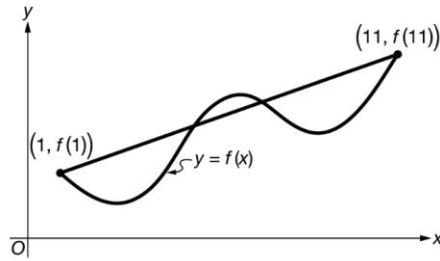


AP Calculus Semester 1 Final – Additional MC Practice Problems

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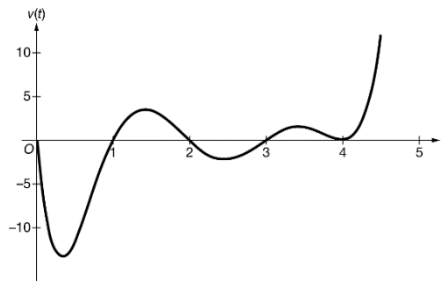
1.



The figure above shows the graph of the differentiable function  $f$  for  $1 \leq x \leq 11$  and the secant line through the points  $(1, f(1))$  and  $(11, f(11))$ . For how many values of  $x$  in the closed interval  $[1, 11]$  does the instantaneous rate of change of  $f$  at  $x$  equal the average rate of change of  $f$  over that interval?

- A) 0    B) 2    C) 3    D) 4

2.



A particle moves along the  $y$ -axis. The graph of the particle's velocity  $v(t)$  at time  $t$  is shown above for  $0 < t < 4.5$ . How many times does the particle change direction over the time interval  $0 < t < 4.5$ ?

- A) 3    B) 4    C) 5    D) 8

3.

A particle moves along the  $x$ -axis so that at time  $t \geq 0$  its position is given by  $x(t) = 2t^3 + 3t^2 - 36t + 50$ . What is the total distance traveled by the particle over the time interval  $0 \leq t \leq 5$ ?

- A) 145    B) 180    C) 195    D) 233

4.

A particle moves along the  $y$ -axis so that at time  $t \geq 0$  its position is given by  $y(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t$ . Over the time interval  $0 < t < 4$ , for what values of  $t$  is the speed of the particle increasing?

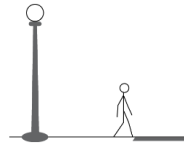
- (A)  $2 < t < 4$   
 (B)  $3 < t < 4$  only  
 (C)  $0 < t < 1$  and  $3 < t < 4$   
 (D)  $1 < t < 2$  and  $3 < t < 4$

5.

A rectangle has width  $w$  inches and height  $h$  inches, where the width is twice the height. Both  $w$  and  $h$  are functions of time  $t$ , measured in seconds. If  $A$  represents the area of the rectangle, which of the following gives the rate of change of  $A$  with respect to  $t$ ?

- (A)  $\frac{dA}{dt} = 4h$  in/sec  
 (B)  $\frac{dA}{dt} = 3h \frac{dh}{dt}$  in<sup>2</sup>/sec  
 (C)  $\frac{dA}{dt} = 4h \frac{dh}{dt}$  in/sec  
 (D)  $\frac{dA}{dt} = 4h \frac{dh}{dt}$  in<sup>2</sup>/sec

6.

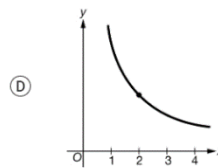
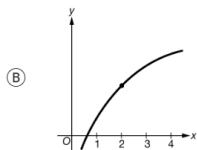
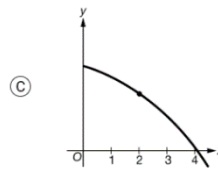
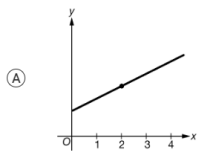


A person whose height is  $M$  feet is walking away from the base of a streetlight along a straight road, as shown in the figure above. The height of the streetlight is  $L$  feet. At time  $t$  seconds, the person is  $x$  feet from the streetlight, and the length of the person's shadow is  $s$  feet. The quantities are related by the equation  $\frac{1}{L}(x + s) = \frac{1}{M}s$ , where  $L$  and  $M$  are constants. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the rate of change of  $x$  with respect to time and the rate of change of  $s$  with respect to time?

- (A)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{L}{M}s - s$
- (B)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{L}{M}s - \frac{ds}{dt}$
- (C)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{L}{M}\frac{ds}{dt} - s$
- (D)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{L}{M}\frac{ds}{dt} - \frac{ds}{dt}$

7.

The locally linear approximation of the differentiable function  $f$  at  $x = 2$  is used to approximate the value of  $f(2.3)$ . The approximation at  $x = 2.3$  is an underestimate of the corresponding function value at  $x = 2.3$ . Which of the following could be the graph of  $f$ ?



8.

Which of the following limits does not yield an indeterminate form?

- (A)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{x - \sin x}$
- (B)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(\frac{x}{2})}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$
- (C)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x - \pi}{\cos x}$
- (D)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{3x}}{x^{100}}$

9.

