

Math 124 Review Problems

Sections 3.1-3.4, Differentiation Rules

Find the derivatives of the following:

$$1. y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$2. y = \pi^x + \arctan\left(\frac{\pi}{x^2}\right)$$

$$3. f(x) = \ln(x \sec(x) + \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

$$4. y = \cos \sqrt{\sin(\tan(3x))}$$

$$5. f(t) = \cos^2(e^{\cos^2(t)})$$

$$1). y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} \right)^{-1/2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \sqrt{x} \right)^{-1/2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} (x)^{-1/2} \right) \right)$$

$$2). y' = \pi^x \ln(\pi) + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\pi}{x^2}\right)^2} \cdot (-2\pi x^{-3})$$

$$3). f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \sec(x)} \cdot \left[\left(1 \cdot \sec x + x \sec x \tan x \right) + \frac{1}{2} (1+x^2)^{-1/2} \cdot 2x \right]$$

$$4). -\sin(\sqrt{\sin(\tan(3x))}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\tan(3x)))^{-1/2} \cdot \cos(\tan(3x)) \cdot \sec^2(3x) \cdot 3$$

$$5). f'(t) = 2\cos(e^{\cos^2 t}) \cdot -\sin(e^{\cos^2 t}) \cdot e^{\cos^2 t} \cdot 2\cos(t)(-\sin(t))$$

Implicit Differentiation

Implicitly Differentiate the following:

$$1. \sqrt{xy} = 1 + x^2y$$

$$2. 1 + x = \sin(xy^2)$$

$$3. e^y \cos(x) = 1 + \sin(xy)$$

$$4. 2x^3 + x^2y - xy^3 = 2$$

$$5. \sqrt{x+y} = 1 + x^2y^2.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{2}(xy)^{-1/2} \cdot [y + x\frac{dy}{dx}] = 2xy + x^2\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(xy)^{-1/2} \cdot y + \frac{1}{2}x(xy)^{-1/2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy + x^2\frac{dy}{dx}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1 = \cos(xy^2) \cdot [y^2 + x^2y\frac{dy}{dx}] \Rightarrow 1 = y^2\cos(xy^2) + x^2y\cos(xy^2)\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1 - y^2\cos(xy^2)}{x^2y\cos(xy^2)} = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^y \frac{dy}{dx} \cos(x) - e^y \sin(x) = \cos(xy) [y + x\frac{dy}{dx}]$$

$$e^y \frac{dy}{dx} \cos(x) - e^y \sin(x) = y\cos(xy) + x\cos(xy)\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y\cos(xy) + e^y \sin(x)}{e^y \cos(x) - x\cos(xy)}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{1}{2}(x+y)^{-1/2} \cdot [1 + \frac{dy}{dx}] = 2xy^2 + x^2y^2$$

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

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 6x^2 + 2xy + x^2\frac{dy}{dx} - y^3 - 3y^2x\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{6x^2 + 2xy - y^3}{3y^2x - x^2} = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

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

Problem 18, Section 3.9, Related Rates

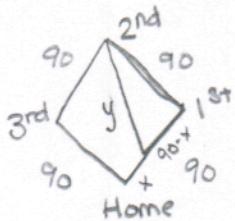
A baseball diamond is a square with sides 90 feet. A batter hits the ball and runs toward first base with a speed of 24 ft/sec.

- At what rate is his distance from 2nd base decrease when he is halfway to first base?
- At what rate is his distance from third base increasing at the same moment

Part a)

① Draw a Picture

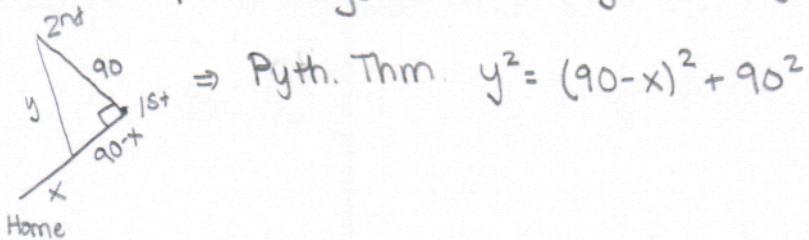
label knowns, give variables names, and write goal



Find dy/dt when $x = 45$

Know $dx/dt = 24$.

