AP[°]

AP[®] Calculus BC 2013 Free-Response Questions

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2013 AP® CALCULUS BC FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

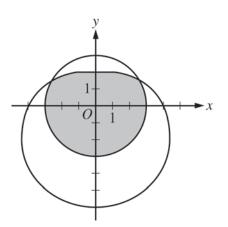
CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part A Time—30 minutes Number of problems—2

A graphing calculator is required for these problems.

1. On a certain workday, the rate, in tons per hour, at which unprocessed gravel arrives at a gravel processing plant is modeled by $G(t) = 90 + 45\cos\left(\frac{t^2}{18}\right)$, where *t* is measured in hours and $0 \le t \le 8$. At the beginning of the

workday (t = 0), the plant has 500 tons of unprocessed gravel. During the hours of operation, $0 \le t \le 8$, the plant processes gravel at a constant rate of 100 tons per hour.

- (a) Find G'(5). Using correct units, interpret your answer in the context of the problem.
- (b) Find the total amount of unprocessed gravel that arrives at the plant during the hours of operation on this workday.
- (c) Is the amount of unprocessed gravel at the plant increasing or decreasing at time t = 5 hours? Show the work that leads to your answer.
- (d) What is the maximum amount of unprocessed gravel at the plant during the hours of operation on this workday? Justify your answer.



- 2. The graphs of the polar curves r = 3 and $r = 4 2\sin\theta$ are shown in the figure above. The curves intersect when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$.
 - (a) Let S be the shaded region that is inside the graph of r = 3 and also inside the graph of $r = 4 2\sin\theta$. Find the area of S.
 - (b) A particle moves along the polar curve $r = 4 2\sin\theta$ so that at time t seconds, $\theta = t^2$. Find the time t in the interval $1 \le t \le 2$ for which the x-coordinate of the particle's position is -1.
 - (c) For the particle described in part (b), find the position vector in terms of t. Find the velocity vector at time t = 1.5.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II

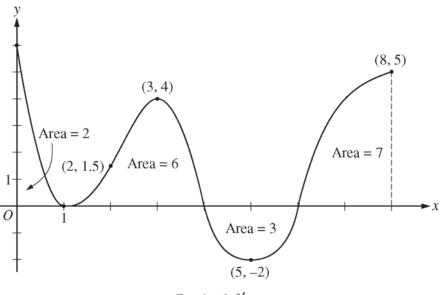
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CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part B Time—60 minutes Number of problems—4

No calculator is allowed for these problems.

t (minutes)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C(t) (ounces)	0	5.3	8.8	11.2	12.8	13.8	14.5

- 3. Hot water is dripping through a coffeemaker, filling a large cup with coffee. The amount of coffee in the cup at time t, $0 \le t \le 6$, is given by a differentiable function C, where t is measured in minutes. Selected values of C(t), measured in ounces, are given in the table above.
 - (a) Use the data in the table to approximate C'(3.5). Show the computations that lead to your answer, and indicate units of measure.
 - (b) Is there a time t, $2 \le t \le 4$, at which C'(t) = 2? Justify your answer.
 - (c) Use a midpoint sum with three subintervals of equal length indicated by the data in the table to approximate the value of $\frac{1}{6}\int_0^6 C(t) dt$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\frac{1}{6}\int_0^6 C(t) dt$ in the context of the problem.
 - (d) The amount of coffee in the cup, in ounces, is modeled by $B(t) = 16 16e^{-0.4t}$. Using this model, find the rate at which the amount of coffee in the cup is changing when t = 5.



Graph of f'

- 4. The figure above shows the graph of f', the derivative of a twice-differentiable function f, on the closed interval $0 \le x \le 8$. The graph of f' has horizontal tangent lines at x = 1, x = 3, and x = 5. The areas of the regions between the graph of f' and the *x*-axis are labeled in the figure. The function f is defined for all real numbers and satisfies f(8) = 4.
 - (a) Find all values of x on the open interval 0 < x < 8 for which the function f has a local minimum. Justify your answer.
 - (b) Determine the absolute minimum value of f on the closed interval $0 \le x \le 8$. Justify your answer.
 - (c) On what open intervals contained in 0 < x < 8 is the graph of *f* both concave down and increasing? Explain your reasoning.
 - (d) The function g is defined by $g(x) = (f(x))^3$. If $f(3) = -\frac{5}{2}$, find the slope of the line tangent to the graph of g at x = 3.

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- 5. Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2(2x+2)$. Let y = f(x) be the particular solution to the differential equation with initial condition f(0) = -1.
 - (a) Find $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)+1}{\sin x}$. Show the work that leads to your answer.
 - (b) Use Euler's method, starting at x = 0 with two steps of equal size, to approximate $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$.
 - (c) Find y = f(x), the particular solution to the differential equation with initial condition f(0) = -1.

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- 6. A function f has derivatives of all orders at x = 0. Let $P_n(x)$ denote the *n*th-degree Taylor polynomial for f about x = 0.
 - (a) It is known that f(0) = -4 and that $P_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -3$. Show that f'(0) = 2.
 - (b) It is known that $f''(0) = -\frac{2}{3}$ and $f'''(0) = \frac{1}{3}$. Find $P_3(x)$.
 - (c) The function h has first derivative given by h'(x) = f(2x). It is known that h(0) = 7. Find the third-degree Taylor polynomial for h about x = 0.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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