

**CALCULUS AB**  
**SECTION I, Part A**  
**Time—55 minutes**  
**Number of questions—28**

A CALCULATOR MAY NOT BE USED ON THIS PART OF THE EXAM.

**Directions:** Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratch work. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in the exam book. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

**In this exam:**

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function  $f$  is assumed to be the set of all real numbers  $x$  for which  $f(x)$  is a real number.
- (2) The inverse of a trigonometric function  $f$  may be indicated using the inverse function notation  $f^{-1}$  or with the prefix “arc” (e.g.,  $\sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x$ ).

## Part A

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-1)(3-x)}{(x-1)(x+3)}$  is

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

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2.  $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$

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

3. If  $f(x) = (x - 1)(x^2 + 2)^3$ , then  $f'(x) =$

(A)  $6x(x^2 + 2)^2$

(B)  $6x(x - 1)(x^2 + 2)^2$

(C)  $(x^2 + 2)^2(x^2 + 3x - 1)$

(D)  $(x^2 + 2)^2(7x^2 - 6x + 2)$

(E)  $-3(x - 1)(x^2 + 2)^2$

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4.  $\int (\sin(2x) + \cos(2x)) dx =$

(A)  $\frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x) + C$

(B)  $-\frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x) + C$

(C)  $2\cos(2x) + 2\sin(2x) + C$

(D)  $2\cos(2x) - 2\sin(2x) + C$

(E)  $-2\cos(2x) + 2\sin(2x) + C$

## Part A

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^4 + 8x^2}{3x^4 - 16x^2}$  is

- (A)  $-\frac{1}{2}$       (B) 0      (C) 1      (D)  $\frac{5}{3}$       (E) nonexistent

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} & \text{if } x \neq 2 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

6. Let  $f$  be the function defined above. Which of the following statements about  $f$  are true?

I.  $f$  has a limit at  $x = 2$ .

II.  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$ .

III.  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = 2$ .

- (A) I only  
(B) II only  
(C) III only  
(D) I and II only  
(E) I, II, and III

7. A particle moves along the  $x$ -axis with velocity given by  $v(t) = 3t^2 + 6t$  for time  $t \geq 0$ . If the particle is at position  $x = 2$  at time  $t = 0$ , what is the position of the particle at time  $t = 1$ ?

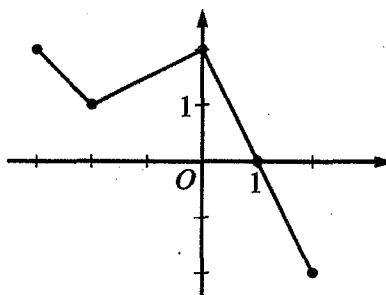
- (A) 4      (B) 6      (C) 9      (D) 11      (E) 12

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8. If  $f(x) = \cos(3x)$ , then  $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) =$

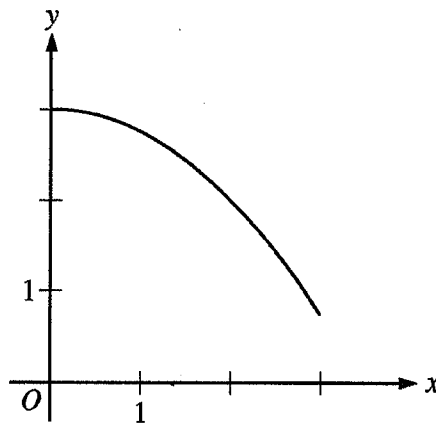
- (A)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (B)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (C)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (D)  $-\frac{3}{2}$       (E)  $-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

## Part A

Graph of  $f$ 

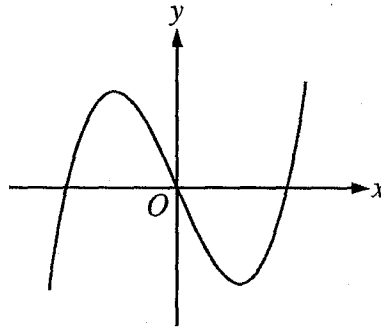
9. The graph of the piecewise linear function  $f$  is shown in the figure above. If  $g(x) = \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt$ , which of the following values is greatest?

