



Calculus 1 Workbook Solutions

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krista king
MATH

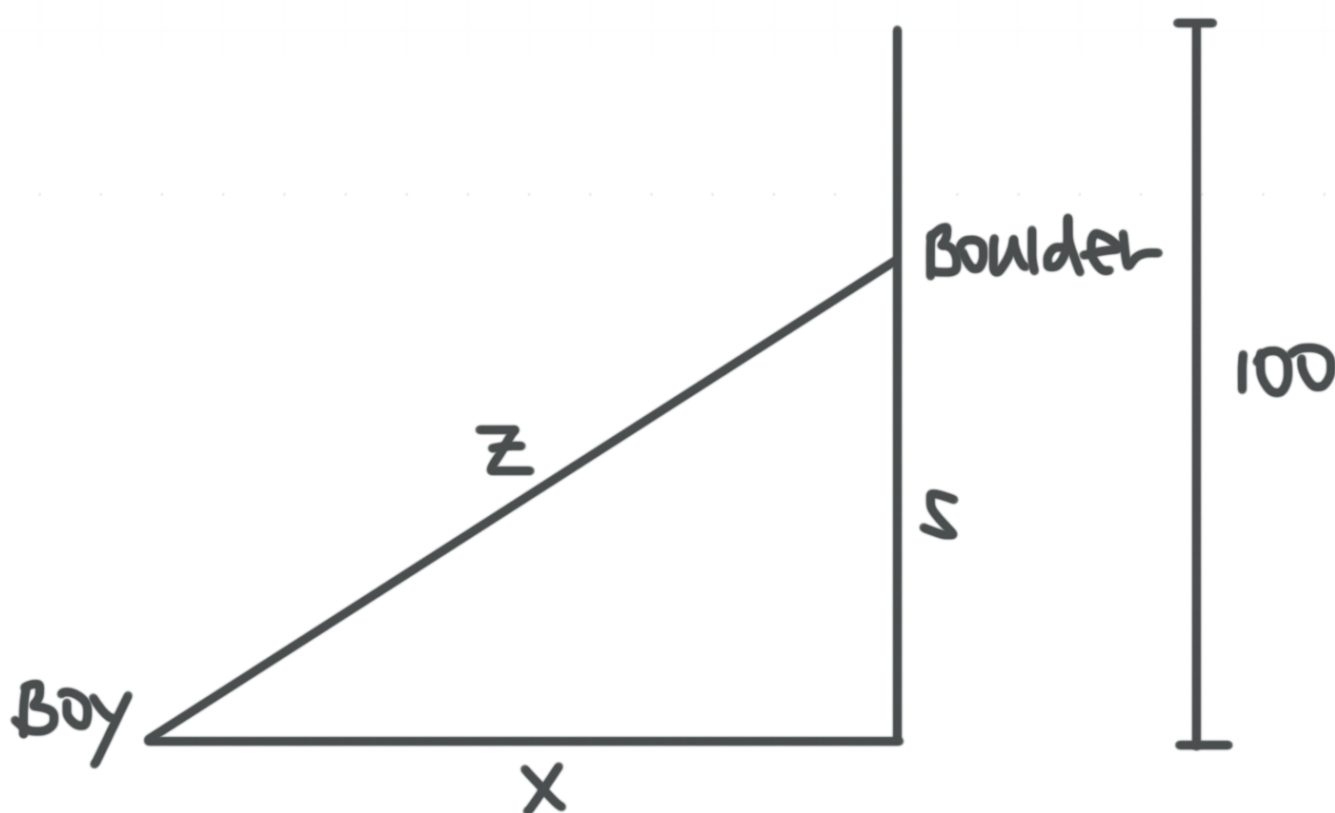
RELATED RATES

■ 1. A boy is standing 15 feet from the base of a 100 feet cliff. As a boulder rolls off the cliff, the boy begins running away at 8 ft/s. At what rate is the distance between the boy and the boulder changing after 2 seconds?

The height of the falling boulder is modeled by the position function $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0$, where s_0 is the initial height and v_0 is the initial velocity of the boulder.

Solution:

Draw a diagram.



In this case, $s_0 = 100$ and $v_0 = 0$, so we'll plug these into the position function.



$$s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0$$

$$s = -16t^2 + 100$$

Applying the Pythagorean Theorem to the diagram we drew, we get

$$x^2 + s^2 = z^2$$

$$x^2 + (-16t^2 + 100)^2 = z^2$$

Differentiate with respect to time.

$$2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2(-16t^2 + 100)(-32t) = 2z \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$x \frac{dx}{dt} + (-16t^2 + 100)(-32t) = z \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$x \frac{dx}{dt} + 512t^3 + -3200t = z \frac{dz}{dt}$$

