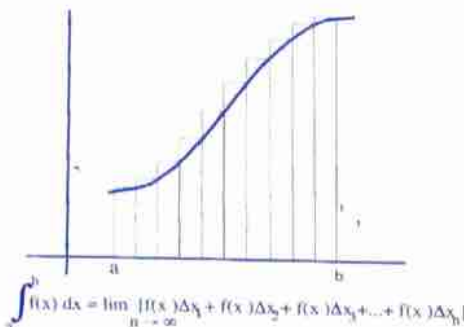
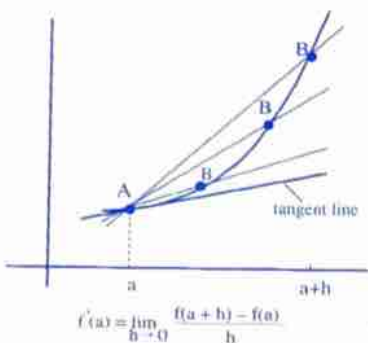
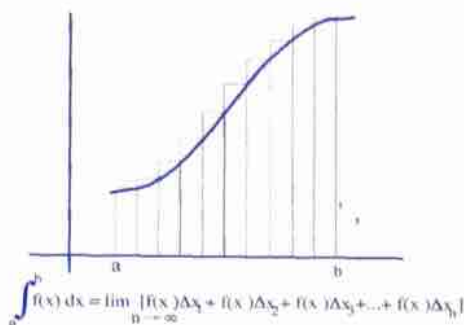
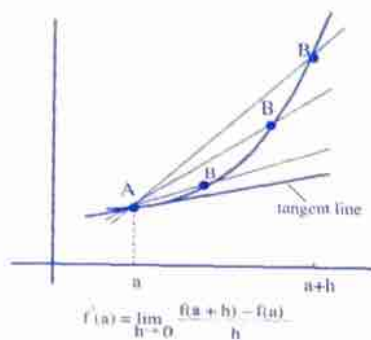


ADVANCED PLACEMENT MATHEMATICS

PREPARING FOR THE
(AB)
AP CALCULUS
EXAMINATION



GEORGE W. BEST
J. RICHARD LUX

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Preface

This workbook is intended for students preparing to take the Advanced Placement Calculus AB Examination. It contains six practice tests that are based on the course description published by the College Board. We have tried to make each of the six tests in this workbook as much like the actual AP Exam as possible. For example, in the appropriate sections, there are questions that require students to make decisions about whether to use the graphing calculator a lot, a little, or not at all. In order to provide a greater supply of this type problem, our exams require the use of a calculator in about half the problems of Section I Part B, and all of Section II Part A.

Each student is expected to have a graphing calculator that has the capability to:

- (1) produce the graph of a function within an arbitrary viewing window,
- (2) find the zeros of a function,
- (3) compute the derivative of a function numerically, and
- (4) compute definite integrals.

In the free-response sections, solutions obtained using one of these four capabilities need only show the setup. Solutions using other calculator capabilities must show the mathematical steps that lead to the answer. In either case, a correct answer alone will not receive full credit.

As in the *AP Course Description for Mathematics*, our examinations are in two sections of equal weight. Section I is all multiple-choice and Section II is all free-response.

1. Section I Part A (28 questions in 55 minutes). Calculators may not be used in this part of the exam.
2. Section I Part B (17 questions in 50 minutes). Calculators are allowed.
3. Section II Part A (2 questions in 30 minutes). Calculators are required
4. Section II Part B (4 questions in 60 minutes). Calculators may not be used and the student may go back to Part A if there is time.

We have tried to create the problems in the spirit of *calculus reform*. Calculus reform implies a change in the mode of instruction as well as increased focus on concepts and less attention to symbolic manipulation; emphasis on modeling and applications; use of technology to explore and deepen understanding of concepts; projects and cooperative learning. We have included questions where functions are defined graphically and numerically, as well as symbolically, in order to give the students more practice in this type of analysis.

We wish to thank the members of the Phillips Academy Mathematics Department for their generous contributions of ideas, problems and advice. Their valuable assistance in testing the problems in the classroom has made us quite confident about the validity of the exams. Robert Clements of Phillips Exeter Academy provided excellent editorial assistance and insightful comments.

In the hope of providing future students with a better workbook, the authors welcome your suggestions, corrections, problems of all sorts, and feedback in general. Please send your comments to:

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For The Student

There are six examinations in this workbook. Use them as suggested by your teacher, but about two weeks prior to the AP Exam you should try to find a three hour and thirty minute block of time to work through one entire exam. Each part of the exam should be carefully timed. Allow fifty-five minutes for Section I Part A, fifty minutes for Section I Part B, and ninety minutes for Section II. Take a ten minute break between Part A and Part B and also between Part B and Section II. This will give you a good measure of the topics that need more intensive review as well as give you a feel for the energy and enthusiasm needed on a three hour and fifteen minute exam. Repeat the above routine on a second exam four or five days before the AP to check your progress.

The questions on these exams are designed to be as much like the actual AP Exams as possible. However, we have included a greater percentage of medium level and difficult problems and fewer easy ones, in order to help you gain stamina and endurance. If you do a satisfactory job on these exams, then you should be confident of doing well on the actual AP Exam.

The answers to the multiple-choice questions and selected free-response questions are in the back of the workbook. A complete solution manual for all the problems is available from Venture Publishing. No matter how much of an exam you do at one sitting, we strongly urge you to check your answers when you are finished, not as you go along. You will build your confidence if you DO NOT use the "do a problem, check the answer, do a problem" routine.

The following is a list of common student errors:

1. If $f'(c) = 0$, then f has a local maximum or minimum at $x = c$.
2. If $f''(c) = 0$, then the graph of f has an inflection point at $x = c$.
3. If $f'(x) = g'(x)$, then $f(x) = g(x)$.
4. $\frac{d}{dx}f(y) = f'(y)$ and other Chain Rule errors.
5. Volume by washers is $\int_a^b \pi(R-r)^2 dx$.
6. Not expressing answers in correct units when units are given.
7. Not providing adequate justification when justification is requested.
8. Wasting time erasing bad solutions. Simply cross out a bad solution after writing the correct solution.
9. Listing calculator results without the supporting mathematics. Recall that a calculator is to be used primarily to:
 - a) graph functions,
 - b) compute numerical approximations of a derivative and definite integral,
 - c) solve equations.
10. Not answering the question that has been asked. For example, if asked to find the maximum value of a function, do not stop after finding the x -value where the maximum value occurs.

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EXAM I
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART A
Time—55 minutes
Number of questions—28

A CALCULATOR MAY NOT BE USED ON THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (2) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

1. At $x = 0$ which of the following is true of the function f defined by $f(x) = x^2 + e^{\sin x}$?

- (A) f is increasing.
- (B) f is decreasing.
- (C) f is discontinuous.
- (D) f has a local minimum.
- (E) f has a local maximum.

Ans

2. For $x \neq 0$, the slope of the tangent to $y = x \cos x$ equals zero whenever

- (A) $\tan x = -x$
- (B) $\tan x = \frac{1}{x}$
- (C) $\tan x = x$
- (D) $\sin x = x$
- (E) $\cos x = x$

Ans

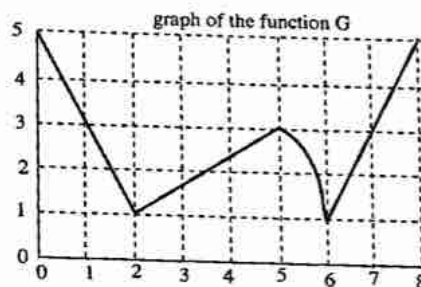
3. The function F is defined by

$$F(x) = G[x + G(x)]$$

where the graph of the function G is shown at the right.

The approximate value of $F'(1)$ is

- (A) $\frac{7}{3}$
 (B) $\frac{2}{3}$
 (C) -2
 (D) -1
 (E) $-\frac{2}{3}$



Ans

4. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2x \, dx =$

- (A) $-\frac{1}{2}$
 (B) -1
 (C) 0
 (D) 1
 (E) $\frac{1}{2}$

Ans

5. A relative maximum of the function $f(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}$ occurs at

- (A) 0
 (B) 1
 (C) 2
 (D) e
 (E) e^2

Ans

6. Use a right-hand Riemann sum with 4 equal subdivisions to approximate the integral

$$\int_{-1}^3 |2x - 3| dx.$$

- (A) 13
(B) 10
(C) 8.5
(D) 8
(E) 6

Ans

7. An equation of the line tangent to the graph of $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2$ at its point of inflection is

- (A) $y = -3x + 1$
(B) $y = -3x - 7$
(C) $y = x + 5$
(D) $y = 3x + 1$
(E) $y = 3x + 7$

Ans

8. $\int \cos(3 - 2x) dx =$

- (A) $\sin(3 - 2x) + C$
(B) $-\sin(3 - 2x) + C$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}\sin(3 - 2x) + C$
(D) $-\frac{1}{2}\sin(3 - 2x) + C$
(E) $-\frac{1}{5}\sin(3 - 2x) + C$

Ans

9. What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + 2}}{4x + 3}$?

- (A) $\frac{3}{2}$ (B) $\frac{3}{4}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (D) 1 (E) The limit does not exist.

Ans

10. Let the first quadrant region enclosed by the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$ and the lines $x = 1$ and $x = 4$ be the base of a solid. If cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are semicircles, the volume of the solid is

- (A) $\frac{3\pi}{64}$
 (B) $\frac{3\pi}{32}$
 (C) $\frac{3\pi}{16}$
 (D) $\frac{3\pi}{8}$
 (E) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

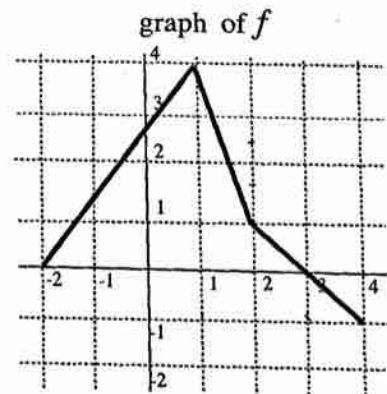
Ans

11. The graph of the function f , consisting of three line segments, is shown in the figure. Let

$$g(x) = \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt.$$

Then $g''(0) =$

- (A) $\frac{3}{2}$
 (B) $\frac{4}{3}$
 (C) 0
 (D) -3
 (E) Undefined



Ans

12. Let F be the function given by $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1+t^4} dt$. Which of the following statements are true?

- I. $F(0) = 2$
 II. $F(2) < F(6)$
 III. $F''(0) = 0$

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

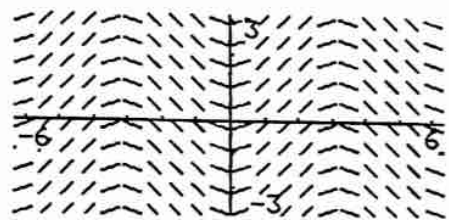
13. What is the average value of $2t^3 - 3t^2 + 4$ over the interval $-1 \leq t \leq 1$?

- (A) 0
 (B) $\frac{7}{4}$
 (C) 3
 (D) 4
 (E) 6

Ans

14. The slope field for a differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ is given in the figure. The slope field corresponds to which of the following differential equations?

- (A) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan x \cdot \sec x$
 (B) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x$
 (C) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$
 (D) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin x$
 (E) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x$



Ans

15. What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x - 1}$?

(A) 0

(B) $\frac{1}{2}$

(C) 1

(D) $\frac{3}{2}$

(E) The limit does not exist.

Ans

16. If $y = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$, then $y' =$

(A) -1

(B) 0

(C) $-2(\cos x + \sin x)$

(D) $2(\cos x + \sin x)$

(E) $-4(\cos x)(\sin x)$

Ans

17. The area of the first quadrant region bounded above by the graph of $y = 4x^3 + 6x - \frac{1}{x}$ between the inputs $x = 1$ and $x = 2$ is

(A) $32 - \ln 2$

(B) $30 - \ln 2$

(C) $24 - \ln 2$

(D) $\frac{99}{4}$

(E) 21

Ans

18. $\int \frac{x-2}{x-1} dx =$

- (A) $-\ln|x-1| + C$
(B) $x + \ln|x-1| + C$
(C) $x - \ln|x-1| + C$
(D) $x + \sqrt{x-1} + C$
(E) $x - \sqrt{x-1} + C$

Ans

19. Suppose that
- g
- is a function with the following two properties:
- $g(-x) = g(x)$
- for all
- x
- , and
- $g'(a)$
- exists. Which of the following must necessarily be equal to
- $g'(-a)$
- ?

- (A) $g'(a)$ (B) $-g'(a)$ (C) $\frac{1}{g'(a)}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{g'(a)}$ (E) none

Ans

20. An equation for a tangent line to the graph of
- $y = \text{Arctan} \frac{x}{3}$
- at the origin is:

- (A) $x - 3y = 0$
(B) $x - y = 0$
(C) $x = 0$
(D) $y = 0$
(E) $3x - y = 0$

Ans

21. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4 & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 6 - x & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$ then $\int_0^3 f(x) dx$ is a number between

- (A) 0 and 5
- (B) 5 and 10
- (C) 10 and 15
- (D) 15 and 20
- (E) 20 and 25

Ans

22 The slope of line tangent to the graph of $f(x) = \ln(e^{2x} + 3\sin x)$ at $x = 0$ is

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4
- (E) 5

Ans

23. If $g'(x) = 2g(x)$ and $g(-1) = 1$, then $g(x) =$

- (A) e^{2x}
- (B) e^{-x}
- (C) e^{x+1}
- (D) e^{2x+2}
- (E) e^{2x-2}

Ans

24. The acceleration at time $t > 0$ of a particle moving along the x -axis is $a(t) = 3t + 2$ ft/sec². If at $t = 1$ seconds the velocity is 4 ft/sec and the position is $x = 6$ feet, then at $t = 2$ seconds the position $x(t)$ is
- (A) 8 ft (B) 11 ft (C) 12 ft (D) 13 ft (E) 15 ft

Ans

25. The approximate value of $y = \sqrt{3 + e^x}$ at $x = 0.08$, obtained from the tangent to the graph at $x = 0$, is

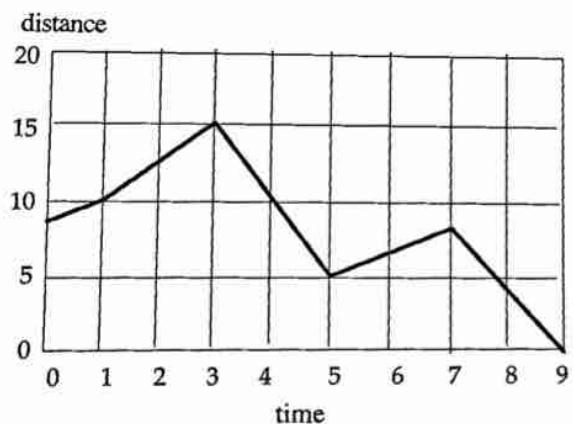
- (A) 2.01
(B) 2.02
(C) 2.03
(D) 2.04
(E) 2.05

Ans

26. A leaf falls from a tree into a swirling wind. The graph at the right shows its vertical distance (feet) above the ground plotted against time (seconds).

According to the graph, in what time interval is the speed of the leaf the greatest?

- (A) $1 < t < 3$
(B) $3 < t < 5$
(C) $5 < t < 7$
(D) $7 < t < 9$
(E) none of these



Ans

27. Water is flowing into a spherical tank with 6 foot radius at the constant rate of 30π cu ft per hour. When the water is h feet deep, the volume of water in the tank is given by

$$V = \frac{\pi h^2}{3}(18 - h).$$

What is the rate at which the depth of the water in the tank is increasing at the moment when the water is 2 feet deep?

- (A) 0.5 ft per hr
- (B) 1.0 ft per hr
- (C) 1.5 ft per hr
- (D) 2.0 ft per hr
- (E) 2.5 ft per hr

Ans

28. The graph of the function $f(x) = 2x^{5/3} - 5x^{2/3}$ is increasing on which of the following intervals.

I. $1 < x$ II. $0 < x < 1$ III. $x < 0$

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) III only

(D) I and II only

(E) I and III only

Ans

EXAM I
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART B
 Time—50 minutes
 Number of questions—17

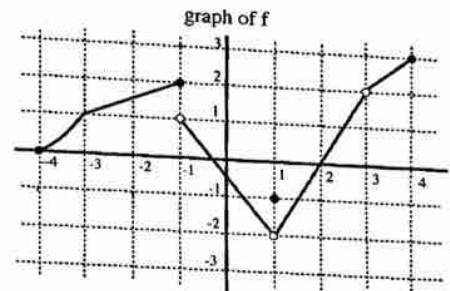
A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR SOME QUESTIONS ON THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) The exact numerical value of the correct answer does not always appear among the choices given. When this happens, select from among the choices the number that best approximates the exact numerical value.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (3) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

1. The function f is defined on the interval $[-4, 4]$ and its graph is shown to the right. Which of the following statements are true?



- I. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -1$
- II. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = 2$
- III. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-3)$

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

2. For $f(x) = \sin^2 x$ and $g(x) = 0.5x^2$ on the interval $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, the instantaneous rate of change of f is greater than the instantaneous rate of change of g for which value of x ?

- (A) -0.8 (B) 0 (C) 0.9 (D) 1.2 (E) 1.5

Ans

3. If $f(x) = 2x^2 - x^3$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 2x$, for what values of a and b is

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_a^b g(x) dx ?$$

- I. $a = -1$ and $b = 0$ II. $a = 0$ and $b = 2$ III. $a = 2$ and $b = 3$

- (A) I only
 (B) II only
 (C) I and II only
 (D) I and III only
 (E) I, II, III

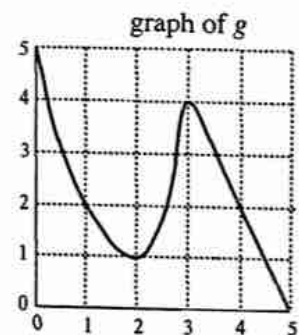
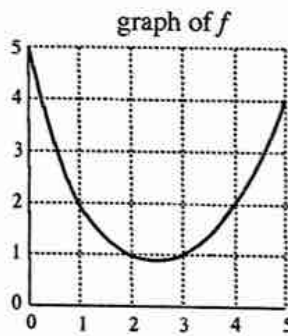
Ans

4. If $y^2 - 3x = 7$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} =$

- (A) $\frac{-6}{7y^3}$ (B) $\frac{-3}{y^3}$ (C) 3 (D) $\frac{3}{2y}$ (E) $\frac{-9}{4y^3}$

Ans

5. The graphs of functions f and g are shown at the right. If $h(x) = g[f(x)]$, which of the following statements are true about the function h ?



- I. $h(0) = 4$.
 II. h is increasing at $x = 2$.
 III. The graph of h has a horizontal tangent at $x = 4$.