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

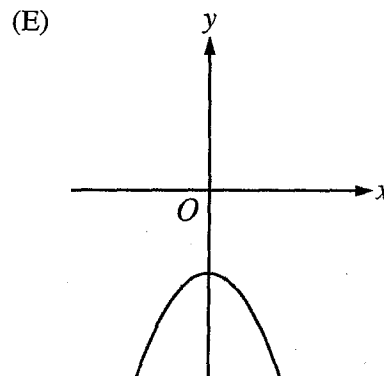
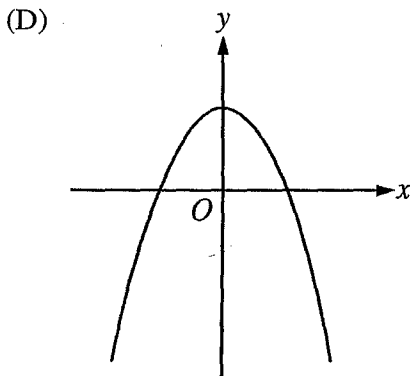
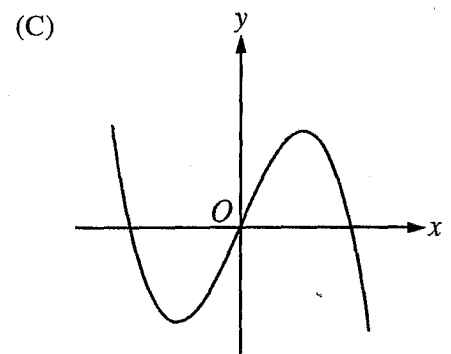
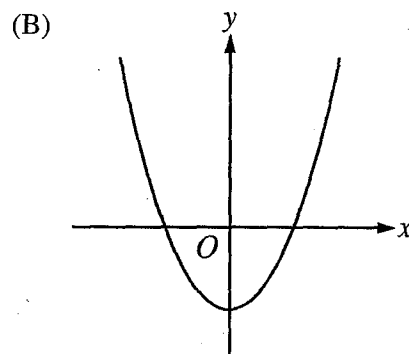
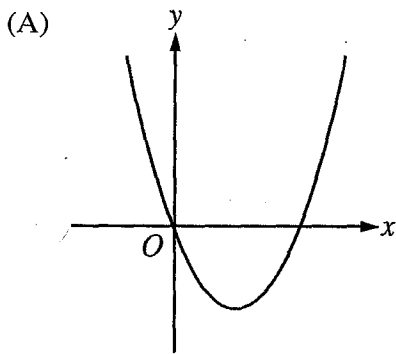
Graph of  $f$ 

10. The graph of the function  $f$  is shown above for  $0 \leq x \leq 3$ . Of the following, which has the least value?

- (A)  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx$
- (B) Left Riemann sum approximation of  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx$  with 4 subintervals of equal length
- (C) Right Riemann sum approximation of  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx$  with 4 subintervals of equal length
- (D) Midpoint Riemann sum approximation of  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx$  with 4 subintervals of equal length
- (E) Trapezoidal sum approximation of  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx$  with 4 subintervals of equal length

Graph of  $f$ 

11. The graph of a function  $f$  is shown above. Which of the following could be the graph of  $f'$ , the derivative of  $f$ ?



12. If  $f(x) = e^{(2/x)}$ , then  $f'(x) =$

(A)  $2e^{(2/x)} \ln x$

(B)  $e^{(2/x)}$

(C)  $e^{(-2/x^2)}$

(D)  $-\frac{2}{x^2}e^{(2/x)}$

(E)  $-2x^2e^{(2/x)}$

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13. If  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$ , then  $\frac{d}{dx}(f(\ln x)) =$

(A)  $\frac{2 \ln x + 2}{x}$

(B)  $2x \ln x + 2x$

(C)  $2 \ln x + 2$

(D)  $2 \ln x + \frac{2}{x}$

(E)  $\frac{2x + 2}{x}$

$x$	0	1	2	3
$f''(x)$	5	0	-7	4

14. The polynomial function  $f$  has selected values of its second derivative  $f''$  given in the table above.

Which of the following statements must be true?

