

Name\_\_\_\_\_

## AP Calculus BC Prep Assignment

This assignment is due the first day of class semester 2

Show your work in the space provided. Transfer your solutions to the answer sheet located at the end of the packet.

Calculator: A graphing calculator is a requirement for taking AP Calculus. Most students use a TI-84 Plus or a TI-86. A TI-89 is desirable but costs more. A TI-92 is not permitted.

Be able to do the following on your calculator:

- Graph a function using an appropriate window
- Use the trace key to find the value of a function at a point
- Find the zeros of a function
- Find the coordinates of the point(s) of intersection of two functions
- Use the equation solver



1. Simplify these expressions. Remove all negative exponents.

a)  $\frac{(2a^2)^3}{b}$

b)  $\sqrt{9ab^3}$

c)  $\frac{a\left(\frac{2}{b}\right)}{\frac{3}{a}}$

d)  $\frac{ab - a}{b^2 - b}$

e)  $\frac{a^{-1}}{(b^{-1})\sqrt{a}}$

f)  $\left(\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)$

2. Solve this rational equation:  $2x + 1 = \frac{5}{x + 2}$

3. State the domains of these functions.

a)  $f(x) = 7$

b)  $g(x) = \frac{5x - 3}{2x + 1}$

c)  $h(x) = \frac{3x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x - 2}}$

4. Solve for the indicated variable.

a)  $\frac{2x}{4\pi} + \frac{1-x}{2} = 0$  (solve for  $x$ )

b)  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$  (solve for  $a$ )

5. Solve these inequalities. Write the answers using interval notation.

a)  $x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0$

b)  $\frac{2x-1}{3x-2} \leq 1$

6. Solve for  $x$ .

a)  $|5x - 2| = 8$

b)  $|4 - x| \leq 1$

7. a) Find the point of intersection of the lines  $3x - y - 7 = 0$  and  $x + 5y + 3 = 0$ .

b) On the answer sheet, shade the region in the  $xy$ -plane that is described by these inequalities:

$$3x - y - 7 < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x + 5y + 3 \geq 0.$$

8. The equation  $12x^3 - 23x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$  has a solution of  $x = 2$ . Find all other solutions.

9. Find the inverses of these functions. Solve for  $y$ .

a)  $y = 2x + 3$

b)  $y = \frac{x+2}{5x-1}$

10. If  $f(x) = x^2 - 2$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ , find a)  $f(g(x))$  and b)  $g \circ f$ .

11. For the following rational functions, determine the  $x$ - and  $y$ -intercepts and all asymptotes. Sketch the graphs on the answer sheet.

a)  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2 - x - 2}$

b)  $g(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 7x - 2}{x^2 - 1}$

12. Determine the equations of the following lines:

a) the line through  $(-1, 3)$  and  $(2, -4)$ .

b) the line through  $(2, 3)$  and the midpoint of the segment from  $(-1, 4)$  to  $(3, 2)$ .

13. Find the equation of the circle with center  $(1, -2)$  and passing through  $(-3, 1)$ .

14. Complete the square to write the equations of the parabolas in standard form.

a)  $y = x^2 + 4x + 3$

b)  $9y^2 - x - 6y - 9 = 0$

15. *Without using your calculator, sketch the graphs of these functions on the answer sheet.*

a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+3}$

b)  $g(x) = 2 - x^2$

c)  $h(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$

d)  $F(x) = 3^{x-1} + 4$

e)  $G(x) = 5 \cdot \log_2 x$

f)  $H(x) = [x]$

16. *Use properties of logs to simplify these expressions.*

a)  $\log 5 + \log(x^2 - 1) - \log(x - 1)$

b)  $2 \log \sqrt{x} + 3 \log x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

c)  $\log(10^{\frac{1}{2}})$

d)  $\log\left(\frac{1}{10^x}\right)$

e)  $3^{2 \log_3 5}$

17. *Solve for  $x$ . Do not use a calculator.*

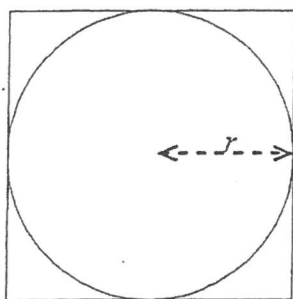
a)  $5^{(x+1)} = 25$

b)  $\log_2 x = 3$

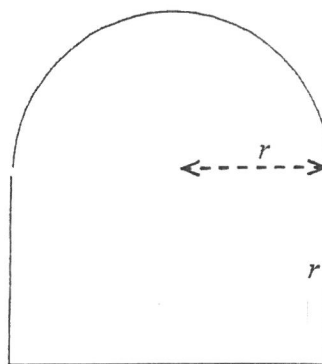
c)  $\frac{1}{3} = 3^{2x+2}$

18. A water tank has the shape of a cone. The tank is 10 meters high and has a diameter of 6 meters at the top. If the water is 5 meters deep (in the center of the cone), what is the surface area of the water?