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

-
6. The minimum distance from the origin to the curve $y = e^x$ is
(A) 0.72 (B) 0.74 (C) 0.76 (D) 0.78 (E) 0.80

Ans

-
7. The area of the first quadrant region bounded by the y-axis, the line $y = 4 - x$ and the graph of $y = x - \cos x$ is approximately
(A) 4.520 (B) 4.538 (C) 4.556 (D) 4.574 (E) 4.939

Ans

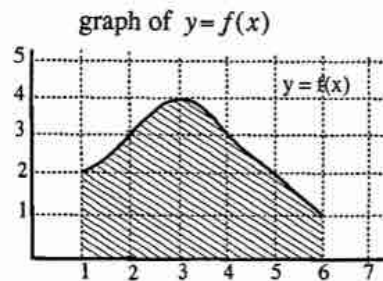
-
8. The graph of $y = x^4 - x^2 - e^{2x}$ changes concavity at $x =$
(A) -0.641 (B) -0.531 (C) -0.421 (D) -0.311 (E) -0.201

Ans

9. The rate at which ice is melting in a pond is given by $\frac{dV}{dt} = \sqrt{1 + 2^t}$, where V is the volume of ice in cubic feet, and t is the time in minutes. What amount of ice has melted in the first 5 minutes?
- (A) 14.49 ft^3 (B) 14.51 ft^3 (C) 14.53 ft^3 (D) 14.55 ft^3 (E) 14.57 ft^3

Ans

10. The region shaded in the figure at the right is rotated about the x -axis. Using the Trapezoid Rule with 5 equal subdivisions, the approximate volume of the resulting solid is
- (A) 23
 (B) 47
 (C) 127
 (D) 254
 (E) 400



Ans

11. A particle moves along the x -axis so that at time $t \geq 0$, its position is given by $x(t) = (t + 1)(t - 3)^3$. For what values of t is the velocity of the particle increasing?
- (A) all t (B) $0 < t < 1$ (C) $0 < t < 3$ (D) $1 < t < 3$ (E) $t < 1$ or $t > 3$

Ans

12. Let $f(x) = \frac{\ln e^{2x}}{x-1}$ for $x > 1$. If g is the inverse of f , then $g'(3) =$

- (A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 0 (D) -1 (E) -2

Ans

13. $\int \frac{e^{x^2} - 2x}{e^{x^2}} dx$

- (A) $x - e^{x^2} + C$
(B) $x - e^{-x^2} + C$
(C) $x + e^{-x^2} + C$
(D) $-e^{x^2} + C$
(E) $e^{-x^2} + C$

Ans

14. Suppose f is a function whose derivative is given by $f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)^3}{1+x^4}$. Which of the following statements are true?
- I. The slope of the tangent line to the curve $y = f(x)$ at $x = 2$ is -8 .
 - II. f is increasing on the interval $(1, 4)$.
 - III. f has a local minimum at $x = 4$.
- (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

15. Let m and b be real numbers and let the function f be defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + 3bx + 2x^2 & \text{for } x \leq 1 \\ mx + b & \text{for } x > 1. \end{cases}$$

If f is both continuous and differentiable at $x = 1$, then

- (A) $m = 1, b = 1$
- (B) $m = 1, b = -1$
- (C) $m = -1, b = 1$
- (D) $m = -1, b = -1$
- (E) none of the above

Ans

16. Suppose a car is moving with increasing speed according to the following table.

time (sec)	0	2	4	6	8	10
speed (ft/sec)	30	36	40	48	54	60

The closest approximation of the distance traveled in the first 10 seconds is

- (A) 150 ft
- (B) 250 ft
- (C) 350 ft
- (D) 450 ft
- (E) 550 ft

Ans

17. Consider the function F defined so that $F(x) + 5 = \int_2^x \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{4}\right) dt$.

The value of $F(2) + F'(2)$ is

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
- (D) 4
- (E) -4

Ans

**EXAM I
CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, PART A
Time—30 minutes
Number of problems—2**

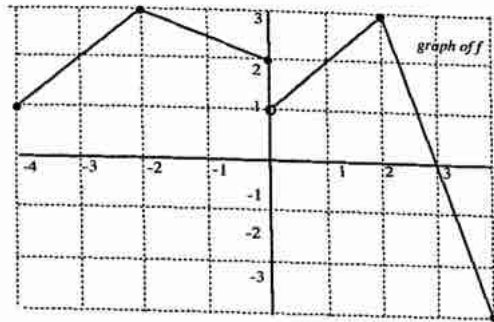
A graphing calculator is required for some problems or parts of problems.

- Before you begin Part A of Section II, you may wish to look over the problems before starting to work on them. It is not expected that everyone will be able to complete all parts of all problems and you will be able to come back to Part A (without a calculator), if you have time after Part B. All problems are given equal weight, but the parts of a particular solution are not necessarily given equal weight.
- You should write all work for each problem in the space provided. Be sure to write clearly and legibly. If you make an error, you may save time by crossing it out rather than trying to erase it. Erased or crossed out work will not be graded.
- **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK.** Clearly label any functions, graphs, tables, or other objects you use. You will be graded on the correctness and completeness of your methods as well as your final answers. Answers without supporting work may not receive credit.
- Justifications require that you give mathematical (noncalculator) reasons.
- You are permitted to use your calculator in Part A to solve an equation, find the derivative of a function at a point, or calculate the value of a definite integral. However, you must clearly indicate in your exam booklet the setup of your problem, namely the equation, function, or integral you are using. If you use other built-in features or programs, you must show the mathematical steps necessary to produce your results.
- Your work must be expressed in mathematical notation rather than calculator syntax. For example, $\int_1^5 x^2 dx$ may not be written as `fnInt(X2, X, 1, 5)`.
- Unless otherwise specified, answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified.
- If you use decimal approximations in your calculations, you will be graded on accuracy. Unless otherwise specified, your final answers should be accurate to three places after the decimal point.
- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

THE EXAM BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

PLEASE TURN OVER

1. Two functions, f and g , are defined on the closed interval $-4 \leq x \leq 4$. A graph of the function f is given in the following figure.



The table below contains some values of the continuous function g .

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$g(x)$	10	9	5	-1	0	2	6	0	-3

- (a) Find $f'(3)$.
- (b) Approximate $g'(0)$. Show your work.
- (c) If the function h is defined by $h(x) = g[f(x)]$, evaluate: i) $h(2)$ and ii) $h'(3)$
- (d) Find $\int_0^4 f(x) dx$

-
2. Let f be the function given by $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 2$.
- (a) The tangent to the graph of f at the point $P = (-2, 8)$ intersects the graph of f again at the point Q . Find the coordinates of the point Q .
 - (b) Find the coordinates of point R , the inflection point on the graph of f .
 - (c) Show that the segment \overline{QR} divides the region between the graph of f and its tangent at P into two regions whose areas are in the ratio of $\frac{16}{11}$.
-

Time - 60 minutes
Number of problems - 4

A graphing calculator may NOT be used on this part of the examination.

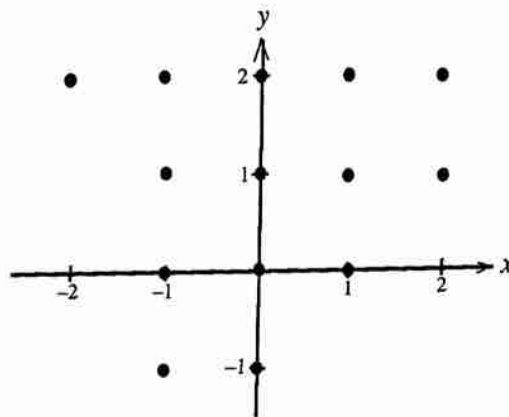
- During the timed portion for part B, you may go back and continue to work on the problems in part A without the use of a calculator.

3. Car A has positive velocity $v(t)$ as it travels along a straight road, where v is a differentiable function of t . The velocity of the car is recorded for several selected values of t over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 60$ seconds, as shown in the table below.

t (seconds)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
$v(t)$ (feet per second)	5	14	7	11	12	40	44

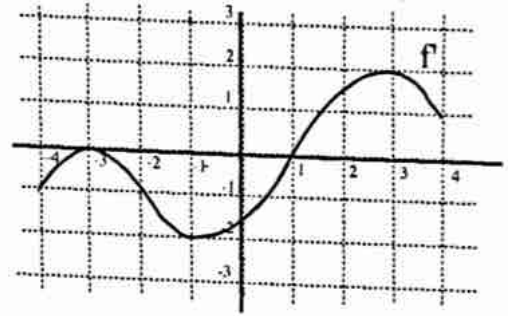
- (a) Use the data from the table to approximate the acceleration of Car A at $t = 25$ seconds. Show the computation that lead to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) Use the data from the table to approximate the distance traveled by Car A over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 60$ seconds by using a midpoint Riemann sum with 3 subdivisions of equal length. Show the work that lead to your answer.
- (c) Car B travels along the same road with an acceleration of $a(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+9}}$ ft / sec². At time $t = 0$ seconds, the velocity of Car B is 3 ft/sec. Which car is traveling faster at $t = 40$ seconds? Show the work that lead to your answer

-
4. Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y$.
- (a) On the axes provided, sketch a slope field for the given differential equation at the fourteen points indicated.
 - (b) Sketch the solution curve that contains the point $(-1, 1)$.
 - (c) Find an equation for the straight line solution through the point $(1, 0)$.
 - (d) Show that if C is a constant, then $y = x - 1 + Ce^{-x}$ is a solution of the differential equation.
-



5. Let f be a function defined on the closed interval $-4 \leq x \leq 4$. The graph of f' , the **derivative** of f , is shown in the figure. The graph of f' has horizontal tangents at $x = -3, -1$ and 3 .

the graph of the derivative of f



- (a) Find an equation of the line tangent to the graph of f at the point $(3, 1)$.
- (b) Find all values of x on the open $(-4, 4)$ at which f has a local minimum? Justify your answer.
- (c) Estimate $f''(2)$.
- (d) Find the x -coordinate of each point of inflection of the graph of f on the open interval $(-4, 4)$. Justify your answer.
- (e) At what values of x does f achieve its maximum on the closed interval $[0, 4]$?

-
6. Let A be the area of the region in the first quadrant under the graph of $y = \cos x$ and above the line $y = k$ for $0 \leq k \leq 1$.
- (a) Determine A in terms of k .
- (b) Determine the value of A when $k = \frac{1}{2}$.
- (c) If the line $y = k$ is moving upward at the rate of $\frac{1}{\pi}$ units per minute, at what rate is the area, A , changing when $k = \frac{1}{2}$?
-

EXAM II
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART A
Time—55 minutes
Number of questions—28

A CALCULATOR MAY NOT BE USED ON THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (2) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

1. Let $f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x - 1$. An equation of the line tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $x = 2$ is

- (A) $y = 25x - 5$
 (B) $y = 45x + 65$
 (C) $y = 45x - 65$
 (D) $y = 65 - 45x$
 (E) $y = 65x - 45$

Ans

2. $\int_0^1 \sin \pi x \, dx =$

- (A) $\frac{2}{\pi}$ (B) $\frac{1}{\pi}$ (C) 0 (D) $-\frac{2}{\pi}$ (E) $-\frac{1}{\pi}$

Ans

3. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} \right) =$

- (A) $\sin x$
- (B) $-\sin x$
- (C) $\cos x$
- (D) $-\cos x$
- (E) does not exist

Ans

4. On which of the following intervals, is the graph of the curve $y = x^5 - 5x^4 + 10x + 15$ concave up?

I. $x < 0$ II. $0 < x < 3$ III. $x > 3$

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) II and III only

Ans

5. The region bounded by the x -axis and the part of the graph of $y = \sin x$ between $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$ is separated into two regions by the line $x = k$. If the area of the region for $0 \leq x \leq k$ is one-third the area of the region for $k \leq x \leq \pi$, then $k =$

- (A) $\arcsin \frac{1}{3}$
- (B) $\arcsin \frac{1}{4}$
- (C) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
- (D) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- (E) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Ans

6. A particle starts at time $t = 0$ and moves along a number line so that its position, at time $t \geq 0$, is given by $x(t) = (t - 2)^3(t - 6)$. The particle is moving to the right for

- (A) $0 < t < 5$
(B) $2 < t < 6$
(C) $t > 5$
(D) $t \geq 0$
(E) never

Ans

7. An antiderivative of $(x^2 - 1)^2$ is

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 1)^3 + C$
(B) $\frac{1}{5}x^5 - x + C$
(C) $4x(x^2 - 1) + C$
(D) $\frac{1}{6x}(x^2 - 1)^3 + C$
(E) $\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x + C$

Ans

8. $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dx =$

- (A) $\ln \sqrt{3}$ (B) $-\ln \sqrt{3}$ (C) $\ln \sqrt{2}$ (D) $\sqrt{3} - 1$ (E) $\ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \ln \frac{\pi}{4}$

Ans

9. What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 6}{2 + x - 3x^2}$?

(A) -3

(B) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$

(D) 2

(E) The limit does not exist.

Ans

10. $\int_0^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} dx$ is:

(A) 1

(B) -1

(C) -2

(D) 2

(E) None of the above

Ans

11. If $g(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+2}$, then $g'(2) =$

(A) 1

(B) -1

(C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{4}$

(E) 0

Ans

12. Which of the following is the solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2$, where $y(-1) = 1$?

- (A) $y = \frac{1}{x}$ for $x \neq 0$
(B) $y = -\frac{1}{x}$ for $x < 0$
(C) $y = -\frac{1}{x}$ for $x > 0$
(D) $y = \frac{1}{x}$ for $x > 0$
(E) $y = \frac{1}{x}$ for $x < 0$

Ans

13. The fourth derivative of $f(x) = (2x - 3)^4$ is

- (A) $24(2^4)$
(B) $24(2^3)$
(C) $24(2x - 3)$
(D) $24(2^5)$
(E) 0

Ans

14. If $\int_2^4 f(x) dx = 6$, then $\int_2^4 (f(x) + 3) dx =$

- (A) 3
(B) 6
(C) 9
(D) 12
(E) 15

Ans

15. The slope of the tangent line to the curve $2xy + \sin y = 2\pi$ at the point where $y = \pi$ is

- (A) -2π
- (B) $-\pi$
- (C) 0
- (D) π
- (E) 2π

Ans

16. If $f(x) = e^{2x}$ and $g(x) = \ln x$, then the derivative of $y = f(g(x))$ at $x = e$ is

- (A) e^2
- (B) $2e^2$
- (C) $2e$
- (D) 2
- (E) undefined

Ans

17. The area of the region bounded by the lines $x = 1$ and $y = 0$ and the curve $y = xe^{x^2}$ is

- (A) $1 - e$
- (B) $e - 1$
- (C) $\frac{e - 1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{1 - e}{2}$
- (E) $\frac{e}{2}$

Ans

18. If $h(x) = (x^2 - 4)^{3/4} + 1$, then the value of $h'(2)$ is

- (A) 3
 (B) 2
 (C) 1
 (D) 0
 (E) does not exist

Ans

19. The derivative of $\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{x\sqrt[3]{x}}$ is

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} - x^{-4/3}$
 (B) $\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} + \frac{4}{3}x^{-7/3}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} - \frac{4}{3}x^{-1/3}$
 (D) $-\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} + \frac{4}{3}x^{-7/3}$
 (E) $-\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} - \frac{4}{3}x^{-1/3}$

Ans

20. The function f is continuous at $x = 1$.

$$\text{If } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3x+1}}{x-1} & \text{for } x \neq 1 \\ k & \text{for } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

then $k =$

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (E) none of the above

Ans

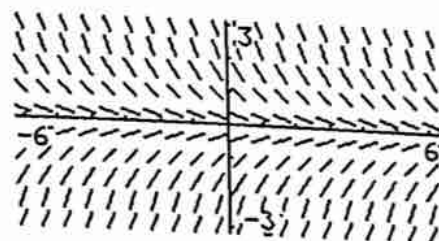
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21. An equation of the normal to the graph of $f(x) = \frac{x}{2x-3}$ at $(1, f(1))$ is
- (A) $3x + y = 4$
 - (B) $3x + y = 2$
 - (C) $x - 3y = -2$
 - (D) $x - 3y = 4$
 - (E) $x + 3y = 2$

Ans

-
22. Let $f(x) = x \ln x$. The minimum value attained by f is
- (A) $-\frac{1}{e}$
 - (B) 0
 - (C) $\frac{1}{e}$
 - (D) -1
 - (E) There is no minimum.

Ans

23. The slope field for a differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ is given in the figure. The slope field corresponds to which of the following differential equations?



- (A) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$
 (B) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2$
 (C) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -y$
 (D) $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-x}$
 (E) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \ln x$

Ans

24. The average value of $\sec^2 x$ over the interval $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ is

- (A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (B) $\frac{4}{\pi}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{8}$ (D) 1 (E) none of the above

Ans

25. Suppose that g is a function that is defined for all real numbers. Which of the following conditions assures that g has an inverse function?

- (A) $g'(x) < 1$, for all x
 (B) $g'(x) > 1$, for all x
 (C) $g''(x) > 0$, for all x
 (D) $g''(x) < 0$, for all x
 (E) g is continuous.

Ans

26. The function f is continuous and differentiable on the closed interval $[1, 5]$. The table below gives selected values of f on this interval. Which of the following statements must be TRUE?

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	3	4	5	3	-2

- (A) $f'(x) > 0$ for $1 < x < 3$
 (B) $f''(x) < 0$ for $3 < x < 5$
 (C) The maximum value of f on $[1, 5]$ must be 5.
 (D) The minimum value of f on $[1, 5]$ must be -2.
 (E) There exists a number c , $1 < c < 5$ for which $f(c) = 0$.

Ans

27. If the function G is defined for all real numbers by $G(x) = \int_0^{2x} \cos(t^2) dt$, then $G'(\sqrt{\pi}) =$
- (A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 0 (D) -1 (E) -2

Ans

28. At time t a particle moving along the x -axis is at position x . The relationship between x and t is given by: $tx = x^2 + 8$. At $x = 2$ the velocity of the particle is
- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 6
 (D) -2
 (E) -1

Ans

EXAM II
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART B
Time—50 minutes
Number of questions—17

A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR SOME QUESTIONS ON THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) The exact numerical value of the correct answer does not always appear among the choices given. When this happens, select from among the choices the number that best approximates the exact numerical value.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (3) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x$).

1. Which of the following functions have a derivative at $x = 0$?

I. $y = |x^3 - 3x^2|$

II. $y = \sqrt{x^2 + .01} - |x - 1|$

III. $y = \frac{e^x}{\cos x}$

- (A) None (B) II only (C) III only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

2. Water is pumped into an empty tank at a rate of $r(t) = 20e^{0.02t}$ gallons per minute. Approximately how many gallons of water have been pumped into the tank in the first five minutes?

- (A) 20 gal
 (B) 22 gal
 (C) 85 gal
 (D) 105 gal
 (E) 150 gal

Ans

3. Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{6x}{a+x^3}$ for which $f'(0) = 3$. The value of a is

- (A) 5
- (B) 4
- (C) 3
- (D) 2
- (E) 1

Ans

4. Which of the following is true about the function f if $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2x^2-5x+3}$?

- I. f is continuous at $x = 1$.
 - II. The graph of f has a vertical asymptote at $x = 1$.
 - III. The graph of f has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{1}{2}$.
- (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

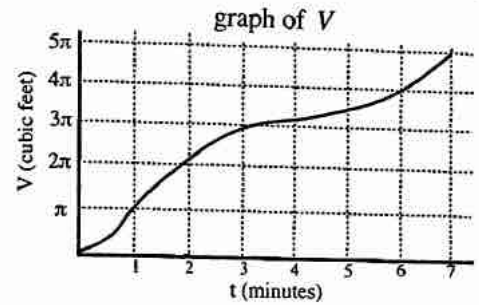
Ans

5. If $y = u + 2e^u$ and $u = 1 + \ln x$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x = \frac{1}{e}$

- (A) e (B) $2e$ (C) $3e$ (D) $\frac{2}{e}$ (E) $\frac{3}{e}$

Ans

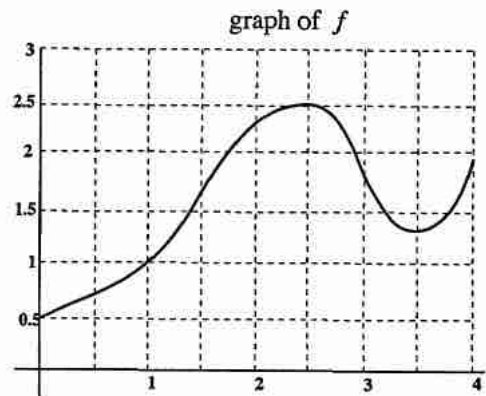
6. Sand is being dumped on a pile in such a way that it always forms a cone whose base radius is always 3 times its height. The function V whose graph is sketched in the figure gives the volume of the conical sand pile, $V(t)$, measured in cubic feet, after t minutes. $\left(V(t) = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\right)$ At what approximate rate is the radius of the base changing after 6 minutes?



