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1 Beginner Angles

1.1 Find the length of an arc of a circle of radius 5cm subtending a central angle measuring 15°

We have:

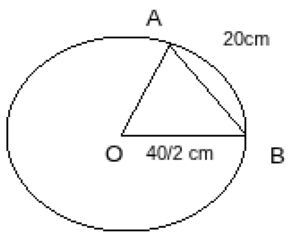
$$\theta = \frac{L}{r}$$
$$\rightarrow L = \theta r = \frac{15\pi 5}{180} = 1.31cm$$

1.2 Find in degrees the angle subtended at the center of a circle of diameter 50 cm by an arc of length 11 cm

We have (use with degree):

$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} = \frac{11}{50/2}.\frac{\pi}{180} = 25^o 12'$$

1.3 In a circle of diameter 40 cm the length of a chord is 20 cm. Find the length of minor arc corresponding to the chord.

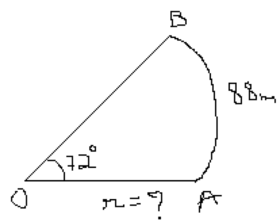


From formular we have

$$l = \frac{\pi r \theta}{180} \rightarrow \theta^o = \frac{l.180}{\pi r}$$
$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \rightarrow L_{AB} = \frac{l.180}{\pi r}.\frac{\pi}{180}.r = 20cm$$

2 Expert Angles

2.1 A horse is tied to a post by a rope, if the horse moves along a circular path always keeping the rope tight and describe 88 meters when it has traced out 72° at the center, find the length of the rope



we have

$$l = \frac{\pi r \theta}{180} \rightarrow r = \frac{l.180}{\pi \theta^o}$$
$$r = \frac{88 \times 180}{\pi .72} = 70.03m$$

3 Beginner Trigonometry Ratio

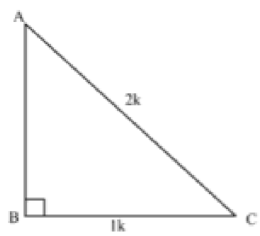
3.1 If $\sqrt{3}\tan(\theta) = 3\sin(\theta)$, then find the value of $\sin^2(\theta) - \cos^2(\theta)$

We have

$$\sqrt{3}\tan(\theta) = 3\sin(\theta) \rightarrow \frac{\tan(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)}.\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$\rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
$$\rightarrow \sin^2(\theta) - \cos^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{3}$$

4 Expert Trigonometry Ratio

4.1 In triangle ABC, right angled at B if $\sin A = 1/2$, find the value of (a) $\sin C \cos A - \cos C \sin A$ (b) $\cos A \cos C + \sin A \sin C$



$\sin A = BC/AC = 1/2. Set BC = 1k, AC = 2k.$
So BA $= \sqrt{(2k)^2 - k^2} = \sqrt{3}k$
$\sin C = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \cos C = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\cos A = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$(a) \sin C \cos A - \cos C \sin A$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b) $\cos A \cos C + \sin A \sin C$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

4.2 If θ is an acute angle and $\frac{\sin\theta+1}{\sin\theta+1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{\sqrt{3}-2}$

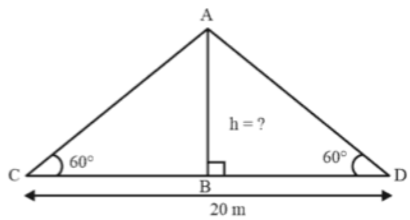
$$\frac{\sin\theta\cos 1 + \cos\theta\sin 1}{\sin\theta\cos 1 - \cos\theta\sin 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{\sqrt{3}-2}$$
$$\Big(\sin\theta\cos 1 + \cos\theta\sin 1\Big)\Big(\sqrt{3}-2\Big) = \Big(\sqrt{3}+2\Big)\Big(\sin\theta\cos 1 - \cos\theta\sin 1\Big)$$
$$\sqrt{3}\cos 1\sin\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin 1\cos\theta - 2\cos 1\sin\theta - 2\sin 1\cos\theta = \sqrt{3}\cos 1\sin\theta - \sqrt{3}\sin 1\cos\theta + 2\cos 1\sin\theta - 2\sin 1\cos\theta$$
$$\Big(\sqrt{3}\cos 1 - 2\cos 1\Big)\sin\theta + \big(\sqrt{3}\sin 1 - 2\sin 1)\cos\theta = \Big(\sqrt{3}\cos 1 + 2\cos 1\Big)\sin\theta - \Big(\sqrt{3}\sin 1 + 2\sin 1\Big)\cos\theta$$
$$\Bigg[\Big(\sqrt{3}\cos 1 - 2\cos 1\Big) - \Big(\sqrt{3}\cos 1 + 2\cos 1\Big)\Bigg]\sin\theta = -\Bigg[\Big(\sqrt{3}\sin 1 + 2\sin 1\Big) + \Big(\sqrt{3}\sin 1 - 2\sin 1\Big)\Bigg]\cos\theta$$