19.



(a)

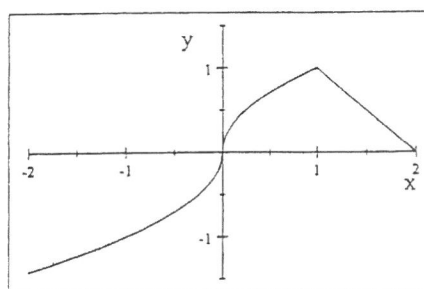


(b)

- a) In terms of  $r$ , find the ratio of the area inside the square but outside the circle to the area of the square in picture (a) below.

- b) In terms of  $r$ , find a formula for the perimeter of the window in picture (b) above.

20. The graph of the function  $f(x)$  is given here:



On your answer sheet, sketch the graphs of the following functions:

- a)  $f(x+1)$       b)  $f(-x)$       c)  $|f(x)|$       d)  $f(|x|)$

21. Without using a calculator, evaluate the following. Use radians for the angles.

- a)  $\cos 120^\circ$       b)  $\sin \frac{5\pi}{6}$       c)  $\tan \frac{7\pi}{6}$       d)  $\cos \frac{9\pi}{4}$   
 e)  $\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       f)  $\tan^{-1} 1$       g)  $\sin^{-1}(-1)$       h)  $\cos^{-1}(-1)$

22. Solve for  $x$  where  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ .

a)  $\cos x \cdot \tan x - \cos x = 0$

b)  $3 \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$

c)  $\tan x + \sec x = 2 \cdot \cos x$

23. Without using a calculator, sketch the graphs of these functions:

a)  $\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

b)  $3 \sin x$

c)  $\cos \frac{x}{2}$

d)  $\tan x + 4$

24. Complete each identity:

a)  $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x =$

b)  $\sin 2\theta =$

c)  $\cos 2\theta =$

25. Write as a single equation in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ .

a)  $x = t + 1$   
 $y = t^2 - t$

b)  $x = \sin t$   
 $y = \cos t$



26. Find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$  for:

a)  $f(x) = 2x + 3$

b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$

c)  $f(x) = x^2$

27. If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 5 \dots$

a) must  $f(x)$  be defined at  $x = 1$ ?

b) If  $f(x)$  is defined at  $x = 1$ , must  $f(1) = 5$ ?

c) Can we conclude anything about the value of  $f$  at  $x = 1$ ? Explain.

28. Evaluate:

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x + 3} - 2}$

29. Find the slope of  $f(x) = x^2$  at the point  $(3, 9)$ . Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph at that point.

30. If  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = 2$ , find  $\delta$  for  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{4}$ .

AP Calculus AB/BC  
Summer Review

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

1. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_ d) \_\_\_\_\_ e) \_\_\_\_\_ f) \_\_\_\_\_

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

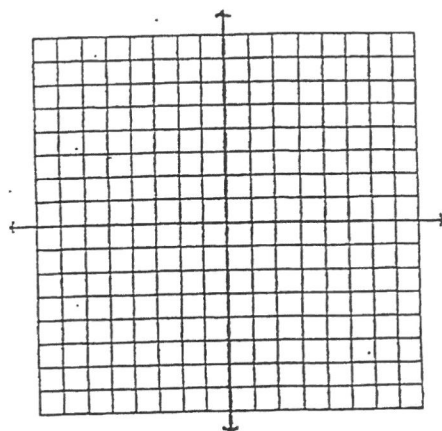
3. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_

4. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

5. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

6. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

7. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_



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

9. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

10. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

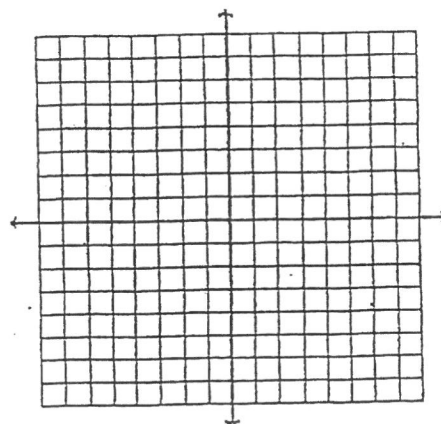
11. a) x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical Asymptote(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal Asymptote: \_\_\_\_\_

Graph:



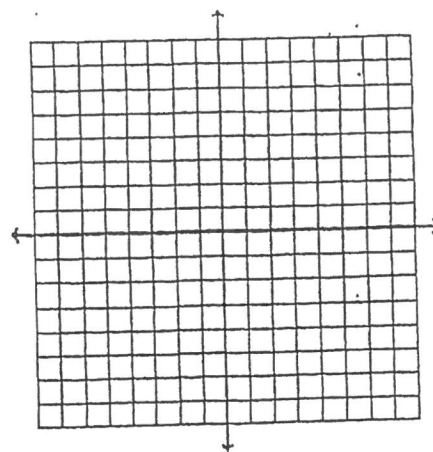
11. b)  $x$ -intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