- (A) 0.22 ft/min (B) 0.28 ft/min (C) 0.34 ft/min (D) 0.40 ft/min (E) 0.46 ft/min

Ans

7. A graph of the function f is shown at the right. Which of the following statements are true?



- I. $f(1) > f'(3)$
 II. $\int_1^2 f(x) dx > f'(3.5)$
 III. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} > \frac{f(2.5) - f(2)}{2.5 - 2}$

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

8. Given: $5x^3 + 40 = \int_a^x f(t) dt$. The value of a is

- (A) -2
 (B) 2
 (C) 1
 (D) -1
 (E) 0

Ans

9. Let R be the region in the first quadrant enclosed by the lines $x = \ln 3$ and $y = 1$ and the graph of $y = e^{x/2}$. The volume of the solid generated when R is revolved about the line $y = -1$ is
- (A) 5.128
 (B) 7.717
 (C) 12.845
 (D) 15.482
 (E) 17.973

Ans

10. If $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x \sin(x^2)}{y}$, then y could be

- (A) $\sqrt{2 - \cos(x^2)}$
 (B) $\sqrt{2} - \cos(x^2)$
 (C) $2 - \cos(x^2)$
 (D) $\cos(x^2)$
 (E) $\sqrt{2 - \cos x}$

Ans

11. If $y = \sin u$, $u = v - \frac{1}{v}$, and $v = \ln x$, then value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x=e$ is

- (A) 0
 (B) 1
 (C) $\frac{1}{e}$
 (D) $\frac{2}{e}$
 (E) $\cos e$

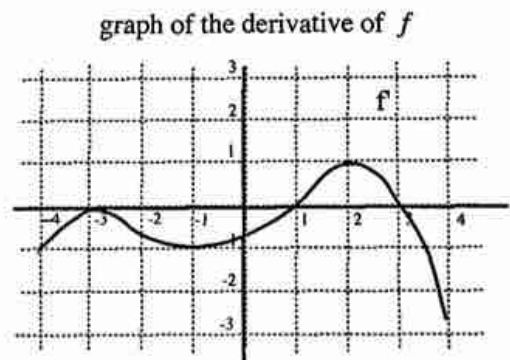
Ans

12. The functions f and g are defined on the closed interval $[0, b]$ by $f(x) = \cos(2x)$ and $g(x) = e^x - 1$. They will have the same average value if b is
- (A) 0.846 (B) 0.850 (C) 0.854 (D) 0.858 (E) 0.862

Ans

13. The figure shows the graph of f' , the derivative of a function f . The domain of f is the interval $-4 \leq x \leq 4$. Which of the following are true about the graph of f ?

- I. At the points where $x = -3$ and $x = 2$ there are horizontal tangents.
- II. At the point where $x = 1$ there is a relative minimum point.
- III. At the point where $x = -3$ there is an inflection point.



- (A) None (B) II only (C) III only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

14. A differentiable function f has the property that $f(3) = 5$ and $f'(3) = 4$. What is an estimate for $f(2.8)$ using the linear approximation for f at $x = 3$?

- (A) 6.6
(B) 5.8
(C) 5.0
(D) 4.2
(E) 3.4

Ans

15. The number of bacteria in a culture is given by $N(t) = 200 \ln(t^2 + 36)$, where t is measured in days. On what day is the change in growth a maximum?

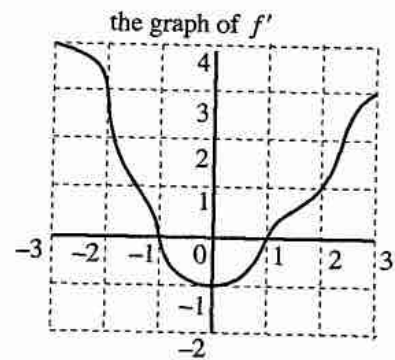
- (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 10 (E) 12

Ans

16. The acceleration of a particle at time t moving along the x -axis is given by: $a = 4e^{2t}$. At the instant when $t = 0$, the particle is at the point $x = 2$ moving with velocity $v = -2$. The position of the particle at $t = \frac{1}{2}$ is
- (A) $e - 3$ (B) $e - 2$ (C) $e - 1$ (D) e (E) $e + 1$

Ans

17. The graph of f' , the derivative of a function f , is shown at the right. The graph of f' , has a horizontal tangent at $x = 0$. Which of the following statements are true about the function f ?



- I. f is increasing on the interval $(-2, -1)$.
 II. f has an inflection point at $x = 0$.
 III. f is concave up on the interval $(-1, 0)$.

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) I and II only (E) II and III only

Ans

EXAM II
CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, PART A
Time—30 minutes
Number of problems—2

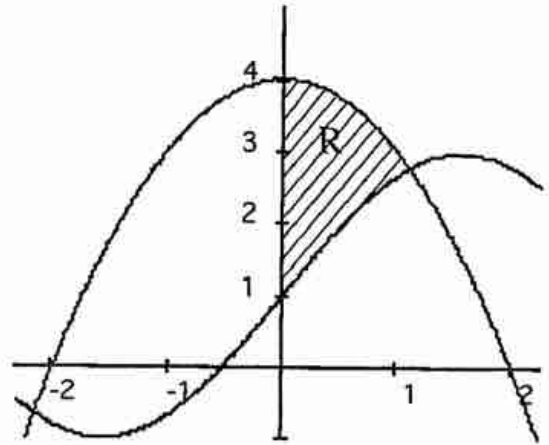
A graphing calculator is required for some problems or parts of problems.

- Before you begin Part A of Section II, you may wish to look over the problems before starting to work on them. It is not expected that everyone will be able to complete all parts of all problems and you will be able to come back to Part A (without a calculator), if you have time after Part B. All problems are given equal weight, but the parts of a particular solution are not necessarily given equal weight.
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- Your work must be expressed in mathematical notation rather than calculator syntax. For example,
$$\int_1^5 x^2 dx$$
 may not be written as `fnInt(X2, X, 1, 5)`.
- Unless otherwise specified, answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified.
- If you use decimal approximations in your calculations, you will be graded on accuracy. Unless otherwise specified, your final answers should be accurate to three places after the decimal point.
- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

THE EXAM BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

PLEASE TURN OVER

1. Let R be the shaded region in the first quadrant enclosed by the y -axis and the graphs of $y = 4 - x^2$ and $y = 1 + 2 \sin x$ as shown in the figure at the right.
- Find the area of R .
 - Find the volume of the solid generated when R is revolved about the x -axis.
 - Find the volume of the solid whose base is R and whose cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are squares.



2. The rate at which water flows into a tank, in gallons per hour, is given by a continuous, increasing function R . A table of selected values of $R(t)$ for the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 24$ as shown in the table below.

t (hours)	0	4	8	12	16	20	24
$R(t)$ (gallons per hour)	25	28	33	42	46	50	52

- (a) Use a right-hand Riemann sum with 6 subintervals to approximate $\int_0^{24} R(t) dt$. Is your approximation greater or less than the true value? Give a reason for your answer.

- (b) A model for the rate at which water flows into the tank is given by the function

$$w(t) = 27e^{0.03t},$$

where t is measured in hours and $w(t)$ is measured in gallons per hour. Use this model to find the average rate at which water flows into the tank from $t = 0$ to $t = 24$.

- (c) The tank contained 125 gallons at time $t = 0$. Use the model in part b) to find the amount of water in the tank at $t = 24$ hours.

Time - 60 minutes
Number of problems - 4

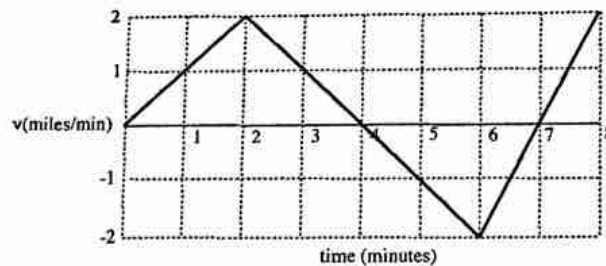
A graphing calculator may NOT be used on this part of the examination.

- During the timed portion for part B, you may go back and continue to work on the problems in part A without the use of a calculator.
-

3. Suppose the function F is defined by $F(x) = \int_1^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{2t-1}{t+2} dt$ for all real numbers $x \geq 0$.

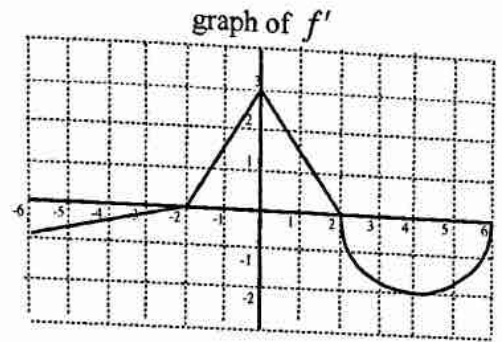
- Evaluate $F(1)$.
 - Evaluate $F'(1)$.
 - Find an equation for the tangent line to the graph of F at the point where $x = 1$.
 - On what intervals is the function F increasing? Justify your answer.
-

4. A car is moving along a straight road. For $0 \leq t \leq 8$ minutes, the car's velocity $v(t)$, in miles per minute, is modeled by the piecewise-linear function defined by the graph below.



- (a) Find the acceleration of the car at time $t = 3.5$ minutes? Indicate units of measure.
- (b) At what time(s) does the car change direction? Explain briefly.
- (c) Find the total distance traveled by the car from time $t = 0$ to $t = 8$.
- (d) Find the average rate of change of the car's velocity over the interval $3 \leq t \leq 8$.
Does the Mean Value Theorem guarantee a value c , for $3 < c < 8$, such that $v'(c)$ is equal to the average rate of change? Why or why not?

5. Let f be a function defined on the closed interval $-6 \leq x \leq 6$ with $f(0) = 5$. The graph of f' , the derivative of f , consists of three line segments and a semicircle.



- (a) Write an equation for the tangent line to the graph of f at $x = 0$.
- (b) Find all values of x on the interval $-6 \leq x \leq 6$ at which f has a relative maximum. Justify.
- (c) For $-6 \leq x \leq 6$, find all values of x at which the graph of f has a point of inflection. Justify.
- (d) Find the absolute maximum value of $f(x)$ over the closed interval $-6 \leq x \leq 6$. Explain your reasoning.

6. Let $f(x) = ax + \frac{b}{x}$ where a and b are positive constants.
- (a) Find in terms of a and b , the intervals on which f is increasing.
 - (b) Find the coordinates of all local maximum and minimum points.
 - (c) On what interval(s) is the graph concave up?
 - (d) Find any inflection points. Explain briefly.
-

EXAM III
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART A
Time—55 minutes
Number of questions—28

A CALCULATOR MAY NOT BE USED ON THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (2) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x$).

1. The derivative of the function g is $g'(x) = \cos(\sin x)$. At the point where $x = 0$ the graph of g

I. is increasing, II. is concave down, III. attains a relative maximum point.

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) I and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

2. $\int_0^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+3x}} =$

- (A) 4 (B) $\frac{8}{3}$ (C) 2 (D) $\frac{16}{9}$ (E) 1

Ans

3. Let f be a differentiable function such that $f(4) = 1$ and $f'(4) = 5$. If the tangent line to the graph of f at $x = 4$ is used to find an approximation to a zero of f , that approximation is
- (A) 3.2
(B) 3.4
(C) 3.6
(D) 3.8
(E) None of these.

Ans

4. The area of the first quadrant region bounded by the curve $y = e^{-x}$, the x -axis, the y -axis and the line $x = 2$ is equal to
- (A) 1
(B) 2
(C) $\ln e^x$
(D) $\frac{1}{e^2} - 1$
(E) $1 - \frac{1}{e^2}$

Ans

5. If $g(x) = x + \cos x$, then $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} =$
- (A) $\sin x + \cos x$
(B) $\sin x - \cos x$
(C) $1 - \sin x$
(D) $1 - \cos x$
(E) $x^2 - \sin x$

Ans

6. $\int_0^4 \frac{2x}{x^2 + 9} dx =$

- (A) 25
 (B) 16
 (C) $\ln \frac{25}{9}$
 (D) $\ln 4$
 (E) $\ln \frac{5}{3}$

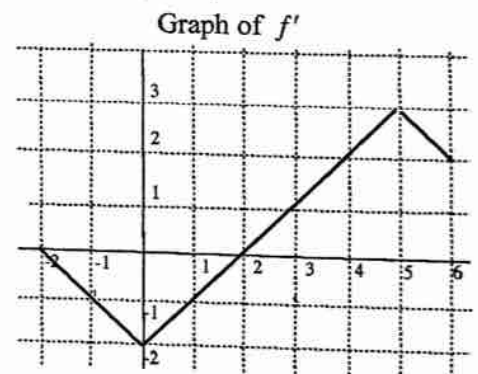
Ans

7. A function g is defined for all real numbers and has the following property:
 $g(a + b) - g(a) = 4ab + 2b^2$. Find $g'(x)$.

- (A) 4
 (B) -4
 (C) $2x^2$
 (D) $4x$
 (E) does not exist

Ans

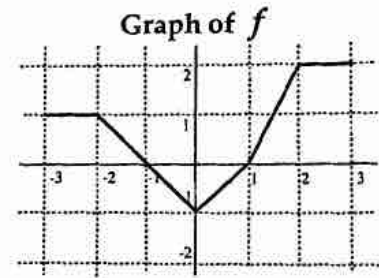
8. Let f be a function defined on the closed interval $-2 \leq x \leq 6$ with $f(0) = 3$. The graph of f' , the derivative of the function f , is shown on the right. The graph consists of three line segments. Which of the following statements must be true?



- I $f(4) = 3$
 II The graph of f has a positive slope and is concave up on the interval $(0, 5)$.
 III The graph of f has points of inflection at $x = 0$ and $x = 5$.
- A) I only B) II only C) III only D) I and III only E) I, II and III

Ans

- 9 The function f is continuous for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$. The graph of f shown in the figure consists of five line segments. What is the average value of f on the interval $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.



- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (B) $\frac{7}{6}$
 (C) $\frac{7}{12}$
 (D) $\frac{11}{12}$
 (E) $\frac{3}{2}$

Ans

10. A particle starts at $(5, 0)$ when $t = 0$ and moves along the x -axis in such a way that at time $t > 0$ its velocity is given by $v(t) = \frac{1}{1+t}$. Determine the position of the particle at $t = 3$.

- (A) $\frac{97}{16}$
 (B) $\frac{95}{16}$
 (C) $\frac{79}{16}$
 (D) $1 + \ln 4$
 (E) $5 + \ln 4$

Ans

11. If $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1}$ and f is the inverse function of g , then $f'(x) =$

- (A) $3x^2$
 (B) $3(x-1)^2$
 (C) $-\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{-4/3}$
 (D) $\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{2/3}$
 (E) does not exist

Ans

12. Suppose $F(x) = \int_0^{\cos x} \sqrt{1+t^3} dt$ for all real x , then $F'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$

- (A) -1
 (B) 0
 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (D) 1
 (E) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

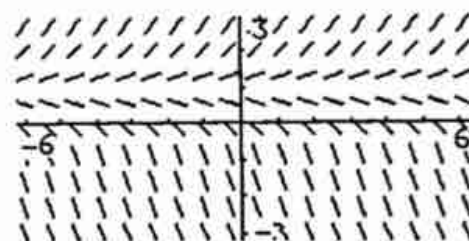
Ans

13. If the line $3x - y + 2 = 0$ is tangent in the first quadrant to the curve $y = x^3 + k$, then $k =$

- (A) 5
 (B) -5
 (C) 4
 (D) 1
 (E) -1

Ans

14. The slope field for a differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ is given in the figure. Which of the following statements are true?



- I. A solution curve that contains the point $(0, 2)$ also contains the point $(-2, 0)$.
- II. As y approaches 1 , the rate of change of y approaches zero.
- III. All solution curves for the differential equation have the same slope for a given value of y .
- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

15. $\frac{d}{dx}[\text{Arctan } 3x] =$

(A) $\frac{1}{1+9x^2}$

(B) $\frac{3}{1+9x^2}$

(C) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}}$

(D) $\frac{3}{1+3x}$

(E) none of the above

Ans

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 - 1} =$

(A) -2

(B) -1

(C) 10

(D) 1

(E) 2

Ans

17. If f and g are continuous functions such that $g'(x) = f(x)$ for all x , then $\int_2^3 f(x) dx =$

(A) $g'(2) - g'(3)$

(B) $g'(3) - g'(2)$

(C) $g(3) - g(2)$

(D) $f(3) - f(2)$

(E) $f'(3) - f'(2)$

Ans

18. Let $y = 2e^{\cos x}$. Both x and y vary with time in such a way that y increases at the constant rate of 5 units per second. The rate at which x is changing when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is
- (A) 10 units/sec
(B) -10 units/sec
(C) -2.5 units/sec
(D) 2.5 units/sec
(E) -0.4 units/sec

Ans

19. $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^3} =$

- (A) $\frac{3}{8}$
(B) $-\frac{3}{8}$
(C) $\frac{15}{64}$
(D) $\frac{3}{4}$
(E) $\frac{15}{16}$

Ans

20. The maximum distance, measured horizontally, between the graphs of $f(x) = x$ and $g(x) = x^2$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$, is
- (A) 1 (B) $\frac{3}{4}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ (E) $\frac{1}{8}$

Ans

21. Let f be the function defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ 1 + \sin \pi x & \text{for } x \geq 0. \end{cases}$ Then $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx =$

- (A) $\frac{3}{2}$
 (B) $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi}$
 (D) $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}$
 (E) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}$

Ans

22. Let f be a differentiable function with $f(3) = 4$ and $f'(3) = 8$, and let g be the function defined by $g(x) = x\sqrt{f(x)}$. Which of the following is an equation of the line tangent to the graph of g at the point where $x = 3$?

- (A) $y - 4 = 8(x - 3)$
 (B) $y - 3 = 8(x - 6)$
 (C) $y - 6 = 8(x - 3)$
 (D) $y - 6 = 12(x - 3)$
 (E) $y - 6 = -14(x - 3)$

Ans

23. Let f be the function defined by $f(x) = x^{2/3}(5 - 2x)$. f is increasing on the interval

- (A) $x < -\frac{5}{2}$ (B) $x > 0$ (C) $x < 1$ (D) $0 < x < \frac{5}{8}$ (E) $0 < x < 1$

Ans

24. The slope of the line tangent to the graph of $\ln(x + y) = x^2$ at the point where $x = 1$ is
- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $e - 1$ (D) $2e - 1$ (E) $e - 2$

Ans

25. What are all values of k for which the graph of $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + k$ will have three distinct x -intercepts?
- (A) all $k < 0$
- (B) all $k > -1$
- (C) all k
- (D) $-1 < k < 0$
- (E) $0 < k < 1$

Ans

26.

t (sec)	0	3	5	9
$v(t)$ (ft/sec)	10	14	20	22

A car has a positive velocity as it travels slowly along a straight road. During the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 9$ seconds, the car's velocity is measured in feet per second for selected values of t and recorded in the table above. Using the data in the table, calculate a trapezoidal sum with three subintervals to approximate the distance traveled by the car over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 9$ seconds.