- (A)  $f$  is increasing on the interval  $(0, 2)$ .
- (B)  $f$  is decreasing on the interval  $(0, 2)$ .
- (C)  $f$  has a local maximum at  $x = 1$ .
- (D) The graph of  $f$  has a point of inflection at  $x = 1$ .
- (E) The graph of  $f$  changes concavity in the interval  $(0, 2)$ .

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15.  $\int \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} dx =$

(A)  $\frac{-1}{4(x^2 - 4)^2} + C$

(B)  $\frac{1}{2(x^2 - 4)} + C$

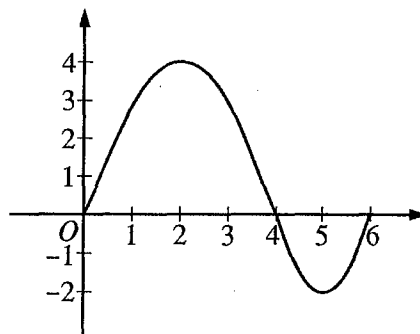
(C)  $\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 4| + C$

(D)  $2 \ln|x^2 - 4| + C$

(E)  $\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$

16. If  $\sin(xy) = x$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{\cos(xy)}$   
(B)  $\frac{1}{x \cos(xy)}$   
(C)  $\frac{1 - \cos(xy)}{\cos(xy)}$   
(D)  $\frac{1 - y \cos(xy)}{x \cos(xy)}$   
(E)  $\frac{y(1 - \cos(xy))}{x}$



Graph of  $f$

17. The graph of the function  $f$  shown above has horizontal tangents at  $x = 2$  and  $x = 5$ . Let  $g$  be the function defined by  $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ . For what values of  $x$  does the graph of  $g$  have a point of inflection?

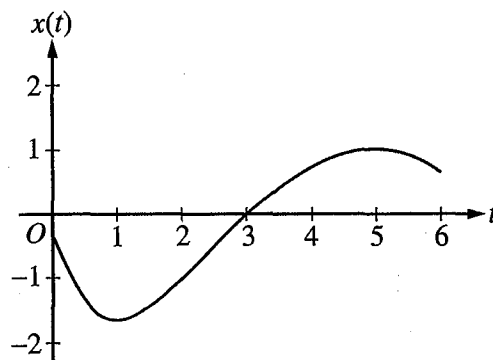
- (A) 2 only      (B) 4 only      (C) 2 and 5 only      (D) 2, 4, and 5      (E) 0, 4, and 6

18. In the  $xy$ -plane, the line  $x + y = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant, is tangent to the graph of  $y = x^2 + 3x + 1$ . What is the value of  $k$ ?
- (A)  $-3$       (B)  $-2$       (C)  $-1$       (D)  $0$       (E)  $1$ .

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19. What are all horizontal asymptotes of the graph of  $y = \frac{5 + 2^x}{1 - 2^x}$  in the  $xy$ -plane?

- (A)  $y = -1$  only  
(B)  $y = 0$  only  
(C)  $y = 5$  only  
(D)  $y = -1$  and  $y = 0$   
(E)  $y = -1$  and  $y = 5$

20. Let  $f$  be a function with a second derivative given by  $f''(x) = x^2(x-3)(x-6)$ . What are the  $x$ -coordinates of the points of inflection of the graph of  $f$ ?
- (A) 0 only      (B) 3 only      (C) 0 and 6 only      (D) 3 and 6 only      (E) 0, 3, and 6



21. A particle moves along a straight line. The graph of the particle's position  $x(t)$  at time  $t$  is shown above for  $0 < t < 6$ . The graph has horizontal tangents at  $t = 1$  and  $t = 5$  and a point of inflection at  $t = 2$ . For what values of  $t$  is the velocity of the particle increasing?
- (A)  $0 < t < 2$   
(B)  $1 < t < 5$   
(C)  $2 < t < 6$   
(D)  $3 < t < 5$  only  
(E)  $1 < t < 2$  and  $5 < t < 6$

## Part A

22. A rumor spreads among a population of  $N$  people at a rate proportional to the product of the number of people who have heard the rumor and the number of people who have not heard the rumor. If  $p$  denotes the number of people who have heard the rumor, which of the following differential equations could be used to model this situation with respect to time  $t$ , where  $k$  is a positive constant?

