2022

AP® CollegeBoard

AP® Calculus BC

Scoring Guidelines

Part A (AB or BC): Graphing calculator required

Question 1 — 9 points

General Scoring Notes

The model solution is presented using standard mathematical notation.

Answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified. Answers given as a decimal approximation should be correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

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.

Model Solution	Scoring	

(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. ($t = 5$).

The total number of vehicles that arrive at the toll plaza from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. is given by $\int_1^5 A(t)\,dt$.	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The response must be a definite integral with correct lower and upper limits to earn this point.
- Because $\lvert A(t)\rvert = A(t)$ for $1 \le t \le 5$, a response of $\int_1^5 \lvert 450\sqrt{\sin(0.62t)}\rvert\,dt$ or $\int_1^5 \lvert A(t)\rvert\,dt$ earns the point.
- A response missing dt or using dx is eligible to earn the point.
- A response with a copy error in the expression for $A(t)$ will earn the point only in the presence of $\int_1^5 A(t)\,dt$.

Total for part (a) — 1 point

(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. ($t = 5$).

Average $= \frac{1}{5-1}\int_1^5 A(t)\,dt = 375.536966$ The average rate at which vehicles arrive at the toll plaza from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. is 375.537 (or 375.536) vehicles per hour.	Uses average value formula: $\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b A(t)\,dt$	**1 point**
	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The use of the average value formula, indicating that $a = 1$ and $b = 5$, can be presented in single or multiple steps to earn the first point. For example, the following response earns both points: $\int_1^5 A(t)\,dt = 1502.147865$, so the average value is 375.536966.
- A response that presents a correct integral along with the correct average value, but provides incorrect or incomplete communication, earns 1 out of 2 points. For example, the following response earns 1 out of 2 points: $\int_1^5 A(t)\,dt = 1502.147865 = 375.536966$.
- The answer must be correct to three decimal places. For example, $\frac{1}{5-1}\int_1^5 A(t)\,dt = 375.536966 \approx 376$ earns only the first point.
- Degree mode: A response that presents answers obtained by using a calculator in degree mode does not earn the first point it would have otherwise earned. The response is generally eligible for all subsequent points (unless no answer is possible in degree mode or the question is made simpler by using degree mode). In degree mode, $\frac{1}{4}\int_1^5 A(t)\,dt = 79.416068$.
- Special case: $\frac{1}{5}\int_1^5 A(t)\,dt = 300.429573$ earns 1 out of 2 points.

Total for part (b) **2 points**

(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.

$A'(1) = 148.947272$	Considers $A'(1)$	**1 point**
Because $A'(1) > 0$, the rate at which the vehicles arrive at the toll plaza is increasing.	Answer with reason	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The response need not present the value of $A'(1)$. The second line of the model solution earns both points.
- An incorrect value assigned to $A'(1)$ earns the first point (but will not earn the second point).
- Without a reference to $t = 1$, the first point is earned by any of the following:
  - 148.947 accurate to the number of decimals presented, with zero up to three decimal places (i.e., $149,\ 148,\ 148.9,\ 148.95,$ or 148.94)
  - $A'(t) = 148.947$ by itself
- To be eligible for the second point, the first point must be earned.
- To earn the second point, there must be a reference to $t = 1$.
- Degree mode: $A'(1) = 23.404311$

Total for part (c) 2 points

(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.

$N'(t) = A(t) - 400 = 0$ $\Rightarrow A(t) = 400 \Rightarrow t = 1.469372,\ t = 3.597713$	Considers $N'(t) = 0$	**1 point**
$a = 1.469372$ $b = 3.597713$	$t = a$ and $t = b$	**1 point**
(table below)	Answer	**1 point**
The greatest number of vehicles in line is 71.	Justification	**1 point**

t	$N(t) = \int_a^t (A(x) - 400)\,dx$
a	0
b	71.254129
4	62.338346

Scoring notes:

