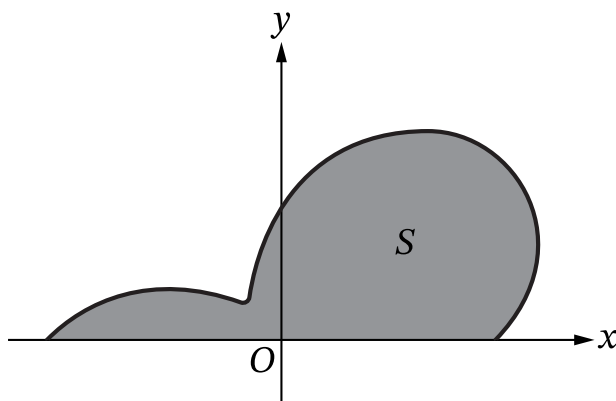


2. Let S be the shaded region bounded by the graph of the polar curve $r(\theta) = 3 + 2 \sin(2\theta) + \cos(2\theta)$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$, as shown in the figure.



It can be shown that $r'(\theta) = 4 \cos(2\theta) - 2 \sin(2\theta)$.

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

Part A

Find the area of region S . Show the setup for your calculations.

Part B

There is a point on the curve at which the slope of the line tangent to the curve is $-\frac{3}{7}$. At this point, $\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$. Find $\frac{dx}{d\theta}$ at this point. Show the work that leads to your answer.

Part C

- Find the value of θ in the interval $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ at which r has a critical point.
- Use a derivative test to determine whether the critical point is the location of a relative minimum, a relative maximum, or neither for r .

Part D

Find the average distance from the origin to a point on the polar curve

$r(\theta) = 3 + 2 \sin(2\theta) + \cos(2\theta)$ for $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi$. Show the setup for your calculations.

END OF PART A

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.

t (minutes)	0	3	7	12
$C(t)$ (degrees Celsius)	100	85	69	55

1. The temperature of coffee in a cup at time t minutes is modeled by a decreasing differentiable function C , where $C(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius. For $0 \leq t \leq 12$, selected values of $C(t)$ are given in the table shown.
- (a) Approximate $C'(5)$ using the average rate of change of C over the interval $3 \leq t \leq 7$. Show the work that leads to your answer and include units of measure.
- (b) Use a left Riemann sum with the three subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate the value of $\int_0^{12} C(t) \, dt$. Interpret the meaning of $\frac{1}{12} \int_0^{12} C(t) \, dt$ in the context of the problem.
- (c) For $12 \leq t \leq 20$, the rate of change of the temperature of the coffee is modeled by $C'(t) = \frac{-24.55e^{0.01t}}{t}$, where $C'(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius per minute. Find the temperature of the coffee at time $t = 20$.

Show the setup for your calculations.
- (d) For the model defined in part (c), it can be shown that $C''(t) = \frac{0.2455e^{0.01t}(100 - t)}{t^2}$. For $12 < t < 20$, determine whether the temperature of the coffee is changing at a decreasing rate or at an increasing rate.

Give a reason for 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.

t (seconds)	0	60	90	120	135	150
$f(t)$ (gallons per second)	0	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.05	0

1. A customer at a gas station is pumping gasoline into a gas tank. The rate of flow of gasoline is modeled by a differentiable function f , where $f(t)$ is measured in gallons per second and t is measured in seconds since pumping began. Selected values of $f(t)$ are given in the table.

(a) Using correct units, interpret the meaning of $\int_{60}^{135} f(t) dt$ in the context of the problem. Use a right

Riemann sum with the three subintervals $[60, 90]$, $[90, 120]$, and $[120, 135]$ to approximate the value of

$$\int_{60}^{135} f(t) dt.$$

(b) Must there exist a value of c , for $60 < c < 120$, such that $f'(c) = 0$? Justify your answer.

(c) The rate of flow of gasoline, in gallons per second, can also be modeled by $g(t) = \left(\frac{t}{500}\right) \cos\left(\left(\frac{t}{120}\right)^2\right)$ for

$0 \leq t \leq 150$. Using this model, find the average rate of flow of gasoline over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 150$.

Show the setup for your calculations.

(d) Using the model g defined in part (c), find the value of $g'(140)$. Interpret the meaning of your answer in the context of the problem.

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.

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.

- (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. ($t = 5$).
- (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. ($t = 5$).
- (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.
- (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.

