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2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

On a certain workday, the rate, in tons per hour, at which unprocessed gravel arrives at a gravel processing plant is modeled by $G(t) = 90 + 45\cos$ where t is measured in hours and $0 \le t \le 8$. At the beginning of the workday $(t = 0)$, the plant has 500 tons of unprocessed gravel. During the hours of operation, $0 \le t \le 8$, the plant processes gravel at a constant rate of 100 tons per hour.

(a) Find $G'(5)$. Using correct units, interpret your answer in the context of the problem.

(b) Find the total amount of unprocessed gravel that arrives at the plant during the hours of operation on this workday.

(c) Is the amount of unprocessed gravel at the plant increasing or decreasing at time $t = 5$ hours? Show the work that leads to your answer.

(d) What is the maximum amount of unprocessed gravel at the plant during the hours of operation on this workday? Justify your answer.

(a) $G'(5) = -24.588$ (or -24.587)

The rate at which gravel is arriving is decreasing by 24.588 (or 24.587) tons per hour per hour at time $t = 5$ hours.

2 : : $G'(5)$
: interpretation with units

(b) $\int_0^8 G(t)\,dt = 825.551$ tons

2 : { 1 : integral
1 : answer

(c) $G(5) = 98.140764 < 100$

At time $t = 5$, the rate at which unprocessed gravel is arriving is less than the rate at which it is being processed. Therefore, the amount of unprocessed gravel at the plant is decreasing at time $t = 5$.

2 : : compares $G(5)$ to 100
: conclusion

(d) The amount of unprocessed gravel at time t is given by $A(t) = 500 + \int_0^t (G(s) - 100)\,ds$.

$A'(t) = G(t) - 100 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 4.923480$

t	$A(t)$
0	500
4.92348	635.376123
8	525.551089

The maximum amount of unprocessed gravel at the plant during this workday is 635.376 tons.

3 : : considers $A'(t) = 0$
: answer
: justification

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Question 2

A particle moves along a straight line. For $0 \le t \le 5$, the velocity of the particle is given by $v(t) = -2 + \left(t^2 + 3t\right)^{6/5} - t^3$, and the position of the particle is given by $s(t)$. It is known that $s(0) = 10$.

(a) Find all values of t in the interval $2 \le t \le 4$ for which the speed of the particle is 2.

(b) Write an expression involving an integral that gives the position $s(t)$. Use this expression to find the position of the particle at time $t = 5$.

(c) Find all times t in the interval $0 \le t \le 5$ at which the particle changes direction. Justify your answer.

(d) Is the speed of the particle increasing or decreasing at time $t = 4$? Give a reason for your answer.

(a) Solve $|v(t)| = 2$ on $2 \le t \le 4$.
$t = 3.128$ (or 3.127) and $t = 3.473$

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } |v(t)| = 2 \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$

(b) $s(t) = 10 + \int_0^t v(x)\,dx$

$s(5) = 10 + \int_0^5 v(x)\,dx = -9.207$

$2 : \begin{cases} \square : s(t) \\ \square : s(5) \end{cases}$

(c) $v(t) = 0$ when $t = 0.536033,\ 3.317756$
$v(t)$ changes sign from negative to positive at time $t = 0.536033$.
$v(t)$ changes sign from positive to negative at time $t = 3.317756$.

Therefore, the particle changes direction at time $t = 0.536$ and time $t = 3.318$ (or 3.317).

$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : \text{considers } v(t) = 0 \\ 2 : \text{answers with justification} \end{cases}$

(d) $v(4) = -11.475758 < 0$, $a(4) = v'(4) = -22.295714 < 0$

The speed is increasing at time $t = 4$ because velocity and acceleration have the same sign.

2 : conclusion with reason

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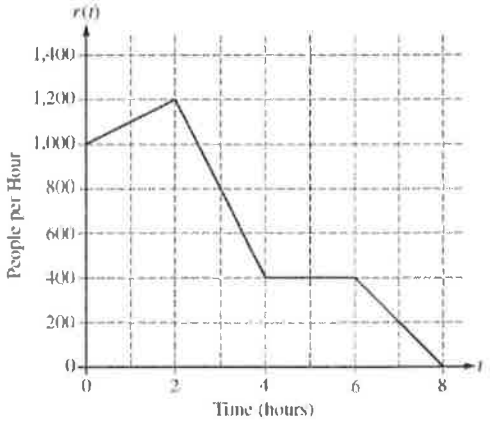
Question 3

There are 700 people in line for a popular amusement-park ride when the ride begins operation in the morning. Once it begins operation, the ride accepts passengers until the park closes 8 hours later. While there is a line, people move onto the ride at a rate of 800 people per hour. The graph above shows the rate, $r(t)$, at which people arrive at the ride throughout the day. Time t is measured in hours from the time the ride begins operation.



(a) How many people arrive at the ride between $t = 0$ and $t = 3$? Show the computations that lead to your answer.

(b) Is the number of people waiting in line to get on the ride increasing or decreasing between $t = 2$ and $t = 3$? Justify your answer.

(c) At what time t is the line for the ride the longest? How many people are in line at that time? Justify your answers.

(d) Write, but do not solve, an equation involving an integral expression of r whose solution gives the earliest time t at which there is no longer a line for the ride.

(a) $\int_0^3 r(t)\,dt = 2\cdot\frac{1000+1200}{2} + \frac{1200+800}{2} = 3200$ people

2 : { 1 : integral; 1 : answer }

(b) The number of people waiting in line is increasing because people move onto the ride at a rate of 800 people per hour and for $2 < t < 3$, $r(t) > 800$.

