

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

Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = (3 - x)y^2$ with initial condition $f(1) = -1$.

	Model Solution	Scoring
A	Find $f''(1)$, the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at the point $(1, -1)$. Show the work that leads to your answer.	
	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -y^2 + (3 - x)2y \frac{dy}{dx}$	Product rule Point 1 (P1)
		Chain rule Point 2 (P2)
	$f'(1) = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big _{(x,y)=(1,-1)} = (3 - 1)(-1)^2 = 2$	$f''(1)$ Point 3 (P3)
	$f''(1) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big _{(x,y)=(1,-1)} = -(-1)^2 + (3 - 1)(2)(-1)(2) = -9$	

Scoring Notes for Part A

- The expression $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -y^2 + (3 - x)2y$ or $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6y - y^2 - 2xy$ earns **P1** but not **P2**. Such a response is not eligible for **P3**.
- The expression $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2y \frac{dy}{dx}$ or $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) - 2y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)$ earns **P2** but not **P1**. Such a response is eligible for **P3** for a consistent answer of $f''(1) = 4$ or $f''(1) = -8$, respectively, which is found by correctly substituting correct values for x , y , and $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

- A response of $-(-1)^2 + (3 - 1)(2)(-1)(2)$ earns **P1**, **P2**, and **P3** regardless of any subsequent errors in simplification.

- Alternate approach (using separation of variables):

The particular solution for the differential equation that passes through the point $(1, -1)$ is

$$y = \frac{2}{x^2 - 6x + 3}. \text{ Therefore, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2(2x - 6)}{(x^2 - 6x + 3)^2}.$$

This response has not yet earned **P1**, **P2**, or **P3**.

- A response that correctly applies the quotient rule (or product rule) and the chain rule to find that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-4(x^2 - 6x + 3)^2 + 4(2x - 6)(x^2 - 6x + 3)(2x - 6)}{(x^2 - 6x + 3)^4}$ earns **P1** and **P2** and is eligible to earn **P3** for the correct answer of $f''(1) = -9$.
- A response that correctly applies the quotient rule (or product rule) but does not correctly apply the chain rule (e.g., $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-4(x^2 - 6x + 3)^2 + 4(2x - 6)(x^2 - 6x + 3)}{(x^2 - 6x + 3)^4}$) earns **P1**, does not earn **P2**, and is not eligible to earn **P3**.
- A response that does not correctly apply the quotient rule (or product rule) but does correctly apply the chain rule (e.g., $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-4}{2(x^2 - 6x + 3)(2x - 6)}$) does not earn **P1**, earns **P2**, and is eligible to earn **P3** for a consistent answer.

B Write the second-degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 1$.

$$f'(1) = 2 \text{ and } f''(1) = -9$$

Two terms

Point 4 (P4)

$$P_2(x) = -1 + 2(x - 1) - \frac{9}{2}(x - 1)^2$$

Remaining term

Point 5 (P5)

Scoring Notes for Part B

- **P4** and **P5** can be earned with an answer consistent with incorrect values of $f'(1)$ and $f''(1)$ imported from part A.
- Any terms of degree greater than two or “+...” does not earn **P5**.
- A response of $-1 + 2(x - 1) - \frac{9}{2}(x - 1)^2$ earns **P4** and **P5**, regardless of any subsequent algebraic simplification.
- A response that does not present the polynomial as powers of $(x - 1)$ but instead presents a correct expanded/simplified form of the polynomial (e.g., $-\frac{9}{2}x^2 + 11x - \frac{15}{2}$) earns **P4** but not **P5**.

C The second-degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 1$ is used to approximate $f(1.1)$. Given that $|f'''(x)| \leq 60$ for all x in the interval $1 \leq x \leq 1.1$, use the Lagrange error bound to show that this approximation differs from $f(1.1)$ by at most 0.01.

$$|f(1.1) - P_2(1.1)| \leq \frac{\max_{1 \leq x \leq 1.1} |f'''(x)|}{3!} |1.1 - 1|^3 \leq \frac{60}{6} (0.1)^3 = 0.01$$

Form of error bound

Point 6 (P6)

Analysis

Point 7 (P7)

Scoring Notes for Part C

- **P6** is earned for presenting either $\frac{\max_{1 \leq x \leq 1.1} |f'''(x)|}{3!} |1.1 - 1|^3$ or $\frac{60}{6} (0.1)^3$. Subsequent errors in simplification will not earn **P7**.
- To earn **P7**, a response must have earned **P6** and must explicitly connect the error bound with 0.01; for example by communicating Error ≤ 0.01 , Error Bound = 0.01, or equivalent.
- A response that declares the error is equal to 0.01 (or any equivalent form of this value) does not earn **P7**.

