. Selected derivatives of f at $x = 0$ are given in the table above.

- Write the third-degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 0$.
- Write the first three nonzero terms of the Maclaurin series for e^x . Write the second-degree Taylor polynomial for $e^x f(x)$ about $x = 0$.
- Let h be the function defined by $h(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. Use the Taylor polynomial found in part (a) to find an approximation for $h(1)$.
- It is known that the Maclaurin series for h converges to $h(x)$ for all real numbers x . It is also known that the individual terms of the series for $h(1)$ alternate in sign and decrease in absolute value to 0. Use the alternating series error bound to show that the approximation found in part (c) differs from $h(1)$ by at most 0.45.

STOP
END OF EXAM

CALCULUS BC
SECTION II, Part A
Time—30 minutes
Number of questions—2

A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

1. People enter a line for an escalator at a rate modeled by the function r given by

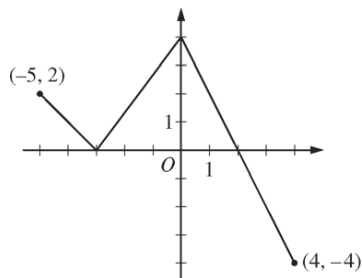
$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 44\left(\frac{t}{100}\right)^3\left(1 - \frac{t}{300}\right)^7 & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 300 \\ 0 & \text{for } t > 300, \end{cases}$$

where $r(t)$ is measured in people per second and t is measured in seconds. As people get on the escalator, they exit the line at a constant rate of 0.7 person per second. There are 20 people in line at time $t = 0$.

- How many people enter the line for the escalator during the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 300$?
- During the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 300$, there are always people in line for the escalator. How many people are in line at time $t = 300$?
- For $t > 300$, what is the first time t that there are no people in line for the escalator?
- For $0 \leq t \leq 300$, at what time t is the number of people in line a minimum? To the nearest whole number, find the number of people in line at this time. Justify your answer.

CALCULUS BC
SECTION II, Part B
Time—60 minutes
Number of problems—4

No calculator is allowed for these problems.



Graph of f

3. The function f is defined on the closed interval $[-5, 4]$. The graph of f consists of three line segments and is shown in the figure above. Let g be the function defined by $g(x) = \int_{-3}^x f(t) dt$.
- (a) Find $g(3)$.
- (b) On what open intervals contained in $-5 < x < 4$ is the graph of g both increasing and concave down? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) The function h is defined by $h(x) = \frac{g(x)}{5x}$. Find $h'(3)$.
- (d) The function p is defined by $p(x) = f(x^2 - x)$. Find the slope of the line tangent to the graph of p at the point where $x = -1$.