- It is not necessary to indicate that $A(t) = 400$ to earn the first point, although this statement alone would earn the first point.
- A response of "$A(t) \geq 400$ when $1.469372 \leq t \leq 3.597713$" will earn the first 2 points. A response of "$A(t) \geq 400$" along with the presence of exactly one of the two numbers above will earn the first point, but not the second. A response of "$A(t) \geq 400$" by itself will not earn either of the first 2 points.
- To earn the second point the values for a and b must be accurate to the number of decimals presented, with at least one and up to three decimal places. These may appear only in a candidates table, as limits of integration, or on a number line.
- A response with incorrect notation involving t or x is eligible to earn all 4 points.
- A response that does not earn the first point is still eligible for the remaining 3 points.
- To earn the third point, a response must present the greatest number of vehicles. This point is earned for answers of either 71 or $71.254***$ only.
- A correct justification earns the fourth point, even if the third point is not earned because of a decimal presentation error.
- When using a Candidates Test, the response must include the values for $N(a)$, $N(b)$, and $N(4)$ to earn the fourth point. These values must be correct to the number of decimals presented, with up to three decimal places. (Correctly rounded integer values are acceptable.)
- Alternate solution for the third and fourth points:

  For $a \leq t \leq b$, $A(t) \geq 400$. For $b \leq t \leq 4$, $A(t) \leq 400$.

  Thus, $N(t) = \int_a^t (A(x) - 400)\, dx$ is greatest at $t = b$.

  $N(b) = 71.254129$, and the greatest number of vehicles in line is 71.
- Degree mode: The response is only eligible to earn the first point because in degree mode $A(t) < 400$.

Total for part (d) 4 points

Total for question 1 9 points

Part A (BC): Graphing calculator required

Question 2 — 9 points

General Scoring Notes

The model solution is presented using standard mathematical notation.

Answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified. Answers given as a decimal approximation should be correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

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 $\frac{dy}{dt} = \ln\left(2 + t^2\right)$. At time $t = 4$, the particle is at the point $(1, 5)$.

	Model Solution	Scoring	
(a)	Find the slope of the line tangent to the path of the particle at time $t = 4$.		
	$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right\rvert_{t=4} = \frac{y'(4)}{x'(4)} = \frac{\ln 18}{\sqrt{17}} = 0.701018$ The slope of the line tangent to the path of the particle at time $t = 4$ is 0.701.	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- To earn the point, the setup used to perform the calculation must be evident in the response. The following examples earn the point: $\frac{y'(4)}{x'(4)} = 0.701$, $\frac{\ln\left(2 + 4^2\right)}{\sqrt{1 + 4^2}}$, or $\frac{\ln 18}{\sqrt{17}}$.
- Note: A response with an incorrect equation of the form "function = constant", such as $\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\ln(18)}{\sqrt{17}}$, will not earn the point. However, such a response will be eligible for any points for similar errors in subsequent parts.

Total for part (a) — 1 point

(b) Find the speed of the particle at time $t = 4$, and find the acceleration vector of the particle at time $t = 4$.

$\sqrt{(x'(4))^2 + (y'(4))^2} = \sqrt{17 + (\ln 18)^2} = 5.035300$ The speed of the particle at time $t = 4$ is 5.035.	Speed	**1 point**
$a(4) = \langle x''(4), y''(4)\rangle = \left\langle \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{4}{9}\right\rangle = \langle 0.970143, 0.444444\rangle$ The acceleration vector of the particle at time $t = 4$ is $\langle 0.970, 0.444\rangle$.	First component of acceleration	**1 point**
	Second component of acceleration	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- To earn any of these points, the setup used to perform the calculation must be evident in the response. For example, $\sqrt{(x'(4))^2 + (y'(4))^2} = 5.035$ or $\sqrt{17 + (\ln 18)^2}$ earns the first point, and $\langle x''(4), y''(4)\rangle = \left\langle \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{4}{9}\right\rangle$ earns both the second and third points.
- The second and third points can be earned independently.
- If the acceleration vector is not presented as an ordered pair, the x- and y-components must be labeled.
- If the components of the acceleration vector are reversed, the response does not earn either of the last 2 points.
- A response which correctly calculates expressions for both $x''(t) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$ and $y''(t) = \frac{2t}{2 + t^2}$, but which fails to evaluate both of these expressions at $t = 4$, earns only 1 of the last 2 points.
- An unsupported acceleration vector earns only 1 of the last 2 points.