1 : answer with reason

(c) $r(t) = 800$ only at $t = 3$
For $0 \le t < 3$, $r(t) > 800$. For $3 < t \le 8$, $r(t) < 800$.
Therefore, the line is longest at time $t = 3$.
There are $700 + 3200 - 800\cdot 3 = 1500$ people waiting in line at time $t = 3$.

3 : { 1 : identifies $t = 3$; 1 : number of people in line; 1 : justification }

(d) $0 = 700 + \int_0^t r(s)\,ds - 800t$

3 : { 1 : $800t$; 1 : integral; 1 : answer }

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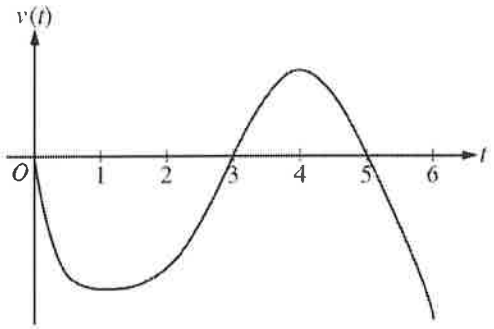
Question 4



Graph of v

A particle moves along the x-axis so that its velocity at time t, for $0 \le t \le 6$, is given by a differentiable function v whose graph is shown above. The velocity is 0 at $t = 0$, $t = 3$, and $t = 5$, and the graph has horizontal tangents at $t = 1$ and $t = 4$. The areas of the regions bounded by the t-axis and the graph of v on the intervals $[0, 3]$, $[3, 5]$, and $[5, 6]$ are 8, 3, and 2, respectively. At time $t = 0$, the particle is at $x = -2$.

(a) For $0 \le t \le 6$, find both the time and the position of the particle when the particle is farthest to the left. Justify your answer.

(b) For how many values of t, where $0 \le t \le 6$, is the particle at $x = -8$? Explain your reasoning.

(c) On the interval $2 < t < 3$, is the speed of the particle increasing or decreasing? Give a reason for your answer.

(d) During what time intervals, if any, is the acceleration of the particle negative? Justify your answer.

(a) Since $v(t) < 0$ for $0 < t < 3$ and $5 < t < 6$, and $v(t) > 0$ for $3 < t < 5$, we consider $t = 3$ and $t = 6$.

$$x(3) = -2 + \int_0^3 v(t)\,dt = -2 - 8 = -10$$

$$x(6) = -2 + \int_0^6 v(t)\,dt = -2 - 8 + 3 - 2 = -9$$

Therefore, the particle is farthest left at time $t = 3$ when its position is $x(3) = -10$.

3 : { 1 : identifies $t = 3$ as a candidate; 1 : considers $\int_0^6 v(t)\,dt$; 1 : conclusion }

(b) The particle moves continuously and monotonically from $x(0) = -2$ to $x(3) = -10$. Similarly, the particle moves continuously and monotonically from $x(3) = -10$ to $x(5) = -7$ and also from $x(5) = -7$ to $x(6) = -9$.

By the Intermediate Value Theorem, there are three values of t for which the particle is at $x(t) = -8$.

3 : { 1 : positions at $t = 3$, $t = 5$, and $t = 6$; 1 : description of motion; 1 : conclusion }

(c) The speed is decreasing on the interval $2 < t < 3$ since on this interval $v < 0$ and v is increasing.

1 : answer with reason

(d) The acceleration is negative on the intervals $0 < t < 1$ and $4 < t < 6$ since velocity is decreasing on these intervals.

2 : { 1 : answer; 1 : justification }

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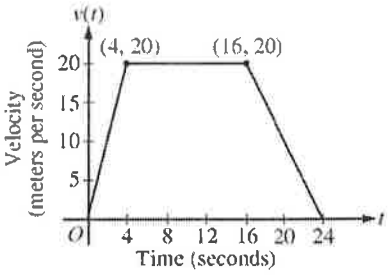
Question 5

A car is traveling on a straight road. For $0 \le t \le 24$ 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 $8 \le t \le 20$. 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?

(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

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

$v'(20) = \frac{20 - 0}{16 - 24} = -\frac{5}{2}$ 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 $\frac{v(20) - v(8)}{20 - 8} = -\frac{5}{6}$ m/sec^2.

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

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

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Question 6

For $0 \le t \le 12$, a particle moves along the x-axis. The velocity of the particle at time t is given by $v(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right)$. The particle is at position $x = -2$ at time $t = 0$.

(a) For $0 \le t \le 12$, when is the particle moving to the left?

(b) Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the total distance traveled by the particle from time $t = 0$ to time $t = 6$.

(c) Find the acceleration of the particle at time t. Is the speed of the particle increasing, decreasing, or neither at time $t = 4$? Explain your reasoning.

(d) Find the position of the particle at time $t = 4$.

(a) $v(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 3, 9$

The particle is moving to the left when $v(t) < 0$.
This occurs when $3 < t < 9$.

2 : { 1 : considers $v(t) = 0$; 1 : interval }

(b) $\int_0^6 |v(t)|\,dt$

1 : answer

(c) $a(t) = -\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right)$

$a(4) = -\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{12} < 0$

$v(4) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$

The speed is increasing at time $t = 4$, because velocity and acceleration have the same sign.

3 : { 1 : $a(t)$; 2 : conclusion with reason }

(d) $x(4) = -2 + \int_0^4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) dt$

$= -2 + \left[\frac{6}{\pi}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right)\right]_0^4$

$= -2 + \frac{6}{\pi}\left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - 0\right]$

$= -2 + \frac{6}{\pi}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$

3 : { 1 : antiderivative ; 1 : uses initial condition ; 1 : answer }

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