

Which of the following expressions gives the total area enclosed by the polar curve $r = \sin^2 \theta$ shown in the figure above?

(A)
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \ d\theta$$

(B) $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \ d\theta$
(C) $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta \ d\theta$
(D) $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta \ d\theta$
(E) $2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta \ d\theta$

2. Using the substitution $u = \sqrt{x}, \int_1^4 \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ is equal to which of the following?

(A)
$$2 \int_{1}^{16} e^{u} du$$

(B) $2 \int_{1}^{4} e^{u} du$
(C) $2 \int_{1}^{2} e^{u} du$
(D) $\frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} e^{u} du$
(E) $\int_{1}^{4} e^{u} du$

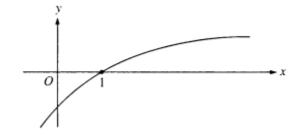
3. If $dy/dx = \tan x$, then y =

- (A) $12 \tan^2 x + C$
- (B) $\sec^2 x + C$
- (C) $\ln | \sec x | + C$
- (D) $\ln |\cos x| + C$
- (E) $\sec x \tan x + C$

4. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin(3x) \, dx =$ (A) -2

- (B) -2/3
- (C) 0
- (D) 2/3
- (E) 2
- 5. The maximum acceleration attained on the interval $0 \le t \le 3$ by the particle whose velocity is given by $v(t)=t^3-3t^2+12t+4$ is
 - (A) 9
 - (B) 12
 - (C) 14
 - (D) 21
 - (E) 40

6.



The graph of a twice-differentiable function *f* is shown in the figure above. Which of the following is true?

- (A) f(l) < f'(l) < f''(l)
- (B) f(l) < f'(l) < f(l)
- (C) f'(l) < f(l) < f''(l)
- (D) f'(l) < f(l) < f(l)
- (E) f''(l) < f(l) < f(l)

7.

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X	-2	0	3	5	6
f'(x)	3	1	4	7	5

Let f be a polynomial function with values of f'(x) at selected values of x given in the table above. Which of the following must be true for -2 < x < 6?

- (A) The graph of f is concave up.
- (B) The graph of f has at least two points of inflection.
- (C) f is increasing.
- (D) *f* has no critical points.
- (E) *f* has at least two relative extrema.

8. Let f be the function given by $f(x) = 2xe^x$ The graph of f is concave down when

- (A) x < -2
- (B) x > -2
- (C) x < -1
- (D) x > -1
- (E) x < 0

9.

What are all values of x for which the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} rac{(x-2)^n}{n\cdot 3^n}$ converges?

- (A) $-3 \leq x \leq 3$
- (B) -3<*x*<3
- (C) $-1 < x \le 5$
- (D) $-1 \le x \le 5$
- (E) $-1 \le x < 5$

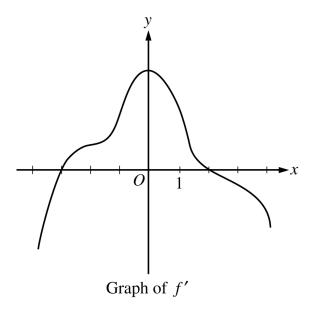
10. What is the x-coordinate of the point of inflection on the graph of $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5x^2 + 24$?

- (A) 5
- (B) 0
- (C) $-\frac{10}{3}$
- (D) -5
- (E) -10

11. The point <u>on the curve</u> $x^2 + 2y = 0$ that is nearest the point (0, -1/2) occurs where y is

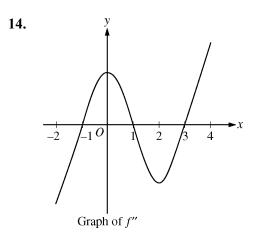
- (A) 1/2
- (B) 0
- (C) -1/2
- (D) -1
- (E) none of the above
- 12. A curve C is defined by the parametric equations $x = t^2 4t + 1$ and $y = t^3$. Which of the following is an equation of the line tangent to the graph of C at the point (-3, 8)?
 - (A) x = -3
 - (B) x = 2
 - (C) y = 8
 - (D) $y = -\frac{27}{10}(x+3) + 8$
 - (E) y = 12(x+3) + 8





The graph of f', the derivative of the function f, is shown above. Which of the following statements must be true?

- I. f has a relative minimum at x = -3.
- II. The graph of f has a point of inflection at x = -2.
- III. The graph of *f* is concave down for 0 < x < 4.
- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I and III only



The graph of f'', the second derivative of f, is shown above for $-2 \le x \le 4$. What are all intervals on which the graph of the function f is concave down?