(A)  $\frac{dp}{dt} = kp$

(B)  $\frac{dp}{dt} = kp(N - p)$

(C)  $\frac{dp}{dt} = kp(p - N)$

(D)  $\frac{dp}{dt} = kt(N - t)$

(E)  $\frac{dp}{dt} = kt(t - N)$

23. Which of the following is the solution to the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{y}$  with the initial condition  $y(3) = -2$ ?

(A)  $y = 2e^{-9+x^3/3}$

(B)  $y = -2e^{-9+x^3/3}$

(C)  $y = \sqrt{\frac{2x^3}{3}}$

(D)  $y = \sqrt{\frac{2x^3}{3}} - 14$

(E)  $y = -\sqrt{\frac{2x^3}{3}} - 14$

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24. The function  $f$  is twice differentiable with  $f(2) = 1$ ,  $f'(2) = 4$ , and  $f''(2) = 3$ . What is the value of the approximation of  $f(1.9)$  using the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at  $x = 2$ ?

- (A) 0.4      (B) 0.6      (C) 0.7      (D) 1.3      (E) 1.4

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx + d & \text{for } x \leq 2 \\ x^2 - cx & \text{for } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

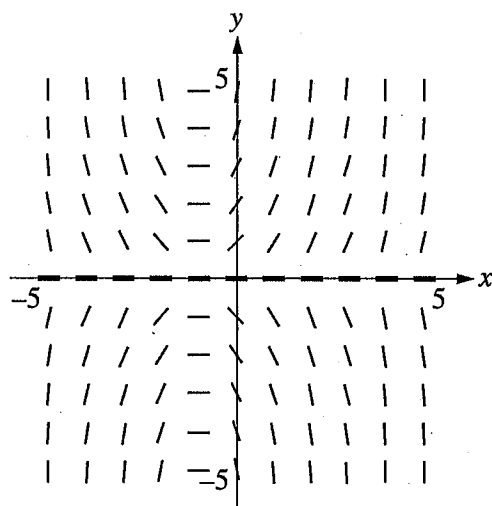
25. Let  $f$  be the function defined above, where  $c$  and  $d$  are constants. If  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = 2$ , what is the value of  $c + d$ ?

- (A)  $-4$       (B)  $-2$       (C)  $0$       (D)  $2$       (E)  $4$

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26. What is the slope of the line tangent to the curve  $y = \arctan(4x)$  at the point at which  $x = \frac{1}{4}$ ?

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



27. Shown above is a slope field for which of the following differential equations?

- (A)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy$
- (B)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy - y$
- (C)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy + y$
- (D)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy + x$
- (E)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x + 1)^3$

28. Let  $f$  be a differentiable function such that  $f(3) = 15$ ,  $f(6) = 3$ ,  $f'(3) = -8$ , and  $f'(6) = -2$ . The function  $g$  is differentiable and  $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$  for all  $x$ . What is the value of  $g'(3)$ ?

(A)  $-\frac{1}{2}$

(B)  $-\frac{1}{8}$

(C)  $\frac{1}{6}$

(D)  $\frac{1}{3}$

(E) The value of  $g'(3)$  cannot be determined from the information given.

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END OF PART A OF SECTION I

**CALCULUS AB**  
**SECTION I, Part B**  
**Time—50 minutes**  
**Number of questions—17**

A GRAPHING CALCULATOR IS REQUIRED FOR SOME QUESTIONS ON  
THIS PART OF THE EXAM.

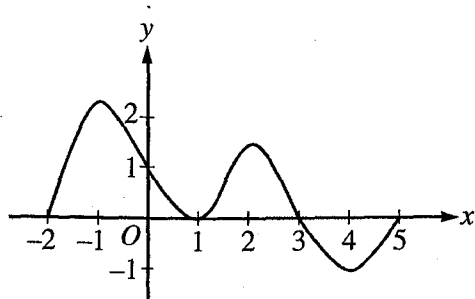
**Directions:** Solve each of the following problems, using the available space for scratch work. After examining the form of the choices, decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in the exam book. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

**BE SURE YOU ARE USING PAGE 3 OF THE ANSWER SHEET TO RECORD YOUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NUMBERED 76-92.**

