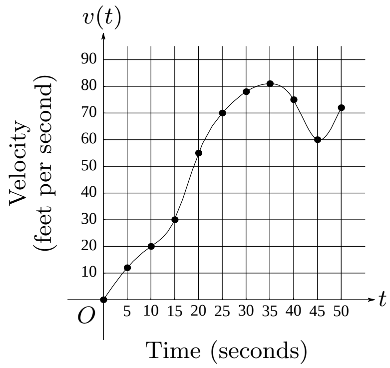
1998 Calculus AB Scoring Guidelines



t (seconds)	$v(t)$ (feet per second)
0	0
5	12
10	20
15	30
20	55
25	70
30	78
35	81
40	75
45	60
50	72

3. The graph of the velocity $v(t)$, in ft/sec, of a car traveling on a straight road, for $0 \le t \le 50$, is shown above. A table of values for $v(t)$, at 5 second intervals of time t, is shown to the right of the graph.

   (a) During what intervals of time is the acceleration of the car positive? Give a reason for your answer.

   (b) Find the average acceleration of the car, in ft/sec^2, over the interval $0 \le t \le 50$.

   (c) Find one approximation for the acceleration of the car, in ft/sec^2, at $t = 40$. Show the computations you used to arrive at your answer.

   (d) Approximate $\int_0^{50} v(t)\,dt$ with a Riemann sum, using the midpoints of five subintervals of equal length. Using correct units, explain the meaning of this integral.

(a) Acceleration is positive on $(0, 35)$ and $(45, 50)$ because the velocity $v(t)$ is increasing on $[0, 35]$ and $[45, 50]$

3 $\begin{cases} 1: & (0,35) \\ 1: & (45,50) \\ 1: & \text{reason} \end{cases}$

Note: ignore inclusion of endpoints

(b) Avg. Acc. $= \dfrac{v(50) - v(0)}{50 - 0} = \dfrac{72 - 0}{50} = \dfrac{72}{50}$

or 1.44 ft/sec^2

1: answer

(c) Difference quotient; e.g.

$$\frac{v(45) - v(40)}{5} = \frac{60 - 75}{5} = -3 \text{ ft/sec}^2 \quad \text{or}$$

$$\frac{v(40) - v(35)}{5} = \frac{75 - 81}{5} = -\frac{6}{5} \text{ ft/sec}^2 \quad \text{or}$$

$$\frac{v(45) - v(35)}{10} = \frac{60 - 81}{10} = -\frac{21}{10} \text{ ft/sec}^2$$

–or–

Slope of tangent line, e.g.

through $(35, 90)$ and $(40, 75)$: $\dfrac{90 - 75}{35 - 40} = -3$ ft/sec^2

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

Note: 0/2 if first point not earned

(d) $\int_0^{50} v(t)\,dt$

$\approx 10[v(5) + v(15) + v(25) + v(35) + v(45)]$

$= 10(12 + 30 + 70 + 81 + 60)$

$= 2530$ feet

This integral is the total distance traveled in feet over the time 0 to 50 seconds.

3 $\begin{cases} 1: & \text{midpoint Riemann sum} \\ 1: & \text{answer} \\ 1: & \text{meaning of integral} \end{cases}$