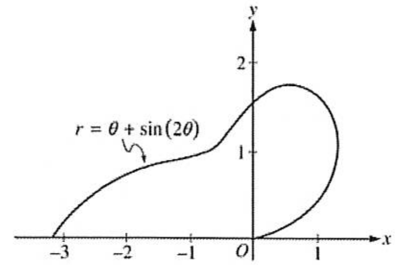
AP® CALCULUS BC
2005 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2



The curve above is drawn in the xy-plane and is described by the equation in polar coordinates $r = \theta + \sin(2\theta)$ for $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, where r is measured in meters and θ is measured in radians. The derivative of r with respect to θ is given by $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 1 + 2\cos(2\theta)$.

(a) Find the area bounded by the curve and the x-axis.

(b) Find the angle θ that corresponds to the point on the curve with x-coordinate -2.

(c) For $\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\frac{dr}{d\theta}$ is negative. What does this fact say about r? What does this fact say about the curve?

(d) Find the value of θ in the interval $0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ that corresponds to the point on the curve in the first quadrant with greatest distance from the origin. Justify your answer.

(a) Area $= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\pi} r^2\, d\theta$

$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\pi} (\theta + \sin(2\theta))^2\, d\theta = 4.382$

3 : { 1 : limits and constant; 1 : integrand; 1 : answer }

(b) $-2 = r\cos(\theta) = (\theta + \sin(2\theta))\cos(\theta)$

$\theta = 2.786$

2 : { 1 : equation; 1 : answer }

(c) Since $\frac{dr}{d\theta} < 0$ for $\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{3}$, r is decreasing on this interval. This means the curve is getting closer to the origin.

2 : { 1 : information about r; 1 : information about the curve }

(d) The only value in $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ where $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0$ is $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

θ	r
0	0
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	1.913
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1.571

The greatest distance occurs when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

2 : { 1 : $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ or 1.047; 1 : answer with justification }

Question 3

Distance x (cm)	0	1	5	6	8
Temperature $T(x)$ (°C)	100	93	70	62	55

A metal wire of length 8 centimeters (cm) is heated at one end. The table above gives selected values of the temperature $T(x)$, in degrees Celsius (°C), of the wire x cm from the heated end. The function T is decreasing and twice differentiable.

(a) Estimate $T'(7)$. Show the work that leads to your answer. Indicate units of measure.

(b) Write an integral expression in terms of $T(x)$ for the average temperature of the wire. Estimate the average temperature of the wire using a trapezoidal sum with the four subintervals indicated by the data in the table. Indicate units of measure.

(c) Find $\int_0^8 T'(x)\,dx$, and indicate units of measure. Explain the meaning of $\int_0^8 T'(x)\,dx$ in terms of the temperature of the wire.

(d) Are the data in the table consistent with the assertion that $T''(x) > 0$ for every x in the interval $0 < x < 8$? Explain your answer.

(a) $\dfrac{T(8)-T(6)}{8-6} = \dfrac{55-62}{2} = -\dfrac{7}{2}\,°\text{C/cm}$

1 : answer

(b) $\dfrac{1}{8}\int_0^8 T(x)\,dx$

Trapezoidal approximation for $\int_0^8 T(x)\,dx$:

$$A = \frac{100+93}{2}\cdot 1 + \frac{93+70}{2}\cdot 4 + \frac{70+62}{2}\cdot 1 + \frac{62+55}{2}\cdot 2$$

Average temperature $\approx \dfrac{1}{8}A = 75.6875°\text{C}$

3 : { 1 : $\frac{1}{8}\int_0^8 T(x)\,dx$; 1 : trapezoidal sum; 1 : answer }

(c) $\int_0^8 T'(x)\,dx = T(8) - T(0) = 55 - 100 = -45°\text{C}$

The temperature drops 45°C from the heated end of the wire to the other end of the wire.

2 : { 1 : value; 1 : meaning }

(d) Average rate of change of temperature on $[1, 5]$ is $\dfrac{70-93}{5-1} = -5.75$.

Average rate of change of temperature on $[5, 6]$ is $\dfrac{62-70}{6-5} = -8$.