Since the boy initially starts at $x = 15$, after 2 seconds the value of x is

$$x = 15 + 8t$$

$$x = 15 + 8(2)$$

$$x = 31$$

And the height of the boulder after 2 seconds is

$$s(2) = -16(2)^2 + 100$$

$$s(2) = 36$$



We can use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between the boy and the boulder, z , at the time when $x = 31$ and $s = 36$.

$$x^2 + s^2 = z^2$$

$$31^2 + 36^2 = z^2$$

$$961 + 1,296 = z^2$$

$$2,257 = z^2$$

$$z \approx 47.5$$

Substitute what we know into the derivative, then solve for dz/dt .

$$31(8) + 512(2)^3 + -3,200(2) = 47.5 \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$-2,056 = 47.5 \frac{dz}{dt}$$

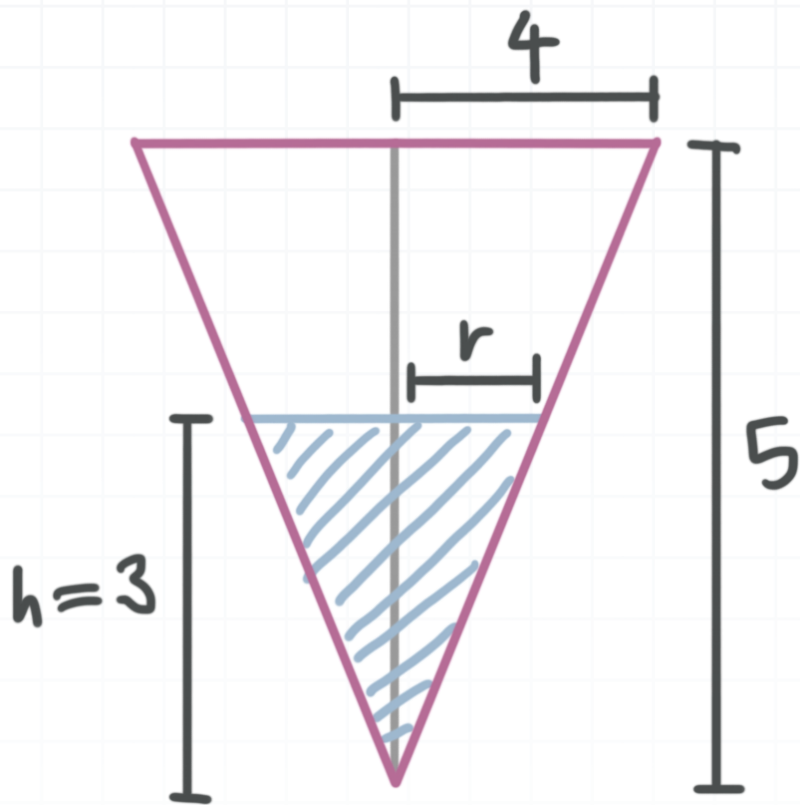
$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{2,056}{47.5} \approx -43.3$$

■ 2. Water is flowing out of a cone-shaped tank at a rate of 6 cubic inches per second. If the cone has a height of 5 inches and a base radius of 4 inches, how fast is the water level falling when the water is 3 inches deep?

Solution:



Draw a diagram.



The volume of a cone is $V = (1/3)\pi r^2 h$. To find the base radius of the water, we'll use similar triangles.

$$\frac{r}{3} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$r = \frac{12}{5}$$

The volume of the cone of water is

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2 h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{144}{25}\right) h$$



$$V = \frac{48}{25}\pi h$$

Differentiate the volume equation with respect to t .

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{48}{25}\pi \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$$

The problem states that $dV/dt = -6$. Substitute this into the derivative equation and solve for dh/dt .

$$-6 = \frac{48}{25}\pi \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$-6 \cdot \frac{25}{48\pi} = \frac{dh}{dt}$$

