

AP Calculus TEST: 4.1—4.4 **No Calculator**

**PART I: Multiple Choice.** SHOW ALL WORK AND/OR INTEGRAL SET-UPS. NO WORK, NO CREDIT. Put the Capital Letter of the correct answer choice in the space to the left of each problem number.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1.  $\int x\sqrt{5x^2 - 4} dx =$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{10}(5x^2 - 4)^{3/2} + C$       (B)  $\frac{1}{15}(5x^2 - 4)^{3/2} + C$       (C)  $-\frac{1}{5}(5x^2 - 4)^{1/2} + C$   
(D)  $\frac{20}{3}(5x^2 - 4)^{3/2} + C$       (E)  $\frac{3}{20}(5x^2 - 4)^{3/2} + C$

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The average value of the function  $f(x) = (x-1)^2$  on the interval from  $x=1$  to  $x=5$  is

- (A)  $\frac{5}{3}$       (B)  $\frac{16}{3}$       (C)  $\frac{64}{3}$       (D)  $\frac{66}{3}$       (E)  $\frac{256}{3}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 3.  $\int \frac{dx}{9+x^2} =$

- (A)  $3\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$       (B)  $\frac{1}{3}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$       (C)  $\frac{1}{9}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$       (D)  $\frac{1}{3}\tan^{-1}(x) + C$       (E)  $\frac{1}{9}\tan^{-1}(x) + C$

\_\_\_\_\_ 4.  $\int x\sqrt{x+3} dx =$

- (A)  $\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + 6x^{1/2} + C$       (B)  $\frac{2(x+3)^{3/2}}{3} + C$       (C)  $\frac{2}{5}(x+3)^{5/2} - 2(x+3)^{3/2} + C$   
(D)  $\frac{2}{3}(x+3)^{3/2} + 6(x+3)^{1/2} + C$       (E)  $\frac{3(x+3)^{3/2}}{2} + C$

\_\_\_\_\_ 5.  $\int \frac{3}{x^2+4x+8} dx =$

- (A)  $\frac{3}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right) + C$       (B)  $3 \arcsin\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right) + C$       (C)  $3 \ln|x^2+4x+8| + C$   
(D)  $\frac{3}{x+2} + C$       (E)  $\frac{3}{2}(x^2+4x+8)^2 + C$

\_\_\_\_\_ 6.  $\int \frac{2x^2+x+18}{x^2+9} dx =$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{4} \ln|2x^2+x+18| + C$       (B)  $\frac{1}{3} \arctan(x^2+9) + C$       (C)  $\frac{1}{8}(2x^2+x+18)^2 + C$   
(D)  $2x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+9| + C$       (E)  $2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+9| + C$

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. If  $F(x) = \int_{\pi}^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^3} dt$ , then  $F'(x) =$

- (A)  $\sqrt{1+x^3}$     (B)  $2x\sqrt{1+x^3}$     (C)  $\sqrt{1+x^6}$     (D)  $2x\sqrt{1+x^6}$     (E)  $2x\sqrt{1+x^5}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 8.  $\int \tan^6 x \cdot \sec^2 x dx =$

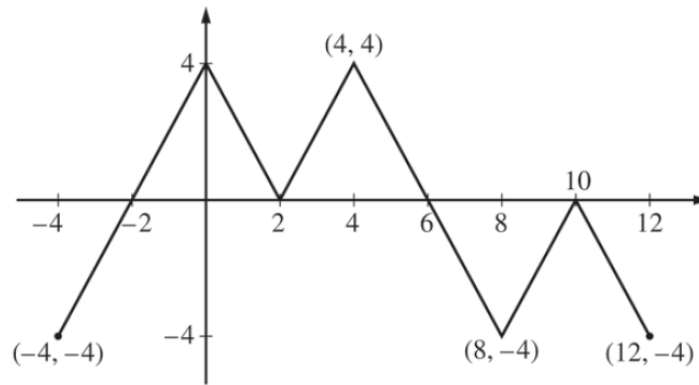
- (A)  $\frac{\tan^7 x}{7} + C$     (B)  $\frac{\tan^7 x}{7} + \frac{\sec^3 x}{3} + C$     (C)  $\frac{\tan^7 x \cdot \sec^3 x}{21} + C$     (D)  $\tan^7 x + C$     (E)  $\frac{2}{7} \tan^7 x \cdot \sec x + C$

\_\_\_\_\_ 9.  $\int_0^1 \tan x dx =$

- (A) 0    (B)  $\frac{\tan^2 1}{2}$     (C)  $\ln(\cos(1))$     (D)  $\ln(\sec(1))$     (E)  $\ln(\sec(1)) - 1$

**PART II: Free Response.** SHOW ALL WORK AND/OR INTEGRAL SET-UPS in the space provided. Focus on notation, notation, notation. Communicate, clearly, your result.

10.



Graph of  $f$

The figure above shows the graph of the piecewise-linear function  $f$ . For  $-4 \leq x \leq 12$ , the function

$$F(x) = \int_2^x f(t) dt.$$

(a) Evaluate  $F(2)$ ,  $F(8)$ , and  $F(-4)$ . Show the work that leads to your answer.

(b) Find  $F'(x)$  and  $F'(0)$ .

(c) Find the  $x$ -coordinate of any local minimum of  $F(x)$ . Justify.

(d) Does the graph of  $F(x)$  have an inflection point at  $x = 4$ ? Justify.

