DUE DATE: Name

Directions:

- Read each problem carefully and use your knowledge of calculus to determine your answer.
- In order to receive FULL CREDIT you must either SHOW ALL WORK or EXPLAIN how you got your answer!! PLEASE NOTE: A multiple choice answer alone without any work will only receive half credit.
- 1) Let $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} e^{t^2+t} dt$. Find f'(x).
 - (A) e^{x^2+2x}
- (B) $2x e^{x^2(x^2+1)}$ (C) $e^{x^4+x^2}$ (D) $2e^{(x^2+x)}$ (E) $2x e^{x^2+2x}$

- 2) What is the average value of $y = x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 1}$ on the interval [0, 2]?

3) What are all values of k for which $\int_{-3}^{k} x^2 dx = 0$? Let F(x) be an antiderivative of $\frac{(\ln x)^3}{x}$. If F(1) = 0, then F(9) =

 $\int x \cos x \, dx =$

6) If $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} =$

- Use implicit differentiation to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for the equation $4y e^{xy} = 7$.
- (A) $-\frac{1}{4}e^{xy}$ (B) $\frac{y}{x+4e^{-xy}}$ (C) $-\frac{ye^{xy}}{xe^{xy}-4}$ (D) $-\frac{y}{4}e^{xy}+7$ (E) $\frac{7-ye^{xy}}{4+xe^{xy}}$

- Which of following is equal to $\int_{1}^{3} (2x^{2} 5)^{3} x \, dx$?
 - (A) $\frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{3} u^{3} du$ (B) $\frac{1}{4} \int_{2}^{13} u^{3} du$ (C) $\int_{2}^{13} u^{3} du$ (D) $4 \int_{1}^{3} u^{3} du$ (E) $4 \int_{2}^{13} u^{3} du$

- Use partial fractions to evaluate $\int_{3}^{5} \frac{4x 9}{2x^2 9x + 10} dx$

 - (A) $\ln 3 + \ln 5$ (B) $2 \ln 3 + \ln 5$ (C) $\ln 3 + 2 \ln 5$ (D) $\ln 5 \ln 3$ (E) $2 \ln 5 \ln 3$

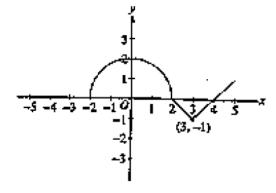
- 10) The graph of $f(x) = x^3 + x^2$ has a point of inflection at
- (A) $x = \frac{1}{3}$ (B) $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $x = \frac{2}{27}$ (E) x = 0

- 11) A particle starts at the point (5,0) at t=0 and moves along the x-axis in such a way that at time t > 0 its velocity v(t) is given by $v(t) = \frac{t}{1+t^2}$.
 - Determine the maximum velocity attained by the particle. Justify your answer. (a)
 - Determine the position of the particle at t = 6. (b)
 - Find the limiting value of the velocity as t increases without bound. (c)
 - Does the particle ever pass the point (500,0)? Explain. (d)

12)

The graph of a function f consists of a semicircle and two line segments as shown below. Let g be the function given by $\int\limits_0^x f(t)dt$

- a. Find g(3).
- b. Find all values of x on the open interval (-2,5) at which g has a relative maximum. Justify your answer.
- c. Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of g at x = 3.
- d. Find the x-coordinate of each point of inflection of the graph of g on the open interval (-2,5). Justify your answer.



AP CALCULUS BC WEEKLY REVIEW #6