$y$ -intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical Asymptote(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal Asymptote: \_\_\_\_\_

Graph:



12. a) \_\_\_\_\_

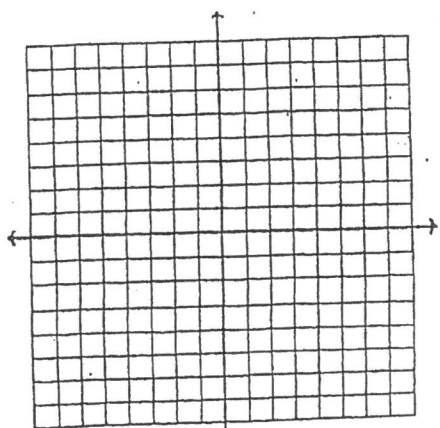
b) \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

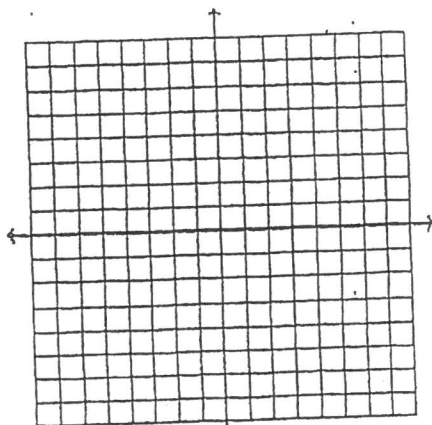
14. a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

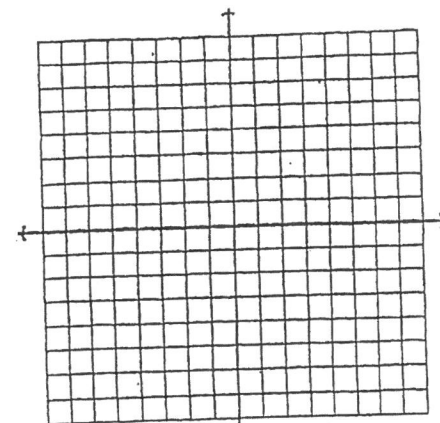
15. a)



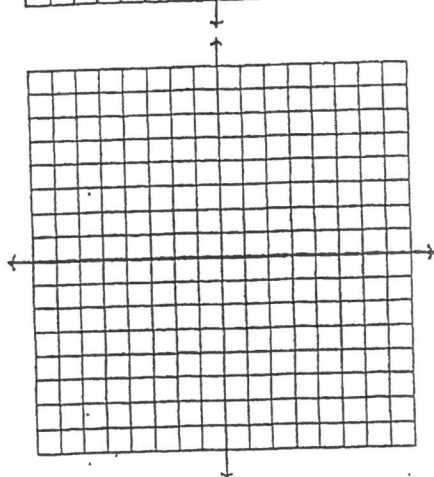
b)



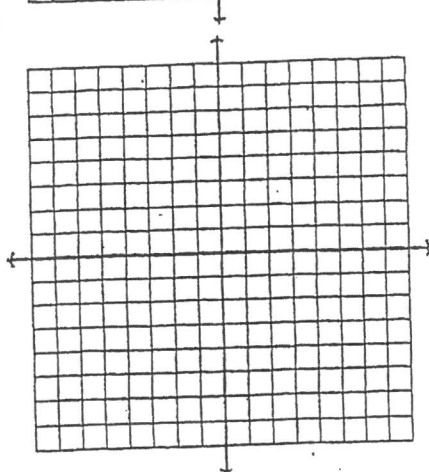
c)



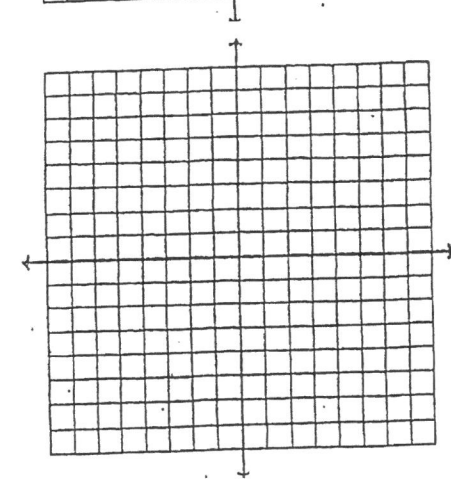
d)



e)



f)



