2018

AP Calculus AB

Scoring Guidelines

Question 1

(a) $\int_0^{300} r(t)\,dt = 270$

According to the model, 270 people enter the line for the escalator during the time interval $0 \le t \le 300$.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(b) $20 + \int_0^{300} (r(t) - 0.7)\,dt = 20 + \int_0^{300} r(t)\,dt - 0.7 \cdot 300 = 80$

According to the model, 80 people are in line at time $t = 300$.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers rate out} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) Based on part (b), the number of people in line at time $t = 300$ is 80.

The first time t that there are no people in line is

$300 + \frac{80}{0.7} = 414.286$ (or 414.285) seconds.

1 : answer

(d) The total number of people in line at time t, $0 \le t \le 300$, is modeled by $20 + \int_0^t r(x)\,dx - 0.7t$.

$r(t) - 0.7 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 33.013298,\ t_2 = 166.574719$

t	People in line for escalator
0	20
t_1	3.803
t_2	158.070
300	80

The number of people in line is a minimum at time $t = 33.013$ seconds, when there are 4 people in line.

$4 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } r(t) - 0.7 = 0 \\ 1 : \text{identifies } t = 33.013 \\ 1 : \text{answers} \\ 1 : \text{justification} \end{cases}$

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Question 2

(a) $v'(3) = -2.118$

The acceleration of the particle at time $t = 3$ is -2.118.

1 : answer

(b) $x(3) = x(0) + \int_0^3 v(t)\,dt = -5 + \int_0^3 v(t)\,dt = -1.760213$

The position of the particle at time $t = 3$ is -1.760.

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \int_0^3 v(t)\,dt \\ 1 : \text{uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$$

(c) $\int_0^{3.5} v(t)\,dt = 2.844$ (or 2.843)

$\int_0^{3.5} |v(t)|\,dt = 3.737$

The integral $\int_0^{3.5} v(t)\,dt$ is the displacement of the particle over the time interval $0 \le t \le 3.5$.

The integral $\int_0^{3.5} |v(t)|\,dt$ is the total distance traveled by the particle over the time interval $0 \le t \le 3.5$.

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{answers} \\ 2 : \text{interpretations of } \int_0^{3.5} v(t)\,dt \\ \quad \text{and } \int_0^{3.5} |v(t)|\,dt \end{cases}$$

(d) $v(t) = x_2{}'(t)$

$v(t) = 2t - 1 \;\Rightarrow\; t = 1.57054$

The two particles are moving with the same velocity at time $t = 1.571$ (or 1.570).

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{sets } v(t) = x_2{}'(t) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$$

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Question 3

(a) $$f(-5) = f(1) + \int_1^{-5} g(x)\,dx = f(1) - \int_{-5}^{1} g(x)\,dx$$
$$= 3 - \left(-9 - \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) = 3 - \left(-\frac{19}{2}\right) = \frac{25}{2}$$

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(b) $$\int_1^6 g(x)\,dx = \int_1^3 g(x)\,dx + \int_3^6 g(x)\,dx$$
$$= \int_1^3 2\,dx + \int_3^6 2(x-4)^2\,dx$$
$$= 4 + \left[\frac{2}{3}(x-4)^3\right]_{x=3}^{x=6} = 4 + \frac{16}{3} - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 10$$

$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{split at } x = 3 \\ 1 : \text{antiderivative of } 2(x-4)^2 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) The graph of f is increasing and concave up on $0 < x < 1$ and $4 < x < 6$ because $f'(x) = g(x) > 0$ and $f'(x) = g(x)$ is increasing on those intervals.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{intervals} \\ 1 : \text{reason} \end{cases}$

(d) The graph of f has a point of inflection at $x = 4$ because $f'(x) = g(x)$ changes from decreasing to increasing at $x = 4$.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{answer} \\ 1 : \text{reason} \end{cases}$

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Question 4

(a) $H'(6) \approx \dfrac{H(7) - H(5)}{7 - 5} = \dfrac{11 - 6}{2} = \dfrac{5}{2}$

$H'(6)$ is the rate at which the height of the tree is changing, in meters per year, at time $t = 6$ years.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{estimate} \\ 1 : \text{interpretation with units} \end{cases}$

(b) $\dfrac{H(5) - H(3)}{5 - 3} = \dfrac{6 - 2}{2} = 2$

Because H is differentiable on $3 \le t \le 5$, H is continuous on $3 \le t \le 5$.

