

## AP<sup>®</sup> Calculus AB 2004 Free-Response Questions Form B

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# CALCULUS AB SECTION II, Part A

Time—45 minutes
Number of problems—3

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

- 1. Let R be the region enclosed by the graph of  $y = \sqrt{x-1}$ , the vertical line x = 10, and the x-axis.
  - (a) Find the area of R.
  - (b) Find the volume of the solid generated when R is revolved about the horizontal line y = 3.
  - (c) Find the volume of the solid generated when R is revolved about the vertical line x = 10.
- 2. For  $0 \le t \le 31$ , the rate of change of the number of mosquitoes on Tropical Island at time t days is modeled by  $R(t) = 5\sqrt{t} \cos\left(\frac{t}{5}\right)$  mosquitoes per day. There are 1000 mosquitoes on Tropical Island at time t = 0.
  - (a) Show that the number of mosquitoes is increasing at time t = 6.
  - (b) At time t = 6, is the number of mosquitoes increasing at an increasing rate, or is the number of mosquitoes increasing at a decreasing rate? Give a reason for your answer.
  - (c) According to the model, how many mosquitoes will be on the island at time t = 31? Round your answer to the nearest whole number.
  - (d) To the nearest whole number, what is the maximum number of mosquitoes for  $0 \le t \le 31$ ? Show the analysis that leads to your conclusion.

t (minutes)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
v(t) (miles per minute)	7.0	9.2	9.5	7.0	4.5	2.4	2.4	4.3	7.3

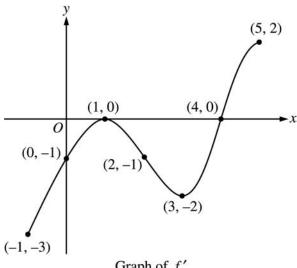
- 3. A test plane flies in a straight line with positive velocity v(t), in miles per minute at time t minutes, where v is a differentiable function of t. Selected values of v(t) for  $0 \le t \le 40$  are shown in the table above.
  - (a) Use a midpoint Riemann sum with four subintervals of equal length and values from the table to approximate  $\int_0^{40} v(t) dt$ . Show the computations that lead to your answer. Using correct units, explain the meaning of  $\int_0^{40} v(t) dt$  in terms of the plane's flight.
  - (b) Based on the values in the table, what is the smallest number of instances at which the acceleration of the plane could equal zero on the open interval 0 < t < 40? Justify your answer.
  - (c) The function f, defined by  $f(t) = 6 + \cos\left(\frac{t}{10}\right) + 3\sin\left(\frac{7t}{40}\right)$ , is used to model the velocity of the plane, in miles per minute, for  $0 \le t \le 40$ . According to this model, what is the acceleration of the plane at t = 23? Indicate units of measure.
  - (d) According to the model f, given in part (c), what is the average velocity of the plane, in miles per minute, over the time interval  $0 \le t \le 40$ ?

#### **END OF PART A OF SECTION II**

#### **CALCULUS AB SECTION II, Part B**

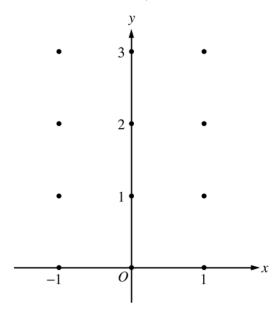
Time—45 minutes Number of problems—3

No calculator is allowed for these problems.

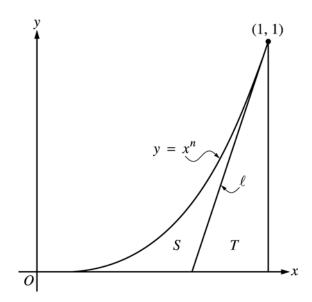


- Graph of f'
- 4. The figure above shows the graph of f', the derivative of the function f, on the closed interval  $-1 \le x \le 5$ . The graph of f' has horizontal tangent lines at x = 1 and x = 3. The function f is twice differentiable with f(2) = 6.
  - (a) Find the x-coordinate of each of the points of inflection of the graph of f. Give a reason for your answer.
  - (b) At what value of x does f attain its absolute minimum value on the closed interval  $-1 \le x \le 5$ ? At what value of x does f attain its absolute maximum value on the closed interval  $-1 \le x \le 5$ ? Show the analysis that leads to your answers.
  - (c) Let g be the function defined by g(x) = x f(x). Find an equation for the line tangent to the graph of g at x = 2.

- 5. Consider the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^4(y-2)$ .
  - (a) On the axes provided, sketch a slope field for the given differential equation at the twelve points indicated. (Note: Use the axes provided in the test booklet.)



- (b) While the slope field in part (a) is drawn at only twelve points, it is defined at every point in the *xy*-plane. Describe all points in the *xy*-plane for which the slopes are negative.
- (c) Find the particular solution y = f(x) to the given differential equation with the initial condition f(0) = 0.



- 6. Let  $\ell$  be the line tangent to the graph of  $y = x^n$  at the point (1, 1), where n > 1, as shown above.
  - (a) Find  $\int_0^1 x^n dx$  in terms of n.
  - (b) Let T be the triangular region bounded by  $\ell$ , the x-axis, and the line x = 1. Show that the area of T is  $\frac{1}{2n}$ .
  - (c) Let S be the region bounded by the graph of  $y = x^n$ , the line  $\ell$ , and the x-axis. Express the area of S in terms of n and determine the value of n that maximizes the area of S.

#### **END OF EXAMINATION**