**YOU MAY NOT RETURN TO PAGE 2 OF THE ANSWER SHEET.**

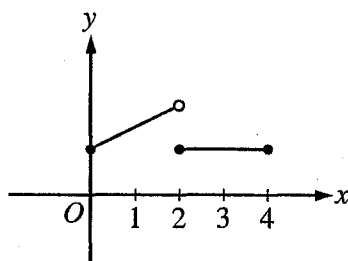
**In this exam:**

- (1) The exact numerical value of the correct answer does not always appear among the choices given. When this happens, select from among the choices the number that best approximates the exact numerical value.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function  $f$  is assumed to be the set of all real numbers  $x$  for which  $f(x)$  is a real number.
- (3) The inverse of a trigonometric function  $f$  may be indicated using the inverse function notation  $f^{-1}$  or with the prefix “arc” (e.g.,  $\sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x$ ).

Graph of  $f'$ 

76. The graph of  $f'$ , the derivative of  $f$ , is shown above for  $-2 \leq x \leq 5$ . On what intervals is  $f$  increasing?

- (A)  $[-2, 1]$  only
- (B)  $[-2, 3]$
- (C)  $[3, 5]$  only
- (D)  $[0, 1.5]$  and  $[3, 5]$
- (E)  $[-2, -1]$ ,  $[1, 2]$ , and  $[4, 5]$

Graph of  $f$ 

77. The figure above shows the graph of a function  $f$  with domain  $0 \leq x \leq 4$ . Which of the following statements are true?

I.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$  exists.

II.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$  exists.

III.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  exists.

- (A) I only      (B) II only      (C) I and II only      (D) I and III only      (E) I, II, and III

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78. The first derivative of the function  $f$  is defined by  $f'(x) = \sin(x^3 - x)$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ . On what intervals is  $f$  increasing?

- (A)  $1 \leq x \leq 1.445$  only  
(B)  $1 \leq x \leq 1.691$   
(C)  $1.445 \leq x \leq 1.875$   
(D)  $0.577 \leq x \leq 1.445$  and  $1.875 \leq x \leq 2$   
(E)  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $1.691 \leq x \leq 2$

## Part B

79. If  $\int_{-5}^2 f(x) dx = -17$  and  $\int_5^2 f(x) dx = -4$ , what is the value of  $\int_{-5}^5 f(x) dx$ ?

- (A) -21      (B) -13      (C) 0      (D) 13      (E) 21

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80. The derivative of the function  $f$  is given by  $f'(x) = x^2 \cos(x^2)$ . How many points of inflection does the graph of  $f$  have on the open interval  $(-2, 2)$ ?

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

81. If  $G(x)$  is an antiderivative for  $f(x)$  and  $G(2) = -7$ , then  $G(4) =$

- (A)  $f'(4)$
- (B)  $-7 + f'(4)$
- (C)  $\int_2^4 f(t) dt$
- (D)  $\int_2^4 (-7 + f(t)) dt$
- (E)  $-7 + \int_2^4 f(t) dt$

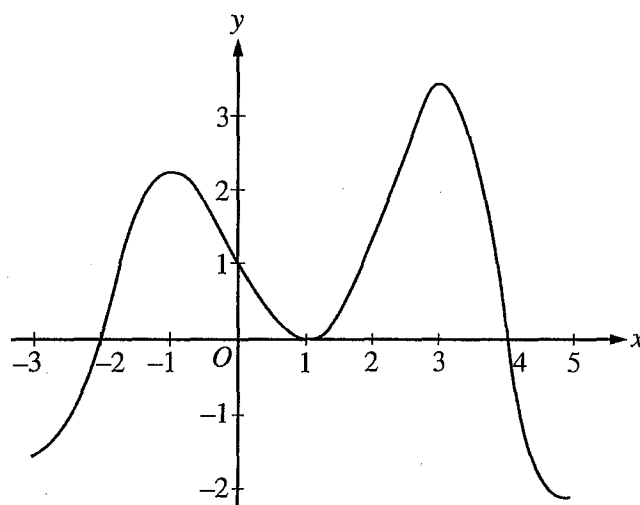
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82. A particle moves along a straight line with velocity given by  $v(t) = 7 - (1.01)^{-t^2}$  at time  $t \geq 0$ . What is the acceleration of the particle at time  $t = 3$ ?

