AP® Calculus BC
2007 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

Let R be the region in the first and second quadrants bounded above by the graph of $y = \frac{20}{1+x^2}$ and below by the horizontal line $y = 2$.

(a) Find the area of R.

(b) Find the volume of the solid generated when R is rotated about the x-axis.

(c) The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, the cross sections perpendicular to the x-axis are semicircles. Find the volume of this solid.

$\frac{20}{1+x^2} = 2$ when $x = \pm 3$

1 : correct limits in an integral in (a), (b), or (c)

(a) Area $= \int_{-3}^{3} \left(\frac{20}{1+x^2} - 2 \right) dx = 37.961$ or 37.962

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(b) Volume $= \pi \int_{-3}^{3} \left(\left(\frac{20}{1+x^2} \right)^2 - 2^2 \right) dx = 1871.190$

$3 : \begin{cases} 2 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(c) Volume $= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-3}^{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{20}{1+x^2} - 2 \right) \right)^2 dx$

$= \frac{\pi}{8} \int_{-3}^{3} \left(\frac{20}{1+x^2} - 2 \right)^2 dx = 174.268$

$3 : \begin{cases} 2 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

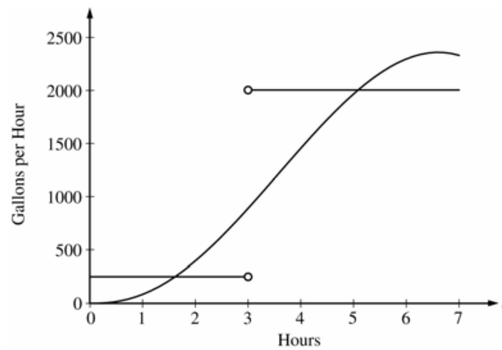
Question 2

The amount of water in a storage tank, in gallons, is modeled by a continuous function on the time interval $0 \le t \le 7$, where t is measured in hours. In this model, rates are given as follows:

(i) The rate at which water enters the tank is $f(t) = 100t^2 \sin\left(\sqrt{t}\right)$ gallons per hour for $0 \le t \le 7$.

(ii) The rate at which water leaves the tank is

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 250 & \text{for } 0 \le t < 3 \\ 2000 & \text{for } 3 < t \le 7 \end{cases} \text{ gallons per hour.}$$



The graphs of f and g, which intersect at $t = 1.617$ and $t = 5.076$, are shown in the figure above. At time $t = 0$, the amount of water in the tank is 5000 gallons.

(a) How many gallons of water enter the tank during the time interval $0 \le t \le 7$? Round your answer to the nearest gallon.

(b) For $0 \le t \le 7$, find the time intervals during which the amount of water in the tank is decreasing. Give a reason for each answer.

(c) For $0 \le t \le 7$, at what time t is the amount of water in the tank greatest? To the nearest gallon, compute the amount of water at this time. Justify your answer.

(a) $\int_0^7 f(t)\, dt \approx 8264$ gallons

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{integral} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(b) The amount of water in the tank is decreasing on the intervals $0 \le t \le 1.617$ and $3 \le t \le 5.076$ because $f(t) < g(t)$ for $0 \le t < 1.617$ and $3 < t < 5.076$.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{intervals} \\ 1 : \text{reason} \end{cases}$

(c) Since $f(t) - g(t)$ changes sign from positive to negative only at $t = 3$, the candidates for the absolute maximum are at $t = 0,\ 3,$ and 7.

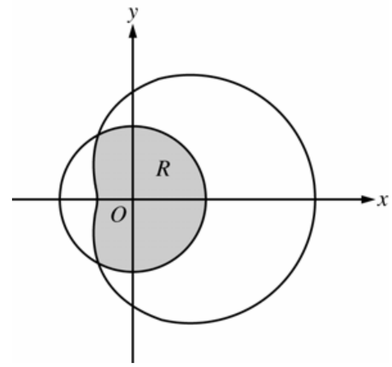
t (hours)	gallons of water
0	5000
3	$5000 + \int_0^3 f(t)\, dt - 250(3) = 5126.591$
7	$5126.591 + \int_3^7 f(t)\, dt - 2000(4) = 4513.807$

The amount of water in the tank is greatest at 3 hours. At that time, the amount of water in the tank, rounded to the nearest gallon, is 5127 gallons.