Total for part (b) 3 points

(c) Find the y-coordinate of the particle's position at time $t = 6$.

$y(6) = y(4) + \int_4^6 \ln\left(2 + t^2\right)\,dt$	Integrand	**1 point**
	Uses $y(4)$	**1 point**
$= 5 + 6.570517 = 11.570517$ The y-coordinate of the particle's position at time $t = 6$ is 11.571 (or 11.570).	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- For the first point, an integrand of $\ln\left(2 + t^2\right)$ can appear in either an indefinite integral or an incorrect definite integral.
- A definite integral with incorrect limits is not eligible for the answer point.
- Similarly, an indefinite integral is not eligible for the answer point.
- For the second point, the value for $y(4)$ must be added to a definite integral.
- A response that reports the correct x-coordinate of the particle's position at time $t = 6$ as $x(6) = x(4) + \int_4^6 \sqrt{1 + t^2}\,dt = 11.200$ (or 11.201) instead of the y-coordinate, earns 2 out of the 3 points.
- A response that earns the first point but not the second can earn the third point with an answer of 6.571 (or 6.570).
- If the differential is missing:
  - $y(6) = \int_4^6 \ln\left(2 + t^2\right)$ earns the first point and is eligible for the third.
  - $y(6) = \int_4^6 \ln\left(2 + t^2\right) + y(4)$ does not earn the first point but is eligible for the second and third points in the presence of the correct answer.
  - $y(6) = y(4) + \int_4^6 \ln\left(2 + t^2\right)$ earns the first two points and is eligible for the third.

Total for part (c) 3 points

(d) Find the total distance the particle travels along the curve from time $t = 4$ to time $t = 6$.

$\int_4^6 \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}\, dt$	Integrand	**1 point**
$= 12.136228$ The total distance the particle travels along the curve from time $t = 4$ to time $t = 6$ is 12.136.	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned for presenting the correct integrand in a definite integral.
- To earn the second point, a response must have earned the first point and must present the value 12.136.
- An unsupported answer of 12.136 does not earn either point.

Total for part (d) 2 points

Total for question 2 9 points

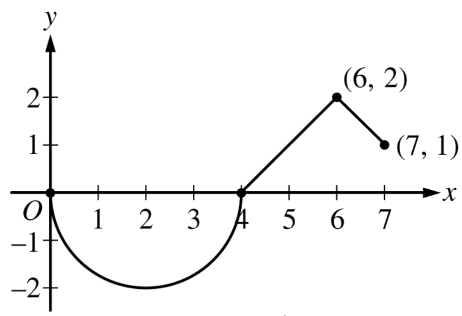
Part B (AB or BC): Graphing calculator not allowed

Question 3 — 9 points

General Scoring Notes

The model solution is presented using standard mathematical notation.

Answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified. Answers given as a decimal approximation should be correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.



Graph of f'

Let f be a differentiable function with $f(4) = 3$. On the interval $0 \le x \le 7$, the graph of f', the derivative of f, consists of a semicircle and two line segments, as shown in the figure above.

	Model Solution	Scoring	
(a)	Find $f(0)$ and $f(5)$.		
	$f(0) = f(4) + \int_4^0 f'(x)\,dx = 3 - \int_0^4 f'(x)\,dx = 3 + 2\pi$ $f(5) = f(4) + \int_4^5 f'(x)\,dx = 3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$	Area of either region – OR – $\int_0^4 f'(x)\,dx$ – OR – $\int_4^5 f'(x)\,dx$	**1 point**
		$f(0)$	**1 point**
		$f(5)$	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- A response with answers of only $f(0) = \pm 2\pi$, or only $f(5) = \frac{1}{2}$, or both earns 1 of the 3 points.
- A response displaying $f(5) = \frac{7}{2}$ and a missing or incorrect value for $f(0)$ earns 2 of the 3 points.
- The second and third points can be earned in either order.
- Read unlabeled values from left to right and from top to bottom as $f(0)$ and $f(5)$. A single value must be labeled as either $f(0)$ or $f(5)$ in order to earn any points.