No. By the MVT, $T'(c_1) = -5.75$ for some c_1 in the interval $(1, 5)$ and $T'(c_2) = -8$ for some c_2 in the interval $(5, 6)$. It follows that T' must decrease somewhere in the interval (c_1, c_2). Therefore T'' is not positive for every x in $[0, 8]$.

2 : { 1 : two slopes of secant lines; 1 : answer with explanation }

Units of °C/cm in (a), and °C in (b) and (c)

1 : units in (a), (b), and (c)

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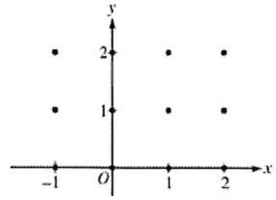
Question 4

Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - y$.



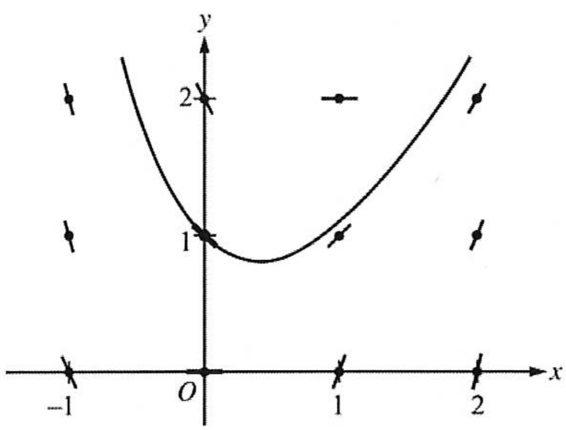
(a) On the axes provided, sketch a slope field for the given differential equation at the twelve points indicated, and sketch the solution curve that passes through the point $(0, 1)$. (**Note: Use the axes provided in the pink test booklet.**)

(b) The solution curve that passes through the point $(0, 1)$ has a local minimum at $x = \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$. What is the y-coordinate of this local minimum?

(c) Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the given differential equation with the initial condition $f(0) = 1$. Use Euler's method, starting at $x = 0$ with two steps of equal size, to approximate $f(-0.4)$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

(d) Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of x and y. Determine whether the approximation found in part (c) is less than or greater than $f(-0.4)$. Explain your reasoning.

(a)



$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{zero slopes} \\ 1 : \text{nonzero slopes} \\ 1 : \text{curve through } (0, 1) \end{cases}$

(b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ when $2x = y$

The y-coordinate is $2\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{sets } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) $f(-0.2) \approx f(0) + f'(0)(-0.2)$

$= 1 + (-1)(-0.2) = 1.2$

$f(-0.4) \approx f(-0.2) + f'(-0.2)(-0.2)$

$\approx 1.2 + (-1.6)(-0.2) = 1.52$

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{Euler's method with two steps} \\ 1 : \text{Euler approximation to } f(-0.4) \end{cases}$

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

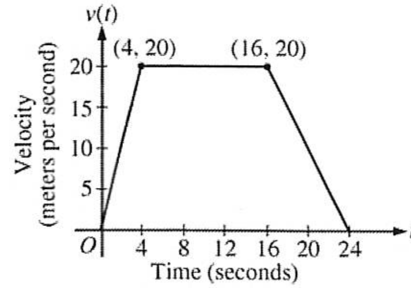
$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is positive in quadrant II because $x < 0$ and $y > 0$.

$1.52 < f(-0.4)$ since all solution curves in quadrant II are concave up.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \\ 1 : \text{answer with reason} \end{cases}$

Question 5

A car is traveling on a straight road. For $0 \le t \le 24$ seconds, the car's velocity $v(t)$, in meters per second, is modeled by the piecewise-linear function defined by the graph above.



(a) Find $\int_0^{24} v(t)\,dt$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\int_0^{24} v(t)\,dt$.

(b) For each of $v'(4)$ and $v'(20)$, find the value or explain why it does not exist. Indicate units of measure.

(c) Let $a(t)$ be the car's acceleration at time t, in meters per second per second. For $0 < t < 24$, write a piecewise-defined function for $a(t)$.

(d) Find the average rate of change of v over the interval $8 \le t \le 20$. Does the Mean Value Theorem guarantee a value of c, for $8 < c < 20$, such that $v'(c)$ is equal to this average rate of change? Why or why not?

