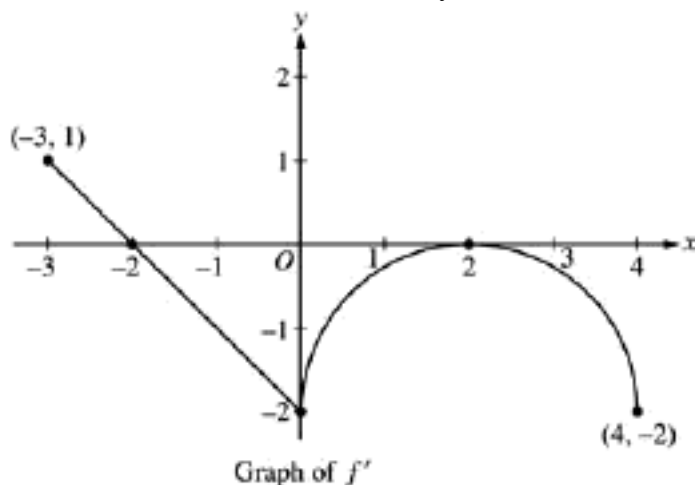


AP Calculus AB Problem Wednesday, December 13, 2006



Let  $f$  be a function defined on the closed interval  $-3 \leq x \leq 4$  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.

The function  $f$  is increasing on  $[-3, -2]$  since  $f' > 0$  for  $-3 \leq x < -2$ .

- 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.

The  $x$ -coordinates of the points of inflection are  $x = 0$  and  $x = 2$ .  $f'$  changes from decreasing to increasing at  $x = 0$  and from increasing to decreasing at  $x = 2$ .

- c. Find an equation for the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at the point  $(0, 3)$ .

The tangent line contains the point  $(0, 3)$  and has slope  $-2$  since  $f'(0) = -2$ . The equation is  $y = -2x + 3$ .

- d. Find  $f(-3)$  and  $f(4)$ . Show the work that leads to your answers.

We know that  $f(0) = 3$

$$f(0) - f(-3) = \int_{-3}^0 f'(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}(1)(1) - \frac{1}{2}(2)(2) = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$f(-3) = f(0) + \frac{3}{2} = \boxed{\frac{9}{2}}.$$

$$f(4) - f(0) = \int_0^4 f'(t) dt = -\left(8 - \frac{1}{2}(2)^2\pi\right) = -8 + 2\pi$$

$$f(4) = f(0) - 8 + 2\pi = -5 + 2\pi$$