Total for part (a) — 3 points

(b) Find the x-coordinates of all points of inflection of the graph of f for $0 < x < 7$. Justify your answer.

The graph of f has a point of inflection at each of $x = 2$ and $x = 6$, because $f'(x)$ changes from decreasing to increasing at $x = 2$ and from increasing to decreasing at $x = 6$.	Answer	**1 point**
	Justification	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- A response that gives only one of $x = 2$ or $x = 6$, along with a correct justification, earns 1 of the 2 points.
- A response that claims that there is a point of inflection at any value other than $x = 2$ or $x = 6$ earns neither point.
- To earn the second point a response must use correct reasoning based on the graph of f'. Examples of correct reasoning include:
  - Correctly discussing the signs of the slopes of the graph of f'
  - Citing $x = 2$ and $x = 6$ as the locations of local extrema on the graph of f'
- Examples of reasoning not (sufficiently) connected to the graph of f' include:
  - Reasoning based on sign changes in f'' unless the connection is made between the sign of f'' and the slopes of the graph of f'
  - Reasoning based only on the concavity of the graph of f
- The second point cannot be earned by use of vague or undefined terms such as "it" or "the function" or "the derivative."
- Responses that report inflection points as ordered pairs must report the points $(2, 3 + \pi)$ and $(6, 5)$ in order to earn the first point. If the y-coordinates are reported incorrectly, the response remains eligible for the second point.

Total for part (b) 2 points

(c) Let g be the function defined by $g(x) = f(x) - x$. On what intervals, if any, is g decreasing for $0 \le x \le 7$? Show the analysis that leads to your answer.

$g'(x) = f'(x) - 1$	$g'(x) = f'(x) - 1$	**1 point**
$f'(x) - 1 \le 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \le 1$ The graph of g is decreasing on the interval $0 \le x \le 5$ because $g'(x) \le 0$ on this interval.	Interval with reason	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The first point can be earned for $f'(x) \le 1$ or the equivalent, in words or symbols.
- Endpoints do not need to be included in the interval to be eligible for the second point.

Total for part (c) 2 points

(d) For the function g defined in part (c), find the absolute minimum value on the interval $0 \le x \le 7$. Justify your answer.

g is continuous, $g'(x) < 0$ for $0 < x < 5$, and $g'(x) > 0$ for $5 < x < 7$. Therefore, the absolute minimum occurs at $x = 5$, and $g(5) = f(5) - 5 = \frac{7}{2} - 5 = -\frac{3}{2}$ is the absolute minimum value of g.	Considers $g'(x) = 0$	**1 point**
	Answer with justification	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- A justification that uses a local argument, such as "g' changes from negative to positive (or g changes from decreasing to increasing) at $x = 5$" must also state that $x = 5$ is the only critical point.
- If $g'(x) = 0$ (or equivalent) is not declared explicitly, a response that isolates $x = 5$ as the only critical number belonging to $(0, 7)$ earns the first point.
- A response that imports $g'(x) = f'(x)$ from part (c) is eligible for the first point but not the second.
  - In this case, consideration of $x = 4$ as the only critical number on $(0, 7)$ earns the first point.
- Solution using Candidates Test:

  $g'(x) = f'(x) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5,\ x = 7$

x	$g(x)$
0	$3 + 2\pi$
5	$-\frac{3}{2}$
7	$-\frac{1}{2}$

  The absolute minimum value of g on the interval $0 \le x \le 7$ is $-\frac{3}{2}$.

- When using a Candidates Test, a response may import an incorrect value of $f(0) = g(0) > -\frac{3}{2}$ from part (a). The second point can only be earned for an answer of $-\frac{3}{2}$.

Total for part (d) 2 points

Total for question 3 9 points

Part B (AB or BC): Graphing calculator not allowed

Question 4 — 9 points

General Scoring Notes

The model solution is presented using standard mathematical notation.

Answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified. Answers given as a decimal approximation should be correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

t (days)	0	3	7	10	12
$r'(t)$ (centimeters per day)	-6.1	-5.0	-4.4	-3.8	-3.5

An ice sculpture melts in such a way that it can be modeled as a cone that maintains a conical shape as it decreases in size. The radius of the base of the cone is given by a twice-differentiable function r, where $r(t)$ is measured in centimeters and t is measured in days. The table above gives selected values of $r'(t)$, the rate of change of the radius, over the time interval $0 \le t \le 12$.

	Model Solution	Scoring	
(a)	Approximate $r''(8.5)$ using the average rate of change of r' over the interval $7 \le t \le 10$. Show the computations that lead to your answer, and indicate units of measure.		
	$r''(8.5) \approx \frac{r'(10) - r'(7)}{10 - 7} = \frac{-3.8 - (-4.4)}{10 - 7}$	$r''(8.5)$ with supporting work	**1 point**
	$= \frac{0.6}{3} = 0.2$ centimeter per day per day	Units	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- To earn the first point the supporting work must include at least a difference and a quotient.
- Simplification is not required to earn the first point. If the numerical value is simplified, it must be correct.
- The second point can be earned with an incorrect approximation for $r''(8.5)$ but cannot be earned without some value for $r''(8.5)$ presented.
- Units may be written in any equivalent form (such as cm/day^2).

Total for part (a) — 2 points

(b) Is there a time t, $0 \le t \le 3$, for which $r'(t) = -6$? Justify your answer.

$r(t)$ is twice-differentiable. $\Rightarrow$ $r'(t)$ is differentiable. $\Rightarrow$ $r'(t)$ is continuous. $r'(0) = -6.1 < -6 < -5.0 = r'(3)$ Therefore, by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there is a time t, $0 < t < 3$, such that $r'(t) = -6$.	$r'(0) < -6 < r'(3)$	**1 point**
	Conclusion using Intermediate Value Theorem	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- To earn the first point, the response must establish that -6 is between $r'(0)$ and $r'(3)$ (or -6.1 and -5). This statement may be represented symbolically (with or without including one or both endpoints in an inequality) or verbally. A response of "$r'(t) = -6$ because $r'(0) = -6.1$ and $r'(3) = -5$" does not state that -6 is between -6.1 and -5. Thus this response does not earn the first point.
- To earn the second point:
  - The response must state that $r'(t)$ is continuous because $r'(t)$ is differentiable (or because $r(t)$ is twice differentiable).
  - The response must have earned the first point.
    - Exception: A response of "$r'(t) = -6$ because $r'(0) = -6.1$ and $r'(3) = -5$" does not earn the first point because of imprecise communication but may nonetheless earn the second point if all other criteria for the second point are met.
  - The response must conclude that there is a time t such that $r'(t) = -6$. (A statement of "yes" would be sufficient.)
- To earn the second point, the response need not explicitly name the Intermediate Value Theorem, but if a theorem is named, it must be correct.

Total for part (b) 2 points

(c) Use a right Riemann sum with the four subintervals indicated in the table to approximate the value of $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt$.

$\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt \approx 3r'(3) + 4r'(7) + 3r'(10) + 2r'(12)$	Form of right Riemann sum	**1 point**
$= 3(-5.0) + 4(-4.4) + 3(-3.8) + 2(-3.5)$ $= -51$	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- To earn the first point, at least seven of the eight factors in the Riemann sum must be correct. If there is any error in the Riemann sum, the response does not earn the second point.
- A response of $3(-5.0) + 4(-4.4) + 3(-3.8) + 2(-3.5)$ earns both the first and second points, unless there is a subsequent error in simplification, in which case the response would earn only the first point.
- A response that presents the correct answer, with accompanying work that shows the four products in the Riemann sum (without explicitly showing all of the factors and/or the sum process) does not earn the first point but earns the second point. For example, $-15 + 4(-4.4) + 3(-3.8) + -7$ does not earn the first point but earns the second point. Similarly, $-15,\ -17.6,\ -11.4,\ -7 \rightarrow -51$ does not earn the first point but earns the second point.
- A response that presents the correct answer (-51) with no supporting work earns no points.
- A response that provides a completely correct left Riemann sum and approximation $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt$ (i.e., $3r'(0) + 4r'(3) + 3r'(7) + 2r'(10) = 3(-6.1) + 4(-5.0) + 3(-4.4) + 2(-3.8) = -59.1$) earns 1 of the 2 points. A response that has any error in a left Riemann sum or evaluation for $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt$ earns no points.
- Units are not required or read in this part.

