

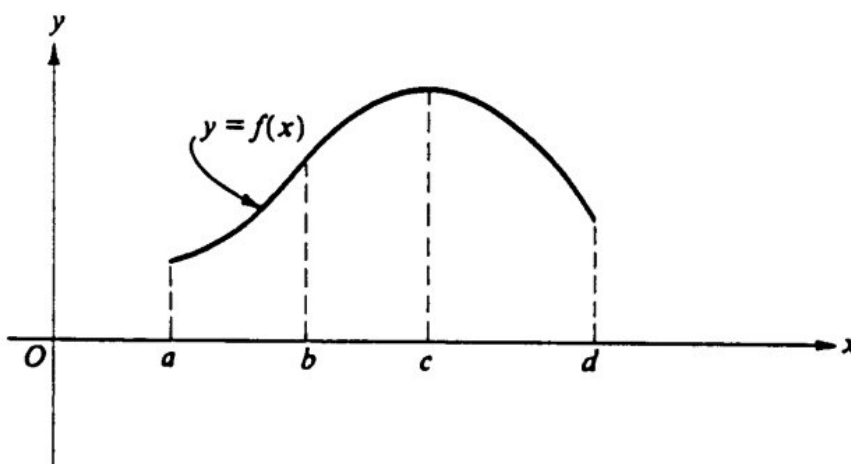
Complete all the following on notebook paper.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1.

If  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{x}$       (B)  $\frac{1}{x^2}$       (C)  $\frac{\ln x - 1}{x^2}$       (D)  $\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$       (E)  $\frac{1 + \ln x}{x^2}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 2.



The graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown in the figure above. On which of the following intervals are

$$\frac{dy}{dx} > 0 \text{ and } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0?$$

- I.  $a < x < b$   
 II.  $b < x < c$   
 III.  $c < x < d$

- (A) I, II    (B) I, III    (C) I only    (D) II only    (E) III only

\_\_\_\_\_ 3.

If  $x + 2xy - y^2 = 2$ , then at the point  $(1, 1)$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is

- (A)  $\frac{3}{2}$       (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (C) 0      (D)  $-\frac{3}{2}$       (E) nonexistent

\_\_\_\_\_ 4.

If  $\int_0^k (2kx - x^2) dx = 18$ , then  $k =$

- (A)  $-9$                       (B)  $-3$                       (C)  $3$                       (D)  $9$                       (E)  $18$

\_\_\_\_\_ 5.

An equation of the line tangent to the graph of  $f(x) = x(1 - 2x)^3$  at the point  $(1, -1)$  is

- (A)  $y = -7x + 6$                       (B)  $y = -6x + 5$                       (C)  $y = -2x + 1$   
(D)  $y = 2x - 3$                       (E)  $y = 7x - 8$

\_\_\_\_\_ 6.

If  $f(x) = \sin x$ , then  $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$

- (A)  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       (C)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$                       (D)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$                       (E)  $\sqrt{3}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 7.

If the function  $f$  has a continuous derivative on  $[0, c]$ , then  $\int_0^c f'(x) dx =$

- (A)  $f(c) - f(0)$                       (B)  $|f(c) - f(0)|$                       (C)  $f(c)$                       (D)  $f(x) + c$                       (E)  $f''(c) - f''(0)$

\_\_\_\_\_ 8.

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 + \sin \theta}} d\theta =$

- (A)  $-2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$                       (B)  $-2\sqrt{2}$                       (C)  $2\sqrt{2}$   
(D)  $2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$                       (E)  $2(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

\_\_\_\_\_ 9.

If  $f(x) = \sqrt{2x}$ , then  $f'(2) =$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       (C)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$                       (D)  $1$                       (E)  $\sqrt{2}$

10.

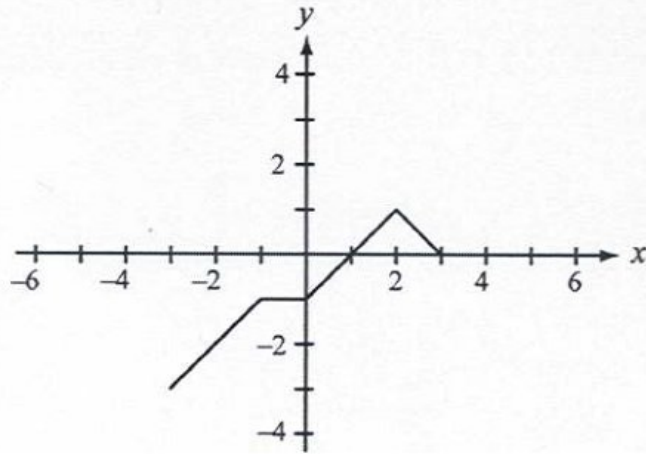
A particle moves along the  $x$ -axis so that at any time  $t \geq 0$  its position is given by  $x(t) = t^3 - 3t^2 - 9t + 1$ . For what values of  $t$  is the particle at rest?

- (A) No values      (B) 1 only      (C) 3 only      (D) 5 only      (E) 1 and 3

Free Response

11. 1970-AB2 (No Calculator)

A function  $f$  is defined on the closed interval from  $-3$  to  $3$  and has the graph shown below.



- Sketch the entire graph of  $y = |f(x)|$ .
- Sketch the entire graph of  $y = f(|x|)$ .
- Sketch the entire graph of  $y = f(-x)$ .
- Sketch the entire graph of  $y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$ .
- Sketch the entire graph of  $y = f(x-1)$ .

12. 1971-AB2 (No Calculator)

Let  $R$  be the region in the first quadrant that lies below both of the curves  $y = 3x^2$  and  $y = \frac{3}{x}$  and to the left of the line  $x = k$ , where  $k > 1$ .

- Find the area of  $R$  as a function of  $k$ .
- When the area of  $R$  is  $7$ , what is the value of  $k$ ?
- If the area of  $R$  is increasing at the constant rate of  $5$  square units per second at what rate is  $k$  increasing when  $k = 15$ ?