



## AP<sup>®</sup> Calculus AB 2003 Sample Student Responses

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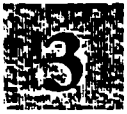
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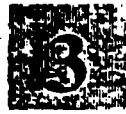
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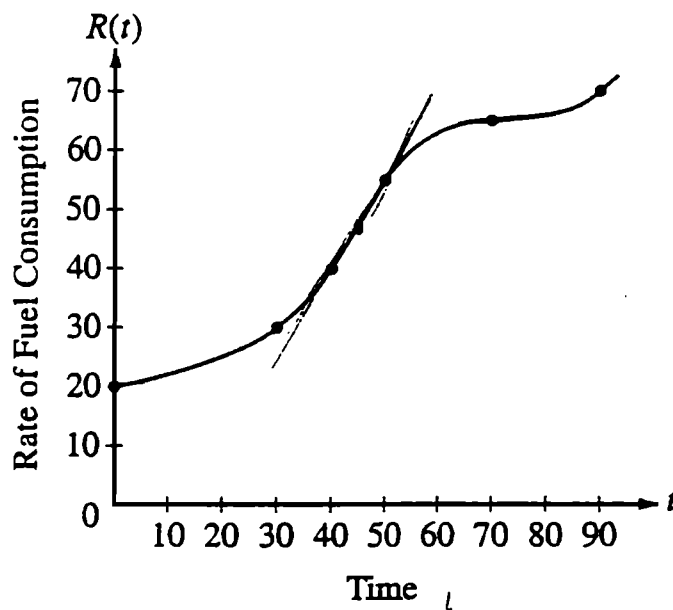
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0.



$t$ (minutes)	$R(t)$ (gallons per minute)
0	20
30	30
40	40
50	55
70	65
90	70

Work for problem 3(a)

$$R'(t) = \text{slope}$$

$$m = \frac{55 - 40 \text{ gal/min}}{50 - 40 \text{ min}} = 1.5 \text{ gallons/minute}^2$$

Work for problem 3(b)

$$R''(45) = 0$$

The value is zero because the rate of <sup>increase of</sup> fuel consumption is fastest at  $t=45$ . This would indicate a max point on  $R'(45)$ . As a result,  $R''(45)$  is zero.

Continue problem 3 on page 9.

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Work for problem 3(c)

$$\int_0^{90} R(t) dt = 30(20) + 10(30) + 10(40) + 20(55) + 20$$

$$= 3700 \text{ gallons}$$

This approximation is less than the actual value because the rectangles are below the curve, and some of the fuel consumed is not included.

Work for problem 3(d)

$\int_0^b R(t) dt$  represents the number of gallons consumed from 0 to  $b$  minutes.

$\frac{1}{b} \int_0^b R(t) dt$  is the average value of fuel consumption (in gallons) each minute from 0 to  $b$  minutes.

**END OF PART A OF SECTION II**

**IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON PART A ONLY. DO NOT GO ON TO PART B UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

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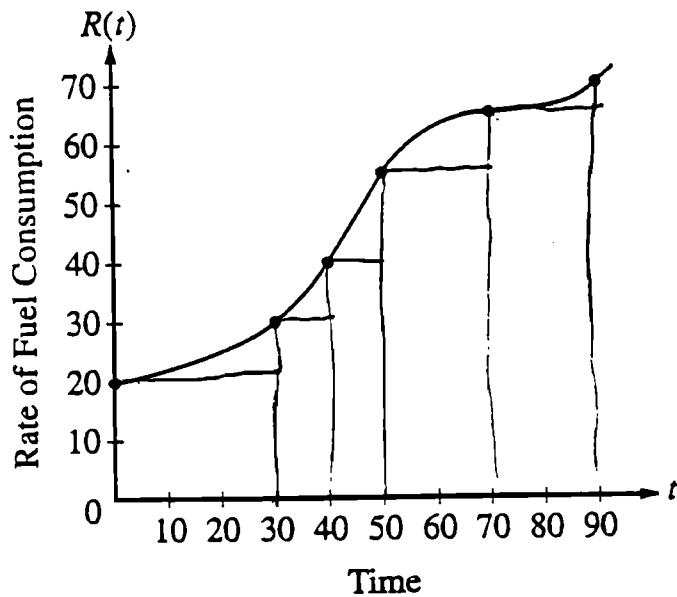
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$t$ (minutes)	$R(t)$ (gallons per minute)
0	20
30	30
40	40
50	55
70	65
90	70

Work for problem 3(a)

slope from  $t=40$  to  $t=50$ :

$$m = \frac{55 - 40}{50 - 40}$$

$$= \frac{15}{10}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore R'(45) \approx \frac{3}{2}$$

Work for problem 3(b)

If at  $t=45$ , the rate is increasing fastest,  
the graph of  $t$  vs.  $R(t)$  is changing concavity,

$$\therefore R''(45) = 0$$

Continue problem 3 on page 9.

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I<sub>2</sub>

Work for problem 3(c)

$$\int_0^{90} R(t) dt \approx 30 \times 20 + 10 \times 30 + 10 \times 40 + 20 \times 55 + 20$$

$$\approx 3700$$

Since the function  $R(t)$  is increasing, this left Riemann sum is less than the actual value

Work for problem 3(d)

for  $0 < b \leq 90$  min,  $\int_0^b R(t) dt$  is the amount of fuel (in gallons) that the plane has consumed from  $t=0$  and  $t=b$  minutes in the interval

$\frac{1}{b} \int_0^b R(t) dt$  is the average amount of fuel consumed per minute by the plane over the interval  $t=0$  to  $t=b$  minutes. Since this is an average rate, the unit of measure is gallons per minute.

**END OF PART A OF SECTION II**

**IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON PART A ONLY. DO NOT GO ON TO PART B UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**