We have: $ax = by \to \frac{x}{y} = \frac{b}{a}$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{-\Big(\sqrt{3}\sin 1 + 2\sin 1\Big) - \big(\sqrt{3}\sin 1 - 2\sin 1\Big)}{\Big(\sqrt{3}\cos 1 - 2\cos 1\Big) - \Big(\sqrt{3}\cos 1 + 2\cos 1\Big)}$$

$\to \theta = 53^o 26'$

4.3 Find the height of the triangle



We have

$$\tan(60) = \frac{h}{20/2}$$
$$\to h = \tan(60) * 10 = 10\sqrt{3}$$

5 Trigonometry Angles

MISS....

6 Beginner Trigonometry Formula

6.1 If $\sin(\theta) - \cos(\theta) = 1$, then $\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)$ equal

$$\frac{d}{h} - \frac{k}{h} = 1; \qquad \frac{d}{h}\frac{k}{h} = \frac{dk}{h^2} = ?$$
$$\frac{d}{h} = 1 + \frac{k}{h} \text{ and } \frac{k}{h} = \frac{d}{h} - 1$$
$$\sin\theta\cos\theta = \Big(1 + \frac{k}{h}\Big)\Big(\frac{d}{h} - 1\Big) = ?$$
$$\frac{d}{h} - 1 + \frac{kd}{h^2} - \frac{k}{h} = ?$$
$$\frac{kd}{h^2} = \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{-d}{h} + \frac{k}{h} + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

6.2 If $\sin(\theta) = \mathbf{e^x}$ then $\cos(\theta)$ equal

$$\sin(\theta) = e^x \to \cos^2(\theta) + e^{2x} = 1$$
$$\cos(\theta) = \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}$$

7 Expert Trigonometry Formula

7.1 If $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{sec}(\theta) + \tan(\theta)$, then $\mathbf{x} + \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{x}} = ?$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x + \frac{1}{x} &= sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta) + \frac{1}{sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)} \\
&= \frac{sec(\theta)\Big(sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)\Big) + \tan(\theta)\Big(sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)\Big) + 1}{sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)} \\
&= sec^2(\theta) + sec(\theta)\tan(\theta) + \tan^2(\theta) + sec(\theta)\tan(\theta) + 1 \\
&= sec^2(\theta) + sec(\theta)\tan(\theta) + \tan^2(\theta) + sec(\theta)\tan(\theta) + sec^2(\theta) - \tan^2(\theta) \\
&= 2sec^2(\theta) + 2sec(\theta)\tan(\theta) \\
&= \frac{2sec(\theta)\Big(sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)\Big)}{sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)} \\
&= 2sec(\theta)
\end{aligned}
$$

7.2 $\sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{1}-\sin(\theta)}{\mathbf{1}+\sin(\theta)}}$ equal?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{1 + \sin(\theta)}} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{1 + \sin(\theta)}} \times 1 = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{1 + \sin(\theta)}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{1 - \sin(\theta)}} \\
&= \frac{\Big[1 - \sin(\theta)\Big]^{1/2} \times \Big[1 - \sin(\theta)\Big]^{1/2}}{\Big[1 + \sin(\theta)\Big]^{1/2} \times \Big[1 - \sin(\theta)\Big]^{1/2}} = \frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{\Bigg[\Big(1 + \sin(\theta)\Big)\Big(1 - \sin(\theta)\Big)\Bigg]^{1/2}} \\
&= \frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{\Big[1 - \sin(\theta) + \sin(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)\Big]} \\
&= \frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\theta)}} = \frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{\sqrt{\cos^2(\theta)}} = \frac{1 - \sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} - \tan(\theta) = \sec(\theta) - \tan(\theta)
\end{aligned}
$$

