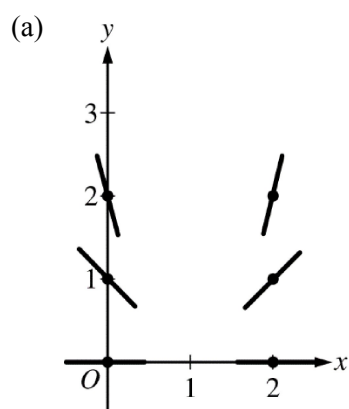


**AP[®] CALCULUS AB
2016 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 4

Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{x-1}$.

- (a) On the axes provided, sketch a slope field for the given differential equation at the six points indicated.
- (b) Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the given differential equation with the initial condition $f(2) = 3$. Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of $y = f(x)$ at $x = 2$. Use your equation to approximate $f(2.1)$.
- (c) Find the particular solution $y = f(x)$ to the given differential equation with the initial condition $f(2) = 3$.



2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{zero slopes} \\ 1 : \text{nonzero slopes} \end{cases}$

(b) $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(x,y)=(2,3)} = \frac{3^2}{2-1} = 9$

2 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{tangent line equation} \\ 1 : \text{approximation} \end{cases}$

An equation for the tangent line is $y = 9(x - 2) + 3$.

$$f(2.1) \approx 9(2.1 - 2) + 3 = 3.9$$

(c) $\frac{1}{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{x-1} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} = \ln|2-1| + C \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} - \ln(x-1)}$$

5 : $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{separation of variables} \\ 2 : \text{antiderivatives} \\ 1 : \text{constant of integration and} \\ \quad \text{uses initial condition} \\ 1 : \text{solves for } y \end{cases}$

Note: max 3/5 [1-2-0-0] if no constant of integration

Note: 0/5 if no separation of variables

Note: This solution is valid for $1 < x < 1 + e^{1/3}$.