

PRACTICE QUIZ 16 SOLUTIONS

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Time: 10 min

Time to beat: ? min

Problem 1. Find the slope of the tangent line to the curve $x = y^2 - 4y$ at the points where the curve crosses the y axis.

The intersection points are $(0, 0)$ and $(0, 4)$. We need to compute dy/dx at those points, and we can use implicit differentiation. Take the derivative of the equation with respect to x :

$$1 = 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

and solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ to get

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y - 4}$$

Now we can just plug in. At $(0, 0)$ the slope is $-1/4$, while at $(0, 4)$ the slope is $1/4$.

Problem 2. Find dy/dx given that $y = \frac{u^2-1}{u^2+1}$ and $u = \sqrt{x^2+2}$.

By chain rule, we have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

so we need to compute the derivatives dy/du and du/dx . These are

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{4u}{(u^2+1)^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2x}{3(x^2+2)^{2/3}} = \frac{2x}{3u^2}$$

Thus

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4u}{(u^2+1)^2} \frac{2x}{3u^2} = \frac{8x}{3u(u^2+1)^2}$$

and you can substitute $\sqrt{x^2+2}$ for u in the above to express everything in terms of x .

Problem 3. A point moves along the curve $y = x^3 - 3x + 5$ so that $x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{t} + 3$, where t represents time. At what rate is y changing when $t = 4$?

We must find the value of dy/dt at $t = 4$. First $dy/dx = 3(x^2 - 1)$ and $dx/dt = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{t}}$. Hence by chain rule

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3(x^2 - 1)}{4\sqrt{t}}$$

When $t = 4$, $x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4} + 3 = 4$, so $dy/dt = \frac{3(16-1)}{4(2)} = \frac{45}{8}$.

Problem 4. If $y = x^2 - 4x$ and $x = \sqrt{2t^2 + 1}$, find dy/dt when $t = \sqrt{2}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2(x - 2) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t}{(2t^2 + 1)^{1/2}}$$

so by chain rule

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{4t(x - 2)}{(2t^2 + 1)^{1/2}}$$

When $t = \sqrt{2}$, $x = \sqrt{4}$ and

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5} - 2)}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}(5 - 2\sqrt{5})$$

after rationalizing the denominator.