7.3 $\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\mathbf{1}-\cot(\theta)} + \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\mathbf{1}-\tan(\theta)}$ equal?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sin(\theta)}{1 - \cot(\theta)} + \frac{\cos(\theta)}{1 - \tan(\theta)} &= \frac{\sin(\theta)[1 - \tan(\theta)] + \cos(\theta)[1 - \cot(\theta)]}{[1 - \cot(\theta)][1 - \tan(\theta)]} \\
&= \frac{\sin(\theta) - \sin(\theta)\tan(\theta) + \cos(\theta) - cos(\theta)\cot(\theta)}{[1 - \cot(\theta)][1 - \tan(\theta)]} \\
&= \frac{\sin(\theta)[1 - \tan(\theta)] + \cos(\theta)[1 - \cot(\theta))]}{[1 - \cot(\theta)][1 - \tan(\theta)]} \\
&= \sin(\theta) + \cos(\theta)
\end{aligned}
$$

8 Differentiation

8.1 $\mathbf{f(x) = 6x^3 - 9x + 4}$

$$f'(x) = 18x^2 - 9$$

8.2 $\mathbf{f(x)} = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{8}\sqrt[3]{x} - 2\sqrt[4]{x}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} + \frac{8}{3}x^{-2/3} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-3/4} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{8}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt[4]{x^3}}
\end{aligned}
$$

8.3 $\mathbf{f(x) = 10\sqrt[5]{x^3} - \sqrt{x^7} + 6\sqrt[3]{x^8} - 3}$

$$f'(x) = 6x^{-2/5} - \frac{7}{2}x^{5/2} + 16x^{5/3}$$
$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{x^5}} - \frac{7\sqrt{x^5}}{2} + 16\sqrt[3]{x^5}$$

8.4 $\mathbf{g(x) = \frac{4x^3-7x+8}{x}}$

Way 1: $(\frac{u}{v})^2 = \frac{u'.v-v'u}{v^2}$

$$u = 4x^3 - 7x + 8 \quad u' = 12x^2 - 7$$
$$v = x \quad v' = 1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(12x^2-7)(x) - (4x^3-7x+8)}{x^2}$$
$$= \frac{12x^3 - 7x - 4x^3 + 7x - 8}{x^2}$$
$$= \frac{8x^3-8}{x^2} = \frac{8x^3}{x^2} - \frac{8}{x^2} = 8x - \frac{8}{x^2}$$

Way 2:

$$g(x) = 4x^2 - 7 + 8x^{-1}$$
$$g'(x) = 8x - \frac{8}{x^2}$$

8.5 $\mathbf{y = e^{\sqrt{2x+17}}}$

We have:

$$(e^u)' = u'e^u \qquad (\sqrt[n]{u})' = \frac{u'}{n\sqrt[n]{u^{n-1}}}$$

So we have:

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = (\sqrt{2x+17})'e^{\sqrt{2x+17}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+17}}e^{\sqrt{2x+17}}$$
$$= \frac{e^{\sqrt{2x+17}}}{\sqrt{2x+17}}$$

8.6 $\mathbf{y = e^x \ln(5x^3 + x^2)}$

We have:

$$(uv)' = u'v + v'u \qquad (e^u)' = u'e^u \qquad (\ln(u))' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

So,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \ln(5x^3 + x^2) + \frac{(15x^2+2x)e^x}{5x^3+x^2}$$

8.7 $\mathbf{y = \frac{x^2}{\ln(1-4x^2)}}$

We have:

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{u^2} \qquad (x^n)' = nx^{n-1} \qquad (\ln(u))' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

So,

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

8.8 $\mathbf{y = \frac{\tan(x)+\cot(x)}{\tan(x)-\cot(x)}}$

We have:

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2} \qquad (\tan(u))' = \frac{u'}{\cos^2(u)} \qquad (\cot(u))' = \frac{-u'}{\sin^2(u)}$$

So, now we have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} + \frac{-1}{\sin^2(x)}\right)\Big(\tan(x) - \cot(x)\Big) - \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} - \frac{-1}{\sin^2(x)}\right)\Big(\tan(x)+\cot(x)\Big)}{\Big(\tan(x) - \cot(x)\Big)^2}$$
$$= \frac{\Big(\sec^2(x) - cosec^2(x)\Big)\Big(\tan(x) - \cot(x)\Big) - \Big(\sec^2(x) + cosec^2(x)\Big)\Big(\tan(x)+\cot(x)\Big)}{\Big(\tan(x)-\cot(x)\Big)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-2\tan(x)cosec^2(x)}{\Big(\tan(x)-\cot(x)\Big)^2}$$