- (A) 77 ft (B) 150 ft (C) 154 ft (D) 172 ft (E) 308 ft

Ans

27. A point moves along a coordinate line so that x , its distance from the origin at time t , $t \geq 0$ is given by: $x(t) = \cos^3 t$. The first time interval in which the point is moving to the right is
- (A) $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$
- (B) $\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi$
- (C) $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{3\pi}{2} < t < 2\pi$
- (E) none of these

Ans

28. Which of the following is the solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$, where $y(-2) = -1$?
- (A) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 3}$ for $-\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$
- (B) $y = -\sqrt{x^2 - 3}$ for $x > \sqrt{3}$
- (C) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 3}$ for $x > \sqrt{3}$
- (D) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 3}$ for $x < -\sqrt{3}$
- (E) $y = -\sqrt{x^2 - 3}$ for $x < -\sqrt{3}$

Ans

EXAM III
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART B
Time—50 minutes
Number of questions—17

A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR SOME QUESTIONS ON
THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) The exact numerical value of the correct answer does not always appear among the choices given. When this happens, select from among the choices the number that best approximates the exact numerical value.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (3) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix “arc” (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

1. At what input x do the graphs of $y = x^2 - \frac{1}{e^x}$ and $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ have parallel tangent lines?
(A) 0.435 (B) 0.790 (C) 0.865 (D) 1.112 (E) 1.765

Ans

2. The *average* rate of change of the function $f(x) = \int_0^x \sin(t^2) dt$ over the interval $[1, 3]$ is
(A) 0.216 (B) 0.232 (C) 0.248 (D) 0.264 (E) 0.280

Ans

3. When $\int_{-1}^5 \sqrt{x^3 - x + 1} dx$ is approximated by using the mid-points of 3 rectangles of equal width, then the approximation is nearest to
- (A) 22.792 (B) 22.912 (C) 23.032 (D) 23.232 (E) 23.352

Ans

4. The average rate of change of the differentiable function f from $(3, f(3))$ to $(x, f(x))$ is given by $\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 3}$. The value of $f'(3)$ is
- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 3
(D) 5
(E) undefined

Ans

5. The graph of $y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ has
- I. a vertical asymptote at $x = 0$
II. a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$
III. an infinite number of zeros
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and III only
(E) II and III only

Ans

6. The graph of the function f is shown at the right. The graphs of the five functions:

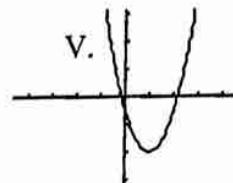
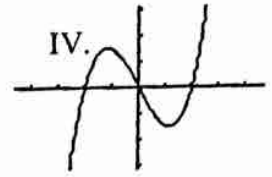
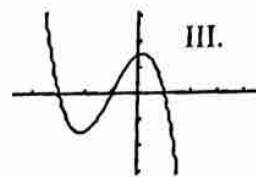
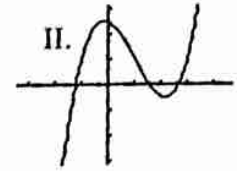
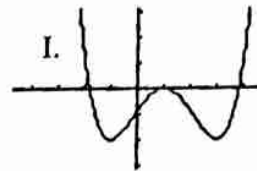
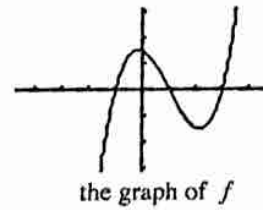
$$y = f(x + 1),$$

$$y = f(x) + 1,$$

$$y = f(-x),$$

$$y = f'(x) \text{ and}$$

$$y = \int_1^x f(t) dt$$



are shown in the *wrong* order.

The correct order is

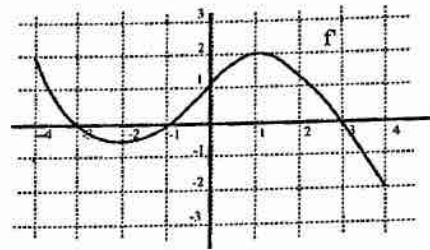
- (A) II, IV, III, V, I
- (B) IV, II, III, I, V
- (C) IV, II, III, V, I
- (D) IV, III, II, V, I
- (E) II, IV, III, I, V

Ans

7. The region in the first quadrant bounded above by the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$ and below by the x -axis on the interval $[0, 4]$ is revolved about the x -axis. If a plane perpendicular to the x -axis at the point where $x = k$ divides the solid into parts of equal volume, then $k =$
- (A) 2.778
 - (B) 2.808
 - (C) 2.828
 - (D) 2.868
 - (E) 2.898

Ans

8. The graph of the derivative of a function f is shown to the right. If the graph of f' has horizontal tangents at $x = -2$ and 1 , which of the following is true about the function f ?

graph of the derivative of f 

- I. f is increasing on the interval $(-2, 1)$.
 II. f is continuous at $x = 0$.
 III. The graph of f has an inflection point at $x = -2$.
- (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

9. The area of the region completely bounded by the curve $y = -x^2 + 2x + 4$ and the line $y = 1$ is

- (A) 9.767
 (B) 10.217
 (C) 10.667
 (D) 11.117
 (E) 11.567

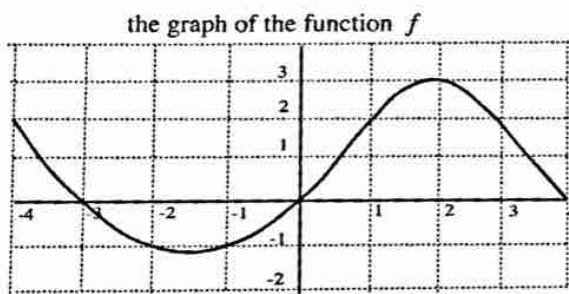
Ans

10. If functions f and g are defined so that $f'(x) = g'(x)$ for all real numbers x with $f(1) = 2$ and $g(1) = 3$, then the graph of f and the graph of g

- (A) intersect exactly once;
 (B) intersect no more than once;
 (C) do not intersect;
 (D) could intersect more than once;
 (E) have a common tangent at each point of tangency.

Ans

11. The graph of a function f whose domain is the interval $[-4, 4]$ is shown in the figure. If the graph of f has horizontal tangents at $x = -1.5$ and 2 , which of the following statements are true?



I. The average rate of change of f over the interval from $x = -2$ to $x = 3$ is $\frac{1}{5}$.

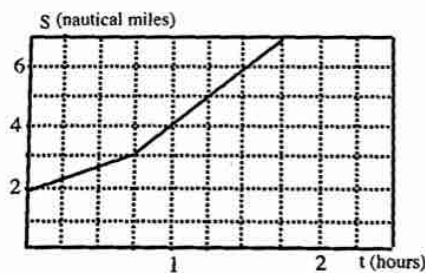
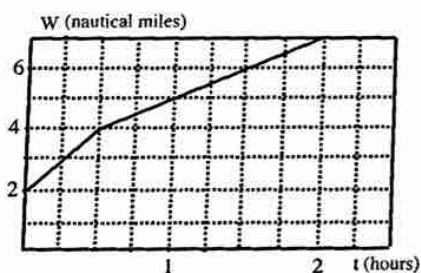
II. The slope of the tangent line at the point where $x = 2$ is 0 .

III. The left-sum approximation of $\int_{-1}^3 f(t) dt$ with 4 equal subdivisions is 4 .

- A) I only (B) I and II only (C) II and III only (D) I and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

12. One ship traveling west is $W(t)$ nautical miles west of a lighthouse and a second ship traveling south is $S(t)$ nautical miles south of the lighthouse at time t (hours). The graphs of W and S are shown below. At what approximate rate is the distance between the ships increasing at $t = 1$? (nautical miles per hour = knots)



- (A) 1 knot (B) 4 knots (C) 7 knots (D) 10 knots (E) 13 knots

Ans

13. Two particles move along the x -axis and their positions at time $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ are given by $x_1 = \cos 2t$ and $x_2 = e^{(t-3)/2} - 0.75$. For how many values of t do the two particles have the same velocity?

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3
- (E) 4

Ans

14. The line $x - 2y + 9 = 0$ is tangent to the graph of $y = f(x)$ at $(3, 6)$ and is also parallel to the line through $(1, f(1))$ and $(5, f(5))$. If f is differentiable on the closed interval $[1, 5]$ and $f(1) = 2$, find $f(5)$.

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) none of these

Ans

15. If $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] = g(x)$ and $\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] = f(3x)$, then $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}[f(x^2)]$ is

- (A) $4x^2f(3x^2) + 2g(x^2)$
 (B) $f(3x^2)$
 (C) $f(x^4)$
 (D) $2xf(3x^2) + 2g(x^2)$
 (E) $2xf(3x^2)$

Ans

16. The point $(1, 9)$ lies on the graph of an equation $y = f(x)$ for which $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x\sqrt{y}$ where $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$. When $x = 0$ the value of y is

- (A) 6
 (B) 4
 (C) 2
 (D) $\sqrt[3]{2}$
 (E) 0

Ans

17.

x	-2	1	4	7
$g(x)$	3	1	5	-2

Let g be a continuous, differentiable function defined for all real numbers. Selected values of g are given in the table above. The graph of g must have

- (A) two points of inflection and at least one relative maximum
 (B) two zeros and at least one relative minimum
 (C) one zero and two points of inflection
 (D) one point of inflection and at least two relative maxima
 (E) at least one point of inflection and at least one relative minimum

Ans

**EXAM III
CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, PART A
Time—30 minutes
Number of problems—2**

A graphing calculator is required for some problems or parts of problems.

- Before you begin Part A of Section II, you may wish to look over the problems before starting to work on them. It is not expected that everyone will be able to complete all parts of all problems and you will be able to come back to Part A (without a calculator), if you have time after Part B. All problems are given equal weight, but the parts of a particular solution are not necessarily given equal weight.
- You should write all work for each problem in the space provided. Be sure to write clearly and legibly. If you make an error, you may save time by crossing it out rather than trying to erase it. Erased or crossed out work will not be graded.
- **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK.** Clearly label any functions, graphs, tables, or other objects you use. You will be graded on the correctness and completeness of your methods as well as your final answers. Answers without supporting work may not receive credit.
- Justifications require that you give mathematical (noncalculator) reasons.
- You are permitted to use your calculator in Part A to solve an equation, find the derivative of a function at a point, or calculate the value of a definite integral. However, you must clearly indicate in your exam booklet the setup of your problem, namely the equation, function, or integral you are using. If you use other built-in features or programs, you must show the mathematical steps necessary to produce your results.
- Your work must be expressed in mathematical notation rather than calculator syntax. For example, $\int_1^5 x^2 dx$ may not be written as `fnInt(X2, X, 1, 5)`.
- Unless otherwise specified, answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified.
- If you use decimal approximations in your calculations, you will be graded on accuracy. Unless otherwise specified, your final answers should be accurate to three places after the decimal point.
- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

THE EXAM BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

PLEASE TURN OVER

-
1. Let f be the function defined by $f(x) = \ln(x + 1) - \sin^2 x$ for $0 \leq x \leq 3$.
- (a) Find the x -intercepts of the graph of f .
 - (b) Find the intervals on which f is increasing.
 - (c) Find the absolute maximum and the absolute minimum value of f . Justify your answer.
-

2. An automobile is braking to a stop and its velocity is recorded at various times and listed in the following table. Time t is measured in seconds and velocity v in feet per second.

t (seconds)	0	2	4	6	8	10
$v(t)$ (feet per second)	22	14	8	5	2	1

- (a) Use a trapezoidal approximation with $\Delta t = 2$ seconds to estimate the distance required for the driver to bring the car to a stop from the initial speed. Show the work that lead to your conclusion.
- (b) The function $V(t) = 0.18t^2 - 4t + 22$ is proposed as a model for the velocity of the braking car at time t , where t is measured in seconds and $V(t)$ is measured in feet per second. Use $V(t)$ to approximate the average velocity of the braking car during the 10-second time period.
- (c) Assume that the driver applies a braking force in such a way that the deceleration at time t is proportional to the velocity of the car at that time. Write and solve a differential equation that models the braking of the car.

Time - 60 minutes
Number of problems - 4

A graphing calculator may NOT be used on this part of the examination.

- During the timed portion for part B, you may go back and continue to work on the problems in part A without the use of a calculator.

-
3. Let R be the region bounded by the x -axis, the graph of $y = \sqrt{x+1}$ and the line $x = 3$.
- Find the area of region R .
 - Find the volume of the solid generated when region R is rotated about the line $y = -1$.
 - Let the base of a solid be the region R . If all cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are semicircles, set up, but do not integrate an integral expression in terms of a single variable for the volume of the solid.
-

4. Let $f(x) = x^3 + px^2 + qx$.

- (a) Find the values of p and q so that $f(-1) = -8$ and $f'(-1) = 12$.
 - (b) Find the value of p so that the graph of f changes concavity at $x = 2$.
 - (c) Under what conditions on p and q will the graph of f be increasing everywhere.
-

-
5. Consider the curve given by the equation $y^3 - 3xy = 2$.
- (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
 - (b) Write an equation for the line tangent to the curve at the point $(1, 2)$. Use this tangent line to approximate y when $x = 1.3$.
 - (c) Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at the point $(1, 2)$.
 - (d) Is your approximation in Part (b) an overestimate or an underestimate. Justify your answer.
-

-
6. Let $f(x) = 4 - x^2$. For $0 < p < 2$, let $A(p)$ be the area of the triangle formed by the coordinate axes and the line tangent to the graph of f at the point $(p, 4 - p^2)$.
- (a) Find $A(2)$.
- (b) For what value of p is $A(p)$ a minimum?
-

EXAM IV
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART A
Time—55 minutes
Number of questions—28

A CALCULATOR MAY NOT BE USED ON THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (2) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

1. What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x-1} + 1}{x} \right)$?

- (A) -1 (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) 2 (E) the limit does not exist

Ans

2. $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$

- (A) $\ln \sqrt{x} + C$ (B) $x + C$ (C) $e^x + C$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}e^{2\sqrt{x}} + C$ (E) $e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$

Ans

3. If $y = \frac{3}{4 + x^2}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

(A) $\frac{3}{2x}$

(B) $\frac{3x}{(1 + x^2)^2}$

(C) $\frac{6x}{(4 + x^2)^2}$

(D) $\frac{-6x}{(4 + x^2)^2}$

(E) $\frac{-3}{(4 + x^2)^2}$

Ans

4. If $F(x) = \int_1^x (\cos 6t + 1) dt$, then $F'(x) =$

(A) $\sin 6x + x$

(B) $\cos 6x + 1$

(C) $\frac{1}{6} \sin 6x + x$

(D) $-\frac{1}{6} \sin 6x + 1$

(E) $\sin 6x + 1$

Ans

5. Consider the curve $x + xy + 2y^2 = 6$. The slope of the line tangent to the curve at the point $(2,1)$ is

(A) $\frac{2}{3}$

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $-\frac{1}{3}$

(D) $-\frac{1}{5}$

(E) $-\frac{3}{4}$

Ans

6.
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\left(\frac{1}{2} + h\right)^5 - 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5}{h} =$$

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) $\frac{15}{16}$
- (D) the limit does not exist
- (E) the limit can not be determined

Ans

7. If $p(x) = (x - 1)(x + k)$ and if the line tangent to the graph of p at the point $(4, p(4))$ is parallel to the line $5x - y + 6 = 0$, then $k =$

- (A) 2
- (B) 1
- (C) 0
- (D) -1
- (E) -2

Ans

8. If $\cos x = e^y$ and $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, what is $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of x ?

- (A) $-\tan x$
- (B) $-\cot x$
- (C) $\cot x$
- (D) $\tan x$
- (E) $\csc x$

Ans

9. At $t = 0$, a particle starts at the origin with a velocity of 6 feet per second and moves along the x -axis in such a way that at time t its acceleration is $12t^2$ feet per second per second. Through how many feet does the particle move during the first 2 seconds?

- (A) 16 ft
(B) 20 ft
(C) 24 ft
(D) 28 ft
(E) 32 ft

Ans

10. When the area of an expanding square, in square units, is increasing three times as fast as its side is increasing, in linear units, the side is

- (A) $\frac{2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) 3 (D) 2 (E) 1

Ans

11. The average (mean) value of $\frac{1}{x}$ over the interval $1 \leq x \leq e$ is

- (A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{e}$ (C) $\frac{1}{e^2} - 1$ (D) $\frac{1+e}{2}$ (E) $\frac{1}{e-1}$

Ans

12. What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 1}{(3 - x)(3 + x)}$?

- (A) -9 (B) -3 (C) 1 (D) 3 (E) The limit does not exist.

Ans

13. If $\int_{-2}^2 (x^7 + k) dx = 16$, then $k =$

- (A) -12
(B) 12
(C) -4
(D) 4
(E) 0

Ans

14. Consider the function f defined on $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$ by $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{\sin x}$ for all $x \neq \pi$. If f is continuous at $x = \pi$, then $f(\pi) =$

- (A) 2
(B) 1
(C) 0
(D) -1
(E) -2

Ans

15. At $x = 0$, which of the following is true of the function f defined by $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+\sin x} + e^{-2x}$?

- (A) f is discontinuous
 (B) f is increasing
 (C) f is decreasing
 (D) f has a relative minimum
 (E) f has a relative maximum

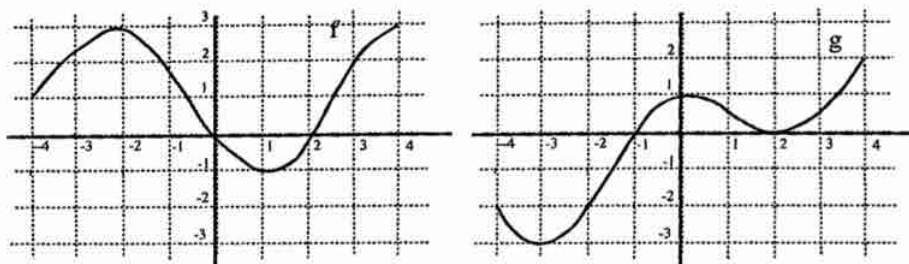
Ans

16. The graph of $y = 3x^5 - 10x^4$ has an inflection point at

- (A) $(0, 0)$ and $(2, -64)$
 (B) $(0, 0)$ and $(3, -81)$
 (C) $(0, 0)$ only
 (D) $(-3, 81)$ only
 (E) $(2, -64)$ only

Ans

17. The composite function h is defined by $h(x) = f[g(x)]$, where f and g are functions whose graphs are shown below. The graph of f has horizontal tangents at $x = -2$ and $x = 1$. The graph of g has horizontal tangents at $x = -3, 0$ and 2 .



The number of points on the graph of h where there are horizontal tangent lines is

- (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6 (E) 7

Ans

18. The region in the first quadrant bounded by the graph of $y = \text{Arcsin } x$, $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and the y -axis, is rotated about the y -axis. The volume of the solid generated is given by

(A) $\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} y^2 dy$ (B) $\pi \int_0^1 (\text{Arcsin } x)^2 dx$ (C) $\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} (\text{Arcsin } x)^2 dx$
 (D) $\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin y)^2 dy$ (E) $\pi \int_0^1 (\sin y)^2 dy$

Ans

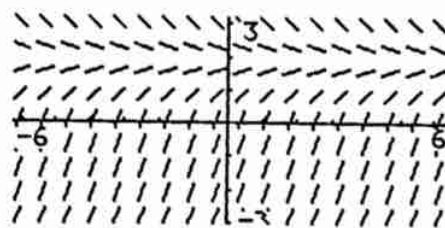
19. Find the coordinates of the absolute maximum point for the curve $y = xe^{-kx}$ where k is a fixed positive number.

(A) $\left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{ke}\right)$ (B) $\left(\frac{-1}{k}, \frac{-e}{k}\right)$ (C) $\left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{e^k}\right)$ (D) $(0, 0)$ (E) there is no maximum

Ans

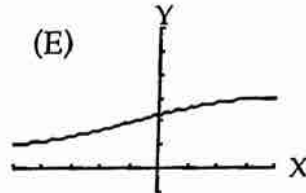
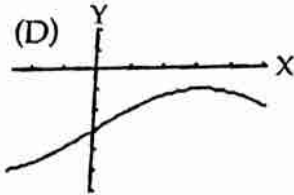
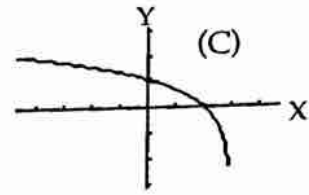
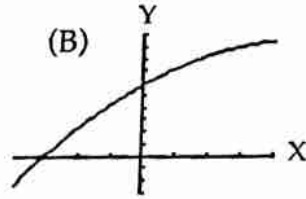
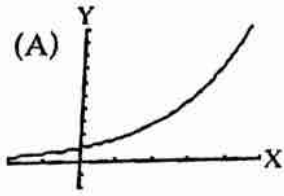
20. The slope field for a differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ is given in the figure. The slope field corresponds to which of the following differential equations?

