



AP[®] Calculus AB
2006 Free-Response Questions
Form B

The College Board: Connecting Students to College Success

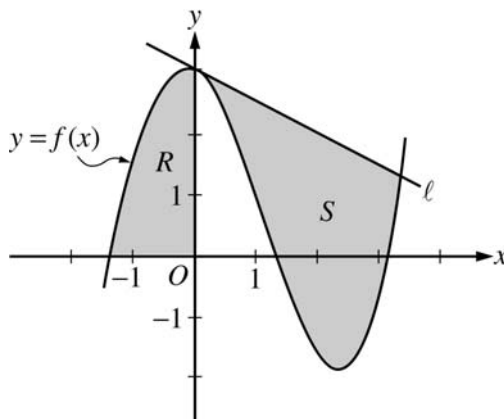
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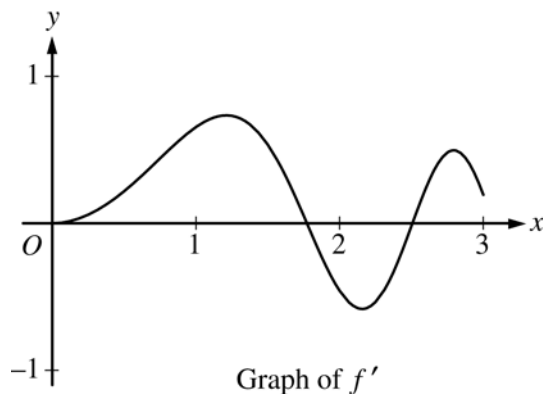
CALCULUS AB
SECTION II, Part A
Time—45 minutes
Number of problems—3

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



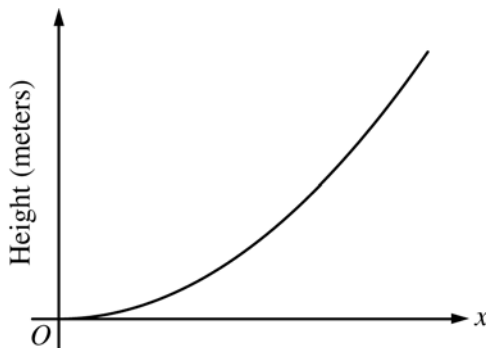
1. Let f be the function given by $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{4} - \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x}{2} + 3\cos x$. Let R be the shaded region in the second quadrant bounded by the graph of f , and let S be the shaded region bounded by the graph of f and line ℓ , the line tangent to the graph of f at $x = 0$, as shown above.
- Find the area of R .
 - Find the volume of the solid generated when R is rotated about the horizontal line $y = -2$.
 - Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that can be used to find the area of S .

WRITE ALL WORK IN THE EXAM BOOKLET.



2. Let f be the function defined for $x \geq 0$ with $f(0) = 5$ and f' , the first derivative of f , given by $f'(x) = e^{(-x/4)} \sin(x^2)$. The graph of $y = f'(x)$ is shown above.
- (a) Use the graph of f' to determine whether the graph of f is concave up, concave down, or neither on the interval $1.7 < x < 1.9$. Explain your reasoning.
- (b) On the interval $0 \leq x \leq 3$, find the value of x at which f has an absolute maximum. Justify your answer.
- (c) Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of f at $x = 2$.
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WRITE ALL WORK IN THE EXAM BOOKLET.