9 Beginer Implicit Differentiation

9.1 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $x^2 + y^3 = 3$

Differentiationg both size and aplly chain rule

$$\frac{dy}{dx}x^2 + \frac{dy}{dx}y^3 = \frac{dy}{dx}3$$
$$\to 2x + \frac{dy}{dx}3y^2 = 0$$
$$\to \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x}{3y^2}$$

9.2 Find $\frac{\mathbf{dy}}{\mathbf{dx}}$ for $x^2 + y^2 = 2$

Differentiationg both size and aplly chain rule

$$\begin{aligned}&(x^2 + y^2 = 2)' \\ &\to 2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \\ &\to \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{2y} = -\frac{x}{y}\end{aligned}$$

9.3 Find $\frac{\mathbf{dy}}{\mathbf{dx}}$ for $2y^3 + 4x^2 - y = x^6$

Differentiationg both size and aplly chain rule

$$\begin{aligned}&(2y^3 + 4x^2 - y = x^6)' \\ &\to 6y^2\frac{dy}{dx} + 8x - \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^5 \\ &\to \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{2y} = -\frac{x}{y}\end{aligned}$$

9.4 Find $\frac{\mathbf{dy}}{\mathbf{dx}}$ for $7y^2 + \sin(3x) = 12 - y^4$

Differentiationg both size and aplly chain rule

$$\begin{aligned}&(7y^2 + \sin(3x) = 12 - y^4)' \\ &\to 14y\frac{dy}{dx} + 3\cos(3x) = -4y^3\frac{dy}{dx} \\ &\to \frac{dy}{dx}(14y + 4y^3) = -3\cos(3x) \\ &\to \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3\cos(3x)}{14y + 4y^3}\end{aligned}$$

9.5 Find $\frac{\mathbf{dy}}{\mathbf{dx}}$ for $xy = 1$

Apply product rule

$$\begin{aligned}&(xy = 1)' \\ &\to x'y + xy' = 0 \\ &\to \frac{dy}{dx}y = -x \\ &\to \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}\end{aligned}$$

9.6 Find $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$ for each of the follwing

a) $x^3y^5 + 3x = 8y^3 + 1$
b) $x^2\tan(y) + y^{10}\sec(x) = 2x$
c) $e^{2x+3y} = x^2 - \ln(xy^3)$

<**Solution**>
a) $x^3y^5 + 3x = 8y^3 + 1$
We have

$$\begin{aligned}&(u.v)' = u'v + v'u \\ &\to 3x^2y^5 + 5x^3y^4\frac{dy}{dx} + 3 = 24y^2\frac{dy}{dy} \\ &\leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dy}(5x^3y^4 - 24y^2) = -3 - 3x^2y^5 \\ &\to \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3 - 3x^2y^5}{5x^3y^4 - 24y^2}\end{aligned}$$

b) $x^2\tan(y) + y^{10}\sec(x) = 2x$
We have

$$\begin{aligned}&(uv)' = u'v + v'u \\ &\Big(\tan(u)\Big)' = \frac{u'}{\cos^2(u)} \\ &\Big(\sec(x)\Big)' = \sec(x).\tan(x) \\ \to&\Big(x^2\tan(y)\Big)' = 2x\tan(y) + \frac{dy/dx}{\cos^2(y)}x^2 \\ \to&\Big(y^{10}\sec(x)\Big)' = 10y^9\frac{dy}{dx}\sec(x) + y^{10}\sec(x)\tan(x)\end{aligned}$$