- (A)  $-0.914$
- (B)  $0.055$
- (C)  $5.486$
- (D)  $6.086$
- (E)  $18.087$

## Part B

83. What is the area enclosed by the curves  $y = x^3 - 8x^2 + 18x - 5$  and  $y = x + 5$ ?
- (A) 10.667      (B) 11.833      (C) 14.583      (D) 21.333      (E) 32

Graph of  $f'$ 

84. The graph of the derivative of a function  $f$  is shown in the figure above. The graph has horizontal tangent lines at  $x = -1$ ,  $x = 1$ , and  $x = 3$ . At which of the following values of  $x$  does  $f$  have a relative maximum?
- (A)  $-2$  only      (B)  $1$  only      (C)  $4$  only      (D)  $-1$  and  $3$  only      (E)  $-2$ ,  $1$ , and  $4$

$x$	-4	-3	-2	-1
$f(x)$	0.75	-1.5	-2.25	-1.5
$f'(x)$	-3	-1.5	0	1.5

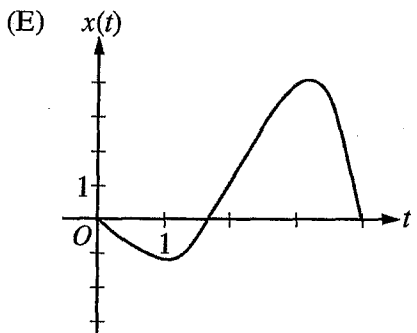
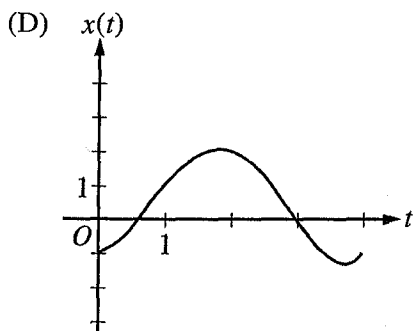
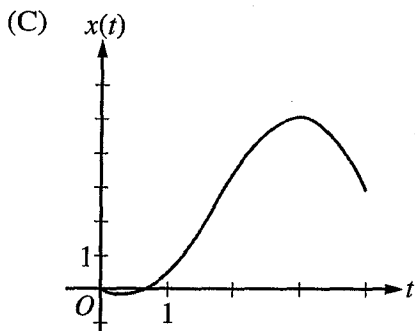
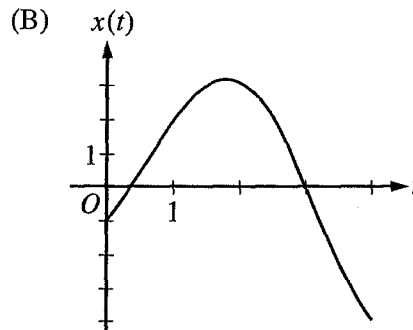
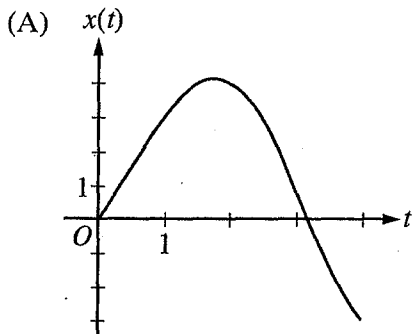
85. The table above gives values of a function  $f$  and its derivative at selected values of  $x$ . If  $f'$  is continuous on the interval  $[-4, -1]$ , what is the value of  $\int_{-4}^{-1} f'(x) dx$ ?

- (A) -4.5      (B) -2.25      (C) 0      (D) 2.25      (E) 4.5

## Part B

$t$	0	1	2	3	4
$v(t)$	-1	2	3	0	-4

86. The table gives selected values of the velocity,  $v(t)$ , of a particle moving along the  $x$ -axis. At time  $t = 0$ , the particle is at the origin. Which of the following could be the graph of the position,  $x(t)$ , of the particle for  $0 \leq t \leq 4$ ?