$5 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{identifies } t = 3 \text{ as a candidate} \\ 1 : \text{integrand} \\ 1 : \text{amount of water at } t = 3 \\ 1 : \text{amount of water at } t = 7 \\ 1 : \text{conclusion} \end{cases}$

Question 3

The graphs of the polar curves $r = 2$ and $r = 3 + 2\cos\theta$ are shown in the figure above. The curves intersect when $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ and $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$.



(a) Let R be the region that is inside the graph of $r = 2$ and also inside the graph of $r = 3 + 2\cos\theta$, as shaded in the figure above. Find the area of R.

(b) A particle moving with nonzero velocity along the polar curve given by $r = 3 + 2\cos\theta$ has position $(x(t), y(t))$ at time t, with $\theta = 0$ when $t = 0$. This particle moves along the curve so that $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\theta}$. Find the value of $\frac{dr}{dt}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and interpret your answer in terms of the motion of the particle.

(c) For the particle described in part (b), $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{d\theta}$. Find the value of $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and interpret your answer in terms of the motion of the particle.

(a) Area $= \frac{2}{3}\pi(2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\int_{2\pi/3}^{4\pi/3}(3 + 2\cos\theta)^2\, d\theta$ $= 10.370$	4 : { 1 : area of circular sector; 2 : integral for section of limaçon (1 : integrand; 1 : limits and constant); 1 : answer }
(b) $\left.\frac{dr}{dt}\right\|_{\theta=\pi/3} = \left.\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right\|_{\theta=\pi/3} = -1.732$ The particle is moving closer to the origin, since $\frac{dr}{dt} < 0$ and $r > 0$ when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.	2 : { 1 : $\left.\frac{dr}{dt}\right\|_{\theta=\pi/3}$; 1 : interpretation }
(c) $y = r\sin\theta = (3 + 2\cos\theta)\sin\theta$ $\left.\frac{dy}{dt}\right\|_{\theta=\pi/3} = \left.\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right\|_{\theta=\pi/3} = 0.5$ The particle is moving away from the x-axis, since $\frac{dy}{dt} > 0$ and $y > 0$ when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.	3 : { 1 : expression for y in terms of θ; 1 : $\left.\frac{dy}{dt}\right\|_{\theta=\pi/3}$; 1: interpretation }

Question 4

Let f be the function defined for $x > 0$, with $f(e) = 2$ and f', the first derivative of f, given by $f'(x) = x^2 \ln x$.

(a) Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of f at the point $(e, 2)$.

(b) Is the graph of f concave up or concave down on the interval $1 < x < 3$? Give a reason for your answer.

(c) Use antidifferentiation to find $f(x)$.

(a) $f'(e) = e^2$

An equation for the line tangent to the graph of f at the point $(e, 2)$ is $y - 2 = e^2(x - e)$.

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : f'(e) \\ 1 : \text{equation of tangent line} \end{cases}$

(b) $f''(x) = x + 2x \ln x.$

For $1 < x < 3$, $x > 0$ and $\ln x > 0$, so $f''(x) > 0$. Thus, the graph of f is concave up on $(1, 3)$.

$3 : \begin{cases} 2 : f''(x) \\ 1 : \text{answer with reason} \end{cases}$

(c) Since $f(x) = \int \left(x^2 \ln x\right) dx$, we consider integration by parts.

$$u = \ln x \qquad dv = x^2\, dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x}\, dx \qquad v = \int \left(x^2\right) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int \left(x^2 \ln x\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \int \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + C. \end{aligned}$$

Since $f(e) = 2$, $2 = \frac{e^3}{3} - \frac{e^3}{9} + C$ and $C = 2 - \frac{2}{9}e^3$.

Thus, $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + 2 - \frac{2}{9}e^3$.