(a) $\int_0^{24} v(t)\,dt = \frac{1}{2}(4)(20) + (12)(20) + \frac{1}{2}(8)(20) = 360$

The car travels 360 meters in these 24 seconds.

$$2: \begin{cases} 1: \text{value} \\ 1: \text{meaning with units} \end{cases}$$

(b) $v'(4)$ does not exist because

$$\lim_{t \to 4^-} \left(\frac{v(t) - v(4)}{t - 4} \right) = 5 \ne 0 = \lim_{t \to 4^+} \left(\frac{v(t) - v(4)}{t - 4} \right).$$

$$v'(20) = \frac{20 - 0}{16 - 24} = -\frac{5}{2} \text{ m/sec}^2$$

$$3: \begin{cases} 1: v'(4) \text{ does not exist, with explanation} \\ 1: v'(20) \\ 1: \text{units} \end{cases}$$

(c)

$$a(t) = \begin{cases} 5 & \text{if } 0 < t < 4 \\ 0 & \text{if } 4 < t < 16 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & \text{if } 16 < t < 24 \end{cases}$$

$a(t)$ does not exist at $t = 4$ and $t = 16$.

$$2: \begin{cases} 1: \text{finds the values } 5, 0, -\frac{5}{2} \\ 1: \text{identifies constants with correct intervals} \end{cases}$$

(d) The average rate of change of v on $[8, 20]$ is

$$\frac{v(20) - v(8)}{20 - 8} = -\frac{5}{6} \text{ m/sec}^2.$$

No, the Mean Value Theorem does not apply to v on $[8, 20]$ because v is not differentiable at $t = 16$.

$$2: \begin{cases} 1: \text{average rate of change of } v \text{ on } [8, 20] \\ 1: \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$$

Question 6

Let f be a function with derivatives of all orders and for which $f(2) = 7$. When n is odd, the nth derivative of f at $x = 2$ is 0. When n is even and $n \ge 2$, the nth derivative of f at $x = 2$ is given by $f^{(n)}(2) = \frac{(n-1)!}{3^n}$.

(a) Write the sixth-degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 2$.

(b) In the Taylor series for f about $x = 2$, what is the coefficient of $(x-2)^{2n}$ for $n \ge 1$?

(c) Find the interval of convergence of the Taylor series for f about $x = 2$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

(a) $P_6(x) = 7 + \frac{1!}{3^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \frac{3!}{3^4} \cdot \frac{1}{4!}(x-2)^4 + \frac{5!}{3^6} \cdot \frac{1}{6!}(x-2)^6$

3 : { 1 : polynomial about $x = 2$
2 : $P_6(x)$
$\langle -1 \rangle$ each incorrect term
$\langle -1 \rangle$ max for all extra terms, $+ \cdots$, misuse of equality }

(b) $\frac{(2n-1)!}{3^{2n}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{3^{2n}(2n)}$

1 : coefficient

(c) The Taylor series for f about $x = 2$ is

$$f(x) = 7 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n \cdot 3^{2n}}(x-2)^{2n}.$$

$$L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2(n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{2(n+1)}}(x-2)^{2(n+1)}}{\frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{2n}}(x-2)^{2n}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{2n}{2(n+1)} \cdot \frac{3^{2n}}{3^2 3^{2n}}(x-2)^2 \right| = \frac{(x-2)^2}{9}$$

$L < 1$ when $|x-2| < 3$.

Thus, the series converges when $-1 < x < 5$.

When $x = 5$, the series is $7 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{2n \cdot 3^{2n}} = 7 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$,

which diverges, because $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, the harmonic series, diverges.

When $x = -1$, the series is $7 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^{2n}}{2n \cdot 3^{2n}} = 7 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$,

which diverges, because $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, the harmonic series, diverges.

The interval of convergence is $(-1, 5)$.

5 : { 1 : sets up ratio
1: computes limit of ratio
1: identifies interior of interval of convergence
1 : considers both endpoints
1 : analysis/conclusion for both endpoints }

Question 3

An object moving along a curve in the xy-plane is at position $(x(t), y(t))$ at time t, where

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sin^{-1}\left(1 - 2e^{-t}\right) \text{ and } \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{4t}{1 + t^3}$$

for $t \geq 0$. At time $t = 2$, the object is at the point $(6, -3)$. (Note: $\sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x$)

(a) Find the acceleration vector and the speed of the object at time $t = 2$.

