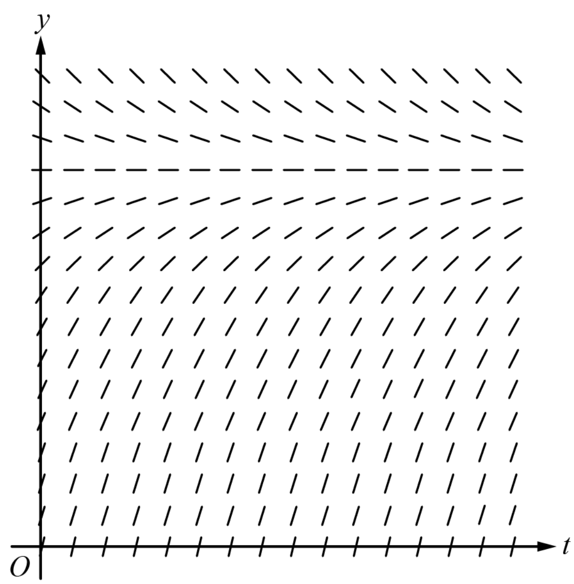
6. A medication is administered to a patient. The amount, in milligrams, of the medication in the patient at time t hours is modeled by a function $y = A(t)$ that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{12 - y}{3}$. At time $t = 0$ hours, there are 0 milligrams of the medication in the patient.

(a) A portion of the slope field for the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{12 - y}{3}$ is given below. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(0, 0)$.



(b) Using correct units, interpret the statement $\lim_{t \to \infty} A(t) = 12$ in the context of this problem.

(c) Use separation of variables to find $y = A(t)$, the particular solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{12 - y}{3}$ with initial condition $A(0) = 0$.

(d) A different procedure is used to administer the medication to a second patient. The amount, in milligrams, of the medication in the second patient at time t hours is modeled by a function $y = B(t)$ that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3 - \frac{y}{t+2}$. At time $t = 1$ hour, there are 2.5 milligrams of the medication in the second patient. Is the rate of change of the amount of medication in the second patient increasing or decreasing at time $t = 1$? Give a reason for your answer.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Part B (AB): Graphing calculator not allowed
Question 6 — 9 points

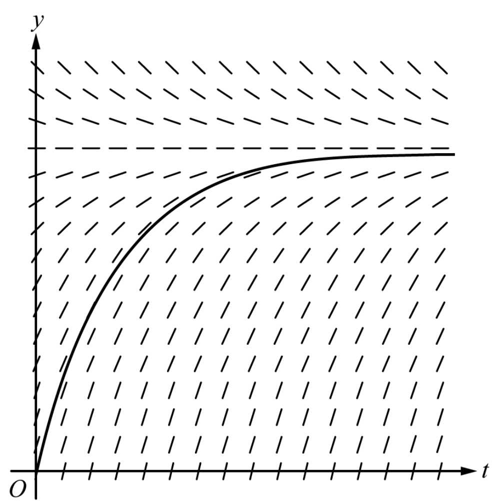
General Scoring Notes
Answers (numeric or algebraic) need not be simplified. Answers given as a decimal approximation should be correct to three places after the decimal point. Within each individual free-response question, at most one point is not earned for inappropriate rounding.

Scoring guidelines and notes contain examples of the most common approaches seen in student responses. These guidelines can be applied to alternate approaches to ensure that these alternate approaches are scored appropriately.

A medication is administered to a patient. The amount, in milligrams, of the medication in the patient at time t hours is modeled by a function $y = A(t)$ that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{12 - y}{3}$. At time $t = 0$ hours, there are 0 milligrams of the medication in the patient.

Model Solution	Scoring	

(a) A portion of the slope field for the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{12 - y}{3}$ is given below. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(0, 0)$.



	Solution curve	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- To earn the point the solution curve must pass through the point $(0, 0)$, be generally increasing and concave down, and approach the horizontal asymptote from below as t increases. The point is not earned if two or more solution curves are presented.

Total for part (a) — 1 point

(d) A different procedure is used to administer the medication to a second patient. The amount, in milligrams, of the medication in the second patient at time t hours is modeled by a function $y = B(t)$ that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3 - \frac{y}{t+2}$. At time $t = 1$ hour, there are 2.5 milligrams of the medication in the second patient. Is the rate of change of the amount of medication in the second patient increasing or decreasing at time $t = 1$? Give a reason for your answer.

$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3 - \frac{y}{t+2} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = (-1)\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}(t+2) - y}{(t+2)^2}$	Quotient rule	**1 point**
$B'(1) = 3 - \frac{B(1)}{3} = 3 - \frac{2.5}{3} = \frac{6.5}{3}$ $B''(1) = -\frac{B'(1)\cdot 3 - B(1)}{3^2} = -\frac{6.5 - 2.5}{9} = -\frac{4}{9} < 0$	$B''(1) < 0$	**1 point**
The rate of change of the amount of medication is decreasing at time $t = 1$ because $B''(1) < 0$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ is continuous in an interval containing $t = 1$.	Answer with reason	**1 point**

Scoring notes:

- The first point is for correctly applying the quotient rule to $\frac{y}{t+2}$ or applying the product rule to $y(t+2)^{-1}$. Errors in differentiating the constant, 3, or handling the sign of the second term of $\frac{dy}{dt}$ will result in not earning the second point.
- The second point cannot be earned unless the second derivative $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ is correct.
- For the second point it is sufficient to state the sign of $B''(1)$ is negative with supporting work. If a value is declared for $B''(1)$, it must be correct in order to earn the second point.
- Eligibility for the third point: An attempt at using the quotient rule (or product rule) to find $B''(1)$. In this case the third point will be earned for a consistent conclusion based on the declared value (or sign) of $B''(1)$.

Total for part (d) 3 points

Total for question 6 9 points