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.

r (centimeters)	0	1	2	2.5	4
$f(r)$ (milligrams per square centimeter)	1	2	6	10	18

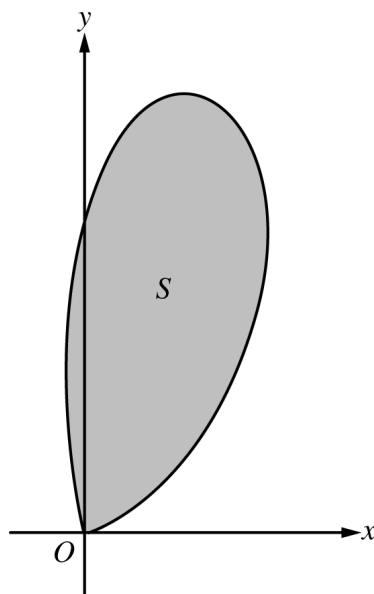
1. The density of a bacteria population in a circular petri dish at a distance r centimeters from the center of the dish is given by an increasing, differentiable function f , where $f(r)$ is measured in milligrams per square centimeter. Values of $f(r)$ for selected values of r are given in the table above.
- (a) Use the data in the table to estimate $f'(2.25)$. Using correct units, interpret the meaning of your answer in the context of this problem.
- (b) The total mass, in milligrams, of bacteria in the petri dish is given by the integral expression $2\pi \int_0^4 r f(r) dr$. Approximate the value of $2\pi \int_0^4 r f(r) dr$ using a right Riemann sum with the four subintervals indicated by the data in the table.
- (c) Is the approximation found in part (b) an overestimate or underestimate of the total mass of bacteria in the petri dish? Explain your reasoning.
- (d) The density of bacteria in the petri dish, for $1 \leq r \leq 4$, is modeled by the function g defined by $g(r) = 2 - 16(\cos(1.57\sqrt{r}))^3$. For what value of k , $1 < k < 4$, is $g(k)$ equal to the average value of $g(r)$ on the interval $1 \leq r \leq 4$?

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 A
Time—30 minutes
Number of questions—2

A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

1. Fish enter a lake at a rate modeled by the function E given by $E(t) = 20 + 15 \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)$. Fish leave the lake at a rate modeled by the function L given by $L(t) = 4 + 2^{0.1t^2}$. Both $E(t)$ and $L(t)$ are measured in fish per hour, and t is measured in hours since midnight ($t = 0$).
- (a) How many fish enter the lake over the 5-hour period from midnight ($t = 0$) to 5 A.M. ($t = 5$)? Give your answer to the nearest whole number.
- (b) What is the average number of fish that leave the lake per hour over the 5-hour period from midnight ($t = 0$) to 5 A.M. ($t = 5$)?
- (c) At what time t , for $0 \leq t \leq 8$, is the greatest number of fish in the lake? Justify your answer.
- (d) Is the rate of change in the number of fish in the lake increasing or decreasing at 5 A.M. ($t = 5$)? Explain your reasoning.
-

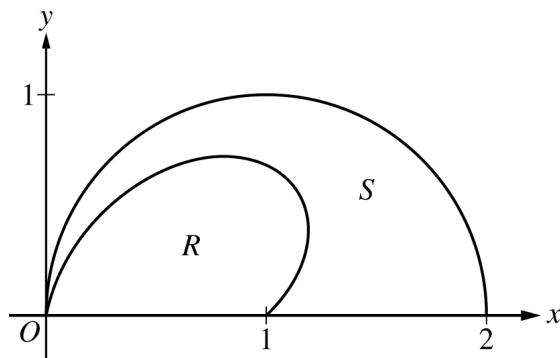


2. Let S be the region bounded by the graph of the polar curve $r(\theta) = 3\sqrt{\theta} \sin(\theta^2)$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \sqrt{\pi}$, as shown in the figure above.
- (a) Find the area of S .
- (b) What is the average distance from the origin to a point on the polar curve $r(\theta) = 3\sqrt{\theta} \sin(\theta^2)$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \sqrt{\pi}$?
- (c) There is a line through the origin with positive slope m that divides the region S into two regions with equal areas. Write, but do not solve, an equation involving one or more integrals whose solution gives the value of m .
- (d) For $k > 0$, let $A(k)$ be the area of the portion of region S that is also inside the circle $r = k \cos \theta$. Find $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A(k)$.
-