Total for part (c) 2 points

(d) The height of the cone decreases at a rate of 2 centimeters per day. At time $t = 3$ days, the radius is 100 centimeters and the height is 50 centimeters. Find the rate of change of the volume of the cone with respect to time, in cubic centimeters per day, at time $t = 3$ days. (The volume V of a cone with radius r and height h is $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$.)

$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}\pi rh\frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2\frac{dh}{dt}$	Product rule	**1 point**
	Chain rule	**1 point**
$\left.\frac{dV}{dt}\right\|_{t=3} = \frac{2}{3}\pi(100)(50)(-5) + \frac{1}{3}\pi(100)^2(-2) = -\frac{70{,}000\pi}{3}$ The rate of change of the volume of the sculpture at $t = 3$ is approximately $-\frac{70{,}000\pi}{3}$ cubic centimeters per day.	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The first 2 points could be earned in either order.
- A response with a completely correct product rule, missing one or both of the correct differentials, earns the product rule point, but not the chain rule point. For example, $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}\pi rh + \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2$ earns the first point, but not the second.
- A response that treats r or h (but not both) as a constant is eligible for the chain rule point but not the product rule point. For example, $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}\pi rh\frac{dr}{dt}$ is correct if h is constant, and thus earns the chain rule point.
- Note: Neither $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}\pi r\frac{dh}{dt}$ nor $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}\pi rh\frac{dr}{dt}\frac{dh}{dt}$ earns any points.
- A response that assumes a functional relationship between r and h (such as $r = 2h$), and uses this relationship to create a function for volume in terms of one variable, is eligible for at most the chain rule point. For example, $r = 2h \rightarrow V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(2h)^2 h = \frac{4}{3}\pi h^3 \rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi h^2\frac{dh}{dt}$ earns only the chain rule point.
- A response that mishandles the constant $\frac{1}{3}\pi$ cannot earn the third point but is eligible for the first 2 points.
- The third point cannot be earned without both of the first 2 points.
- $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}\pi(100)(50)(-5) + \frac{1}{3}\pi(100)^2(-2)$ earns all 3 points.
- Units are not required or read in this part.

Total for part (d) 3 points

Total for question 4 9 points

Part B (BC): Graphing calculator not allowed
Question 5 — 9 points

General Scoring Notes
The model solution is presented using standard mathematical notation.

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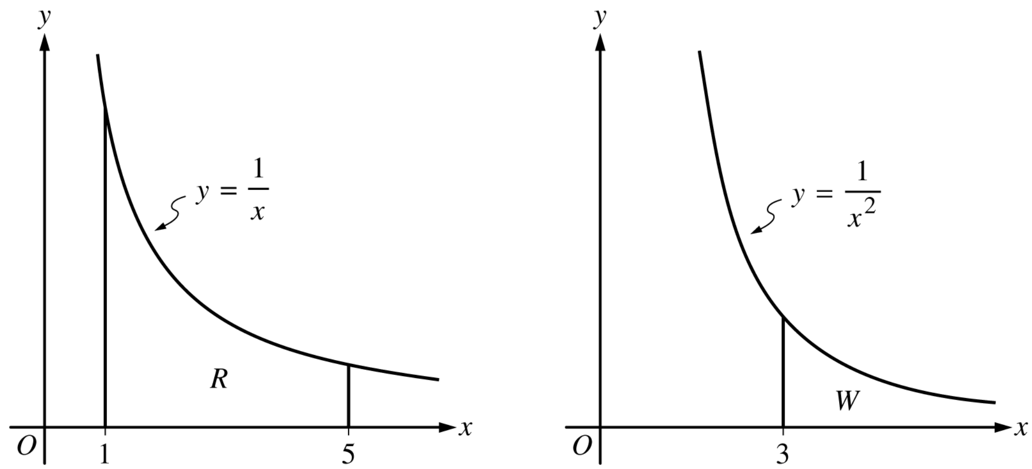

Figure 1 Figure 2

Figures 1 and 2, shown above, illustrate regions in the first quadrant associated with the graphs of $y = \frac{1}{x}$ and $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$, respectively. In Figure 1, let R be the region bounded by the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$, the x-axis, and the vertical lines $x = 1$ and $x = 5$. In Figure 2, let W be the unbounded region between the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ and the x-axis that lies to the right of the vertical line $x = 3$.