(A) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - \ln x$
 (B) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - e^{-x}$
 (C) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y - 2y^2$
 (D) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - y$
 (E) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -x^2$



Ans

21. If y is a function of x such that $y' > 0$ for all x and $y'' < 0$ for all x , which of the following could be part of the graph of $y = f(x)$?



Ans

22.

x	0	4	7	9
$f(x)$	3	k	9	11

A function f is continuous on the closed interval $[0, 9]$ and has values given in the table above. The trapezoidal approximation for $\int_0^9 f(t) dt$ found with 3 subintervals indicated by the data in the table is 57. What is the value of k ?

- (A) 9 (B) 7 (C) 6 (D) 5 (E) 2

Ans

23. If $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{e^x}$, then the graph of f is decreasing and concave down on the interval

- (A) $(-\infty, 0)$ (B) $(0, 1)$ (C) $(1, 3)$ (D) $(3, 4)$ (E) $(4, \infty)$

Ans

24. The number of bacteria in a culture is growing at a rate of $1500e^{3t/4}$ per unit of time t . At $t = 0$, the number of bacteria present was 2,000. Find the number present at $t = 4$.
- (A) $2000e^3$
- (B) $6000e^3$
- (C) $2000e^6$
- (D) $1500e^6$
- (E) $1500e^3 + 500$

Ans

25. A region in the plane is bounded by the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$, the x -axis, the line $x = m$ and the line $x = 3m$, $m > 0$. The area of this region
- (A) is independent of m
- (B) increases as m increases
- (C) decreases as m increases
- (D) decreases for all $m < \frac{1}{3}$
- (E) increases for all $m < \frac{1}{3}$

Ans

26. The formula $x(t) = \ln t + \frac{t^2}{18} + 1$ gives the position of an object moving along the x -axis during the time interval $1 \leq t \leq 5$. At the instant when the acceleration of the object is zero, the velocity is
- (A) 0 (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) 1 (E) undefined

Ans

27. $\int 6 \sin x \cos^2 x \, dx =$
- (A) $2 \sin^3 x + C$
(B) $-2 \sin^3 x + C$
(C) $2 \cos^3 x + C$
(D) $-2 \cos^3 x + C$
(E) $3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + C$

Ans

28. If for all $x > 0$, $G(x) = \int_1^x \sin(\ln 2t) \, dt$, then the value of $G''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is
- (A) 0
(B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) 1
(D) 2
(E) undefined

Ans

EXAM IV
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART B
Time—50 minutes
Number of questions—17

A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR SOME QUESTIONS ON
THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

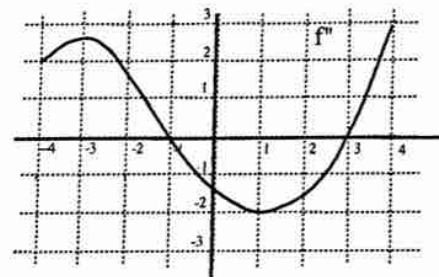
Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) The **exact** numerical value of the correct answer does not always appear among the choices given. When this happens, select from among the choices the number that best approximates the exact numerical value.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (3) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

1. The graph of the **second derivative** of a function f is shown at the right. Which of the following is true?

the graph of f''



- I. The graph of f has an inflection point at $x = -1$.
- II. The graph of f is concave down on the interval $(-1, 3)$.
- III. The graph of the derivative function f' is increasing at $x = 1$.

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) I and II only (E) I, II, III

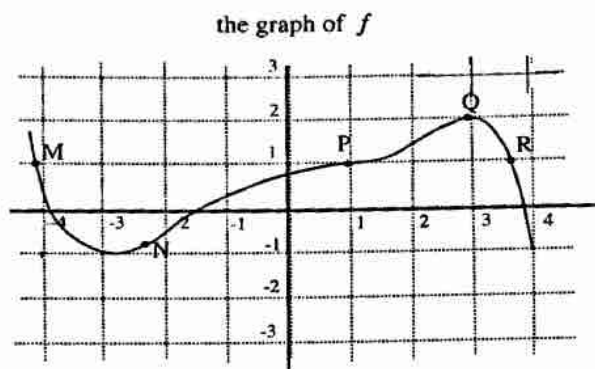
Ans

2. If the function f is continuous for all positive real numbers and if $f(x) = \frac{\ln x^2 - x \ln x}{x - 2}$ when $x \neq 2$, then $f(2) =$
- (A) -1 (B) -2 (C) $-e$ (D) $-\ln 2$ (E) undefined

Ans

3. The graph of the function f is shown at the right. At which point on the graph of f are all the following true?

$$f(x) > 0, \text{ and } f'(x) < 0 \text{ and } f''(x) < 0$$



- (A) M (B) N (C) P (D) Q (E) R

Ans

4. When using the substitution $u = \sqrt{1+x}$, an antiderivative of $f(x) = 60x\sqrt{1+x}$ is

- (A) $20u^3 - 60u + C$
 (B) $15u^4 - 30u^2 + C$
 (C) $30u^4 - 60u^2 + C$
 (D) $24u^5 - 40u^3 + C$
 (E) $12u^6 - 20u^4 + C$

Ans

5. At $x = 0$, which of the following statements is TRUE of the function f defined by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + .0001}.$$

- I. f is discontinuous II. f has a horizontal tangent III. f' is undefined
 (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) I and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

6. Functions f and g are defined by $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ and $g(x) = \arctan x$. What is the approximate value of x for which $f'(x) = g'(x)$?
- (A) -3.059 (B) -2.701 (C) -2.359 (D) -2.009 (E) -1.659

Ans

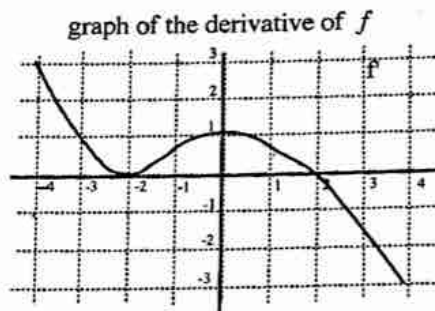
7. The area of the region bounded below by $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 10$ and above by $g(x) = \ln(x - 1)$ is closest to
- (A) 7.350
(B) 7.360
(C) 7.380
(D) 7.400
(E) 7.420

Ans

8. The average rate of change of the function $f(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \cos(t^2)} dt$ over the interval $[1, 3]$ is nearest to
- (A) 0.846
(B) 0.858
(C) 0.870
(D) 0.882
(E) 0.894

Ans

9. The graph of the *derivative* of f is shown at the right. If the graph of f' has horizontal tangents at $x = -2$ and 0 , which of the following is true about the function f ?



- I. f is decreasing at $x = 0$.
 II. f has a local maximum at $x = 2$.
 III. The graph of f is concave up at $x = -1$.

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

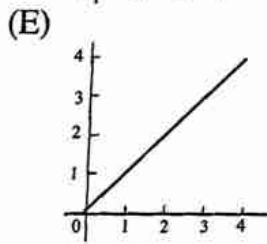
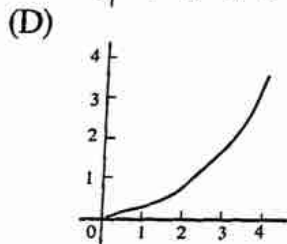
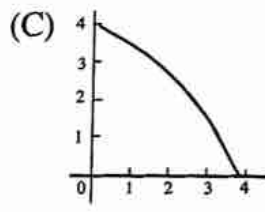
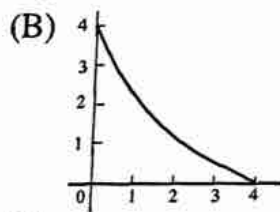
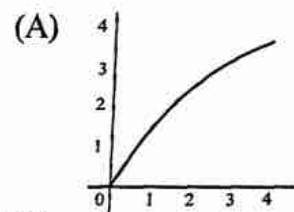
10. Let f be the function defined by $f(x) = 3 + \int_2^x \frac{20}{1+t^2} dt$. Which of the following is an equation of the line tangent to the graph of f at the point where $x = 2$?

- (A) $y = 4(x - 2)$
 (B) $y - 3 = 7(x - 2)$
 (C) $y - 2 = 4(x - 3)$
 (D) $y - 3 = 4(x - 2)$
 (E) $y - 2 = 7(x - 3)$

Ans

11. If a left Riemann sum overapproximates the definite integral $\int_0^4 f(x) dx$ and a trapezoid sum

underapproximates the integral $\int_0^4 f(x) dx$, which of the following could be a graph of $y = f(x)$?

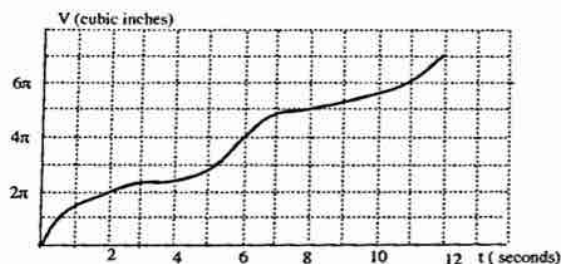


Ans

12. The function V whose graph is sketched below gives the volume of air, $V(t)$, (measured in cubic inches) that a man has blown into a balloon after t seconds.

$$\left(V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right)$$

The rate at which the radius is changing after 6 seconds is nearest to



- (A) 0.05 in/sec (B) 0.12 in/sec (C) 0.21 in/sec (D) 0.29 in/sec (E) 0.37 in/sec

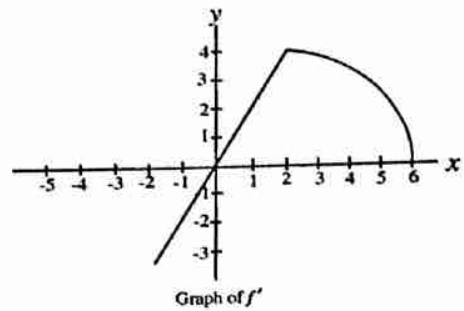
Ans

13. At how many points on the interval $-2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$ does the tangent to the graph of the curve $y = x \cos x$ have slope $\frac{\pi}{2}$?

- (A) 5
(B) 4
(C) 3
(D) 2
(E) 1

Ans

14. The graph of $y = f'(x)$, the derivative of a function f , is a line and a quarter-circle shown in the diagram. If $f(2) = 3$, then $f(6) =$



- (A) 4 (B) 7 (C) $3+4\pi$ (D) $7+4\pi$ (E) 11

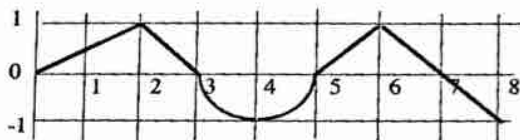
Ans

15. Let the base of a solid be the first quadrant region bounded above by the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$ and below by the x -axis on the interval $[0, 4]$. If every cross section perpendicular to the x -axis is an isosceles right triangle with one leg in the base, then the volume of the solid is

- (A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 8
(D) 16
(E) 32

Ans

16. Let the function F be defined on the interval $[0, 8]$ by $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, where the graph of f is shown below. The graph of f consists of four line segments and a semicircle.

graph of $y = f(t)$

In which of the following intervals does F have a zero?

- I. $4 < x < 5$ II. $5 < x < 6$ III. $6 < x < 7$
 (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) I and II only (E) I and III only

Ans

17. The change in N , the number of bacteria in a culture dish at time t , is given by: $\frac{dN}{dt} = 2N$.
 If $N = 3$ when $t = 0$, the approximate value of t when $N = 1210$ is
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 (E) 6

Ans

PEXAM IV
CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, PART A
Time—30 minutes
Number of problems—2

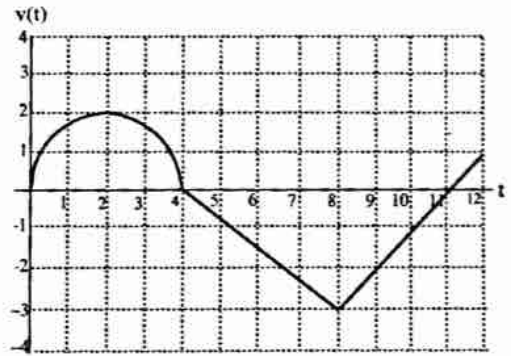
A graphing calculator is required for some problems or parts of problems.

- Before you begin Part A of Section II, you may wish to look over the problems before starting to work on them. It is not expected that everyone will be able to complete all parts of all problems and you will be able to come back to Part A (without a calculator), if you have time after Part B. All problems are given equal weight, but the parts of a particular solution are not necessarily given equal weight.
- You should write all work for each problem in the space provided. Be sure to write clearly and legibly. If you make an error, you may save time by crossing it out rather than trying to erase it. Erased or crossed out work will not be graded.
- **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK.** Clearly label any functions, graphs, tables, or other objects you use. You will be graded on the correctness and completeness of your methods as well as your final answers. Answers without supporting work may not receive credit.
- Justifications require that you give mathematical (noncalculator) reasons.
- You are permitted to use your calculator in Part A to solve an equation, find the derivative of a function at a point, or calculate the value of a definite integral. However, you must clearly indicate in your exam booklet the setup of your problem, namely the equation, function, or integral you are using. If you use other built-in features or programs, you must show the mathematical steps necessary to produce your results.
- Your work must be expressed in mathematical notation rather than calculator syntax. For example, $\int_1^5 x^2 dx$ may not be written as `fnInt(X2, X, 1, 5)`.
- Unless otherwise specified, answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified.
- If you use decimal approximations in your calculations, you will be graded on accuracy. Unless otherwise specified, your final answers should be accurate to three places after the decimal point.
- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

THE EXAM BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

PLEASE TURN OVER

1. A particle moves along the x -axis so that its velocity at time $0 \leq t \leq 12$, is given by a differentiable function v whose graph is shown at the right. The velocity graph consists of a semicircle and two line segments.



- (a) At what time, $0 \leq t \leq 12$, is the speed of the particle the greatest?
- (b) At what times, if any, does the particle change direction? Explain briefly.
- (c) Find the total distance traveled by the particle from time $t = 0$ to $t = 12$.
- (d) If the initial position of the particle is $x(0)=2$, find the position of the particle at time $t = 8$.

-
2. A tank contains 300 barrels of crude oil at time $t = 0$. During the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 10$ crude oil is pumped into the tank at the rate of $f(t) = 45 + 15\cos\left(\frac{t^2}{17}\right)$ barrels per hour. During the same time interval, crude oil is pumped from the tank at a constant rate of 50 barrels per hour.
- (a) How many barrels of crude oil are pumped into the tank during the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 10$?
- (b) Is the level of crude oil in the tank rising or falling at time $t = 6$ hours?
- (c) How many barrels of crude oil are in the tank at time $t = 10$ hours?
- (d) At what time t , $0 \leq t \leq 10$, is the volume of crude oil in the tank at an absolute minimum? Show the analysis that leads to your answer.
-

Time - 60 minutes
Number of problems - 4

A graphing calculator may NOT be used on this part of the examination.

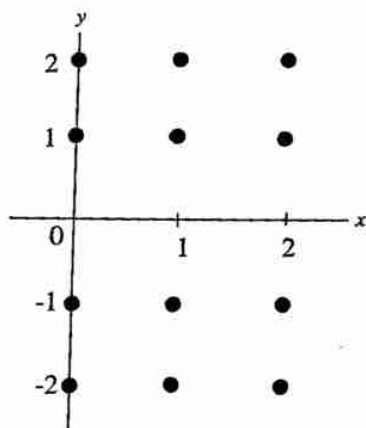
- During the timed portion for part B, you may go back and continue to work on the problems in part A without the use of a calculator.
-

3. Let R be the region in the first quadrant bounded by the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x+1}$ and the line $x = 4$.
- Use a left-hand Riemann sum with 4 subdivisions of equal length to approximate the area of region R .
 - Find the area of R .
 - Let $x = k$ be a vertical line dividing R into two regions of equal area. Find the value of k .
 - Let the base of a solid be the region R . If all cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are equilateral triangles, set up, but do not integrate an integral expression in terms of a single variable for the volume of the solid.
-

-
4. Let f be the function defined by $f(x) = x - 2 \cos x$ on the closed interval $[0, 2\pi]$
- (a) Showing your reasoning, determine the value of x at which f has its
 - (i) absolute maximum
 - (ii) absolute minimum
 - (b) For what values of x is the graph of f concave down. Justify your answer.
 - (c) Find the average value of f over the interval $[0, 2\pi]$
-

5. A function $y = f(x)$ satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-1}{y}$, with initial condition $f(0) = -2$.

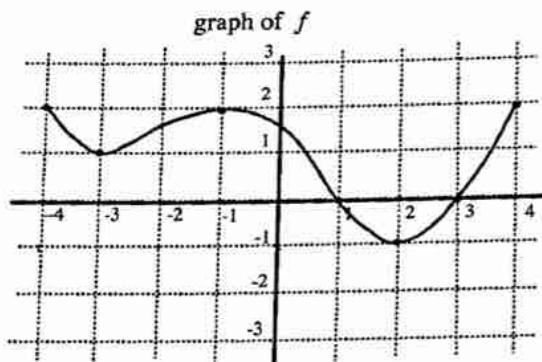
- (a) On the axes provided, sketch a slope field for the given differential equation at the twelve points indicated.



- (b) Sketch the solution curve that passes through the point $(0, -2)$.
- (c) Find $f''(0)$.
- (d) Find the particular solution to the differential equation that satisfies the initial condition $f(0) = -2$.

6. The graph of a differentiable function f on the closed interval $[-4, 4]$ is shown at the right. The graph of f has horizontal tangents at $x = -3, -1$ and 2 .

$$\text{Let } G(x) = \int_{-4}^x f(t) dt \text{ for } -4 \leq x \leq 4.$$



- (a) Find $G(-4)$.
- (b) Find $G'(-1)$.
- (c) On which interval or intervals is the graph of G concave down. Justify your answer.
- (d) Find the value of x at which G has its maximum on the closed interval $[-4, 4]$. Justify your answer.

EXAM V
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART A
Time—55 minutes
Number of questions—28

A CALCULATOR MAY NOT BE USED ON THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (2) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

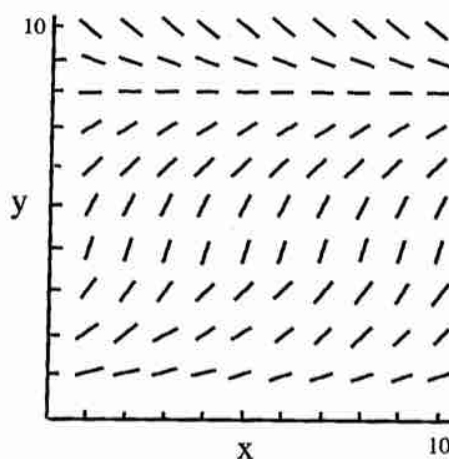
1. If $y = \cos^2(2x)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

- (A) $2 \cos 2x \sin 2x$
- (B) $-4 \sin 2x \cos 2x$
- (C) $2 \cos 2x$
- (D) $-2 \cos 2x$
- (E) $4 \cos 2x$

Ans

2. A slope field for a differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ is given in the figure at the right. Which of the following statements are true?

