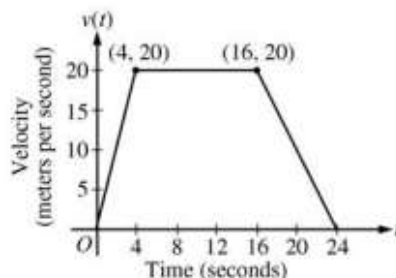


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Question 5

A car is traveling on a straight road. For $0 \leq t \leq 24$ seconds, the car's velocity $v(t)$, in meters per second, is modeled by the piecewise-linear function defined by the graph above.



- (a) Find $\int_0^{24} v(t) dt$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\int_0^{24} v(t) dt$.
- (b) For each of $v'(4)$ and $v'(20)$, find the value or explain why it does not exist. Indicate units of measure.
- (c) Let $a(t)$ be the car's acceleration at time t , in meters per second per second. For $0 < t < 24$, write a piecewise-defined function for $a(t)$.
- (d) Find the average rate of change of v over the interval $8 \leq t \leq 20$. Does the Mean Value Theorem guarantee a value of c , for $8 < c < 20$, such that $v'(c)$ is equal to this average rate of change? Why or why not?

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Question 4

t (seconds)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
$v(t)$ (feet per second)	5	14	22	29	35	40	44	47	49

Rocket A has positive velocity $v(t)$ after being launched upward from an initial height of 0 feet at time $t = 0$ seconds. The velocity of the rocket is recorded for selected values of t over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 80$ seconds, as shown in the table above.

- (a) Find the average acceleration of rocket A over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 80$ seconds. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\int_{10}^{70} v(t) dt$ in terms of the rocket's flight. Use a midpoint Riemann sum with 3 subintervals of equal length to approximate $\int_{10}^{70} v(t) dt$.
- (c) Rocket B is launched upward with an acceleration of $a(t) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{t+1}}$ feet per second per second. At time $t = 0$ seconds, the initial height of the rocket is 0 feet, and the initial velocity is 2 feet per second. Which of the two rockets is traveling faster at time $t = 80$ seconds? Explain your answer.

$$(a) \int_0^{24} v(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}(4)(20) + (12)(20) + \frac{1}{2}(8)(20) = 360$$

The car travels 360 meters in these 24 seconds.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{value} \\ 1 : \text{meaning with units} \end{cases}$$

(b) $v'(4)$ does not exist because

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 4^-} \left(\frac{v(t) - v(4)}{t - 4} \right) = 5 \neq 0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 4^+} \left(\frac{v(t) - v(4)}{t - 4} \right).$$

$$v'(20) = \frac{20 - 0}{16 - 24} = -\frac{5}{2} \text{ m/sec}^2$$

$$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : v'(4) \text{ does not exist, with explanation} \\ 1 : v'(20) \\ 1 : \text{units} \end{cases}$$

$$(c) a(t) = \begin{cases} 5 & \text{if } 0 < t < 4 \\ 0 & \text{if } 4 < t < 16 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & \text{if } 16 < t < 24 \end{cases}$$

$a(t)$ does not exist at $t = 4$ and $t = 16$.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{finds the values } 5, 0, -\frac{5}{2} \\ 1 : \text{identifies constants with correct intervals} \end{cases}$$

(d) The average rate of change of v on $[8, 20]$ is

$$\frac{v(20) - v(8)}{20 - 8} = -\frac{5}{6} \text{ m/sec}^2.$$

No, the Mean Value Theorem does not apply to v on $[8, 20]$ because v is not differentiable at $t = 16$.

$$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{average rate of change of } v \text{ on } [8, 20] \\ 1 : \text{answer with explanation} \end{cases}$$

(a) Average acceleration of rocket A is

$$\frac{v(80) - v(0)}{80 - 0} = \frac{49 - 5}{80} = \frac{11}{20} \text{ ft/sec}^2$$

(b) Since the velocity is positive, $\int_{10}^{70} v(t) dt$ represents the distance, in feet, traveled by rocket A from $t = 10$ seconds to $t = 70$ seconds.

A midpoint Riemann sum is

$$20[v(20) + v(40) + v(60)]$$
$$= 20[22 + 35 + 44] = 2020 \text{ ft}$$

(c) Let $v_B(t)$ be the velocity of rocket B at time t .

$$v_B(t) = \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t+1}} dt = 6\sqrt{t+1} + C$$

$$2 = v_B(0) = 6 + C$$

$$v_B(t) = 6\sqrt{t+1} - 4$$

$$v_B(80) = 50 > 49 = v(80)$$

Rocket B is traveling faster at time $t = 80$ seconds.

Units of ft/sec^2 in (a) and ft in (b)

1 : answer

3 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 : \text{explanation} \\ 1 : \text{uses } v(20), v(40), v(60) \\ 1 : \text{value} \end{array} \right.$

4 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 : 6\sqrt{t+1} \\ 1 : \text{constant of integration} \\ 1 : \text{uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{finds } v_B(80), \text{ compares to } v(80), \\ \text{and draws a conclusion} \end{array} \right.$

1 : units in (a) and (b)