$4 : \begin{cases} 2 : \text{antiderivative} \\ 1 : \text{uses } f(e) = 2 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

Question 5

t (minutes)	0	2	5	7	11	12
$r'(t)$ (feet per minute)	5.7	4.0	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.5

The volume of a spherical hot air balloon expands as the air inside the balloon is heated. The radius of the balloon, in feet, is modeled by a twice-differentiable function r of time t, where t is measured in minutes. For $0 < t < 12$, the graph of r is concave down. The table above gives selected values of the rate of change, $r'(t)$, of the radius of the balloon over the time interval $0 \le t \le 12$. The radius of the balloon is 30 feet when $t = 5$. (Note: The volume of a sphere of radius r is given by $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.)

(a) Estimate the radius of the balloon when $t = 5.4$ using the tangent line approximation at $t = 5$. Is your estimate greater than or less than the true value? Give a reason for your answer.

(b) Find the rate of change of the volume of the balloon with respect to time when $t = 5$. Indicate units of measure.

(c) Use a right Riemann sum with the five subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt$ in terms of the radius of the balloon.

(d) Is your approximation in part (c) greater than or less than $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt$? Give a reason for your answer.

(a) $r(5.4) \approx r(5) + r'(5)\Delta t = 30 + 2(0.4) = 30.8$ ft Since the graph of r is concave down on the interval $5 < t < 5.4$, this estimate is greater than $r(5.4)$.	2 : { 1 : estimate 1 : conclusion with reason
(b) $\frac{dV}{dt} = 3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$ $\left.\frac{dV}{dt}\right\rvert_{t=5} = 4\pi(30)^2\, 2 = 7200\pi\ \text{ft}^3/\text{min}$	3 : { 2 : $\frac{dV}{dt}$ 1 : answer
(c) $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt \approx 2(4.0) + 3(2.0) + 2(1.2) + 4(0.6) + 1(0.5)$ $= 19.3$ ft $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt$ is the change in the radius, in feet, from $t = 0$ to $t = 12$ minutes.	2 : { 1 : approximation 1 : explanation
(d) Since r is concave down, r' is decreasing on $0 < t < 12$. Therefore, this approximation, 19.3 ft, is less than $\int_0^{12} r'(t)\,dt$.	1 : conclusion with reason
Units of ft^3/min in part (b) and ft in part (c)	1 : units in (b) and (c)

Question 6

Let f be the function given by $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$.

(a) Write the first four nonzero terms and the general term of the Taylor series for f about $x = 0$.

(b) Use your answer to part (a) to find $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - x^2 - f(x)}{x^4}$.

(c) Write the first four nonzero terms of the Taylor series for $\int_0^x e^{-t^2}\,dt$ about $x = 0$. Use the first two terms of your answer to estimate $\int_0^{1/2} e^{-t^2}\,dt$.

(d) Explain why the estimate found in part (c) differs from the actual value of $\int_0^{1/2} e^{-t^2}\,dt$ by less than $\frac{1}{200}$.

Solution	Scoring
(a) $e^{-x^2} = 1 + \frac{(-x^2)}{1!} + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-x^2)^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!} + \cdots$ $= 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{x^6}{6} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{n!} + \cdots$	3 : { 1 : two of $1, -x^2, \frac{x^4}{2}, -\frac{x^6}{6}$ 1 : remaining terms 1 : general term
(b) $\frac{1 - x^2 - f(x)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{6} + \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n-4}}{n!}$ Thus, $\lim_{x \to 0}\left(\frac{1 - x^2 - f(x)}{x^4}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$.	1 : answer
(c) $\int_0^x e^{-t^2}\,dt = \int_0^x \left(1 - t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2} - \frac{t^6}{6} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n}}{n!} + \cdots\right) dt$ $= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{10} - \frac{x^7}{42} + \cdots$ Using the first two terms of this series, we estimate that $\int_0^{1/2} e^{-t^2}\,dt \approx \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{11}{24}$.	3 : { 1 : two terms 1 : remaining terms 1 : estimate
(d) $\left\lvert \int_0^{1/2} e^{-t^2}\,dt - \frac{11}{24} \right\rvert < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{320} < \frac{1}{200}$, since $\int_0^{1/2} e^{-t^2}\,dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1}}{n!(2n+1)}$, which is an alternating series with individual terms that decrease in absolute value to 0.	2 : { 1 : uses the third term as the error bound 1 : explanation