

AP[®] Calculus BC 2003 Free-Response Questions

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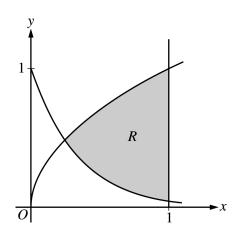
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2003 AP[®] CALCULUS BC FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

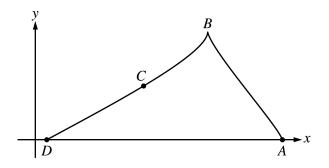
CALCULUS BC SECTION II, Part A Time—45 minutes Number of problems—3

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

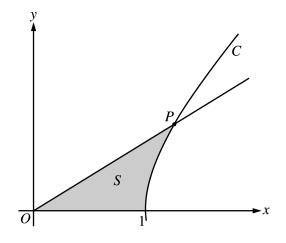


- 1. Let *R* be the shaded region bounded by the graphs of $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = e^{-3x}$ and the vertical line x = 1, as shown in the figure above.
 - (a) Find the area of *R*.
 - (b) Find the volume of the solid generated when R is revolved about the horizontal line y = 1.
 - (c) The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a rectangle whose height is 5 times the length of its base in region R. Find the volume of this solid.

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- 2. A particle starts at point A on the positive x-axis at time t = 0 and travels along the curve from A to B to C to D, as shown above. The coordinates of the particle's position (x(t), y(t)) are differentiable functions of t, where $x'(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = -9\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{t+1}}{2}\right)$ and $y'(t) = \frac{dy}{dt}$ is not explicitly given. At time t = 9, the particle reaches its final position at point D on the positive x-axis.
 - (a) At point C, is $\frac{dy}{dt}$ positive? At point C, is $\frac{dx}{dt}$ positive? Give a reason for each answer.
 - (b) The slope of the curve is undefined at point B. At what time t is the particle at point B?
 - (c) The line tangent to the curve at the point (x(8), y(8)) has equation $y = \frac{5}{9}x 2$. Find the velocity vector and the speed of the particle at this point.
 - (d) How far apart are points A and D, the initial and final positions, respectively, of the particle?

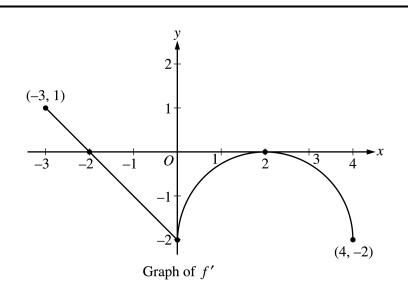


- 3. The figure above shows the graphs of the line $x = \frac{5}{3}y$ and the curve *C* given by $x = \sqrt{1 + y^2}$. Let *S* be the shaded region bounded by the two graphs and the *x*-axis. The line and the curve intersect at point *P*.
 - (a) Find the coordinates of point P and the value of $\frac{dx}{dy}$ for curve C at point P.
 - (b) Set up and evaluate an integral expression with respect to y that gives the area of S.
 - (c) Curve C is a part of the curve $x^2 y^2 = 1$. Show that $x^2 y^2 = 1$ can be written as the polar equation $r^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}.$
 - (d) Use the polar equation given in part (c) to set up an integral expression with respect to the polar angle θ that represents the area of *S*.

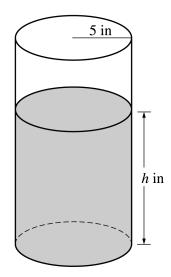
END OF PART A OF SECTION II

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

No calculator is allowed for these problems.



- 4. Let f be a function defined on the closed interval $-3 \le x \le 4$ with f(0) = 3. The graph of f', the derivative of f, consists of one line segment and a semicircle, as shown above.
 - (a) On what intervals, if any, is f increasing? Justify your answer.
 - (b) Find the *x*-coordinate of each point of inflection of the graph of *f* on the open interval -3 < x < 4. Justify your answer.
 - (c) Find an equation for the line tangent to the graph of f at the point (0, 3).
 - (d) Find f(-3) and f(4). Show the work that leads to your answers.



- 5. A coffeepot has the shape of a cylinder with radius 5 inches, as shown in the figure above. Let *h* be the depth of the coffee in the pot, measured in inches, where *h* is a function of time *t*, measured in seconds. The volume *V* of coffee in the pot is changing at the rate of $-5\pi\sqrt{h}$ cubic inches per second. (The volume *V* of a cylinder with radius *r* and height *h* is $V = \pi r^2 h$.)
 - (a) Show that $\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{\sqrt{h}}{5}$.

(b) Given that h = 17 at time t = 0, solve the differential equation $\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{\sqrt{h}}{5}$ for h as a function of t.

- (c) At what time t is the coffeepot empty?
- 6. The function f is defined by the power series

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$$

for all real numbers x.

- (a) Find f'(0) and f''(0). Determine whether f has a local maximum, a local minimum, or neither at x = 0. Give a reason for your answer.
- (b) Show that $1 \frac{1}{3!}$ approximates f(1) with error less than $\frac{1}{100}$.
- (c) Show that y = f(x) is a solution to the differential equation $xy' + y = \cos x$.

END OF EXAMINATION

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