- I. The value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at the point $(2, 2)$ is approximately 1.
- II. As y approaches 8 the rate of change of y approaches zero.
- III. All solution curves for the differential equation have the same slope for a given value of x .



- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

3. The slope of the line tangent to the graph of $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$ at $(e^2, 1)$ is

- (A) $\frac{e^2}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{e^2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2e^2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2e}$ (E) $\frac{1}{e}$

Ans

4. Which of the following functions is both continuous and differentiable at all x in the interval $-2 \leq x \leq 2$?

- (A) $f(x) = |x^2 - 1|$
(B) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$
(C) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$
(D) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$
(E) none of these

Ans

5. Find the point on the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$ between $(1, 1)$ and $(9, 3)$ at which the tangent to the graph has the same slope as the line through $(1, 1)$ and $(9, 3)$.

- (A) $(1, 1)$
(B) $(2, \sqrt{2})$
(C) $(3, \sqrt{3})$
(D) $(4, 2)$
(E) none of the above

Ans

-
6. Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{x^5}{10}$. The derivative of f attains its maximum value at $x =$
- (A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 0
(E) there is no maximum

Ans

-
7. The acceleration, $a(t)$, of a body moving along a coordinate line is given in terms of time t by $a(t) = 4 - 6t$. If the velocity of the body is 20 at $t = 0$ and if $s(t)$ is the distance of the body from the origin at time t , what is $s(3) - s(1)$?
- (A) -10
(B) 0
(C) 10
(D) 20
(E) 30

Ans

-
8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{1-x} \right)$
- (A) 0.5
(B) 0.25
(C) 0
(D) -0.25
(E) -0.5

Ans

9. Let f be defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 1} & \text{for } x \neq 1 \\ k & \text{for } x = 1. \end{cases}$

Determine the value of k for which f is continuous for all real x .

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3
- (E) none of the above

Ans

10. The average value of $f(x) = e^{2x} + 1$ on the interval $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ is

- (A) e
- (B) $\frac{e}{2}$
- (C) $\frac{e}{4}$
- (D) $2e - 1$
- (E) $\frac{e^{2x} + 1}{2}$

Ans

11. A particle moves along the x -axis in such a way that its velocity at time $t > 0$ is given by

$v = \frac{e^t}{t}$. At what value of t does v attain its minimum?

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) e
- (D) -1
- (E) There is no minimum value of v .

Ans

12. $\int \frac{4x}{1+x^2} dx =$

(A) $4\text{Arctan } x + C$

(B) $\frac{4}{x} \text{Arctan } x + C$

(C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$

(D) $2 \ln(1+x^2) + C$

(E) $2x^2 + 4 \ln|x| + C$

Ans

13. Let
- $f(x) = x^4 + ax^2 + b$
- . The graph of
- f
- has a relative maximum at
- $(0, 1)$
- and an inflection point when
- $x = 1$
- . The values of
- a
- and
- b
- are

(A) $a = 1, \quad b = -6$

(B) $a = 1, \quad b = 6$

(C) $a = -6, \quad b = 5$

(D) $a = -6, \quad b = 1$

(E) $a = 6, \quad b = 1$

Ans

14. $\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - x}{x^3} dx =$

(A) $\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$

(D) 0

(E) $\frac{1}{4}$

Ans

15. The edge of a cube is increasing at the uniform rate of 0.2 inches per second. At the instant when the total surface area becomes 150 square inches, what is the rate of increase, in cubic inches per second, of the volume of the cube?

(A) $5 \text{ in}^3/\text{sec}$
(B) $10 \text{ in}^3/\text{sec}$
(C) $15 \text{ in}^3/\text{sec}$
(D) $20 \text{ in}^3/\text{sec}$
(E) $25 \text{ in}^3/\text{sec}$

Ans

16. $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} =$

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) $\ln 2$
(E) $\text{Arctan } 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}$

Ans

17. Which of the following is true about the graph of $f(x) = \ln|x^2 - 4|$ in the interval $(-2, 2)$?

(A) f is increasing.
(B) f attains a relative minimum at $(0, 0)$.
(C) f has a range of all real numbers.
(D) f is concave down.
(E) f has an asymptote at $x = 0$.

Ans

18. If $g(x) = \text{Arcsin } 2x$, then $g'(x) =$

- (A) $2\text{Arccos } 2x$ (B) $2 \csc 2x \cot 2x$ (C) $\frac{2}{1+4x^2}$
(D) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}}$ (E) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$

Ans

19. $\int x(x^2-1)^4 dx =$

- (A) $\frac{1}{10}(x^2)(x^2-1)^5 + C$
(B) $\frac{1}{10}(x^2-1)^5 + C$
(C) $\frac{1}{5}(x^3-x)^5 + C$
(D) $\frac{1}{5}(x^2-1)^5 + C$
(E) $\frac{1}{5}(x^2-x)^5 + C$

Ans

20. If $y = e^{kx}$, then $\frac{d^5y}{dx^5} =$

- (A) k^5e^x
(B) k^5e^{kx}
(C) $5!e^{kx}$
(D) $5!e^x$
(E) $5e^{kx}$

Ans

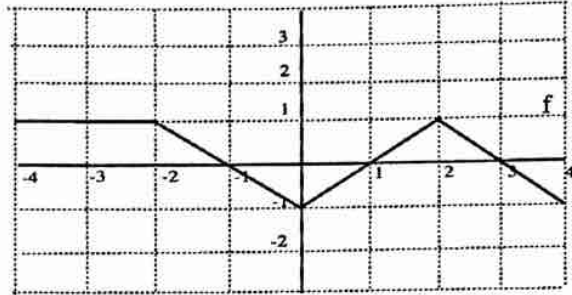
21. The graph of f is shown at the right. Which of the following statements are true?

I. $f(2) > f'(1)$

II. $\int_0^1 f(x) dx > f'(3.5)$

III. $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx > \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx$

the graph of f



- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, III

Ans

22. If $g(x) = \sqrt{x}(x - 1)^{2/3}$, then the domain of g' is

(A) $\{x \mid 0 < x\}$

(B) $\{x \mid x \neq 0 \text{ and } x \neq 1\}$

(C) $\{x \mid 0 < x < 1 \text{ or } x > 1\}$

(D) $\{x \mid 0 < x < 1\}$

(E) $\{x \mid \text{all real numbers}\}$

Ans

23. A particle moves along the x -axis so that its distance from the origin at time t is given by $10t - 4t^2$. What is the *total* distance covered by the point between $t = 1$ and $t = 2$?

(A) 1.0

(B) 1.5

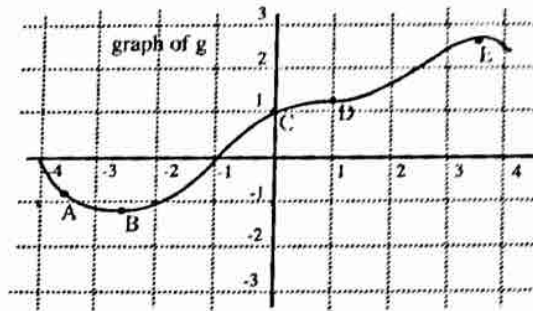
(C) 2.0

(D) 2.5

(E) 3.0

Ans

24. At which point on the graph of $y = g(x)$ below is $g'(x) = 0$ and $g''(x) = 0$?



- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

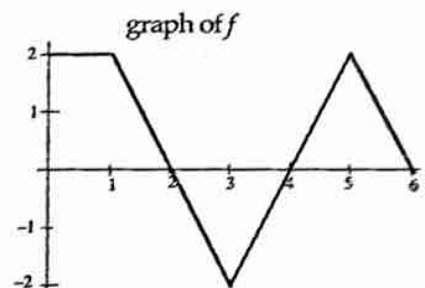
Ans

25. If y is a differentiable function of x , then the slope of the tangent to the curve $xy - 2y + 4y^2 = 6$ at the point where $y = 1$ is

- (A) $\frac{1}{12}$ (B) $-\frac{1}{10}$ (C) $-\frac{1}{6}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ (E) $-\frac{5}{6}$

Ans

26. The function G is defined on the interval $[0, 6]$ by $G(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ where f is the function graphed in the figure. A linear approximation of G near $x = 3$ is



- (A) $6 - x$ (B) $8 - x$ (C) $5 - 2x$ (D) $8 - 2x$ (E) $9 - 2x$

Ans

27. A solution of the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 0$ that contains the point $(0, e)$ is

- (A) $y = e^{1-x^2}$
- (B) $y = e^{1+x^2}$
- (C) $y = e^{1-x}$
- (D) $y = e^{1+x}$
- (E) $y = e^{x^2}$

Ans

28. Which of the following are true about the function $F(x) = \int_1^x \ln(2t - 1) dt$?

- I. $F(1) = 0$ II. $F'(1) = 0$ $F''(1) = 1$
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) I, II, III
 - (E) none

Ans

EXAM V
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART B
Time—50 minutes
Number of questions—17

A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR SOME QUESTIONS ON
THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) The **exact** numerical value of the correct answer does not always appear among the choices given. When this happens, select from among the choices the number that best approximates the exact numerical value.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (3) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

-
1. If the function f is defined by $f(x) = e^x(x^2 + 1)$, how many points of inflection exist on the graph of f ?

- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) 3
(E) 4

Ans

-
2. Oil is leaking from a tanker at the rate of $R(t) = 500e^{-0.2t}$ gallons per hour, where t is measured in hours. The amount of oil that has leaked out after 10 hours is closest to

- (A) 2140 gals
(B) 2150 gals
(C) 2160 gals
(D) 2170 gals
(E) 2180 gals

Ans

3. The sale of lumber S (in millions of square feet) for the years 1980 to 1990 is modeled by the function

$$S(t) = 0.46 \cos(0.45t + 3.15) + 3.4$$

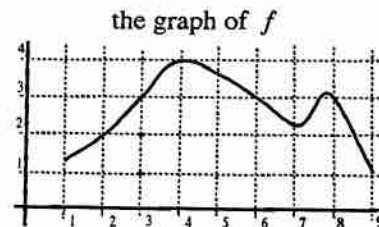
where t is the time in years with $t = 0$ corresponding to the beginning of 1980. Determine the year when lumber sales were increasing at the greatest rate.

- (A) 1982
 (B) 1983
 (C) 1984
 (D) 1985
 (E) 1986

Ans

4. The graph of f over the interval $[1, 9]$ is shown in the figure. Using the data in the figure, find a midpoint approximation with 4 equal

subdivisions for $\int_1^9 f(x) dx$.



- (A) 20 (B) 21 (C) 22 (D) 23 (E) 24

Ans

5. Let the base of a solid be the first quadrant region enclosed by the x -axis and one arch of the graph of $y = \sin x$. If all cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are squares, then the volume of the solid is approximately

- (A) 0.761
 (B) 1.031
 (C) 1.301
 (D) 1.571
 (E) 1.840

Ans

6. If $f(x) = 2x + \sin x$ and the function g is the inverse of f , then $g'(2) =$
- (A) 0.324
 - (B) 0.342
 - (C) 0.360
 - (D) 0.378
 - (E) 0.396

Ans

7. Administrators at Massachusetts General Hospital believe that the hospital's expenditures $E(B)$, measured in dollars, are a function of how many beds B are in use with

$$E(B) = 14000 + (B + 1)^2.$$

On the other hand, the number of beds B is a function of time t , measured in days, and it is estimated that

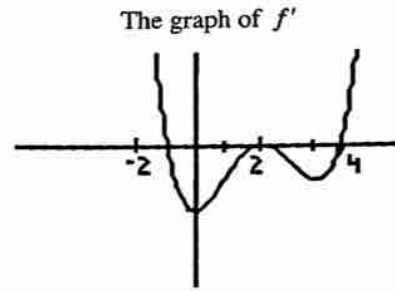
$$B(t) = 20 \sin\left(\frac{t}{10}\right) + 50.$$

At what rate are the expenditures decreasing when $t = 100$?

- (A) 120 dollars/day
- (B) 125 dollars/day
- (C) 130 dollars/day
- (D) 135 dollars/day
- (E) 140 dollars/day

Ans

8. Let f be a function that has domain $[-2, 5]$. The graph of f' is shown at the right. Which of the following statements are TRUE?



- I. f has a relative maximum at $x = -1$.
 II. f has an absolute minimum at $x = 0$.
 III. The graph of f is concave down for $-2 < x < 0$.
 IV. The graph of f has inflection points at $x = 0$ and $x = 2$ and $x = 3$.

- (A) I, II, IV (B) I, III, IV (C) II, III, IV (D) I, II, III (E) I, II, III, IV

Ans

9. On which interval is the graph of $f(x) = 4x^{3/2} - 3x^2$ both concave down and increasing?

- (A) $(0, 1)$
 (B) $(0, \frac{1}{2})$
 (C) $(0, \frac{1}{4})$
 (D) $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$
 (E) $(\frac{1}{4}, 1)$

Ans

10. The average rate of change of the function $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{e^x}$ over the interval $[0, 3]$ equals the instantaneous rate of change of f at $x =$

- (A) 0.313 (B) 1.553 (C) 2.573 (D) 3.317 (E) 9.950

Ans

11. If $\sin 3x - 1 = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, then the value of a is

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) -1
- (D) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- (E) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

Ans

12. If $xy^2 = 20$ and x is decreasing at the rate of 3 units per second, the rate at which y is changing when $y = 2$ is nearest to

- (A) -0.6 units/sec
- (B) -0.2 units/sec
- (C) 0.2 units/sec
- (D) 0.6 units/sec
- (E) 1.0 units/sec

Ans

13. An approximation for $\int_{-1}^2 e^{\sin(1.5x-1)} dx$ using a right-hand Riemann sum with three equal subdivisions is nearest to

- (A) 2.5
- (B) 3.5
- (C) 4.5
- (D) 5.5
- (E) 6.5

Ans

14. If $f(x)$ is defined on $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 1}$, which of the following statements about the graph of $y = f(x)$ is true?

- (A) The graph has no relative extremum.
 (B) The graph has one point of inflection and two relative extrema.
 (C) The graph has two points of inflection and one relative extremum.
 (D) The graph has two points of inflection and two relative extrema.
 (E) The graph has three points of inflection and two relative extrema.

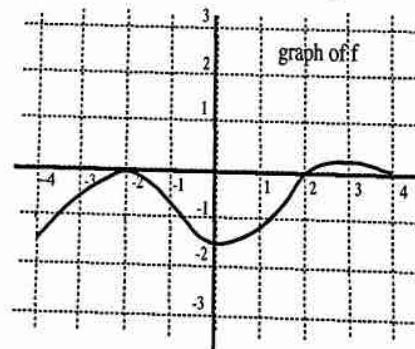
Ans

15. The graph of the function f , shown at the right, has horizontal tangents at $x = -2, 0,$ and 3 . If the function G is defined by

$$G(x) = \int_{-4}^x f(t) dt, \text{ for } -4 \leq x \leq 4, \text{ which of}$$

the following statements about G are true?

- I. G is increasing on $(1, 2)$.
 II. G is decreasing on $(-4, -3)$.
 III. $G(0) < 0$.

graph of the function f 

- (A) None (B) II only (C) III only (D) II and III only (E) I and II only

Ans

16. The function f is defined on all the reals such that $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + kx - 3 & \text{for } x \leq 1 \\ 3x + b & \text{for } x > 1. \end{cases}$

For which of the following values of k and b will the function f be both continuous and differentiable on its entire domain?

- (A) $k = -1, b = -3$
(B) $k = 1, b = 3$
(C) $k = 1, b = 4$
(D) $k = 1, b = -4$
(E) $k = -1, b = 6$

Ans

17. A particle moves along the x -axis with velocity at time t given by: $v(t) = t + 2 \sin t$. If the particle is at the origin when $t = 0$, its position at the time when $v = 6$ is $x =$

- (A) 17.159 (B) 19.159 (C) 23.141 (D) 29.201 (E) 39.309

Ans

**EXAM V
CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, PART A
Time—30 minutes
Number of problems—2**

A graphing calculator is required for some problems or parts of problems.

- Before you begin Part A of Section II, you may wish to look over the problems before starting to work on them. It is not expected that everyone will be able to complete all parts of all problems and you will be able to come back to Part A (without a calculator), if you have time after Part B. All problems are given equal weight, but the parts of a particular solution are not necessarily given equal weight.
- You should write all work for each problem in the space provided. Be sure to write clearly and legibly. If you make an error, you may save time by crossing it out rather than trying to erase it. Erased or crossed out work will not be graded.
- **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK.** Clearly label any functions, graphs, tables, or other objects you use. You will be graded on the correctness and completeness of your methods as well as your final answers. Answers without supporting work may not receive credit.
- Justifications require that you give mathematical (noncalculator) reasons.
- You are permitted to use your calculator in Part A to solve an equation, find the derivative of a function at a point, or calculate the value of a definite integral. However, you must clearly indicate in your exam booklet the setup of your problem, namely the equation, function, or integral you are using. If you use other built-in features or programs, you must show the mathematical steps necessary to produce your results.
- Your work must be expressed in mathematical notation rather than calculator syntax. For example, $\int_1^5 x^2 dx$ may not be written as `fnInt(X2, X, 1, 5)`.
- Unless otherwise specified, answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified.
- If you use decimal approximations in your calculations, you will be graded on accuracy. Unless otherwise specified, your final answers should be accurate to three places after the decimal point.
- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

THE EXAM BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

PLEASE TURN OVER

-
1. The position of a particle moving on the x -axis at time $t > 0$ seconds is: $x(t) = e^t - \sqrt{t}$ feet.
- (a) Find the average velocity of the particle over the interval $1 \leq t \leq 3$.
 - (b) In what direction and how fast is the particle moving at $t = 1$ seconds?
 - (c) For what values of t is the particle moving to the right?
 - (d) Find the position of the particle when its velocity is zero.
-

-
2. A water tank holds 150 gallons of water at time $t = 0$. During the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 12$, water is pumped into the tank at the rate of

$$w(t) = 4e^{\sin(\frac{\pi}{12}t)} \text{ gallons per hour.}$$

At time $t = 8$ hours a second pump begins removing water from the tank at the rate of

$$R(t) = \frac{13t}{1+2t} \text{ gallons per hour.}$$

- (a) How many gallons of water enter the tank during the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 8$?
- (b) At what time during the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 8$ hours is the amount of water increasing most rapidly?
- (c) What is the total amount of water in the tank at $t = 12$ hours?
- (d) Is the amount of water in the tank increasing or decreasing at $t = 12$ hours? Justify your answer.
-

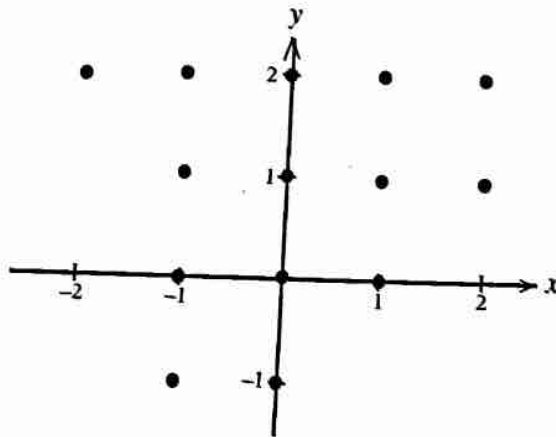
Time - 60 minutes
Number of problems - 4

A graphing calculator may NOT be used on this part of the examination.

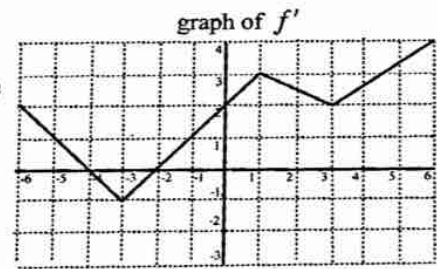
- During the timed portion for part B, you may go back and continue to work on the problems in part A without the use of a calculator.