D Use Euler's method, starting at $x = 1$ with two steps of equal size, to approximate $f(1.4)$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

$$f(1.2) \approx f(1) + (1.2 - 1) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(1, -1)}$$

$$= -1 + 0.2(2) = -0.6$$

First step of Euler's method

Point 8 (P8)

$$f(1.4) \approx f(1.2) + (1.4 - 1.2) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(1.2, -0.6)}$$

$$\approx -0.6 + 0.2(3 - 1.2)(-0.6)^2 = -0.4704$$

Answer with supporting work

Point 9 (P9)

An approximation of $f(1.4)$ is -0.47 .

Scoring Notes for Part D

- To earn **P8**, a response must demonstrate the first step of Euler's method, with the correct initial condition, correct step size, and correct (or imported) expression for the derivative.
Note: Any subsequent error in simplification or rounding will not affect the scoring for **P8**.
- The two steps of Euler's method may be explicit expressions or may be presented in a table. For example:

x	y	$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \Delta x$ (or $\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot 0.2$)
1	-1	0.4
1.2	-0.6	0.1296
1.4	-0.4704	

Note: In the presence of a correct answer, a table does not need to be labeled to earn both **P8** and **P9**. In the presence of no answer or an incorrect answer, such a table must be correctly labeled to earn **P8**.

- A response of $-0.6 + 0.2(3 - 1.2)(-0.6)^2$ earns **P9**, regardless of any subsequent errors in simplification or rounding.
- A response that imports an incorrect value for $f'(1)$ from part A or part B is eligible to earn **P9** with a consistent answer.
- A response may report the final answer as -0.47 , $(1.4, -0.47)$, $-\frac{294}{625}$, or equivalent.

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

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x	0	π	2π
$f'(x)$	5	6	0

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 .

Model Solution**Scoring**

- (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.

$h'(x) = \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}$	Fundamental Theorem of Calculus	1 point
$h'(\pi) = \sqrt{1 + (f'(\pi))^2} = \sqrt{1 + 6^2} = \sqrt{37}$	Answer	1 point

Scoring notes:

- A response of $\sqrt{1 + (f'(\pi))^2}$ earns the first point.
- A response of $\sqrt{1 + 6^2}$ alone earns both points.
- A response such as $h'(x) = \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} = \sqrt{37}$, that equates a variable expression to a numeric value, earns at most 1 of the 2 points.
- A response that equates $h'(x)$ or $h'(\pi)$ to a derivative of a constant, such as

$$h'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + (f'(t))^2} dt, \text{ earns at most 1 of the 2 points.}$$

Total for part (a) 2 points

- (b) What information does $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$ provide about the graph of f ?

$\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$ is the arc length of the graph of f on $[0, \pi]$.	Arc length of f	1 point
	Interval $[0, \pi]$	1 point

Scoring notes:

- A response of “arc length” or “length” earns the first point. Such a response does not need to reference f . However, if the response references a different function, the response does not earn the first point and is eligible to earn the second point.
- A response referring to distance explicitly connected to the graph or f (or equivalent) earns the first point. For example, a response of “distance along the curve” or “distance traveled by a particle moving along f ” earns the first point and is eligible to earn the second point.
- A response referring to distance that is not explicitly connected to the graph of f does not earn the first point but is eligible to earn the second point. For example, a response of “distance” or “distance traveled” does not earn the first point but is eligible to earn the second point.
- To earn the second point a response must connect the interval $[0, \pi]$ to arc length, length, or distance.

Total for part (b) 2 points

- (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.

$f(\pi) \approx f(0) + \pi f'(0) = 0 + 5\pi = 5\pi$	Euler's method	1 point
$f(2\pi) \approx f(\pi) + \pi f'(\pi)$		
$\approx 5\pi + 6\pi = 11\pi$	Answer	1 point

Scoring notes:

- To earn the first point a response must demonstrate two Euler's steps, with use of the correct expression for $\frac{dy}{dx}$, and at most one error. If there is an error, the second point is not earned.
- In order to earn the first point, a response that presents a single error in computing the approximation of $f(\pi)$ must import the incorrect value in computing the approximation of $f(2\pi)$.
- The two Euler's steps may be explicit expressions or may be presented in a table. For example:

x	y	$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \Delta x$ (or $\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \pi$)
0	0	5π
π	5π	6π
2π	11π	

- In the presence of a correct answer, a table does not need to be labeled in order to earn both points. In the presence of no answer or an incorrect answer, such a table must be correctly labeled in order to earn the first point.
- Both points are earned for $5\pi + 6\pi$.
- The response may report the final answer as $(2\pi, 11\pi)$.