87. An object traveling in a straight line has position  $x(t)$  at time  $t$ . If the initial position is  $x(0) = 2$  and the velocity of the object is  $v(t) = \sqrt[3]{1+t^2}$ , what is the position of the object at time  $t = 3$ ?

- (A) 0.431      (B) 2.154      (C) 4.512      (D) 6.512      (E) 17.408

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88. The radius of a sphere is decreasing at a rate of 2 centimeters per second. At the instant when the radius of the sphere is 3 centimeters, what is the rate of change, in square centimeters per second, of the surface area of the sphere? (The surface area  $S$  of a sphere with radius  $r$  is  $S = 4\pi r^2$ .)

- (A)  $-108\pi$       (B)  $-72\pi$       (C)  $-48\pi$       (D)  $-24\pi$       (E)  $-16\pi$

## Part B

89. The function  $f$  is continuous for  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$  and  $f(-2) = f(2) = 0$ . If there is no  $c$ , where  $-2 < c < 2$ , for which  $f'(c) = 0$ , which of the following statements must be true?

- (A) For  $-2 < k < 2$ ,  $f'(k) > 0$ .  
 (B) For  $-2 < k < 2$ ,  $f'(k) < 0$ .  
 (C) For  $-2 < k < 2$ ,  $f'(k)$  exists.  
 (D) For  $-2 < k < 2$ ,  $f'(k)$  exists, but  $f'$  is not continuous.  
 (E) For some  $k$ , where  $-2 < k < 2$ ,  $f'(k)$  does not exist.

90. The function  $f$  is continuous on the closed interval  $[2, 4]$  and twice differentiable on the open interval  $(2, 4)$ . If  $f'(3) = 2$  and  $f''(x) < 0$  on the open interval  $(2, 4)$ , which of the following could be a table of values for  $f$ ?

(A)

$x$	$f(x)$
2	2.5
3	5
4	6.5

(B)

$x$	$f(x)$
2	2.5
3	5
4	7

(C)

$x$	$f(x)$
2	3
3	5
4	6.5

(D)

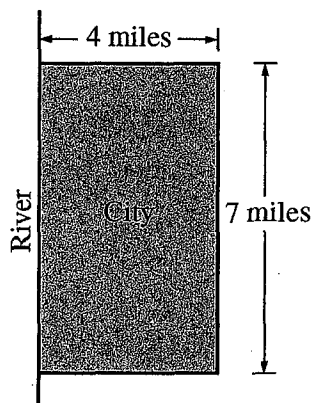
$x$	$f(x)$
2	3
3	5
4	7

(E)

$x$	$f(x)$
2	3.5
3	5
4	7.5

91. What is the average value of  $y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + x + 2}$  on the closed interval  $[-1, 3]$ ?

- (A) -0.085      (B) 0.090      (C) 0.183      (D) 0.244      (E) 0.732



92. A city located beside a river has a rectangular boundary as shown in the figure above. The population density of the city at any point along a strip  $x$  miles from the river's edge is  $f(x)$  persons per square mile. Which of the following expressions gives the population of the city?

- (A)  $\int_0^4 f(x) dx$   
(B)  $7 \int_0^4 f(x) dx$   
(C)  $28 \int_0^4 f(x) dx$   
(D)  $\int_0^7 f(x) dx$   
(E)  $4 \int_0^7 f(x) dx$

93. Which graphing calculator did you use during the exam?
- (A) Casio 6300, Casio 7300, Casio 7400, Casio 7700, TI-73, TI-80, or TI-81
  - (B) Casio 9700, Casio 9800, Sharp 9200, Sharp 9300, TI-82, or TI-85
  - (C) Casio 9750, Casio 9850, Casio 9860, Casio FX 1.0, Sharp 9600, Sharp 9900, TI-83, TI-83 Plus, TI-83 Plus Silver, TI-84 Plus, TI-84 Plus Silver, TI-86, or TI-Nspire
  - (D) Casio 9970, Casio Algebra FX 2.0, HP 38G, HP 39 series, HP 40G, HP 48 series, HP 49 series, HP 50 series, TI-89, TI-89 Titanium, or TI-Nspire CAS
  - (E) Some other graphing calculator
94. During your Calculus AB course, which of the following best describes your calculator use?
- (A) I used my own graphing calculator.
  - (B) I used a graphing calculator furnished by my school, both in class and at home.
  - (C) I used a graphing calculator furnished by my school only in class.
  - (D) I used a graphing calculator furnished by my school mostly in class, but occasionally at home.
  - (E) I did not use a graphing calculator.
95. During your Calculus AB course, which of the following describes approximately how often a graphing calculator was used by you or your teacher in classroom learning activities?
- (A) Almost every class
  - (B) About three-quarters of the classes
  - (C) About one-half of the classes
  - (D) About one-quarter of the classes
  - (E) Seldom or never
96. During your Calculus AB course, which of the following describes the portion of testing time you were allowed to use a graphing calculator?
- (A) All or almost all of the time
  - (B) About three-quarters of the time
  - (C) About one-half of the time
  - (D) About one-quarter of the time
  - (E) Seldom or never

