

# Problem Set 12 WS solutions

1) Area of a circle

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \pi (2r) \frac{dr}{dt}$$

solve for  $\frac{dA}{dt}$

\*  $\frac{dA}{dt} = \pi (2)(r) \frac{dr}{dt}$  need to solve for  $r$  and  $\frac{dr}{dt}$  with other formulas.

solve for  $r$  using  $C = 2\pi r$

$$100\pi = 2\pi r$$

$$r = 50$$

solve for  $\frac{dr}{dt}$  by taking the derivative of  $C = 2\pi r$

$$\frac{dC}{dr} = 2\pi \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$40 = 2\pi \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{20}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \pi (2)(50)\left(\frac{20}{\pi}\right) = 2000$$

Area is increasing at a rate of  $2000 \text{ ft}^2/\text{sec}$

2)  $27 \frac{\text{in}^3}{\text{sec}}$  → Volume → volume of a sphere

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4}{3}\pi (3r^2) \frac{dr}{dt}$$

solve for  $\frac{dr}{dt}$

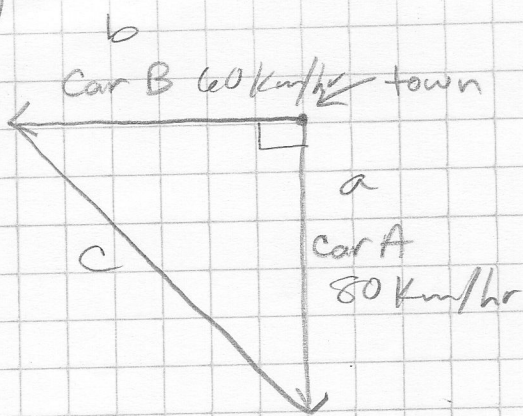
$$27\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi (3)(3)^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$27\pi = 36\pi \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\text{in}}{\text{sec}}$$

∴ radius is increasing at a rate of  $\frac{3}{4} \frac{\text{in}}{\text{sec}}$

3)

Pythagorean Th<sup>m</sup>

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$a, b,$  and  $c$  are changing with time

$$2a \frac{da}{dt} + 2b \frac{db}{dt} = 2c \frac{dc}{dt} \quad *$$

Problem wants us to solve for  $\frac{dc}{dt}$

how do we find  $a, b,$  and  $c$ .

Use  $D = R \cdot T$  to find  $a$  and  $b$ .

Find  $a$ :  $a$  is the distance car A travelled in 3 hrs going 80 km/hr.

$$D = (80)(3) = 240 \quad \therefore a = 240$$

Find  $b$ :  $b$  is the distance car B travelled in 3 hrs going 60 km/hr

$$D = (60)(3) = 180 \quad \therefore b = 180$$

Find  $c$  using Pythagorean Th<sup>m</sup>:  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

$$240^2 + 180^2 = c^2$$

$$c = 300$$

Plug  $a, b$  and  $c$  back into deriv. form.

$$2(240)(80) + 2(180)(60) = 2(300) \frac{dc}{dt}$$

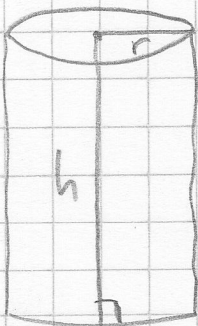
$$38400 + 21600 = 600 \frac{dc}{dt}$$

$$60000 = 600 \frac{dc}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dc}{dt} = 100 \text{ km/hr}$$

$\therefore$  distance between 2 cars is increasing at a rate of 100 km/hr

4)



$108 \pi \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{sec}}$  → Volume → Volume of a cylinder

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$V$  and  $h$  change with time, not  $r$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \pi r^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \quad (r^2 \text{ is a coeff.})$$

Wants us to solve for  $\frac{dh}{dt}$

$$108\pi = \pi(6)^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = 3 \text{ m/sec}$$

$\therefore$  height is increasing at a rate of 3 m/sec