-
3. Let R be the first quadrant region enclosed by the graph of $y = 2e^{-x}$ and the line $x = k$, $k > 0$.
- Find the area of R in terms of k .
 - Find the volume of the solid generated when R is rotated about the x -axis in terms of k .
 - What is the volume in part (b) as $k \rightarrow \infty$?
-

4. Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{(x^2+4)}$.
- (a) On the axes provided, sketch a slope field for the given differential equation at the fourteen points indicated.
- (b) Sketch the solution curve that contains the point $(-2, 2)$.
- (c) Find a general solution to the differential equation.
- (d) Find the particular solution to the differential equation that satisfies the initial condition $y(0) = 4$.



5. Let f be a function defined on the closed interval $-6 \leq x \leq 6$ with $f(1) = 5$. The graph of f' , the derivative of f , consists of four line segments.



- (a) Find $f(3)$.
- (b) For $-6 \leq x \leq 6$, find all values of x at which the graph of f has a point of inflection. Justify.
- (c) On what intervals is the graph of f both increasing and concave down?
- (d) Let a second function g be defined by $g(x) = x^2 - 3x - 1$. Now, if a composite function H is defined by $H(x) = f[g(x)]$, find $H'(4)$.

-
6. Let f be the function defined by $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$.
- (a) What is the domain of f ?
 - (b) Find $f'(x)$.
 - (c) Find an equation for the tangent line to the graph of f at the point $(1, f(1))$.
 - (d) Write an expression for $g'(x)$, where g is the inverse function of f .
-

EXAM VI
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART A
Time—55 minutes
Number of questions—28

A CALCULATOR MAY NOT BE USED ON THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

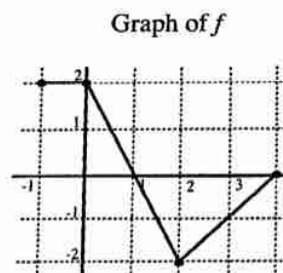
- (1) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (2) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

1. What is the x -coordinate of the point of inflection on the graph of $y = xe^x$?
- (A) -2 (B) -1 (C) 0 (D) 1 (E) 2

Ans

2. The graph of a piecewise-linear function f , for $-1 \leq x \leq 4$, is shown in the figure. If the function H is defined by

$$H(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt, \text{ for } -1 \leq x \leq 4, \text{ then } H(4) =$$



- (A) -2 (B) -1 (C) 0 (D) 1 (E) 2

Ans

3. $\int_0^2 |x-1| dx =$

- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) 2
(E) 3

Ans

4. The function f is continuous at the point $(c, f(c))$. Which of the following statements could be false?

- (A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exists (B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$ (C) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$
(D) $f(c)$ is defined (E) $f'(c)$ exists

Ans

5. $\int_0^x 2 \sec^2\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dt =$

- (A) $2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
(B) $2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 2$
(C) $\tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1$
(D) $2 \sec\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
(E) $\sec\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

Ans

6. If $xy + x^2 = 6$, then the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = -1$ is

- (A) -7 (B) -2 (C) 0 (D) 1 (E) 3

Ans

7. $\int_2^3 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx =$

- (A) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ (D) $2 \ln 2$ (E) $\ln 2$

Ans

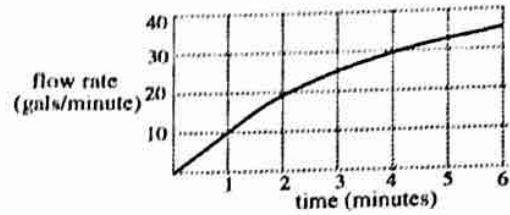
8. Suppose the function f is defined so that $f(0) = 1$ and its derivative, f' , is given by $f'(x) = e^{\sin x}$. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

- I $f''(0) = 1$
II The line $y = x + 1$ is tangent to the graph of f at $x = 0$.
III If $h(x) = f(x^3 - 1)$, then h is increasing for all real numbers x .

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) I and II only (E) I, II, III

Ans

9. Water flows into a tank at a rate shown in the figure. Of the following, which best approximates the total number of gallons in the tank after 6 minutes?



- (A) 75 (B) 95 (C) 115 (D) 135 (E) 155

Ans

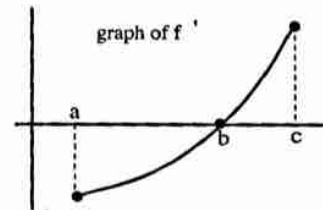
10. What is the instantaneous rate of change at $x = 0$ of the function f given by $f(x) = e^{2x} - 3\sin x$?

- (A) -2 (B) -1 (C) 0 (D) 4 (E) 5

Ans

11. Suppose f is a function with continuous first and second derivatives on the closed interval $[a, c]$. If the graph of its derivative f' is given in the figure, which of the following is true?

- (A) f is increasing on the interval (a, b)
 (B) f has a relative maximum at $x = b$.
 (C) f has an inflection point at $x = b$.
 (D) The graph of f is concave down on the interval (a, b) .
 (E) $\int_a^c f'(x) dx = f(c) - f(a)$



Ans

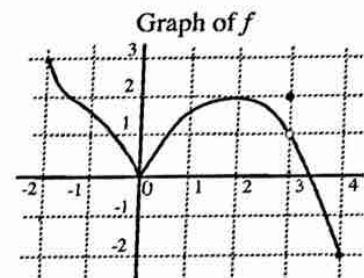
12. Suppose $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{2+t^3} dt$ for all real x , then $F'(-1) =$

- (A) 2 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) -2 (E) $-\frac{2}{3}$

Ans

13. The graph of the function f is shown in the figure. For what values of x , $-2 < x < 4$, is f not differentiable?

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



Ans

14. A particle moves along the x -axis so that its position at any time $t \geq 0$ is given by

$$x(t) = \frac{t}{t^2 + 4}. \text{ The particle is at rest when } t =$$

- (A) 0 (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ (C) 1 (D) 2 (E) 4

Ans

15. Find the maximum value of $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 4$ on the closed interval $[0, 2]$.

- (A) -3
 (B) 2
 (C) 4
 (D) 8
 (E) 24

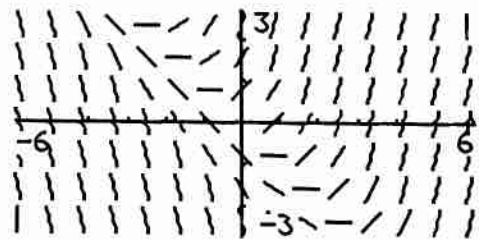
Ans

16. If $f(x) = \ln(\cos 2x)$, then $f'(x) =$

- (A) $-2 \tan 2x$ (B) $\cot 2x$ (C) $\tan 2x$ (D) $-2 \cot 2x$ (E) $2 \tan 2x$

Ans

17. The slope field for a differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ is given in the figure. The slope field corresponds to which of the following differential equations?



- (A) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$
 (B) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -y$
 (C) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y - \frac{1}{2}y^2$
 (D) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$
 (E) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2$

Ans

18. The y-intercept of the tangent line to the curve $y = \sqrt{x+3}$ at the point (1, 2) is

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $\frac{5}{4}$ (E) $\frac{7}{4}$

Ans

19. The function defined by $f(x) = (x-1)(x+2)^2$ has inflection points at $x =$

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

Ans

20. If $\int_0^b (4bx - 2x^2) dx = 36$, then $b =$

- (A) -6
(B) -3
(C) 3
(D) 6
(E) 15

Ans

21. Which of the following is the solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3}y^{-2}$ with initial condition $y(-1) = -1$?
- (A) $y = (x-2)^{1/3}, x > 0$
 (B) $y = (x-2)^{1/3}, x < 0$
 (C) $y = x^{1/3}, x < 0$
 (D) $y = x^{1/3}, x > 0$
 (E) $y = x^{1/3}, x \neq 0$

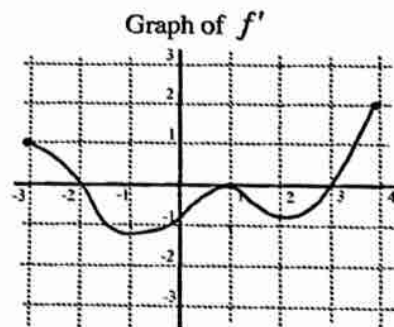
Ans

22. If $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x$, then the graph of f is decreasing and concave down on the interval
- (A) $(0, \frac{1}{3})$ (B) $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ (C) $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3})$ (D) $(\frac{5}{3}, 3)$ (E) $(3, \infty)$

Ans

23. The figure shows the graph of f' , the derivative of a function f . The domain of f is the closed interval $[-3, 4]$. If the graph of f' has horizontal tangents at $x = -1, 1$ and 3 , which of the following is true?

- I. f is increasing on the interval $(2, 4)$.
 II. f has a relative minimum at $x = -2$.
 III. The f -graph has an inflection point at $x = 1$.



- (A) I only
 (B) II only
 (C) III only
 (D) I and II only
 (E) I, II, III

Ans

24. How many critical values does the function $f(x) = \arctan(2x - x^2)$ have?

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3
- (E) 4

Ans

25. Which of the following is continuous at $x = 1$?

- I. $f(x) = |x - 1|$
 - II. $f(x) = e^{x-1}$
 - III. $f(x) = \ln(e^{x-1} - 1)$
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, III

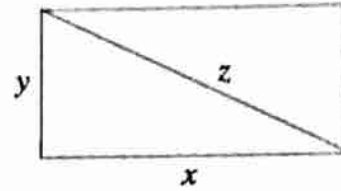
Ans

26. The number of motels per mile along a 5 mile stretch of highway approaching a city is modeled by the function $m(x) = 11 - e^{0.2x}$, where x is the distance from the city in miles. The approximate number of motels along that stretch of highway is

- (A) 16
- (B) 26
- (C) 36
- (D) 46
- (E) 56

Ans

27. The diagonal z of the rectangle at the right is increasing at the rate of 2 cm/sec and $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3 \frac{dx}{dt}$. At what rate is the length x increasing when $x = 3$ cm and $y = 4$ cm?



- (A) 1 cm/sec
(B) $\frac{3}{4}$ cm/sec
(C) $\frac{2}{3}$ cm/sec
(D) $\frac{1}{3}$ cm/sec
(E) $\frac{1}{15}$ cm/sec

Ans

28. If $f(x) = \sin(2x) + \ln(x+1)$, then $f'(0) =$

- (A) -1 (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) 2 (E) 3

Ans

**EXAM VI
CALCULUS AB
SECTION I PART B
Time—50 minutes
Number of questions—17**

**A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR SOME QUESTIONS ON
THIS PART OF THE EXAMINATION**

Directions: Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratchwork. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the box. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

In this test:

- (1) The exact numerical value of the correct answer does not always appear among the choices given. When this happens, select from among the choices the number that best approximates the exact numerical value.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.
- (3) The inverse of a trigonometric function f may be indicated using the inverse function notation f^{-1} or with the prefix "arc" (e.g., $\sin^{-1}x = \arcsin x$).

1. The graph of a function f is shown to the right. Which of the following statements about f is false?

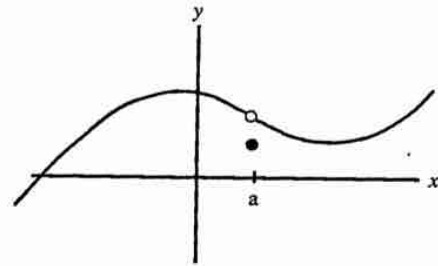
(A) f has a relative minimum at $x = a$.

(B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$

(C) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq f(a)$

(D) $f(a) > 0$

(E) $f'(a) < 0$



Ans

2. The function f defined by $f(x) = e^{3x} + 6x^2 + 1$ has a horizontal tangent at $x =$

(A) -0.144

(B) -0.150

(C) -0.156

(D) -0.162

(E) -0.168

Ans

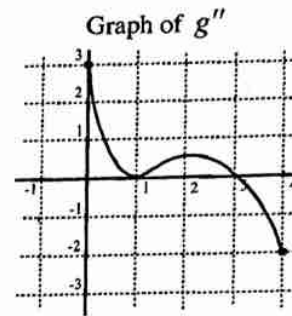
3. Boyle's Law states that if the temperature of a gas remains constant, then the pressure P and the volume V of the gas satisfy the equation $PV = c$ where c is a constant. If the volume is decreasing at the rate of 10 in^3 per second, how fast is the pressure increasing when the pressure is 100 lb/in^2 and the volume is 20 in^3 ?

(A) $5 \frac{\text{lb/in}^2}{\text{sec}}$ (B) $10 \frac{\text{lb/in}^2}{\text{sec}}$ (C) $50 \frac{\text{lb/in}^2}{\text{sec}}$ (D) $200 \frac{\text{lb/in}^2}{\text{sec}}$ (E) $500 \frac{\text{lb/in}^2}{\text{sec}}$

Ans

4. The graph of the second derivative of a function g is shown in the figure. Use the graph to determine which of the following are true.

- I. The g -graph has points of inflection at $x = 1$ and $x = 3$.
 II. The g -graph is concave down on the interval $(3, 4)$.
 III. If $g'(0) = 0$, g is increasing at $x = 2$.



- (A) I only
 (B) II only
 (C) II and III only
 (D) I and II only
 (E) I, II, III

Ans

5. A particle moves along a straight line with its position at any time $t \geq 0$ given by

$$s(t) = \int_0^t (x^3 - 2x^2 + x) dx, \text{ where } s \text{ is measured in meters and } t \text{ in seconds. The}$$

maximum velocity attained by the particle on the interval $0 \leq t \leq 3$ is

- (A) 0.333 m/sec
 (B) 0.148 m/sec
 (C) 1 m/sec
 (D) 3 m/sec
 (E) 12 m/sec

Ans

6. If $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{2x+1}$, then the average rate of change y with respect to x on the closed interval $[0, 4]$ is
- (A) 13 (B) $\frac{9}{2}$ (C) $\frac{13}{2}$ (D) $\frac{13}{6}$ (E) $\frac{1}{9}$

Ans

7. If f' is a continuous function on the closed interval $[0, 2]$ and $f(0) = f(2)$, then $\int_0^2 f'(x) dx =$

- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) 3
(E) 4

Ans

8. If $k \neq 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow k} \frac{x^2 - k^2}{x^2 - kx} =$

- (A) 0
- (B) 2
- (C) $2k$
- (D) $4k$
- (E) nonexistent

Ans

9. Suppose that, during the first year after its hatching, the weight of a duck increases at a rate proportional to its weight. The duckling weighed 2 pounds when it was hatched and 3.5 pounds at age 4 months. How many pounds will the bird weigh at age 6 months?

- (A) 4.2 lbs
- (B) 4.6 lbs
- (C) 4.8 lbs
- (D) 5.6 lbs
- (E) 6.5 lbs

Ans

10. Let R be the region in the first quadrant enclosed by the x -axis and the graph of $y = \ln x$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 4$. If the Trapezoid Rule with 3 subdivisions is used to approximate the area of R , the approximation is
- (A) 4.970 (B) 2.510 (C) 2.497 (D) 2.485 (E) 2.473

Ans

11. A solid has as its base the region enclosed by the graph of $y = \cos x$ and the x -axis between $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$. If every cross section perpendicular to the x -axis is a square, the volume of the solid is
- (A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$
- (C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$
- (E) 2

Ans

12. If the function f is differentiable at the point $(a, f(a))$, then which of the following are true?

I. $f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$

II. $f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a) - f(a-h)}{h}$

III. $f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h}$

- (A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, III

Ans

13. The level of air pollution at a distance x miles from a tire factory is given by

$$L(x) = e^{-0.1x} + \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

The average level of pollution between 15 and 25 miles from the factory is

- (A) 0.144
(B) 0.250
(C) 0.156
(D) 0.162
(E) 0.168

Ans

14. Suppose the continuous function f is defined on the closed interval $[0, 3]$ such that its derivative f' is defined by $f'(x) = e^x \sin(x^2) - 1$. Which of the following are true about the graph of f ?

- I. f has exactly one relative maximum point.
- II. f has two relative minimum points.
- III. f has two inflection points.

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II, III

Ans

15. If the average value of $y = x^2$ over the interval $[1, b]$ is $\frac{13}{3}$, then the value of b could be

- (A) $\frac{7}{3}$ (B) 3 (C) $\frac{11}{3}$ (D) 4 (E) $\frac{13}{3}$

Ans

16. If the function f is defined on the closed interval $[0, 3]$ by $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$, which of the following is true?

- I. $\int_0^3 f(x) dx = \ln 10$
II. f has a relative maximum at $x = 1$.
III. $f'(2) = \frac{1}{2}$

- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, III

Ans

17. The area of the region bounded by the graphs of $y = \arctan x$ and $y = 4 - x^2$ is approximately

- (A) 10.955
(B) 10.972
(C) 10.989
(D) 11.000
(E) 11.023

Ans

**EXAM VI
CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, PART A
Time—30 minutes
Number of problems—2**

A graphing calculator is required for some problems or parts of problems.

- Before you begin Part A of Section II, you may wish to look over the problems before starting to work on them. It is not expected that everyone will be able to complete all parts of all problems and you will be able to come back to Part A (without a calculator), if you have time after Part B. All problems are given equal weight, but the parts of a particular solution are not necessarily given equal weight.
- You should write all work for each problem in the space provided. Be sure to write clearly and legibly. If you make an error, you may save time by crossing it out rather than trying to erase it. Erased or crossed out work will not be graded.
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- Justifications require that you give mathematical (noncalculator) reasons.
- You are permitted to use your calculator in Part A to solve an equation, find the derivative of a function at a point, or calculate the value of a definite integral. However, you must clearly indicate in your exam booklet the setup of your problem, namely the equation, function, or integral you are using. If you use other built-in features or programs, you must show the mathematical steps necessary to produce your results.
- Your work must be expressed in mathematical notation rather than calculator syntax. For example, $\int_1^5 x^2 dx$ may not be written as `fnInt(X2, X, 1, 5)`.
- Unless otherwise specified, answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified.
- If you use decimal approximations in your calculations, you will be graded on accuracy. Unless otherwise specified, your final answers should be accurate to three places after the decimal point.
- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

THE EXAM BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

PLEASE TURN OVER

1. The rate at which an air-conditioning unit for a theater complex pumps out cool air, in metric tons per hour, is given by a differentiable function R of time t . The table shows the rate as measured every hour over an 8-hour time period.

t (hours)	$R(t)$ (metric tons per hour)
0	4.6
1	5.4
2	6.1
3	6.5
4	6.8
5	6.3
6	6.1
7	5.5
8	4.8

- (a) Use a midpoint Riemann sum with 4 subintervals of equal length to approximate $\int_0^8 R(t) dt$. Explain, using correct units, the meaning of your answer in terms of air flow.
- (b) Is there some time t , $0 < t < 8$, such that $R'(t) = 0$? Explain.
- (c) The rate of air flow $R(t)$ can be approximated using $Q(t) = \frac{1}{8}(36 + 8t - t^2)$. Use $Q(t)$ to approximate the average rate of air flow during the 8-hour time period.

-
2. A particle starts at the point $(1, 0)$ at $t = 0$ and moves along the x -axis so that at time $t \geq 0$ its velocity $v(t)$ is given by $v(t) = 1 + \frac{t}{1+t^2}$.
- (a) Determine the maximum velocity of the particle. Explain your reasoning.
 - (b) Find an expression for the position $s(t)$ of the particle at time t .
 - (c) What is the limiting value of the velocity as t increases without bound?
 - (d) Determine for which values of t , if any, the particle reaches the point $(101, 0)$.
-

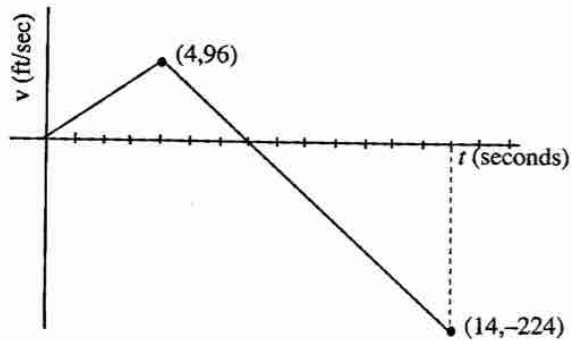
Time - 60 minutes
Number of problems - 4

A graphing calculator may NOT be used on this part of the examination.

