

AP[®] Calculus BC 2008 Free-Response Questions

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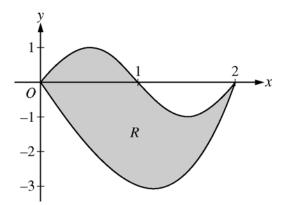
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CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part A Time—45 minutes Number of problems—3

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



- 1. Let R be the region bounded by the graphs of $y = \sin(\pi x)$ and $y = x^3 4x$, as shown in the figure above.
 - (a) Find the area of R.
 - (b) The horizontal line y = -2 splits the region *R* into two parts. Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression for the area of the part of *R* that is below this horizontal line.
 - (c) The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the *x*-axis is a square. Find the volume of this solid.
 - (d) The region R models the surface of a small pond. At all points in R at a distance x from the y-axis, the depth of the water is given by h(x) = 3 x. Find the volume of water in the pond.

WRITE ALL WORK IN THE PINK EXAM BOOKLET.

t (hours)	0	1	3	4	7	8	9
L(t) (people)	120	156	176	126	150	80	0

- 2. Concert tickets went on sale at noon (t = 0) and were sold out within 9 hours. The number of people waiting in line to purchase tickets at time t is modeled by a twice-differentiable function L for $0 \le t \le 9$. Values of L(t) at various times t are shown in the table above.
 - (a) Use the data in the table to estimate the rate at which the number of people waiting in line was changing at 5:30 P.M. (t = 5.5). Show the computations that lead to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
 - (b) Use a trapezoidal sum with three subintervals to estimate the average number of people waiting in line during the first 4 hours that tickets were on sale.
 - (c) For $0 \le t \le 9$, what is the fewest number of times at which L'(t) must equal 0? Give a reason for your answer.
 - (d) The rate at which tickets were sold for $0 \le t \le 9$ is modeled by $r(t) = 550te^{-t/2}$ tickets per hour. Based on the model, how many tickets were sold by 3 P.M. (t = 3), to the nearest whole number?

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x	h(x)	h'(x)	h''(x)	$h^{\prime\prime\prime}(x)$	$h^{(4)}(x)$
1	11	30	42	99	18
2	80	128	$\frac{488}{3}$	$\frac{448}{3}$	$\frac{584}{9}$
3	317	$\frac{753}{2}$	$\frac{1383}{4}$	$\frac{3483}{16}$	$\frac{1125}{16}$

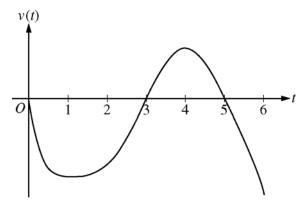
- 3. Let *h* be a function having derivatives of all orders for x > 0. Selected values of *h* and its first four derivatives are indicated in the table above. The function *h* and these four derivatives are increasing on the interval $1 \le x \le 3$.
 - (a) Write the first-degree Taylor polynomial for *h* about x = 2 and use it to approximate h(1.9). Is this approximation greater than or less than h(1.9)? Explain your reasoning.
 - (b) Write the third-degree Taylor polynomial for h about x = 2 and use it to approximate h(1.9).
 - (c) Use the Lagrange error bound to show that the third-degree Taylor polynomial for h about x = 2 approximates h(1.9) with error less than 3×10^{-4} .

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END OF PART A OF SECTION II

CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part B Time—45 minutes Number of problems—3

No calculator is allowed for these problems.





- 4. A particle moves along the *x*-axis so that its velocity at time *t*, for $0 \le t \le 6$, is given by a differentiable function *v* whose graph is shown above. The velocity is 0 at t = 0, t = 3, and t = 5, and the graph has horizontal tangents at t = 1 and t = 4. The areas of the regions bounded by the *t*-axis and the graph of *v* on the intervals [0, 3], [3, 5], and [5, 6] are 8, 3, and 2, respectively. At time t = 0, the particle is at x = -2.
 - (a) For $0 \le t \le 6$, find both the time and the position of the particle when the particle is farthest to the left. Justify your answer.
 - (b) For how many values of t, where $0 \le t \le 6$, is the particle at x = -8? Explain your reasoning.
 - (c) On the interval 2 < t < 3, is the speed of the particle increasing or decreasing? Give a reason for your answer.
 - (d) During what time intervals, if any, is the acceleration of the particle negative? Justify your answer.

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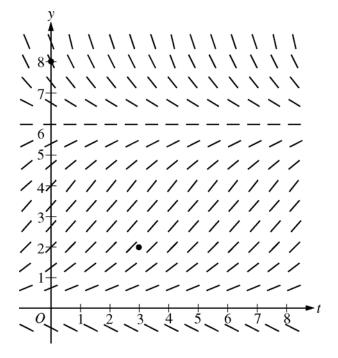
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- 5. The derivative of a function f is given by $f'(x) = (x-3)e^x$ for x > 0, and f(1) = 7.
 - (a) The function f has a critical point at x = 3. At this point, does f have a relative minimum, a relative maximum, or neither? Justify your answer.
 - (b) On what intervals, if any, is the graph of f both decreasing and concave up? Explain your reasoning.
 - (c) Find the value of f(3).

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- 6. Consider the logistic differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y}{8}(6 y)$. Let y = f(t) be the particular solution to the differential equation with f(0) = 8.
 - (a) A slope field for this differential equation is given below. Sketch possible solution curves through the points (3, 2) and (0, 8).

(Note: Use the axes provided in the exam booklet.)



- (b) Use Euler's method, starting at t = 0 with two steps of equal size, to approximate f(1).
- (c) Write the second-degree Taylor polynomial for f about t = 0, and use it to approximate f(1).
- (d) What is the range of f for $t \ge 0$?

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END OF EXAM

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