Total for part (c) 2 points

- (d) Find $\int (t+5)\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

$u = t + 5 \quad dv = \cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$ $du = dt \quad v = 4\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right)$	u and dv	1 point
$\int (t+5)\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt = 4(t+5)\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) - \int 4\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$	$uv - \int v du$	1 point
$= 4(t+5)\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + 16\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + C$	Answer	1 point

Scoring notes:

- The first and second points are earned with an implied u and dv in the presence of $4(t+5)\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) - \int 4\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$ or a mathematically equivalent expression.
- The tabular method may be used to show integration by parts. In this case, the first point is earned by columns (labeled or unlabeled) that begin with $t+5$ and $\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right)$. The second point is earned for $4(t+5)\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) - \int 4\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$ or a mathematically equivalent expression.
- The third point is earned only for an expression mathematically equivalent to $4(t+5)\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + 16\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + C$ (such as $4t\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + 20\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + 16\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + C$) in the presence of correct supporting work.
- To earn the third point a response must have a final answer that includes a constant of integration.
- Alternate solution:

$$\int (t+5)\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt = \int t\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt + \int 5\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$$

$$u = t \quad dv = \cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$$

$$du = dt \quad v = 4\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int t\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt + \int 5\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt &= 4t\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) - \int 4\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt + \int 5\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt \\ &= 4t\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + 16\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + 20\sin\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

- A response can earn the first and second points for correctly applying integration by parts to $\int t\cos\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dt$. The tabular method may be used to show integration by parts. The third point is earned for the correct answer.

Total for part (d) 3 points**Total for question 5 9 points**

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Scoring guidelines and notes contain examples of the most common approaches seen in student responses. These guidelines can be applied to alternate approaches to ensure that these alternate approaches are scored appropriately.

Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot (x \ln x)$ with initial condition $f(1) = 4$. It can be shown that $f''(1) = 4$.

Model Solution**Scoring**

- (a) Write the second-degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 1$. Use the Taylor polynomial to approximate $f(2)$.

$$f'(1) = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(x,y)=(1,4)} = 4 \cdot (1 \ln 1) = 0$$

Polynomial **1 point**

The second-degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 1$ is

$$f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 = 4 + 0(x-1) + \frac{4}{2}(x-1)^2.$$

$$f(2) \approx 4 + 2(2-1)^2 = 6$$

Approximation **1 point****Scoring notes:**

- The first point is earned for $4 + \frac{4 \cdot \ln 1}{1!}(x-1)^1 + \frac{4}{2!}(x-1)^2$ or any correctly simplified equivalent expression. A term involving $(x-1)$ is not necessary. The polynomial must be written about (centered at) $x = 1$.
- If the first point is earned, the second point is earned for just “6” with no additional supporting work.
- If the polynomial is never explicitly written, the first point is not earned. In this case, to earn the second point supporting work of at least “ $4 + 2(1)$ ” is required.

Total for part (a) 2 points

- (b) Use Euler’s method, starting at $x = 1$ with two steps of equal size, to approximate $f(2)$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

$$f(1.5) \approx f(1) + 0.5 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(x,y)=(1,4)} = 4 + 0.5 \cdot 0 = 4$$

Euler’s method with two steps **1 point**

$$f(2) \approx f(1.5) + 0.5 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(x,y)=(1.5,4)}$$

$$\approx 4 + 0.5 \cdot 4 \cdot (1.5 \ln 1.5) = 4 + 3 \ln 1.5$$

Answer **1 point****Scoring notes:**

- The first point is earned for two steps (of size 0.5) of Euler’s method, with at most one error. If there is any error, the second point is not earned.
- To earn the first point a response must contain two Euler steps, $\Delta x = 0.5$, use of the correct expression for $\frac{dy}{dx}$, and use of the initial condition $f(1) = 4$.
 - The two Euler steps may be explicit expressions or may be presented in a table. Here is a minimal example of a (correctly labeled) table.

x	y	$\Delta y = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \Delta x$ or $\Delta y = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot (0.5)$
1	4	0
1.5	4	$3 \ln 1.5$
2	$4 + 3 \ln 1.5$	

- Note: In the presence of the correct answer, such a table does not need to be labeled in order to earn both points. In the presence of an incorrect answer, the table must be correctly labeled for the response to earn the first point.
- A single error in computing the approximation of $f(1.5)$ is not considered a second error if that incorrect value is imported correctly into an approximation of $f(2)$.
- Both points are earned for “ $4 + 0.5 \cdot 0 + 0.5 \cdot 4 \cdot (1.5 \ln 1.5)$ ” or “ $4 + 0.5 \cdot 4 \cdot (1.5 \ln 1.5)$ ”.
- Both points are earned for presenting the ordered pair $(2, 4 + 3 \ln 1.5)$ with sufficient supporting work.