So,

$$
\begin{aligned}
&2x\tan(y) + \frac{dy/dx}{\cos^2(y)}x^2 + 10y^9\frac{dy}{dx}\sec(x) + y^{10}\sec(x)\tan(x) = 0\\
\rightarrow &\frac{dy/dx}{\cos^2(y)}x^2 + 10y^9\frac{dy}{dx}\sec(x) = -y^{10}\sec(x)\tan(x) - 2x\tan(y)\\
\rightarrow &\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 - y^{10}\sec(x)\tan(x) - 2x\tan(y)}{x^2/\cos^2(y) + 10y^9\sec(x)}\\
\rightarrow &\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 - 2x\tan(y) - y^{10}\sec(x)\tan(x)}{x^2\sec^2(y) + 10y^9\sec(x)}
\end{aligned}
$$

c) $e^{2x+3y} = x^2 - \ln(xy^3)$
We have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left(e^{2x+3y}\right)' &= \left(2 + 3\frac{dy}{dx}\right)e^{2x+3y}\\
&= 2e^{2x+3y} + 3e^{2x+3y}\frac{dy}{dx}\\
\left(\ln(xy^3)\right)' &= \frac{1}{xy^3}\left(y^3 + 3xy^2\frac{dy}{dx}\right)\\
&= \frac{y^3}{xy^3} + \frac{3xy^2(dy/dx)}{xy^3}\\
&= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{y}\frac{dy}{dx}
\end{aligned}
$$

Now we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&2e^{2x+3y} + 3e^{2x+3y}\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{y}\frac{dy}{dx}\\
&\frac{dy}{dx}\left(3e^{2x+3y} - 3y\right) = 2x - \frac{1}{x} - 2e^{2x+3y}\\
\rightarrow &\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2x - 1/x - 2e^{2x+3y}}{3e^{2x+3y} - 3/y}
\end{aligned}
$$

10 Expert Implicit Differentiation

10.1 If $x = exp\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y-x^2}{x^2}\right)\right]$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ equals

11 Beginner Application of Differentiation

11.1 The radius of a circle is increasing at the rate of 0.7 (cm/s). What is the rate of its circumderence (chu vi)?

We have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&C = 2\pi R\\
\rightarrow &\frac{dC}{dR} = 2\pi R' = 2\pi \times 0.7\\
\rightarrow &\frac{dC}{dR} = rate = 1.4\pi \text{ (cm/s)}
\end{aligned}
$$

11.2 The sides of an equilateral triangle are changing length at the rate of 0.2 cm/s. At what rate is the area changing when the sides are 4 cm?

We have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2\\
\rightarrow &\frac{dS}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.2x.\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.2x.(0.2)
\end{aligned}
$$

when the sides changing 4 cm

$$
\rightarrow \frac{dS}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.2.4.(0.2) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}
$$

11.3 What is the rate of change of the surface area of a shpere when the radius of the sphere is 3 cm and the radius is increasing at 6 cm/s?

With surface area of shpere, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4\pi R^2 \\ \rightarrow \frac{dS}{dR} &= 4\pi.2.R.\frac{dR}{dt} \\ &= 4\pi.2.3.6 \\ &= 144\pi \end{aligned}$$

11.4 A metal ring is being heated so that at any instant of time t in second, its area is given by $A = 3t^2 + \frac{t}{3} + 2$. What will be the rate of increae of area at $t = 10(s)$

We have:

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 6t + \frac{1}{3}$$

When t = 10s:

$$\rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = 60 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{181}{3}$$

11.5 Find the slope of the tanget line to $g(x) = \frac{16}{x} - 4\sqrt{x}$ at x = 4

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{the slope} = g'(x) &= \left(16x^{-1} - 4x^{1/2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{16}{x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

When x = 4

$$\rightarrow \text{the slope} = -\frac{16}{4^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{4}} = -2$$

11.6 If the surface area of a spherical balloon is increasing at the rate of 900 $\mathbf{cm^2}$/sec. Then the rate of change of radius of balloon at instant when radius is 15 cm [in cm/sec]

Aplly the formula surface area of a spherical.

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

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 900 = 4\pi.2R\frac{dR}{dt}$$

With R = 15 cm

$$\rightarrow \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{900}{8\pi.15} = 2.39 \text{ (cm/s)}$$

12 Expert Application of Differentiation

12.1 The volume of a sphere is given by $\mathbf{V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}$. Where R is the radius of the sphere. The rate of change of volume with respect to R and the change in volume of the sphere as the radius is inscread from 20.0 cm to 20.1 cm respectively are (Assume that the rate does not appreciably change between R = 20.0 cm to R = 20.1 cm)

We have

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \\ \rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} &= 4\pi R^2 \frac{dR}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

with R = 20 cm, we have

$$\rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi(20^2) = 1600\pi.$$