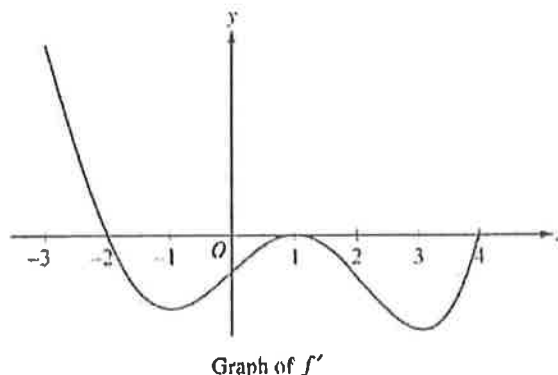


AP[®] CALCULUS AB
2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 5

The figure above shows the graph of f' , the derivative of a twice-differentiable function f , on the interval $[-3, 4]$. The graph of f' has horizontal tangents at $x = -1$, $x = 1$, and $x = 3$. The areas of the regions bounded by the x -axis and the graph of f' on the intervals $[-2, 1]$ and $[1, 4]$ are 9 and 12, respectively.



- (a) Find all x -coordinates at which f has a relative maximum. Give a reason for your answer.
- (b) On what open intervals contained in $-3 < x < 4$ is the graph of f both concave down and decreasing? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) Find the x -coordinates of all points of inflection for the graph of f . Give a reason for your answer.
- (d) Given that $f(1) = 3$, write an expression for $f(x)$ that involves an integral. Find $f(4)$ and $f(-2)$.

- (a) $f'(x) = 0$ at $x = -2$, $x = 1$, and $x = 4$.
 $f'(x)$ changes from positive to negative at $x = -2$.
 Therefore, f has a relative maximum at $x = -2$.

2: { 1: identifies $x = -2$
 1: answer with reason

- (b) The graph of f is concave down and decreasing on the intervals $-2 < x < -1$ and $1 < x < 3$ because f' is decreasing and negative on these intervals.

2: { 1: intervals
 1: reason

- (c) The graph of f has a point of inflection at $x = -1$ and $x = 3$ because f' changes from decreasing to increasing at these points.

2: { 1: identifies $x = -1, 1$, and 3
 1: reason

The graph of f has a point of inflection at $x = 1$ because f' changes from increasing to decreasing at this point.

(d) $f(x) = 3 + \int_1^x f'(t) dt$

$$f(4) = 3 + \int_1^4 f'(t) dt = 3 + (-12) = -9$$

$$f(-2) = 3 + \int_1^{-2} f'(t) dt = 3 - \int_{-2}^1 f'(t) dt = 3 - (-9) = 12$$

3: { 1: integrand
 1: expression for $f(x)$
 1: $f(4)$ and $f(-2)$