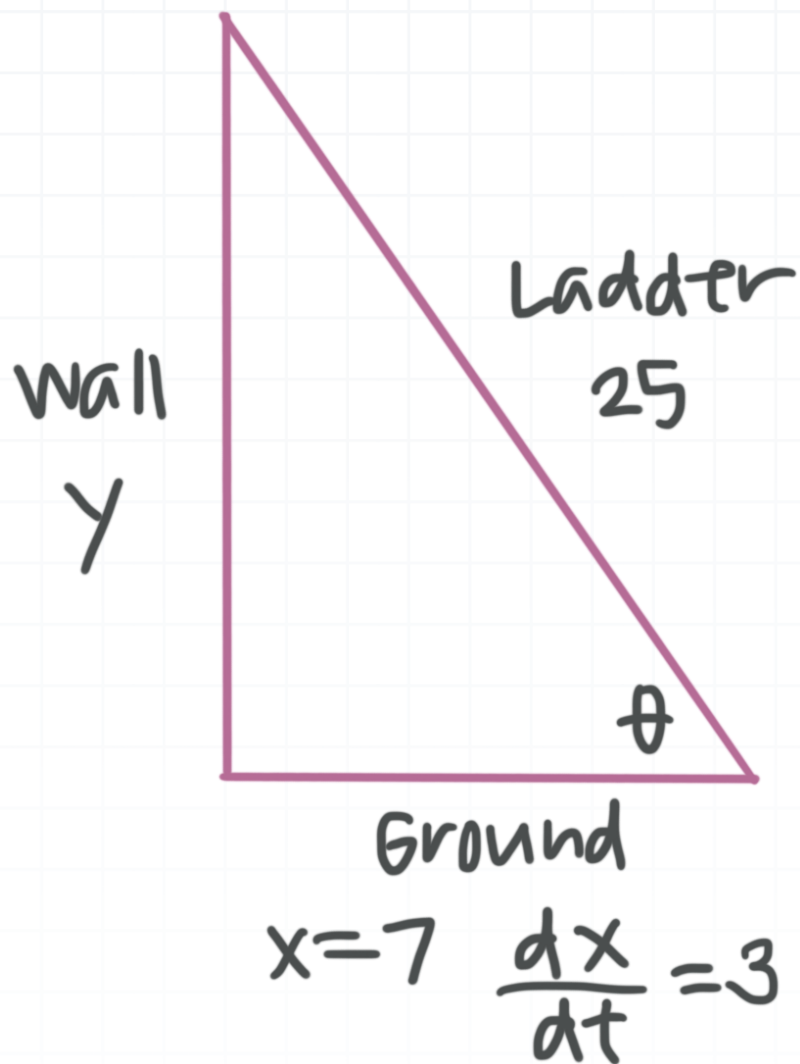
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{25}{8\pi} \text{ in/s}$$

■ 3. A ladder 25 feet long leans against a vertical wall of a building. If the bottom of the ladder is pulled away horizontally from the building at 3 feet per second, how fast is the angle formed by the ladder and the horizontal ground decreasing when the bottom of the ladder is 7 feet from the base of the wall?

Solution:

Draw a diagram.





Find y using the Pythagorean theorem.

$$y^2 + 7^2 = 25^2$$

$$y = 24$$

Use the cosine function, which gives the equation

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{25}$$

Differentiate with respect to t .

$$-\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{25} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Use the sine function, which gives the equation



$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{25} = \frac{24}{25}$$

Substitute what we know.

$$-\frac{24}{25} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{25} \cdot 3$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{3}{25} \cdot \left(-\frac{25}{24}\right) = -\frac{3}{24} = -\frac{1}{8} \text{ ft/s}$$

■ 4. The radius of a spherical balloon is increasing at a rate of 4.5 ft/hr. At what rate are the sphere's surface area and volume increasing when the surface area is $36\pi \text{ ft}^2$?

Solution:

The formula for the surface area of a sphere is

$$S = 4\pi r^2$$

First we need to find the radius of the balloon when the surface area is $36\pi \text{ ft}^2$.

$$36\pi = 4\pi r^2$$

$$r^2 = 9$$

$$r = 3$$



Use implicit differentiation to take the derivative of both sides of the standard surface area formula.

$$(1) \frac{dS}{dt} = 4\pi(2r) \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 8\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

From the question, we know that $dr/dt = 4.5$ and that $r = 3$, so we'll plug those in.

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 8\pi(3)(4.5)$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 108\pi$$

The formula for the volume of a sphere is

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

Use implicit differentiation to take the derivative of both sides.

$$(1) \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4}{3}\pi(3r^2) \frac{dr}{dt}$$

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

From the question, we know that $dr/dt = 4.5$ and that $r = 3$, so we'll plug those in.



$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi(3^2)(4.5)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 162\pi$$

Therefore, at the moment when the surface area is $36\pi \text{ ft}^2$, the surface area is increasing at $108\pi \text{ ft/hr}$, while the volume is increasing at $162\pi \text{ ft/hr}$.

■ 5. A price p and demand q for a product are related by $q^2 - 2qp + 30p^2 = 10,125$. If the price is increasing at a rate of 2.5 dollars per month when the price is 15 dollars, find the rate of change of the demand.

Solution:

First we need to find the value of demand. Substitute $p = 15$ into the equation, then solve for q .

$$q^2 - 2qp + 30p^2 = 10125$$

$$q^2 - 2q(15) + 30(15)^2 = 10125$$

$$q^2 - 30q + 6750 = 10125$$

$$q = -45 \text{ and } q = 75$$

The value we select has to be greater than 0, so $q = 75$.

