

Special Focus: The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

Multiple-Choice Questions on the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

1. 1969 BC12

If $F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$, then $F'(x) =$

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

2. 1969 BC22

If $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^3+2}} dt$, which of the following is FALSE?

- (A) $f(0) = 0$
(B) f is continuous at x for all $x \geq 0$
(C) $f(1) > 0$
(D) $f'(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
(E) $f(-1) > 0$

3. 1973 AB20

If F and f are continuous functions such that $F'(x) = f(x)$ for all x , then $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ is

- (A) $F'(a) - F'(b)$
(B) $F'(b) - F'(a)$
(C) $F(a) - F(b)$
(D) $F(b) - F(a)$
(E) none of the above

4. 1973 BC45

Suppose $g'(x) < 0$ for all $x \geq 0$ and $F(x) = \int_0^x t g'(t) dt$ for all $x \geq 0$. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- (A) F takes on negative values.
(B) F is continuous for all $x > 0$.
(C) $F(x) = xg(x) - \int_0^x g(t) dt$
(D) $F'(x)$ exists for all $x > 0$.
(E) F is an increasing function.

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5. 1985 AB42

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_2^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt =$$

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

6. 1988 AB13

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) $f''(c) - f''(0)$

7. 1988 AB25

For all $x > 1$, if $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt$, then $f'(x) =$

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

8. 1988 BC14

If $F(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^3} dt$, then $F'(x) =$

- (A) $2x\sqrt{1+x^6}$ (B) $2x\sqrt{1+x^3}$ (C) $\sqrt{1+x^6}$ (D) $\sqrt{1+x^3}$
(E) $\int_1^{x^2} \frac{3t^2}{2\sqrt{1+t^3}} dt$

9. 1993 AB41

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(2\pi u) du$ is

- (A) 0 (B) $\frac{1}{2\pi} \sin x$ (C) $\frac{1}{2\pi} \cos(2\pi x)$ (D) $\cos(2\pi x)$ (E) $2\pi \cos(2\pi x)$

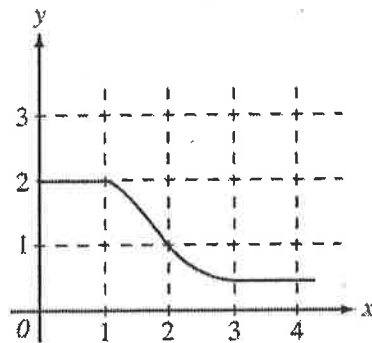
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10. 1993 BC41

Let $f(x) = \int_{-2}^{x^2-3x} e^{t^2} dt$. At what value of x is $f(x)$ a minimum?

- (A) For no value of x (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{3}{2}$ (D) 2 (E) 3

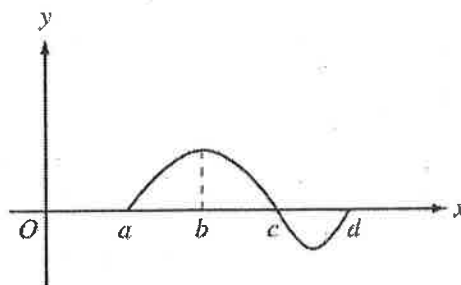
11. 1997 AB78



The graph of f is shown in the figure above. If $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 2.3$ and $F'(x) = f(x)$, then $F(3) - F(0) =$

- (A) 0.3 (B) 1.3 (C) 3.3 (D) 4.3 (E) 5.3

12. 1997 BC22



The graph of f is shown in the figure above. If $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, for what value of x does $g(x)$ have a maximum?

- (A) a (B) b (C) c (D) d
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

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13. 1997 BC88

Let $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sin t \, dt$. At how many points in the closed interval $[0, \sqrt{\pi}]$ does the instantaneous rate of change of f equal the average rate of change of f on that interval?