② Find Relationship (Always Look for Right Triangles)



③ Differentiate and plug in knowns

$$2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 2(90-x)(-\frac{dx}{dt})$$

$$y \frac{dy}{dt} = 2(90-x)(-\frac{dx}{dt})$$

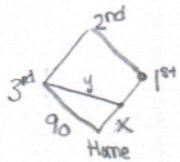
$$\Rightarrow y \frac{dy}{dt} = 2(90-45)(-24)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2(45)(-24)}{100.623} = \boxed{-21.4662 \text{ ft/s}}$$

Note to find y
 $y^2 = (90-45)^2 + 90^2$
 $y = 100.623$

Part b) Repeat Part a)

① Draw Pict.



Goal: Find dy/dx when $x = 45$
Given $dx/dt = 24$

② Relationship

$$y^2 = x^2 + 90^2$$

3

③ Differentiate

$$2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 2x \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{x}{y} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{45}{100.623} \cdot 24$$

$$y^2 = 45^2 + 90^2$$

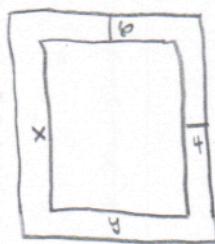
$$y = 100.623$$

$$= \boxed{10.733126}$$

Problem 31, Section 4.7, Optimization Problem

The top and bottom margins of a poster are each 6 cm and the side margins are each 4 cm. If the area of printed material on the poster is fixed at 384 cm^2 , find the dimensions of the poster with the smallest area.

① Draw Picture



$$(y+8)(x+12) = A$$

$$y^2 + 12y + 384 = Ax$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{384}{y}$$

$$\text{so } (y+8)\left(\frac{384}{y} + 12\right) = A$$

$$384 + 12y + \frac{3072}{y} + 96 = A$$

② Take derivative:

$$\frac{dA}{dy} = 12 - \frac{3072}{y^2}$$

③ Set Equal to 0 to max/min

$$0 = 12 - \frac{3072}{y^2} = \frac{12y^2 - 3072}{y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 12y^2 - 3072$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{3072}{12}$$

$$y = \sqrt{256} = 16$$

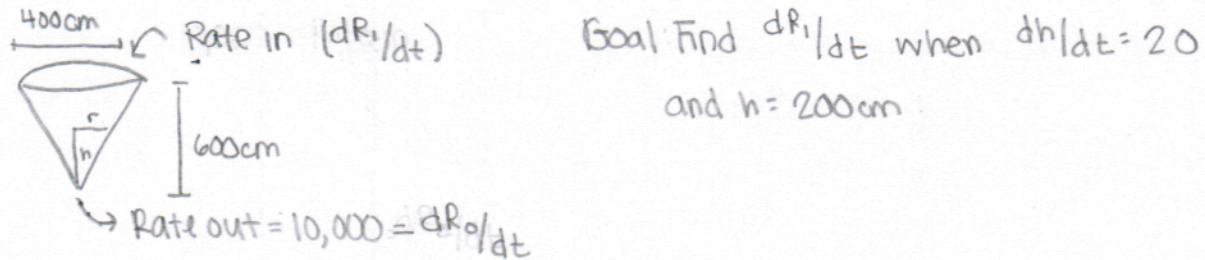
∴ The smallest Area is a poster w/ dimensions

$$(16+8) \text{ by } \left(\frac{384}{16} + 12\right)$$

Problem 23, Section 3.9, Related Rates

Water is leaking out of an inverted conical tank at a rate of $10,000 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$ at the same time that water is being pumped into the tank at a constant rate. The tank has height 6 m and diameter at the top is 4 m. If the water level is rising at a rate of 20 cm/min when the height of the water is 2 m, find the rate at which water is being pumped into the tank.

1) Draw a Picture



2) Relationships: Let V = volume of water then $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$.

Also Rate in - Rate out = Rate inside is changing. Hence $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dR_1}{dt} - \frac{dR_0}{dt}$.

Since there are 2 variables r and h , let's reduce to 1.

By similar triangles, $\frac{r}{h} = \frac{200}{600} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{3}h$.

$$\text{Hence, } V = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}h\right)h = \frac{1}{9}h^2$$

3) Take derivative and plug in

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{9}2h \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dR_1}{dt} - \frac{dR_0}{dt} = \frac{1}{9}2h \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dR_1}{dt} - 10,000 = \frac{1}{9}2(200)(20)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dR_1}{dt} = 10,888.889 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}}$$