# Chapter III: Answers to the 2008 AP Calculus AB and BC Exams

- Section I: Multiple Choice
  - Section I Answer Key and Percent Answering Correctly
  - Analyzing Your Students' Performance on the Multiple-Choice Section
  - Diagnostic Guide for the 2008 AP Calculus AB and Calculus BC Exams

- AB Question 3
- AB/BC Question 4
- AB Question 5
- AB Question 6
- BC Question 3
- BC Question 5
- BC Question 6

- Section II: Free Response
  - Comments from the Chief Reader
  - Commentary, Scoring Guidelines, and Sample Student Responses
    - AB/BC Question 1
    - AB/BC Question 2

## Section I: Multiple Choice

On the following pages are the correct answers to the multiple-choice questions for Form Q, the percent of AP students who answered each question correctly by AP grade, and the total percent answering correctly.

### Section I Answer Key and Percent Answering Correctly Calculus AB

Item No.	Correct Answer	Percent Correct by Grade					Total Percent Correct
		5	4	3	2	1	
1	B	88	77	68	58	36	65
2	D	96	84	71	57	32	67
3	D	72	48	35	26	14	39
4	B	95	86	74	60	37	70
5	A	74	59	49	40	24	49
6	A	74	55	46	39	30	49
7	B	97	89	76	55	22	67
8	E	86	74	64	52	29	61
9	D	95	82	65	43	16	60
10	C	90	79	69	58	35	66
11	B	98	92	82	69	44	77
12	D	89	79	69	57	33	65
13	A	72	51	36	24	14	40
14	E	50	30	25	23	18	29
15	C	93	82	72	61	41	70
16	D	74	46	30	20	11	37
17	C	86	62	43	31	26	50
18	A	47	23	15	12	11	22
19*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	D	73	50	35	25	19	41
21	A	48	26	17	11	7	22
22	B	80	64	58	55	50	62
23	E	50	26	17	12	7	23
24	B	80	54	33	18	9	40
25	B	55	26	16	14	13	26

Item No.	Correct Answer	Percent Correct by Grade					Total Percent Correct
		5	4	3	2	1	
26	A	53	29	17	12	9	25
27	C	70	52	41	31	20	43
28	A	38	13	6	3	3	14
76	B	98	93	83	65	30	73
77	C	89	73	56	41	24	57
78	B	97	91	80	61	28	71
79	B	81	66	54	44	28	55
80	E	70	52	38	26	14	40
81	E	90	71	55	42	21	56
82	B	96	88	77	61	27	69
83	B	90	76	63	48	27	61
84	C	91	80	64	41	14	58
85	B	76	53	38	28	18	43
86	C	86	71	58	43	18	55
87	D	84	55	35	21	11	42
88	C	96	84	65	45	21	62
89	E	67	40	23	16	10	32
90	A	67	37	20	11	10	30
91	C	92	81	68	52	27	64
92	B	58	45	43	41	36	45

\* Although 45 multiple-choice items were administered in Section I, item # 19 was not used in scoring for statistical reasons. Many students who scored well on the exam chose option A or option C, instead of the correct answer E. It is important for teachers to emphasize that when determining the horizontal asymptotes for the graph of  $y = f(x)$ , students must examine the limit of  $f(x)$  as  $x$  approaches infinity and the limit of  $f(x)$  as  $x$  approaches negative infinity.