By the Mean Value Theorem, there exists a value c, $3 < c < 5$, such that $H'(c) = 2$.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \dfrac{H(5) - H(3)}{5 - 3} \\ 1 : \text{conclusion using} \\ \quad\ \text{Mean Value Theorem} \end{cases}$

(c) The average height of the tree over the time interval $2 \le t \le 10$ is given by $\dfrac{1}{10 - 2}\displaystyle\int_2^{10} H(t)\,dt$.

$$\frac{1}{8}\int_2^{10} H(t)\,dt \approx \frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{1.5 + 2}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{2 + 6}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{6 + 11}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{11 + 15}{2} \cdot 3\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{8}(65.75) = \frac{263}{32}$$

The average height of the tree over the time interval $2 \le t \le 10$ is $\dfrac{263}{32}$ meters.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{trapezoidal sum} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$

(d) $G(x) = 50 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(G(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}(G(x)) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(1 + x)100 - 100x \cdot 1}{(1 + x)^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{100}{(1 + x)^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\left.\frac{d}{dt}(G(x))\right|_{x=1} = \frac{100}{(1 + 1)^2} \cdot 0.03 = \frac{3}{4}$$

According to the model, the rate of change of the height of the tree with respect to time when the tree is 50 meters tall is $\dfrac{3}{4}$ meter per year.

$3 : \begin{cases} 2 : \dfrac{d}{dt}(G(x)) \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

Note: max $1/3$ [1-0] if no chain rule

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Question 5

(a) The average rate of change of f on the interval $0 \le x \le \pi$ is $\dfrac{f(\pi) - f(0)}{\pi - 0} = \dfrac{-e^{\pi} - 1}{\pi}$.

1 : answer

(b) $f'(x) = e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x$

$f'\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = e^{3\pi/2} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - e^{3\pi/2} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = e^{3\pi/2}$

The slope of the line tangent to the graph of f at $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ is $e^{3\pi/2}$.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : f'(x) \\ 1 : \text{slope} \end{cases}$

(c) $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4},\ x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$

x	$f(x)$
0	1
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{\pi/4}$
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{5\pi/4}$
2π	$e^{2\pi}$

The absolute minimum value of f on $0 \le x \le 2\pi$ is $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{5\pi/4}$.

$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{sets } f'(x) = 0 \\ 1 : \text{identifies } x = \frac{\pi}{4},\ x = \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ \quad \text{as candidates} \\ 1 : \text{answer with justification} \end{cases}$

(d) $\lim\limits_{x \to \pi/2} f(x) = 0$

Because g is differentiable, g is continuous.

$\lim\limits_{x \to \pi/2} g(x) = g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$

By L'Hospital's Rule,

$\lim\limits_{x \to \pi/2} \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim\limits_{x \to \pi/2} \dfrac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \dfrac{-e^{\pi/2}}{2}$.

$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : g \text{ is continuous at } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \quad \text{and limits equal } 0 \\ 1 : \text{applies L'Hospital's Rule} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

Note: max $1/3$ [1-0-0] if no limit notation attached to a ratio of derivatives

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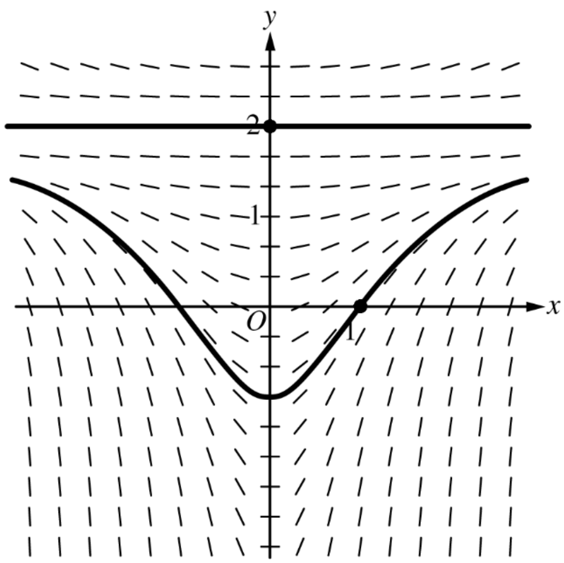
Question 6

(a)



$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{solution curve through } (0, 2) \\ 1 : \text{solution curve through } (1, 0) \end{cases}$$

Curves must go through the indicated points, follow the given slope lines, and extend to the boundary of the slope field.

(b) $\left.\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right|_{(x,\, y)=(1,\, 0)} = \dfrac{4}{3}$

An equation for the line tangent to the graph of $y = f(x)$ at $x = 1$ is $y = \frac{4}{3}(x - 1)$.

$f(0.7) \approx \frac{4}{3}(0.7 - 1) = -0.4$

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{equation of tangent line} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$$

(c) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{3}x(y - 2)^2$

$$\int \frac{dy}{(y - 2)^2} = \int \frac{1}{3}x\, dx$$

$$\frac{-1}{y - 2} = \frac{1}{6}x^2 + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{-1}{y - 2} = \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{x^2 + 2}{6}$$

$$y = 2 - \frac{6}{x^2 + 2}$$

Note: this solution is valid for $-\infty < x < \infty$.

$$5 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{separation of variables} \\ 2 : \text{antiderivatives} \\ 1 : \text{constant of integration} \\ \quad\ \text{and uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{solves for } y \end{cases}$$

Note: $0/5$ if no separation of variables

Note: max $3/5$ [1-2-0-0] if no constant of integration