16. a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

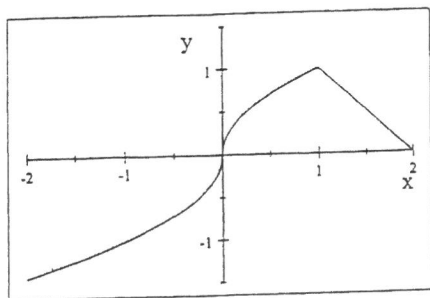
e) \_\_\_\_\_

17. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_

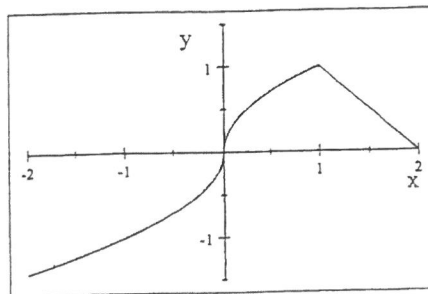
18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

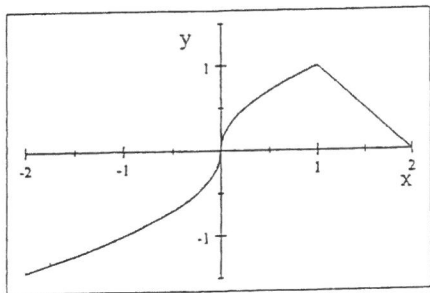
20. a)



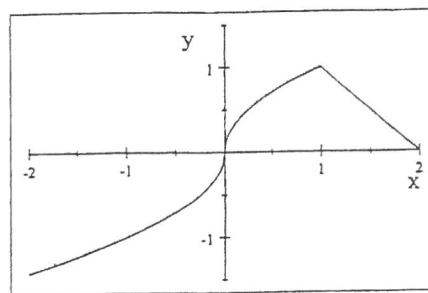
b)



c)



d)

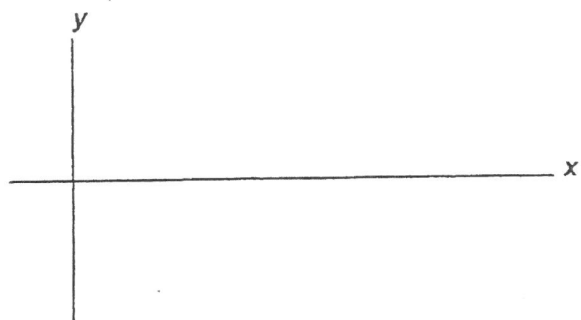


21. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_ d) \_\_\_\_\_

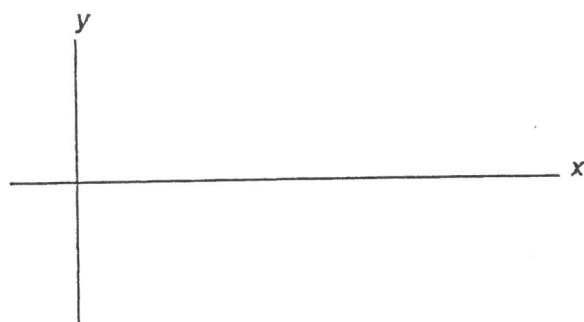
e) \_\_\_\_\_ f) \_\_\_\_\_ g) \_\_\_\_\_ h) \_\_\_\_\_

22. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_

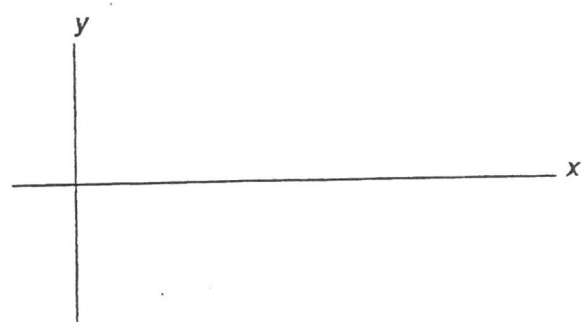
23. a)



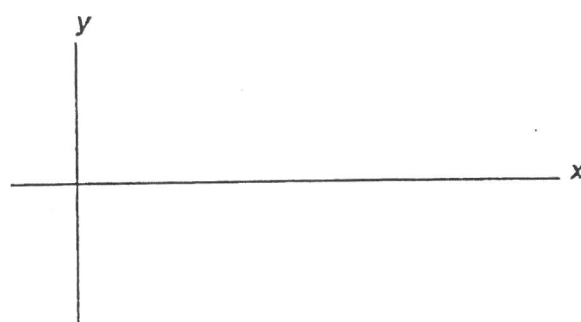
b)



c)



d)



24. a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

25. a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

**AB CALCULUS STUDENTS SHOULD STOP HERE.**

26. a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

27. a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

28. a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

29. \_\_\_\_\_

30. \_\_\_\_\_