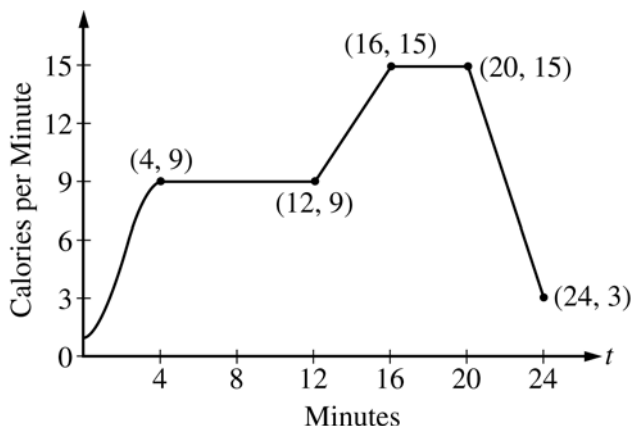
3. The figure above is the graph of a function of x , which models the height of a skateboard ramp. The function meets the following requirements.
- (i) At $x = 0$, the value of the function is 0, and the slope of the graph of the function is 0.
 - (ii) At $x = 4$, the value of the function is 1, and the slope of the graph of the function is 1.
 - (iii) Between $x = 0$ and $x = 4$, the function is increasing.
- (a) Let $f(x) = ax^2$, where a is a nonzero constant. Show that it is not possible to find a value for a so that f meets requirement (ii) above.
- (b) Let $g(x) = cx^3 - \frac{x^2}{16}$, where c is a nonzero constant. Find the value of c so that g meets requirement (ii) above. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- (c) Using the function g and your value of c from part (b), show that g does not meet requirement (iii) above.
- (d) Let $h(x) = \frac{x^n}{k}$, where k is a nonzero constant and n is a positive integer. Find the values of k and n so that h meets requirement (ii) above. Show that h also meets requirements (i) and (iii) above.
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WRITE ALL WORK IN THE EXAM BOOKLET.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II

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

No calculator is allowed for these problems.



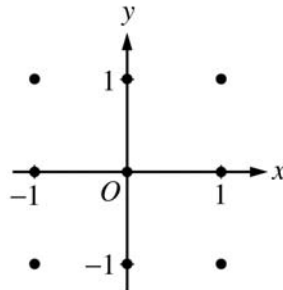
4. The rate, in calories per minute, at which a person using an exercise machine burns calories is modeled by the function f . In the figure above, $f(t) = -\frac{1}{4}t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 1$ for $0 \leq t \leq 4$ and f is piecewise linear for $4 \leq t \leq 24$.
- Find $f'(22)$. Indicate units of measure.
 - For the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 24$, at what time t is f increasing at its greatest rate? Show the reasoning that supports your answer.
 - Find the total number of calories burned over the time interval $6 \leq t \leq 18$ minutes.
 - The setting on the machine is now changed so that the person burns $f(t) + c$ calories per minute. For this setting, find c so that an average of 15 calories per minute is burned during the time interval $6 \leq t \leq 18$.

WRITE ALL WORK IN THE EXAM BOOKLET.

5. Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = (y - 1)^2 \cos(\pi x)$.

(a) On the axes provided, sketch a slope field for the given differential equation at the nine points indicated.

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



(b) There is a horizontal line with equation $y = c$ that satisfies this differential equation. Find the value of c .

(c) Find the particular solution $y = f(x)$ to the differential equation with the initial condition $f(1) = 0$.

t (sec)	0	15	25	30	35	50	60
$v(t)$ (ft/sec)	-20	-30	-20	-14	-10	0	10
$a(t)$ (ft/sec ²)	1	5	2	1	2	4	2

6. A car travels on a straight track. During the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 60$ seconds, the car's velocity v , measured in feet per second, and acceleration a , measured in feet per second per second, are continuous functions. The table above shows selected values of these functions.

(a) Using appropriate units, explain the meaning of $\int_{30}^{60} |v(t)| dt$ in terms of the car's motion. Approximate

$\int_{30}^{60} |v(t)| dt$ using a trapezoidal approximation with the three subintervals determined by the table.

(b) Using appropriate units, explain the meaning of $\int_0^{30} a(t) dt$ in terms of the car's motion. Find the exact

value of $\int_0^{30} a(t) dt$.

(c) For $0 < t < 60$, must there be a time t when $v(t) = -5$? Justify your answer.

(d) For $0 < t < 60$, must there be a time t when $a(t) = 0$? Justify your answer.

WRITE ALL WORK IN THE EXAM BOOKLET.

END OF EXAM