

## Chapter 4 Review

Directions: The exam will consist of nine multiple-choice questions and two free-response questions on a variety of topics. All questions will be from released AP examinations. THIS REVIEW has 11 multiple-choice questions and 2 free-response questions (from released AP exams). **THIS IS A NON-CALCULATOR EXAM!!!** You will have 48 minutes for the exam.

**EXAM BREAKDOWN:**

Questions	Estimated Time
9 Multiple-Choice	18 minutes (2 minutes per question)
2 Free-Response	30 minutes (15 minutes per question)

1	$\int (x^3 - 3x) dx =$ <p>(A) <math>3x^2 - 3 + C</math>                      (B) <math>4x^4 - 6x^2 + C</math>                      (C) <math>\frac{x^4}{3} - 3x^2 + C</math></p> <p>(D) <math>\frac{x^4}{4} - 3x + C</math>                      (E) <math>\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + C</math></p>
2	<p>If <math>p(x) = (x+2)(x+k)</math> and if the remainder is 12 when <math>p(x)</math> is divided by <math>x-1</math>, then <math>k =</math></p> <p>(A) 2                      (B) 3                      (C) 6                      (D) 11                      (E) 13</p>
3	$\int_0^8 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x}} =$ <p>(A) 1                      (B) <math>\frac{3}{2}</math>                      (C) 2                      (D) 4                      (E) 6</p>
4	<p>If <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan x</math>, then <math>y =</math></p> <p>(A) <math>\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + C</math>                      (B) <math>\sec^2 x + C</math>                      (C) <math>\ln \sec x  + C</math></p> <p>(D) <math>\ln \cos x  + C</math>                      (E) <math>\sec x \tan x + C</math></p>
5	$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =$ <p>(A) <math>1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}</math>                      (B) <math>\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4}</math>                      (C) <math>\frac{\pi}{6}</math>                      (D) <math>\frac{\pi}{6} - 1</math>                      (E) <math>2 - \sqrt{3}</math></p>

6	<p>What is the average (mean) value of <math>3t^3 - t^2</math> over the interval <math>-1 \leq t \leq 2</math> ?</p> <p>(A) <math>\frac{11}{4}</math>      (B) <math>\frac{7}{2}</math>      (C) 8      (D) <math>\frac{33}{4}</math>      (E) 16</p>
7	<p><math>\int \frac{x^2}{e^{x^3}} dx =</math></p> <p>(A) <math>-\frac{1}{3} \ln e^{x^3} + C</math>      (B) <math>-\frac{e^{x^3}}{3} + C</math>      (C) <math>-\frac{1}{3e^{x^3}} + C</math></p> <p>(D) <math>\frac{1}{3} \ln e^{x^3} + C</math>      (E) <math>\frac{x^3}{3e^{x^3}} + C</math></p>
8	<p>If <math>\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = g(x)</math> and <math>\frac{d}{dx}(g(x)) = f(x^2)</math>, then <math>\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(f(x^3)) =</math></p> <p>(A) <math>f(x^6)</math>      (B) <math>g(x^3)</math>      (C) <math>3x^2g(x^3)</math></p> <p>(D) <math>9x^4f(x^6) + 6xg(x^3)</math>      (E) <math>f(x^6) + g(x^3)</math></p>
9	<p>If <math>f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^3 + 2}} dt</math>, which of the following is FALSE?</p> <p>(A) <math>f(0) = 0</math></p> <p>(B) <math>f</math> is continuous at <math>x</math> for all <math>x \geq 0</math>.</p> <p>(C) <math>f(1) &gt; 0</math></p> <p>(D) <math>f'(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}</math></p> <p>(E) <math>f(-1) &gt; 0</math></p>
10	<p>For what non-negative value of <math>b</math> is the line given by <math>y = -\frac{1}{3}x + b</math> normal to the curve <math>y = x^3</math> ?</p> <p>(A) 0      (B) 1      (C) <math>\frac{4}{3}</math>      (D) <math>\frac{10}{3}</math>      (E) <math>\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}</math></p>
11	<p><math>\int_{-1}^2 \frac{ x }{x} dx</math> is</p> <p>(A) -3      (B) 1      (C) 2      (D) 3      (E) nonexistent</p>

1

A particle moves along the  $x$ -axis in such a way that its acceleration at time  $t$  for  $t \geq 0$  is given by  $a(t) = 4 \cos(2t)$ . At time  $t = 0$ , the velocity of the particle is  $v(0) = 1$  and its position is  $x(0) = 0$ .

- (a) Write an equation for the velocity  $v(t)$  of the particle.
- (b) Write an equation for the position  $x(t)$  of the particle.
- (c) For what values of  $t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ , is the particle at rest?

2

Let  $f$  be a function such that  $f''(x) = 6x + 8$ .

- (a) Find  $f(x)$  if the graph of  $f$  is tangent to the line  $3x - y = 2$  at the point  $(0, -2)$ .
- (b) Find the average value of  $f(x)$  on the closed interval  $[-1, 1]$ .

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