	Model Solution	Scoring	
(a)	Find the area of region R.		
	Area $= \int_1^5 \frac{1}{x}\,dx$	Integral	**1 point**
	$= \ln x \Big\vert_1^5$ $= \ln 5 - \ln 1 = \ln 5$	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- A definite integral with incorrect bounds does not earn either point.
- An unevaluated indefinite integral does not earn either point.
- An indefinite integral that is evaluated in a later step may earn one or both points. For example, $\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln 5 - \ln 1$ (or $\ln 5$) does not earn the first point but does earn the second. However, $\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln x + C \Rightarrow$ Area $= \ln 5 - \ln 1$ earns both points.

Total for part (a) 2 points

(b) Region R is the base of a solid. For the solid, at each x the cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a rectangle with area given by $xe^{x/5}$. Find the volume of the solid.

Volume $= \int_1^5 xe^{x/5}\,dx$	Definite integral	**1 point**
Using integration by parts, $u = x \quad dv = e^{x/5}\,dx$ $du = dx \quad v = 5e^{x/5}$	u and dv	**1 point**
$\int xe^{x/5}\,dx = 5xe^{x/5} - \int 5e^{x/5}\,dx$ $= 5xe^{x/5} - 25e^{x/5} + C$ $= 5e^{x/5}(x-5) + C$	$\int xe^{x/5}\,dx$ $= 5xe^{x/5} - \int 5e^{x/5}\,dx$	**1 point**
Volume $= 5e^{x/5}(x-5)\Big\vert_1^5$ $= 5e(0) - 5e^{1/5}(-4) = 20e^{1/5}$	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned for $c\int_1^5 xe^{x/5}\,dx$, where $c \neq 0$. Errors of $c \neq 1$, for example $c = \pi$, will not earn the fourth point.
- Incorrect integrals that require integration by parts are still eligible for the second and third points. Both of these points will be earned with at least one correct application of integration by parts.
- The second point will be earned with an implied u and dv in the presence of $5xe^{x/5} - \int 5e^{x/5}\,dx$.
- The tabular method may be used to show integration by parts. In this case, the second point is earned by having columns (labeled or unlabeled) that begin with x and $e^{x/5}$. The third point is earned for either $5xe^{x/5} - \int 5e^{x/5}\,dx$ or $5xe^{x/5} - 25e^{x/5}$.
- Limits of integration may be present, omitted, or partially present in the work for the second and third points.
- The fourth point is earned only for the correct answer.

Total for part (b) 4 points

(c) Find the volume of the solid generated when the unbounded region W is revolved about the x-axis.

$\text{Volume} = \pi \int_3^\infty \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 dx = \pi \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_3^b \frac{1}{x^4}\, dx$	Improper integral	**1 point**
$= \pi \lim_{b\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{-3x^3} \Big\vert_3^b \right)$	Antiderivative	**1 point**
$= \pi \lim_{b\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{-3}\right)\left[\frac{1}{b^3} - \frac{1}{3^3}\right]$ $= \pi\left(\frac{1}{-3}\right)\left(0 - \frac{1}{3^3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{81}$	Answer	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned for either $c\int_3^\infty \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 dx$ or $\lim_{b\to\infty} c\int_3^b \frac{1}{x^4}\, dx,$ where $c \neq 0.$ Errors of $c \neq \pi$ will not earn the third point.
- The second point is earned for a correct antiderivative of any integrand of the form $\frac{1}{x^n},$ for any integer $n \geq 2.$
- To earn the answer point, a response must use correct limit notation and cannot include arithmetic with infinity, such as $\frac{1}{\infty^3}.$

Total for part (c) **3 points**

Total for question 5 **9 points**

Part B (BC): Graphing calculator not allowed
Question 6 — 9 points

General Scoring Notes

The model solution is presented using standard mathematical notation.

Answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified. Answers given as a decimal approximation should be correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

The function f is defined by the power series $f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \cdots$ for all real numbers x for which the series converges.

Model Solution	Scoring	
(a) Using the ratio test, find the interval of convergence of the power series for f. Justify your answer.		
$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left\lvert \dfrac{\frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n+3}}{2n+3}}{\frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}} \right\rvert = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\lvert \dfrac{\frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+3}}{\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}} \right\rvert = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\lvert x^2 \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+3}\right) \right\rvert = \left\lvert x^2 \right\rvert$	Sets up ratio	**1 point**
$\left\lvert x^2 \right\rvert < 1$ for $\lvert x \rvert < 1$. The series converges when $-1 < x < 1$.	Identifies interior of interval of convergence	**1 point**
When $x = -1$, the series is $-1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} + \cdots$. The series is an alternating series whose terms decrease in absolute value to 0. The series converges by the Alternating Series Test. When $x = 1$, the series is $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} + \cdots$. The series is an alternating series whose terms decrease in absolute value to 0. The series converges by the Alternating Series Test. Therefore, the interval of convergence is $-1 \le x \le 1$.	Considers both endpoints Analysis and interval of convergence	**1 point** **1 point**

Scoring notes:

- A response that includes the substitution error of the form $x^{2(n+1)+1} = x^{2n+3}$ appearing as $x^{2n+1+1} = x^{2n+2}$ in setting up a ratio is eligible for the first 3 points but does not earn the fourth point.
- The first point is earned by presenting a correct ratio with or without absolute values.
- To earn the second point a response must:
  - o use the absolute value of the ratio, or resolve the lack of absolute values by concluding $x^2 < 1$ (without any errors), and correctly evaluate the limit of the ratio, including correct limit notation, and
  - o identify the interior of the interval of convergence. The response can use either interval notation or the compound inequality $-1 < x < 1$ ($|x| < 1$ is insufficient).
- The only incorrect interval eligible for the third point is $0 < x < 1$. In this case, to earn the third point, the response needs to evaluate the general term at $x = 1$.

Total for part (a) 4 points

(b) Show that $\left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{10}$. Justify your answer.

The series for $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is an alternating series whose terms decrease in absolute value to 0. The first term of the series for $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is $\frac{1}{2}$. Using the alternating series error bound, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ differs from $\frac{1}{2}$ by at most the absolute value of the second term of the series.	Uses second term **1 point**
$\left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \left| \frac{(-1)^1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3}{3} \right| = \frac{1}{24} < \frac{1}{10}$	Justification **1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned by correctly using $x = \frac{1}{2}$ in the second term (listing the second term as part of a polynomial is insufficient). Using $x = \frac{1}{2}$ in any term of degree five or higher does not earn this point.
- To earn the second point a response must:
  - o have earned the first point,
  - o state that the series is alternating and that its terms decrease to zero, and
  - o present the inequality $\text{Error} < \frac{1}{24} < \frac{1}{10}$ (or the equivalent).
- A response that states $\text{Error} = \frac{1}{24}$ does not earn the second point.

Total for part (b) 2 points

(c) Write the first four nonzero terms and the general term for an infinite series that represents $f'(x)$.

$f'(x) = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^{2n} + \cdots$	First four terms	**1 point**
	General term	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The first point is earned by presenting the first four nonzero terms in a list or as part of a polynomial or series.
- The second point is earned by identifying the general term (either individually or as part of a polynomial or series).
- Read "$=$" as "$\approx$" as necessary.

Total for part (c) 2 points

(d) Use the result from part (c) to find the value of $f'\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$.

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^6 + \cdots$$

$f'\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$ is a geometric series with $a = 1$ and $r = -\frac{1}{36}$.

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{1}{36}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{37}{36}} = \frac{36}{37}$$

Answer **1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The result from part (c) must be geometric in order to be eligible for this point.
- If a response imports an incorrect geometric series from part (c), this point is earned only for a consistent answer.

Total for part (d) 1 point

Total for question 6 9 points