- During the timed portion for part B, you may go back and continue to work on the problems in part A without the use of a calculator.
-

3. Let \mathcal{R} be the region in the first quadrant under the graph of $y = \frac{8}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$ for $1 \leq x \leq 8$.
- Find the area of \mathcal{R} .
 - The line $x = k$ divides the region \mathcal{R} into two regions. If the part of region \mathcal{R} to the left of the line is $\frac{5}{12}$ of the area of the whole region \mathcal{R} , what is the value of k ?
 - Find the volume of the solid whose base is the region \mathcal{R} and whose cross sections cut by planes perpendicular to the x -axis are semicircles.
-

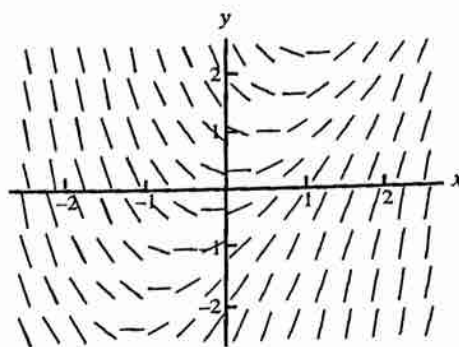
4. The graph below shows the velocity v in feet per second of a small rocket that was fired from the top of a tower at time $t = 0$ (t in seconds). The rocket accelerated with constant upward acceleration until its fuel was expended, then fell back to the ground at the foot of the tower. The entire flight lasted 14 seconds.



- What was the acceleration of the rocket while its fueled lasted?
- How long was the rocket rising?
- What distance did the rocket travel during the time it was rising?
- How high was the tower from which the rocket was fired?

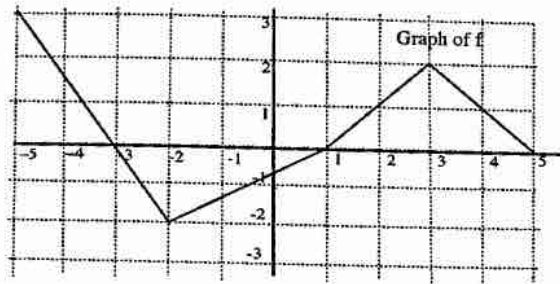
5. Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - y$.

- (a) The slope field for the given differential equation is provided. Sketch the solution curve that passes through the point $(1, 0)$ and sketch the solution curve that passes through the point $(0, 1)$.



- (b) Find the value of b for which $y = 2x + b$ is a solution to the differential equation. Justify your answer.
- (c) Let g be the function that satisfies the given differential equation with the initial condition $g(0) = 0$. Does the graph of g have a local extremum at the point $(0, 0)$? If so, is the point a local maximum or a local minimum? Justify your answer.
- (d) Show that if C is a constant, then $y = Ce^{-x} + 2x - 2$ is a solution of the differential equation

6. Let $G(x) = \int_{-3}^x f(t) dt$ and $H(x) = \int_2^x f(t) dt$ where f is the function graphed below.



- (a) How are the values of $G(x)$ and $H(x)$ related? Give a geometric explanation of this relationship.
- (b) On which intervals of $[-5, 5]$, if any, is H increasing?
- (c) At what x -coordinates, $-5 < x < 5$, does G have a relative maximum? Justify your answer.
- (d) On which subintervals of $[-5, 5]$, if any, is G concave up?

Answers

EXAM I SECTION I PART A

1. A	11. A	21. C
2. B	12. D	22. E
3. E	13. C	23. D
4. E	14. B	24. D
5. E	15. B	25. B
6. D	16. E	26. B
7. A	17. C	27. C
8. D	18. C	28. E
9. B	19. B	
10. B	20. A	

EXAM I SECTION I PART B

1. D	7. B	13. C
2. C	8. B	14. C
3. B	9. C	15. B
4. E	10. C	16. D
5. D	11. E	17. E
6. D	12. E	

EXAM I SECTION II PART A

1. a) -3 b) $\frac{3}{2}$ c) i) 0 ii) $-\frac{9}{2}$ d) 4

2. a) $(1, 5)$ b) $(-1, 5)$

c) $A = \int_{-2}^1 (-x+6-f(x)) dx = 6.75$

$B = \int_{-1}^1 (5-f(x)) dx = 4$ $A - B = 2.75$

$$\frac{4}{2.75} = \frac{16}{11}$$

EXAM I SECTION II PART B

3. a) 0.4 ft/sec^2 b) 1300 ft c) car A is faster

4. c) $y = x - 1$

d) $y = x - 1 + Ce^{-x} \Rightarrow x - y = 1 - Ce^{-x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(x-1+Ce^{-x})}{dx} = 1 - 0 + Ce^{-x}$$

$$= 1 + Ce^{-x}$$

5. a) $y = 2x - 5$ b) $x = 1$ c) 0.75

d) $x = -3, -1, 3$ e) $x = 4$

6. a) $A = \sin(\text{Arccos } k) - k \text{ Arccos } k$

b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}$ c) $\frac{dA}{dt} = -\frac{1}{3}$

EXAM II SECTION I PART A

1. C	11. C	21. D
2. A	12. B	22. A
3. B	13. A	23. C
4. C	14. D	24. B
5. D	15. A	25. B
6. C	16. C	26. E
7. E	17. C	27. A
8. A	18. E	28. E
9. B	19. B	
10. D	20. D	

EXAM II SECTION I PART B

1. E	7. E	13. D
2. D	8. A	14. D
3. D	9. A	15. B
4. C	10. A	16. C
5. C	11. D	17. D
6. A	12. C	

EXAM II SECTION II PART A

1. a) 1.764 b) 30.460 c) 3.671

2. a) 1004 gals

b) 39.541

c) 1073.99 gals

EXAM II SECTION II PART B

3. a) 0 b) $\frac{1}{6}$ c) $y = \frac{1}{6}(x-1)$ d) $(\frac{1}{4}, \infty)$

4. a) -1 miles/min^2 b) $t = 4$ and $t = 7$
c) 8 d) $1/5 \text{ miles/min}^2$

5. a) $y = 3x + 5$ b) rel max $x = 2$
c) $x = 0, 4$ d) $f(2) = 8$

6. a) $x < -\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$ or $x > \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$

b) Rel max at $(-\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}, -2\sqrt{ab})$

Rel min at $(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}, 2\sqrt{ab})$

c) $x > 0$ d) no inflection point.

Answers

EXAM III SECTION I PART A

1. A	11. A	21. D
2. C	12. A	22. C
3. E	13. C	23. E
4. E	14. D	24. D
5. C	15. B	25. D
6. C	16. E	26. C
7. D	17. C	27. C
8. D	18. C	28. E
9. D	19. A	
10. E	20. D	

EXAM III SECTION I PART B

1. A	7. C	13. E
2. B	8. D	14. C
3. B	9. C	15. A
4. D	10. C	16. B
5. E	11. C	17. E
6. C	12. B	

EXAM III SECTION II PART A

1. a) $(0, 0)$, $(0.964, 0)$, $(1.684, 0)$
 b) $(0, 0.398)$, $(1.351, 3)$
 c) $\min = -0.098$, $\max = 1.366$
2. a) 81 feet b) $\text{avg} = 8$
 c) $v(t) = 22e^{(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{14}{22})t} \approx 22e^{-0.226t}$

EXAM III SECTION II PART B

3. a) $\frac{16}{3}$ b) $\frac{56}{3}\pi$ c) $\text{Volume} = \frac{\pi}{8} \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) dx$
4. a) $p = -2$, $q = 5$ b) $p = -6$
 c) $p^2 < 3q$
5. a) $\frac{y}{y^2 - x}$ b) At $(1, 2)$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3}$
 Tangent line: $y - 2 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)$; $y(1.3) \approx 2.2$
 c) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{4}{27}$
 d) overestimate
6. a) $A(2) = 8$ b) $p = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

EXAM IV SECTION I PART A

1. A	11. E	21. B
2. E	12. B	22. D
3. D	13. D	23. C
4. B	14. D	24. A
5. C	15. C	25. A
6. C	16. E	26. C
7. E	17. D	27. D
8. A	18. D	28. D
9. D	19. A	
10. B	20. D	

EXAM IV SECTION I PART B

1. D	7. B	13. B
2. D	8. B	14. C
3. E	9. D	15. B
4. D	10. D	16. D
5. B	11. C	17. B
6. C	12. B	

EXAM IV SECTION II PART A

1. a) $t = 8$ b) $t = 4$ and $t = 11$
 c) $2\pi + 11$ d) $2\pi - 4$
2. a) decreasing at 1 ft/sec
 b) distance is incr. at 1.471 ft/sec
 c) closest to balloon at $t = 44$ sec

EXAM IV SECTION II PART B

3. a) $\frac{25}{12}$ b) $\ln 5$
 c) $\sqrt{5} - 1$ d) $\text{Volume} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \int_0^4 \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^2 dx$
4. a) i) $x = \frac{7}{6}\pi$ ii) $x = 0$
 b) $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$ c) π
5. c) $-\frac{3}{8}$ d) $y = -\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4}$
6. a) 0 b) 2
 c) $(-4, -3)$ and $(-1, 2)$
 d) $x = 1$

EXAM V SECTION I PART A

1. B	11. B	21. B
2. C	12. D	22. C
3. C	13. D	23. D
4. C	14. A	24. D
5. D	15. C	25. B
6. A	16. B	26. D
7. E	17. D	27. A
8. D	18. E	28. A
9. A	19. B	
10. A	20. B	

EXAM V SECTION I PART B

1. C	7. D	13. C
2. C	8. B	14. E
3. B	9. E	15. D
4. E	10. B	16. D
5. D	11. E	17. B
6. C	12. D	

EXAM V SECTION II PART A

1. a) 8.3176
 b) $v(1) = e - \frac{1}{2} > 0$ so it moves to the right at $e - \frac{1}{2} \approx 2.218$ ft/sec.
 c) $t > 0.1756$ d) $x(.1756) = 0.7729$
2. a) 68.236 gals b) $t = 6$ hours
 c) 220.116 gals c) decreasing

EXAM V SECTION II PART B

3. a) $2 - \frac{2}{e^k}$ b) $2\pi \left[1 - \frac{1}{e^{2k}} \right]$
 c) 2π
4. c) $y = C\sqrt{x^2 + 4}$ d) $y = 2\sqrt{x^2 + 4}$
5. a) 10 b) $x = -3, 1, 3$
 c) $(-6, -4)$ and $(1, 3)$ d) 10
6. a) $x < -1$ or $x > 0$ b) $\frac{1}{x(x+1)}$
 c) $y - \ln 0.5 = 0.5(x - 1)$ d) $\frac{e^x}{(1 - e^x)^2}$

EXAM VI SECTION I PART A

1. A	11. E	21. C
2. C	12. E	22. C
3. B	13. D	23. C
4. E	14. D	24. B
5. C	15. D	25. C
6. A	16. A	26. D
7. C	17. A	27. C
8. E	18. E	28. E
9. D	19. B	
10. B	20. C	

EXAM VI SECTION I PART B

1. E	7. A	13. A
2. C	8. B	14. D
3. C	9. B	15. B
4. C	10. D	16. C
5. E	11. C	17. B
6. D	12. E	

EXAM VI SECTION II PART A

1. a) 47.4 metric tons of air pumped out
 b) Yes. Since $R(2) = R(6)$, the MVT guarantees a time t between $t = 2$ and $t = 6$ where $R'(t) = 0$.
 c) 5.833 metric tons per hour.
2. a) 1.5 b) $s(t) = 1 + t + \ln \sqrt{1 + t^2}$
 c) 1 d) 95.441

EXAM VI SECTION II PART B

3. a) 36 b) $\frac{27}{8}$ c) 24π
4. a) 24 ft/sec² b) 7 seconds
 c) 336 ft d) 448 ft
5. b) $b = -2$
 c) $g'(x) = 2x - y$ and $g'(0) = 0$
 $g''(x) = 2 - y' = 2 - 2x + y$
 at $(0, 0)$ $g''(0) = 2 \therefore$ rel. min.
6. a) The graph of H is the graph of G moved up 3.5 units.
 b) $(-5, -3)$ and $(1, 5)$
 c) $x = -3$
 d) $(-2, 3)$

Index

The *multiple-choice* questions and the *free-response* questions are listed in separate sections, each of which is divided into three broad categories:

- I. Differentiation,
- II. Integration,
- III. Continuity, Limits & Graphs.

The problem type called *Graph Stem* refers to problems in which functions are defined graphically.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE

(Calculator-active problems are labeled C.)

I. DIFFERENTIATION

- Applications** p10#27; p40#14C; p57#25; p62#10; p64#14; p75#7; p98#5
- Average Rate Of Change** p59#2C; p60#4; p63#11C; p85#8C; p110#10C; p133#6
- Definition Of The Derivative & Theorems** p11#1C; p16#15C; p26#3; p35#1C; p50#5; p51#7; p75#6; p124#10; p136#12C
- Function Characteristics from Graph of f, f', f''** p11#1; p37#7C; p39#13C; p41#17; p51#8; p61#6; p62#8; p63#11; p83#1; p86#9; p104#21; p105#24; p110#3; p112#15C; p124#11; p125#13; p128#23; p131#1; p132#4C
- Graph Stems** p2#3; p9#26; p11#1C; p12#5C; p19#1C; p37#6C, #7C; p39#13C; p41#17C; p51#8; p62#8C; p63#11C, 12C; p78#17 p80#21; p83#1C; p84#3C; p86#9C; p87#12C; p104#21; p105#24; 26; p110#8C; p112#15C; p124#11; p125#13; p128#23; p131#1C; p132#4C
- Implicit Differentiation** p12#4C; p30#15; p34#28; p57#24; p74#5; p75#8; p105#25; p123#6
- Increasing & Decreasing** p1#1; p4#11; p10#28; p12#5C; p14#11C; p56#23; p59#1C; p62#8C; p80#23; p83#1C; p86#9C; p102#17; p110#9C; p112#15; p128#22
- Maximum & Minimum** p2#5; p4#11; p13#6C; p32#22; p34#26; p40#15C; p55#20; p59#1C; p78#15; p79#19; p86#9C; p99#6; p100#11; p101#13; p102#17; p104#23; p108#3C; p110#8C; p112#14C; p126#15; p132#5C; p137#14C;
- Particle Motion** p9#24; p14#11C; p27#6; p34#28; p41#16; p52#10; p58#27; p64#13C; p76#9; p82#26; p99#7; p113#17; p125#14; p132#5C
- Product, Quotient & Chain Rules** p1#2; p2#3, #5; p6#16; p7#19, #20; p8#22; p11#2C; p13#8C; p15#12; p28#11; p29#13; p30#16; p31#19; p36 #5C; p38#11C; p52#11; p54#15; p65#15C; p74#3; p78#17; p97#1; p103#18, #20; p109#6C; p126#16; p129#24; p130#28; p138#16C
- Related Rates** p10#27; p37#6; p55#18; p63#12C; p76#10; p87#12C; p102#15; p109#7C; p111#11; p130#27; p132#3C
- 2nd Derivative, Concavity & Inflection Points** p3#7; p12#4C; p13#8C; p26#4; p39#13C; p41#17C; p51#8; p59#1C; p62#8C; p78#16; p80#21, #23; p83#1C; p84#3C; p86#9C; p101#13; p102#17; p105#24; p107#1C; p110#8C, #9C; p112#14C; p121#1; p124#11; p127#19; p128#23; p132#4C
- Slope Fields** p5#14; p33#23; p53#14; p79#20 p97#2; 126#17

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Tangents & Normals p1#2; p3#7; p7#20; p9#25; p25#1; p32#21; p49#1; p53#13; p56#22; p63#11C; p74#5; p75#7; p78#17; p86#10; p87#13C; p98#3; p105#25; p127#18; p131#2C

II. INTEGRATION

Applications p14#9C; p17#16; p35#2C; p81#24; p107#2C; p124#9; p129#26
Area p6#17; p13#7C; p26#5; p30#17; p50#4; p62#9C; p81#25; p85#7C; p138#17C
Average Value p5#13; p33#24; p39#12C; p52#9; p76#11; p100#10; p137#15C
Definite Integrals p2#4; p8#21; p12#3C; p25#2; p27#8; p28#10; p29#14; p49#2; p51#6; p55#19; p56#21; p77#13; p101#14; p102#16; p122#3, #5; p123#7; p127#20
Differential Equations p8#23; p14#9C; p29#12; p38#10C; p58#28; p65#16C; p81#24; p89#17C; p106#27; p128#21; p133#6C; p134#9C
Velocity & Acceleration p9#24; p14#11C; p41#16C; p52#10 p64#13C; p76#9; p82#26; p99#7; p132#5C
Fundamental Theorem p5#12; p17#17C; p34#27; p37#8C; p53#12; p54#17; p59#2C; p74#4; p82#28; p85#8C; p106#28; p111#11C; p112#15C; p121#2; p125#12; p133#7C
Graph Stems p14#10; p37#7C; p57#26; p63#11C; p88#14C; p89#16C; p104#21; p108#4; p124#9;
Numerical Integration p3#6; p14#10C; p57#26; p60#3C; p63#11C; p80#22; p86#11C; p108#4C; p111#13C; p135#10C
Symbolic Integration p3#8; p7#18; p15#13C; p27#7; p73#2; p82#27; p84#4C; p101#12; p103#19
Volume p4#10; p14#10C; p38#9C; p61#7C; p79#18; p88#15C; p108#5C; p135#11C

III. CONTINUITY, LIMITS, GRAPHS

Continuity p4#11; p16#15C; p31#20; p36#4C; p50#3; p62#8C; p83#2C; p98#4; p100#9; p113#16C; p122#4; p129#25; p131#1C
Limits p4#9; p6#15; p11#1C; p26#3; p28#9; p50#5; p54#16; p73#1; p75#6; p77#12; p99#8; p134#8

FREE-RESPONSE

(Problems #1 and #2 are calculator-active. No calculators are used on #3, #4, #5, and #6.)

I. DIFFERENTIATION

Average Rate Of Change ; p46#4
Function Characteristics from Graph of f, f', f'' p23#5; p47#5; p91#1; p96#6; p119#5; p145#6
Graph Stems p19#1; p23#5; p46#4; p47#5; p119#5; p121#2
Implicit Differentiation p71#5
Increasing & Decreasing p45#3; p67#4
Maximum & Minimum p23#5; p48#6; p67#1; p94#4; p96#6; p116#2C; p141#2
Particle Motion p91#1; p115#1C; p141#2
Related Rates p24#6; p92#2

Index

2nd Derivative, Concavity & Inflection Points p23#5; p70#4; p71#5C; p94#4;
p96#6

Tangents & Normals p23#5; p45#3; p47#5; p71#5; p120#6

Velocity & Acceleration p21#3; p46#4C; p143#4

II. INTEGRATION

Accumulation Functions p45#3

Area p20#2C; p43#1; p69#3; p72#6C; p93#3; p117#3; p142#3;

Average Value p44#2; p68#2C; p94#4

Definite Integrals p19#1

Differential Equations p22#4; p68#2; p95#5; p118#4; p144#5

Numerical Integration p21#3; p44#2C; p68#2C; p93#3; p140#1C

Slope Fields p22#4; p95#5; p118#4; p144#5

Velocity & Acceleration p141#2; p143#4

Volume p43#1C; p69#3; p93#3; p117#3; p142#3

III. CONTINUITY, LIMITS

Limits p141#2C