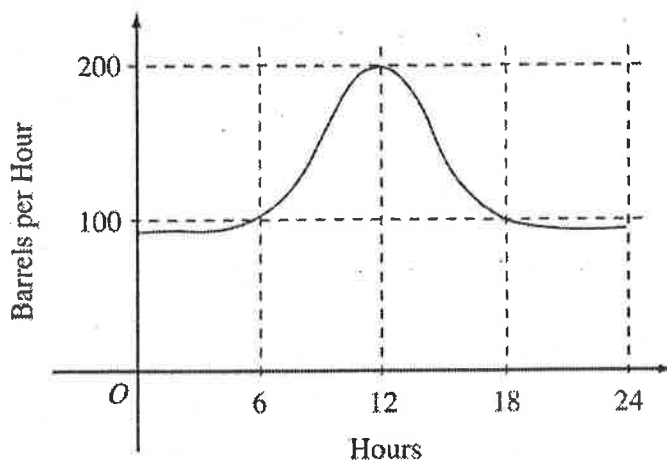
- (A) Zero
- (B) One
- (C) Two
- (D) Three
- (E) Four

14. 1997 BC89

If f is the antiderivative of $\frac{x^2}{1+x^5}$ such that $f(1) = 0$, then $f(4) =$

- (A) -0.012
- (B) 0
- (C) 0.016
- (D) 0.376
- (E) 0.629

15. 1998 AB9



The flow of oil, in barrels per hour, through a pipeline on July 9 is given by the graph shown above. Of the following, which best approximates the total number of barrels of oil that passed through the pipeline that day?

- (A) 500
- (B) 600
- (C) 2,400
- (D) 3,000
- (E) 4,800

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16. 1998 AB11

If f is a linear function and $0 < a < b$, then $\int_a^b f''(x) dx =$

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{ab}{2}$ (D) $b - a$ (E) $\frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$

17. 1998 AB15

If $F(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{t^3 + 1} dt$, then $F'(2) =$

- (A) -3 (B) -2 (C) 2 (D) 3 (E) 18

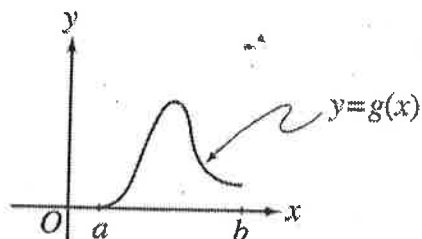
18. 1998 AB88

Let $F(x)$ be an antiderivative of $\frac{(\ln x)^3}{x}$. If $F(1) = 0$ then $F(9) =$

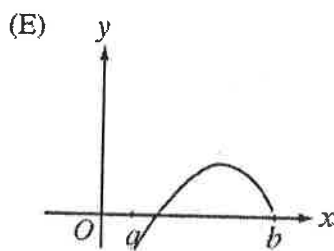
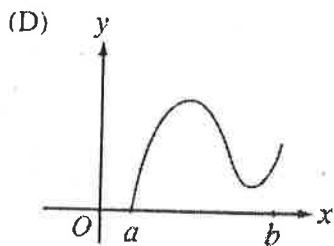
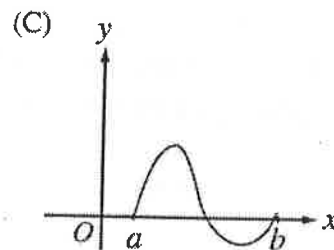
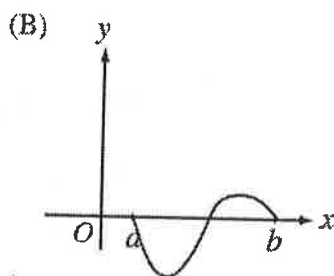
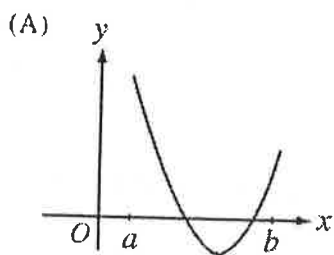
- (A) 0.048 (B) 0.144 (C) 5.827 (D) 23.308 (E) 1,640.250

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19. 1998 BC88

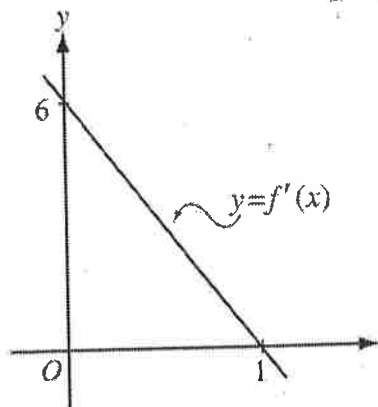


Let $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, where $a \leq x \leq b$. The figure above shows the graph of g on $[a, b]$. Which of the following could be the graph of f on $[a, b]$?