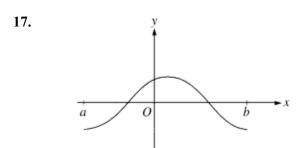
- (A) -1 < x < 1
- (B) 0 < x < 2
- (C) 1 < x < 3 only
- (D) -2 < x < -1 only
- (E) -2 < x < -1 and 1 < x < 3

15. If $a \neq 0$, then $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^4 - a^4}$ is (A) $\frac{1}{a^2}$

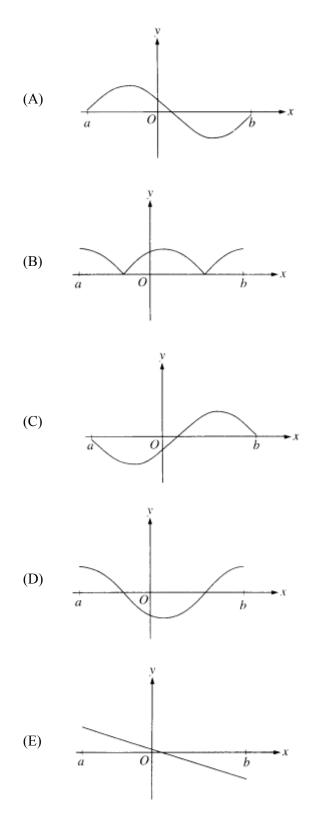
- (B) $\frac{1}{2a^2}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{6a^2}$
- (D) 0
- (E) nonexistent

16. If $x = t^2 + 1$ and $y = t^3$, then $d^2y/dx^2 = t^3$

- (A) 3/4t
- (B) 3/2t
- (C) 3*t*
- (D) 6*t*
- (E) 3/2



The graph of f is shown in the figure above. Which of the following could be the graph of derivative of f?



18. For what values of t does the curve given by the parametric equations $x = t^3 - t^2 - 1$ and $y = t^4 + 2t^2 - 8t$ have a vertical tangent?

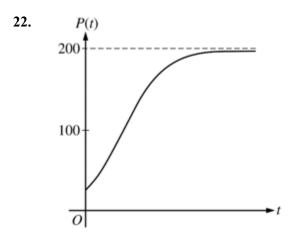
- (A) 0 only
- (B) 1 only
- (C) 0 and $\frac{2}{3}$ only
- (D) $0, \frac{2}{3}$, and 1
- (E) No value

19. The sum of the infinite geometric series $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{16} + \frac{27}{128} + \frac{81}{1,024} + \dots$ is

- (A) 1.60
- (B) 2.35
- (C) 2.40
- (D) 2.45
- (E) 2.50
- 20. For $x \ge 0$, the horizontal line y = 2 is an asymptote for the graph of the function *f*. Which of the following statements must be true?
 - (A) f(0) = 2
 - (B) $f(x) \neq 2$ for all $x \ge 0$
 - (C) f(2) is undefined.
 - (D) $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = \infty$
 - (E) $\lim_{x o \infty} f(x) = 2$
- 21. Which of the following is the solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \sin x$ with the initial condition $y(\pi) = 1$?
 - (A) $y = 2\cos x + 3$
 - (B) $y = 2\cos x 1$
 - (C) $y = -2\cos x + 3$
 - (D) $y = -2\cos x + 1$
 - (E) $y = -2\cos x 1$

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Which of the following differential equations for a population P could model the logistic growth shown in the figure above?

- (A) $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.2P 0.001P^2$
- (B) $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.1P 0.001P^2$
- (C) $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.2P^2 0.001P$ (D) $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.1P^2 0.001P$
- (E) $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.1P^2 + 0.001P$
- What is the value of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{3^n}$? 23.
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 6
 - (E) The series diverges.
- The velocity, in ft/sec, of a particle moving along the x-axis is given by the function $v(t) = e^t + te^t$. What is the 24. average velocity of the particle from time t = 0 to time t = 3?
 - (A) 20.086 ft/sec
 - (B) 26.447 ft/sec
 - (C) 32.809 ft/sec
 - (D) 40.671 ft/sec
 - (E) 79.342 ft/sec

25. $f(x) = \{x2 - 3x + 9 \text{ for } x \le 2\}$

kx+1 for x>2

The function f is defined above. For what value of k, if any, is f continuous at x = 2?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 7
- (E) No value of k will make f continuous at x = 2.