AP Calculus AB
Set 9 Answers

| a | $y=10^{6} e^{\frac{-t}{6} \ln 2}=10^{6} \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{6}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| b | Decreasing at $10^{5} \ln 2 \mathrm{gal} /$ year. |
| c | $6 \frac{\ln 20}{\ln 2}$ years after starting. |


| \#2 | $y=A e^{-\ln x} \quad$ or $\quad y=\frac{A}{x} \quad$ or $\quad x y=A$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| a | or $\ln \|y\|=-\ln \|x\|+c$ |
| $b$ | $y=\frac{A e^{x^{2}}}{x}$ or $y=A e^{x^{2}-\ln x} \quad$ or $\ln \|y\|=x^{2}-\ln \|x\|+c$ |
| c | $y=\frac{e^{x^{2+1}}}{x} \quad$ or $\quad \ln y=x^{2}-\ln x+1$ |

\#3
a When $x=3, \quad \frac{d y}{d x}=0, \quad \frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}=1 / 2$
a $\therefore f$ has a local minimum at this point.
b $\quad y^{2}=6 x-x^{2}+16 \quad y=-\sqrt{6 x-x^{2}+16}$
\#4

| a | $\frac{19}{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | $y=\left(\frac{1}{4} x^{2}+\frac{11}{4}\right)^{2}=\frac{1}{16}\left(x^{2}+11\right)^{2}$ |


| a | see below |
| :--- | :--- |
| b | Slopes are negative at points $(x, y)$ <br> where $x \neq 0 \quad$ and $y<$ |
| c | $y=2-2 e^{\frac{1}{5} x^{5}}$ |


\#6

| a | See Below |
| :---: | :--- |
| b | $y-2=2(x+1)$ |
| c | $y=\frac{4}{x^{2}+1}$ |


\#7

| a | See Below |
| :--- | :--- |
| b | the line $y=1$ satisfies the d.e., so $c=1$ |
| c | $y=1-\frac{\pi}{\sin (\pi x)+\pi}$ for all $x$. |