END OF PART A OF SECTION II

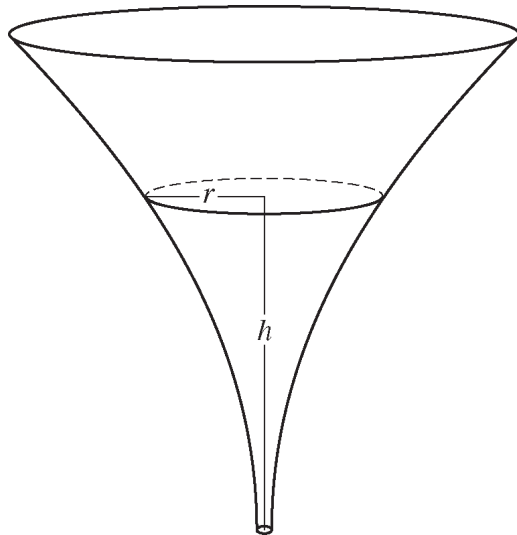
t (years)	2	3	5	7	10
$H(t)$ (meters)	1.5	2	6	11	15

4. The height of a tree at time t is given by a twice-differentiable function H , where $H(t)$ is measured in meters and t is measured in years. Selected values of $H(t)$ are given in the table above.
- (a) Use the data in the table to estimate $H'(6)$. Using correct units, interpret the meaning of $H'(6)$ in the context of the problem.
- (b) Explain why there must be at least one time t , for $2 < t < 10$, such that $H'(t) = 2$.
- (c) Use a trapezoidal sum with the four subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate the average height of the tree over the time interval $2 \leq t \leq 10$.
- (d) The height of the tree, in meters, can also be modeled by the function G , given by $G(x) = \frac{100x}{1+x}$, where x is the diameter of the base of the tree, in meters. When the tree is 50 meters tall, the diameter of the base of the tree is increasing at a rate of 0.03 meter per year. According to this model, what is the rate of change of the height of the tree with respect to time, in meters per year, at the time when the tree is 50 meters tall?
-



2. The figure above shows the polar curves $r = f(\theta) = 1 + \sin \theta \cos(2\theta)$ and $r = g(\theta) = 2 \cos \theta$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$. Let R be the region in the first quadrant bounded by the curve $r = f(\theta)$ and the x -axis. Let S be the region in the first quadrant bounded by the curve $r = f(\theta)$, the curve $r = g(\theta)$, and the x -axis.
- (a) Find the area of R .
- (b) The ray $\theta = k$, where $0 < k < \frac{\pi}{2}$, divides S into two regions of equal area. Write, but do not solve, an equation involving one or more integrals whose solution gives the value of k .
- (c) For each θ , $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, let $w(\theta)$ be the distance between the points with polar coordinates $(f(\theta), \theta)$ and $(g(\theta), \theta)$. Write an expression for $w(\theta)$. Find w_A , the average value of $w(\theta)$ over the interval $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.
- (d) Using the information from part (c), find the value of θ for which $w(\theta) = w_A$. Is the function $w(\theta)$ increasing or decreasing at that value of θ ? Give a reason for your answer.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II



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?
-

CALCULUS BC
SECTION II, Part B**Time—60 minutes**
Number of problems—4**No calculator is allowed for these problems.**

t (minutes)	0	12	20	24	40
$v(t)$ (meters per minute)	0	200	240	-220	150

3. Johanna jogs along a straight path. For $0 \leq t \leq 40$, Johanna's velocity is given by a differentiable function v . Selected values of $v(t)$, where t is measured in minutes and $v(t)$ is measured in meters per minute, are given in the table above.

(a) Use the data in the table to estimate the value of $v'(16)$.

(b) Using correct units, explain the meaning of the definite integral $\int_0^{40} |v(t)| dt$ in the context of the problem.

Approximate the value of $\int_0^{40} |v(t)| dt$ using a right Riemann sum with the four subintervals indicated in the table.

- (c) Bob is riding his bicycle along the same path. For $0 \leq t \leq 10$, Bob's velocity is modeled by $B(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 300$, where t is measured in minutes and $B(t)$ is measured in meters per minute. Find Bob's acceleration at time $t = 5$.

(d) Based on the model B from part (c), find Bob's average velocity during the interval $0 \leq t \leq 10$.