(b) The curve has a vertical tangent line at one point. At what time t is the object at this point?

(c) Let $m(t)$ denote the slope of the line tangent to the curve at the point $(x(t), y(t))$. Write an expression for $m(t)$ in terms of t and use it to evaluate $\lim_{t\to\infty} m(t)$.

(d) The graph of the curve has a horizontal asymptote $y = c$. Write, but do not evaluate, an expression involving an improper integral that represents this value c.

(a) $a(2) = \langle 0.395 \text{ or } 0.396, -0.741 \text{ or } -0.740 \rangle$

Speed $= \sqrt{x'(2)^2 + y'(2)^2} = 1.207$ or 1.208

$2: \begin{cases} 1: \text{acceleration} \\ 1: \text{speed} \end{cases}$

(b) $\sin^{-1}\left(1 - 2e^{-t}\right) = 0$

$1 - 2e^{-t} = 0$

$t = \ln 2 = 0.693$ and $\frac{dy}{dt} \neq 0$ when $t = \ln 2$

$2: \begin{cases} 1: x'(t) = 0 \\ 1: \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) $m(t) = \frac{4t}{1 + t^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^{-1}\left(1 - 2e^{-t}\right)}$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} m(t) = \lim_{t\to\infty}\left(\frac{4t}{1 + t^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^{-1}\left(1 - 2e^{-t}\right)}\right)$$

$$= 0\left(\frac{1}{\sin^{-1}(1)}\right) = 0$$

$2: \begin{cases} 1: m(t) \\ 1: \text{limit value} \end{cases}$

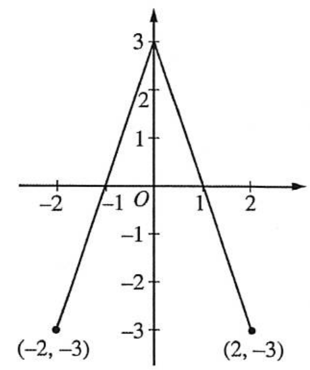
(d) Since $\lim_{t\to\infty} x(t) = \infty$,

$$c = \lim_{t\to\infty} y(t) = -3 + \int_2^{\infty} \frac{4t}{1 + t^3}\, dt$$

3:
- 1: integrand
- 1: limits
- 1: initial value consistent with lower limit

Question 4

The graph of the function f shown above consists of two line segments. Let g be the function given by $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t)\,dt$.



Graph of f

(a) Find $g(-1)$, $g'(-1)$, and $g''(-1)$.

(b) For what values of x in the open interval $(-2,2)$ is g increasing? Explain your reasoning.

(c) For what values of x in the open interval $(-2,2)$ is the graph of g concave down? Explain your reasoning.

(d) On the axes provided, sketch the graph of g on the closed interval $[-2,2]$.

(a) $g(-1) = \int_0^{-1} f(t)\,dt = -\int_{-1}^{0} f(t)\,dt = -\frac{3}{2}$

$g'(-1) = f(-1) = 0$

$g''(-1) = f'(-1) = 3$

3 { 1 : $g(-1)$; 1 : $g'(-1)$; 1 : $g''(-1)$ }

(b) g is increasing on $-1 < x < 1$ because $g'(x) = f(x) > 0$ on this interval.

2 { 1 : interval; 1 : reason }

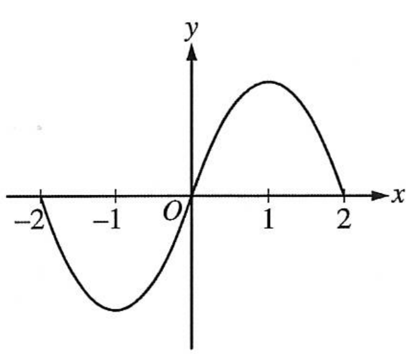
(c) The graph of g is concave down on $0 < x < 2$ because $g''(x) = f'(x) < 0$ on this interval.

or

because $g'(x) = f(x)$ is decreasing on this interval.

2 { 1 : interval; 1 : reason }

(d)



2 { 1 : $g(-2) = g(0) = g(2) = 0$; 1 : appropriate increasing/decreasing and concavity behavior; $< -1 >$ vertical asymptote }