

2. A particle moving along a curve in the xy -plane has position $(x(t), y(t))$ at time t seconds, where $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ are measured in centimeters. It is known that $x'(t) = 8t - t^2$ and $y'(t) = -t + \sqrt{t^{1.2} + 20}$. At time $t = 2$ seconds, the particle is at the point $(3, 6)$.
- (a) Find the speed of the particle at time $t = 2$ seconds. Show the setup for your calculations.
- (b) Find the total distance traveled by the particle over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 2$. Show the setup for your calculations.
- (c) Find the y -coordinate of the position of the particle at the time $t = 0$. Show the setup for your calculations.
- (d) For $2 \leq t \leq 8$, the particle remains in the first quadrant. Find all times t in the interval $2 \leq t \leq 8$ when the particle is moving toward the x -axis. 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.

END OF PART A

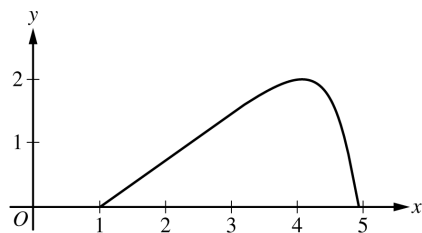
CALCULUS BC

SECTION II, Part B

Time—1 hour

4 Questions

NO CALCULATOR IS ALLOWED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.



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.

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END OF PART A

CALCULUS BC

SECTION II, Part B

Time—1 hour

4 Questions

NO CALCULATOR IS ALLOWED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

2. A particle moving along a curve in the xy -plane is at position $(x(t), y(t))$ at time $t > 0$. The particle moves in such a way that $\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{1+t^2}$ and $\frac{dy}{dt} = \ln(2+t^2)$. At time $t = 4$, the particle is at the point $(1, 5)$.

- (a) Find the slope of the line tangent to the path of the particle at time $t = 4$.
- (b) Find the speed of the particle at time $t = 4$, and find the acceleration vector of the particle at time $t = 4$.
- (c) Find the y -coordinate of the particle's position at time $t = 6$.
- (d) Find the total distance the particle travels along the curve from time $t = 4$ to time $t = 6$.

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END OF PART A

CALCULUS BC
SECTION II, Part B
Time—1 hour
4 Questions

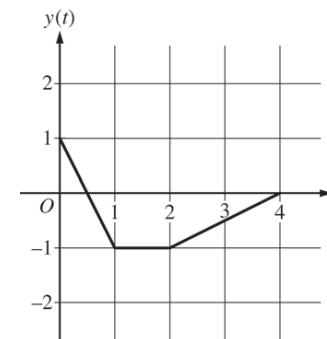
NO CALCULATOR IS ALLOWED FOR THESE QUESTIONS.

2. For time $t \geq 0$, a particle moves in the xy -plane with position $(x(t), y(t))$ and velocity vector

$\left\langle (t-1)e^{t^2}, \sin(t^{1.25}) \right\rangle$. At time $t = 0$, the position of the particle is $(-2, 5)$.

- (a) Find the speed of the particle at time $t = 1.2$. Find the acceleration vector of the particle at time $t = 1.2$.
- (b) Find the total distance traveled by the particle over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 1.2$.
- (c) Find the coordinates of the point at which the particle is farthest to the left for $t \geq 0$. Explain why there is no point at which the particle is farthest to the right for $t \geq 0$.

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.**

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 $t = 2$.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II