Use implicit differentiation to take the derivative of both sides of the quantity equation.



$$q^2 - 2qp + 30p^2 = 10125$$

$$2q \frac{dq}{dt} - 2p \frac{dq}{dt} - 2q \frac{dp}{dt} + 60p \frac{dp}{dt} = 0$$

$$(2q - 2p) \frac{dq}{dt} + (60p - 2q) \frac{dp}{dt} = 0$$

From the question, we know that $p = 15$, $q = 75$ and $dp/dt = 2.5$, so we'll plug those in.

$$(2(75) - 2(15)) \frac{dq}{dt} + (60(15) - 2(75))(2.5) = 0$$

$$(150 - 30) \frac{dq}{dt} + (900 - 150)(2.5) = 0$$

$$120 \frac{dq}{dt} + 1875 = 0$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = - \frac{1875}{120}$$

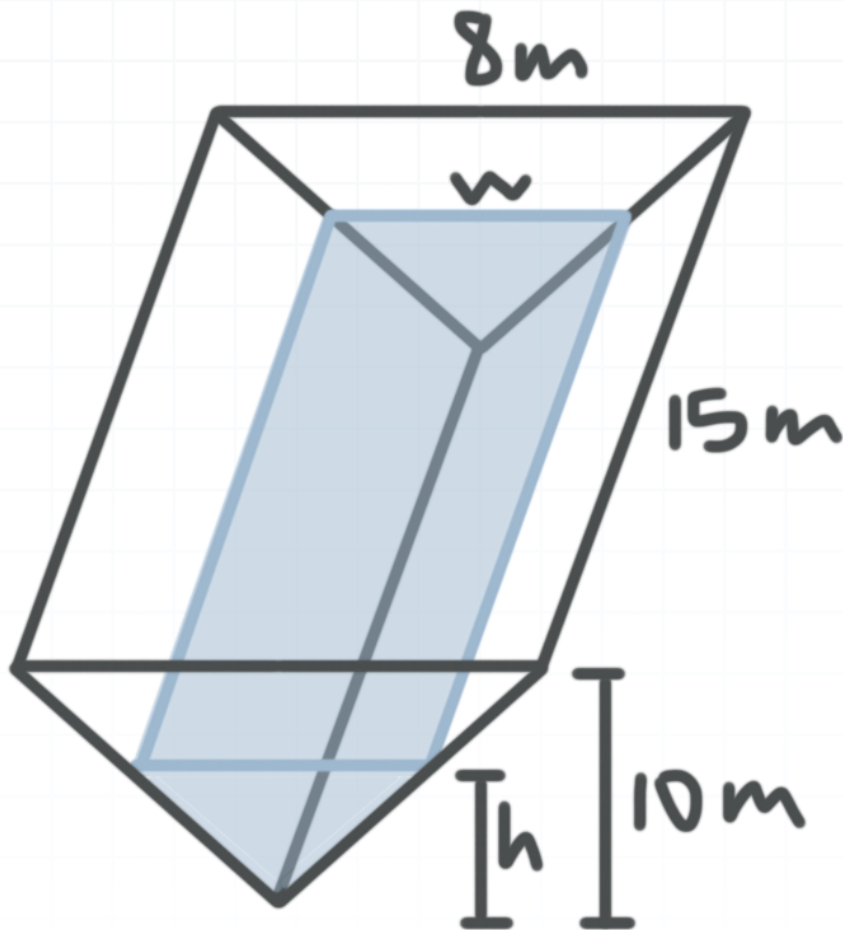
$$\frac{dq}{dt} \approx -15.6$$

■ 6. A trough of water 15 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 10 meters high has ends shaped like isosceles triangles. If water is being pumped in at a constant rate of $6 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, how fast are the height and width of the water changing when the water has a height of 250 cm?



Solution:

Sketch a diagram.



The volume of a triangular prism is $V = (1/2)whl$. To find the width of the water, we'll use similar triangles.

$$\frac{w}{h} = \frac{8}{10}$$

$$w = \frac{4}{5}h$$

The volume of the triangular prism of water is

$$V = \frac{1}{2}whl$$

We know that $l = 15$, so



$$V = \frac{1}{2}wh(15)$$

$$V = \frac{15}{2}wh$$

$$V = \frac{15}{2} \left(\frac{4}{5}h \right) h$$

$$V = 6h^2$$

Differentiate the volume equation with respect to t .

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 6(2h)\frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 12h\frac{dh}{dt}$$

The problem states that $dV/dt = 6$ and $h = 2.5$, so we'll substitute these into the derivative equation and solve for dh/dt , the rate at which the height of the water is changing when the water has a height of 250 cm.

$$6 = 12(2.5)\frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$6 = 30\frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{6}{30}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ m/s}$$



We can find the relationship between w and h ,

$$w = \frac{4}{5}h$$

and then differentiate with respect to t .

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{4}{5} \frac{dh}{dt}$$

Substitute $dh/dt = 1/5$ into the derivative equation and solve for dw/dt , the rate at which the width of the water is changing when the water has a height of 250 cm.

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{4}{25} \text{ m/s}$$