$x$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g(x)$	$g'(x)$
3	2	-4	1	2

Selected values of the twice-differentiable functions  $f$  and  $g$  and their derivatives are given in the table above. The value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 54}{g(x) - 1}$  is

- (A) -108
- (B) -54
- (C) -27
- (D) nonexistent

10. If  $g(x) = \ln x$  and  $f$  is a differentiable function of  $x$ , which of the following is equivalent to the derivative of  $f(g(x))$  with respect to  $x$ ?

(A)  $f'(\frac{1}{x})$

(B)  $\frac{f'(x)}{x}$

(C)  $f'(\ln x)$

(D)  $\frac{f'(\ln x)}{x}$

11. For which of the following functions is the chain rule an appropriate method to find the derivative with respect to  $x$ ?

I.  $y = \sin(3x^2)$

II.  $y = e^x \tan x$

III.  $y = \frac{1}{8x^4 - 2x}$

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) III only

(D) I and III only

12. Let  $f$  be a differentiable function. If  $h(x) = (1 + f(3x))^2$ , which of the following gives a correct process for finding  $h'(x)$ ?

(A)  $h'(x) = 2(1 + f(3x))$

(B)  $h'(x) = 2(1 + f(3x)) \cdot f'(3x)$

(C)  $h'(x) = 2(1 + f(3x)) \cdot f'(x)$

(D)  $h'(x) = 2(1 + f(3x)) \cdot f'(3x) \cdot 3$

13. What is the slope of the line tangent to the curve  $y^3 - xy^2 + x^3 = 5$  at the point  $(1, 2)$ ?

(A)  $\frac{1}{10}$

(B)  $\frac{1}{8}$

(C)  $\frac{5}{12}$

(D)  $\frac{11}{4}$

14. If  $\sin(x + y) = 3x - 2y$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

(A)  $\frac{3 - \cos(x+y)}{2}$

(B)  $\frac{1 - \cos(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)}$

(C)  $\frac{3}{2 + \cos(x+y)}$

(D)  $\frac{3 - \cos(x+y)}{2 + \cos(x+y)}$

15.

$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} =$

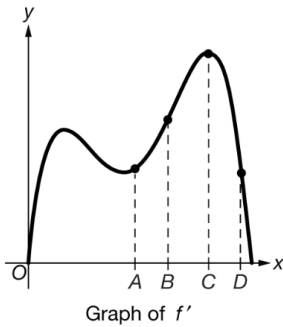
(A)  $\frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{2})^2}$

(B)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2}}$

(C)  $\cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$

(D)  $-\csc(\frac{1}{2}) \cot(\frac{1}{2})$

16.



The figure above shows the graph of  $f'$ , the derivative of the function  $f$ . At which of the four indicated values of  $x$  is  $f''(x)$  greatest?

(A)  $A$

(B)  $B$

(C)  $C$

(D)  $D$

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17. The derivative of a function  $f$  is given by  $f'(x) = 0.1x + e^{0.25x}$ . At what value of  $x$  for  $x > 0$  does the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at  $x$  have slope 2?

(A) 0.512

(B) 1.849

(C) 2.287

(D) 8.113

18. The function  $f$  is given by  $f(x) = 0.1x^4 - 0.5x^3 - 3.3x^2 + 7.7x - 1.99$ . For how many positive values of  $b$  does  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = 2$ ?

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) Four

19.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{bx} & \text{for } x \leq 2 \\ 1.5x + b & \text{for } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Let  $f$  be the function defined above. For what values of  $b$  is  $f$  continuous at  $x = 2$ ?

- (A) 0.508 only  
 (B) 0.647 only  
 (C)  $-1.282$  and  $0.508$   
 (D)  $-2.998$  and  $0.647$

20.

Let  $f$  be the function given by  $f(x) = x + \tan\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - 10$ . The Intermediate Value Theorem applied to  $f$  on the closed interval  $[12, 15]$  guarantees a solution in  $[12, 15]$  to which of the following equations?

- (A)  $f(x) = -10$   
 (B)  $f(x) = 0$   
 (C)  $f(x) = 4$   
 (D)  $f(x) = 14$

21.

A particle moves along a line so that at time  $t$ , where  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ , its position is given by

$$s(t) = -4\cos t - \frac{t^2}{2} + 10. \text{ What is the velocity of the particle when its acceleration is zero?}$$

- (A)  $-5.19$       (B)  $0.74$       (C)  $1.32$       (D)  $2.55$       (E)  $8.13$

22.

If the derivative of  $f$  is given by  $f'(x) = e^x - 3x^2$ , at which of the following values of  $x$  does  $f$  have a relative maximum value?

- (A)  $-0.46$       (B)  $0.20$       (C)  $0.91$       (D)  $0.95$       (E)  $3.73$

23.

The graph of the function  $y = x^3 + 6x^2 + 7x - 2\cos x$  changes concavity at  $x =$

- (A)  $-1.58$       (B)  $-1.63$       (C)  $-1.67$       (D)  $-1.89$       (E)  $-2.33$

24.

The volume of a sphere is decreasing at a constant rate of 3 cubic centimeters per second. At the instant when the radius of the sphere is decreasing at a rate of 0.25 centimeter per second, what is the radius of the sphere?

(The volume  $V$  of a sphere with radius  $r$  is  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ .)

- (A)  $0.141$  cm      (B)  $0.244$  cm      (C)  $0.250$  cm      (D)  $0.489$  cm      (E)  $0.977$  cm