Total for part (b) 2 points

- (c) Find the particular solution $y = f(x)$ to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot (x \ln x)$ with initial condition $f(1) = 4$.

$\frac{1}{y} dy = x \ln x \, dx$	Separation of variables	1 point
Using integration by parts, $u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ $dv = x \, dx \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$	Antiderivative for $x \ln x$	1 point
$\int x \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$		
$\ln y = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$	Antiderivative for $\frac{1}{y}$	1 point
$\ln 4 = 0 - \frac{1}{4} + C \Rightarrow C = \ln 4 + \frac{1}{4}$	Constant of integration and uses initial condition	1 point
$y = e^{\left(\frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + \ln 4 + \frac{1}{4}\right)}$	Solves for y	1 point
Note: This solution is valid for $x > 0$.		

Scoring notes:

- A response with no separation of variables earns 0 out of 5 points. If an error in separation results in one side being correct ($\frac{1}{y} dy$ or $x \ln x \, dx$), the response is only eligible to earn the corresponding antiderivative point.
- The third point (antiderivative of $\frac{1}{y}$) can be earned for either $\ln y$ or $\ln|y|$.
- A response with no constant of integration can earn at most 3 out of 5 points.
- A response is eligible for the fourth point if it has earned the first point and at least 1 of the 2 antiderivative points.
- A response earns the fourth point by correctly including the constant of integration in an equation and then replacing x with 1 and y with 4.
- A response is eligible for the fifth point only if it has earned the first 4 points.

Total for part (c) 5 points

Total for question 5 9 points

AP[®] Calculus BC 2016 Scoring Guidelines

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2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

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 $\int_0^8 R(t) dt$.

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

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

This is an overestimate since R is a decreasing function.

(c) 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.

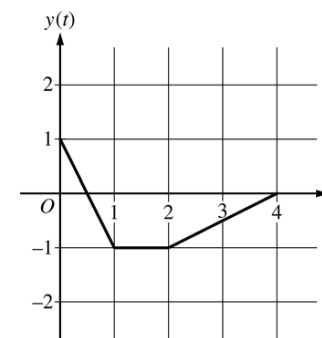
2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } W(t) - R(t) \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$

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.

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

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 $(5, 1)$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 : slope

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

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

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

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

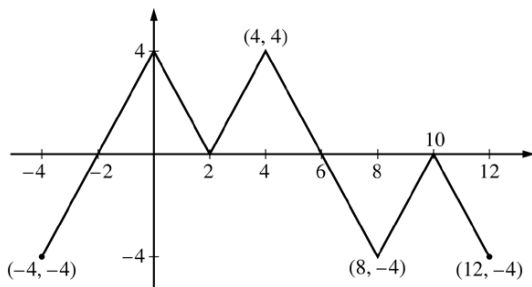
2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

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 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } x = -2 \text{ and } x = 6 \\ \text{as candidates} \\ 1 : \text{considers } x = -4 \text{ and } x = 12 \\ 2 : \text{answers with justification} \end{cases}$

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

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

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

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

2 : conclusion with justification

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (g(x) - 2) = 0$ 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,

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

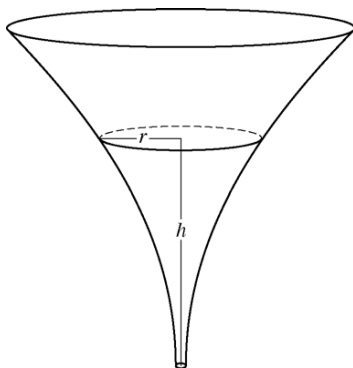
3 : $\begin{cases} 2 : \text{L'Hospital's Rule} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(d) $h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \approx h(0) + h'(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 + (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$
 $h(1) \approx h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + h'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \approx \frac{3}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{4}$

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.

- Find the average value of the radius of the funnel.
- Find the volume of the funnel.
- 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 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{antiderivative} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

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

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

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

- Write the first four nonzero terms and the general term of the Taylor series for f about $x = 1$.
- 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.
- 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 $f(1.2)$.
- Show that the approximation found in part (c) is within 0.001 of the exact value of $f(1.2)$.

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

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

- $R = 2$. 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 $-1 < x \leq 3$.

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

1 : approximation

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

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

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