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20. 2003 AB22



The graph of f' , the derivative of f , is the line shown in the figure above. If $f(0) = 5$, then $f(1) =$

- (A) 0 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 8 (E) 11

21. 2003 AB82/BC82

The rate of change of the altitude of a hot-air balloon is given by $r(t) = t^3 - 4t^2 + 6$ for $0 \leq t \leq 8$. Which of the following expressions gives the change in altitude of the balloon during the time the altitude is decreasing?

- (A) $\int_{1.572}^{3.514} r(t) dt$
(B) $\int_0^8 r(t) dt$
(C) $\int_0^{2.667} r(t) dt$
(D) $\int_{1.572}^{3.514} r'(t) dt$
(E) $\int_0^{2.667} r'(t) dt$

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22. 2003 AB84

A pizza, heated to a temperature of 350 degrees Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) is taken out of an oven and placed in a 75°F room at time $t = 0$ minutes. The temperature of the pizza is changing at a rate of $-110e^{-0.4t}$ degrees Fahrenheit per minute. To the nearest degree, what is the temperature of the pizza at time $t = 5$ minutes?

- (A) 112°F (B) 119°F (C) 147°F (D) 238°F (E) 335°F

23. 2003 AB91

A particle moves along the x -axis so that at any time $t > 0$, its acceleration is given by $a(t) = \ln(1 + 2^t)$. If the velocity of the particle is 2 at time $t = 1$ then the velocity of the particle at time $t = 2$ is

- (A) 0.462 (B) 1.609 (C) 2.555 (D) 2.886 (E) 3.346

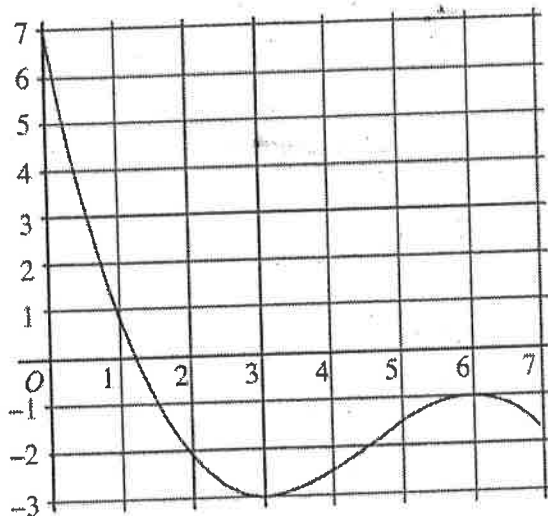
24. 2003 AB92

Let g be the function given by $g(x) = \int_0^x \sin(t^2) dt$ for $-1 \leq x \leq 3$. On which of the following intervals is g decreasing?

- (A) $-1 \leq x \leq 0$
(B) $0 \leq x \leq 1.772$
(C) $1.253 \leq x \leq 2.171$
(D) $1.772 \leq x \leq 2.507$
(E) $2.802 \leq x \leq 3$

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25. 2003 BC18



Graph of f

The graph of the function f shown in the figure above has horizontal tangents at $x = 3$ and $x = 6$. If $g(x) = \int_0^{2x} f(t) dt$, what is the value of $g'(3)$?

- (A) 0 (B) -1 (C) -2 (D) -3 (E) -6

26. 2003 BC27

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_0^{x^3} \ln(t^2 + 1) dt \right) =$$

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

27. 2003 BC80

Insects destroyed a crop at the rate of $\frac{100e^{-0.1t}}{2 - e^{-3t}}$ tons per day, where time t is measured in days. To the nearest ton, how many tons did the insects destroy during the time interval $7 \leq t \leq 14$?

- (A) 125 (B) 100 (C) 88 (D) 50 (E) 12

