

Solutions Notebook for
Calculus – Early Transcendentals
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Chapter 5

Integrals

5.4 Indefinite Integrals and the Net Change Theorem

Theorem 5.4.1. The integral of a rate of change is the net change:

$$\int_a^b F'(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \quad (5.1)$$

Exercise 5.4.1. Evaluate the integral.

$$\int_{-2}^3 (x^2 - 3) dx$$

Exercise 5.4.2. Water flows from the bottom of a storage tank at a rate of $r(t) = 200 - 4t$ liters per minute, where $0 \leq t \leq 50$. Find the amount of water that flows from the tank during the first 10 minutes.

Solution. The net change in the volume of water in the tank during the first ten minutes is equal to the integral of the rate at which the water

was flowing out of the tank, from $t = 0$ to $t = 10$.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta V &= \int_0^{10} r(t) dt \\&= \int_0^{10} 200 - 4t dt \\&= 200 \int_0^{10} dt - 4 \int_0^{10} t dt \\&= \left[200t \Big|_0^{10} \right] - 4 \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^{10} \right] \\&= [200(10) - 200(0)] - 4 \left[\frac{1}{2} (10)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (0)^2 \right] \\&= 2000 - 4(50) \\&= 2000 - 200 \\&= 1800\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, 1800 liters of water flowed out of the tank in the first ten minutes.

Chapter 6

Applications of Integration

6.4 Work

Exercise 6.4.1. A 360-lb gorilla climbs a tree to a height of 20 ft. Find the work done if the gorilla reaches that height in

(a) 10 seconds

(b) 5 seconds

Solution. In both cases, the answer is the same.

(a) 7200 foot-pounds

(b) 7200 foot-pounds

Force depends solely on the mass of the object and the distance it is being moved. Power, on the other hand, does depend on the amount of time it takes to do a certain amount of work.

Exercise 6.4.2. How much work is done when a hoist lifts a 200-kg rock to a height of 3 m?

Solution.

$$\text{Work} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \left(200\text{kg} \cdot 9.8\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}\right) \times 3\text{m} \\ &= 600\frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \\ &= 600\text{Nm} \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 11

Infinite Sequences and Series

11.2 Series

Theorem 11.2.4. The geometric series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \cdots \quad (11.1)$$

is convergent if $|r| < 1$ and its sum is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \frac{a}{1-r} \quad |r| < 1$$

If $|r| \geq 1$, the geometric series is divergent.

Theorem 11.2.6. If the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is convergent, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

11.2.1 Exercises

Exercise 11.2.1. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What is the difference between a sequence and a series?
- (b) What is a convergent series? What is a divergent series?

Chapter 14

Partial Derivatives

14.1 Functions of Several Variables

Definition 14.1.1. A **function f of two variables** is a rule that assigns to each ordered pair of real numbers (x, y) in a set D a unique real number denoted by $f(x, y)$. The set D is the **domain** of f and its **range** is the set of values that f takes on, that is, $\{f(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in D\}$.

14.1.1 Exercises

Exercise 14.1.1. In Example 2 we considered the function $W = f(T, v)$, where W is the wind-chill index, T is the actual temperature, and v is the wind speed. A numerical representation is given in Table 1.

- (a) What is the value of $f(-15, 40)$? What is its meaning?
- (b) Describe in words the meaning of the question “For what value of v is $f(-20, v) = -30$?” Then answer the question.
- (c) Describe in words the meaning of the question “For what value of T is $f(T, 20) = -49$?” Then answer the question.
- (d) What is the meaning of the function $W = f(-5, v)$? Describe the behaviour of this function.
- (e) What is the meaning of the function $W = f(T, 50)$? Describe the behaviour of this function.

Solution.

- (a) $f(-15, 40) = -27$. This means that when the temperature is -15 degrees Celsius and the wind speed is 40 km/hr, the temperature outside feels more like -27 degrees Celsius, according to Table 1.
- (b) The question is asking, “How hard would the wind have to be blowing (measured in terms of km/hr) to make the actual temperature of -20 degrees Celsius feel like -30 degrees Celsius?” The answer is 20 km/hr.
- (c) The question is asking, “How cold would it have to be outside for 20 km/hr winds to make it feel like -49 degrees Celsius outside?” The answer is -35 degrees Celsius.
- (d) This function describes the wind chill W with respect to wind speed v , as the actual temperature is held constant at -5 degrees Celsius. The function is therefore reduced to a simple 1-variable negative linear function.
- (e) This function describes the wind chill W in terms of the actual temperature T , as wind speed is held constant at 50 km/hr. The function is thus a simplified 1-variable negative linear function.

Exercise 14.1.2. The *temperature-humidity index* I (or humidex, for short) is the perceived air temperature when the actual temperature is T and the relative humidity is h , so we can write $I = (T, h)$.

- (a) What is the value of $f(95, 70)$? What is its meaning?
- (b) For what value of h is $f(90, h) = 100$?
- (c) For what value of T is $f(T, 50) = 88$?
- (d) What are the meanings of the functions $I = f(80, h)$ and $I = f(100, h)$? Compare the behavior of these two functions of h .

Solution.

- (a) The value of $f(95, 70)$ is 124, meaning that when the actual temperature is 95°F and the relative humidity is at 70%, the temperature will feel like 124°F .
- (b) When $h = 60\%$, $f(90, h) = 100$.
- (c) When $T = 85^\circ$, $f(T, 50) = 88$.

- (d) Both $I_1 = f(80, h)$ and $I_2 = f(100, h)$ are 1-variable functions relating the relative humidity to the temperature-humidity index. Since the temperature is constant and different for I_1 and I_2 , $I_1(h) \neq I_2(h)$ for any value of h . Both I_1 and I_2 are linear functions of h .

Exercise 14.1.3. A manufacturer has modeled its yearly production function P (the monetary value of its entire production in millions of dollars) as a Cobb-Douglass function

$$P(L, K) = 1.47L^{0.65}K^{0.35}$$

where L is the number of labor hours (in thousands) and K is the invested capital (in millions of dollars). Find $P(120, 20)$ and interpret it.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}P(L, K) &= 1.47L^{0.65}K^{0.35} \\P(120, 20) &= 1.47(120)^{0.65}(20)^{0.35} \\P(120, 20) &\approx 94.22\end{aligned}$$

The monetary value of the goods produced by the manufacturer after investing 120 thousand labor hours and 20 million dollars of capital is 94.22 million dollars.

Exercise 14.1.4. Verify for the Cobb-Douglas production function

$$P(L, K) = 1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25}$$

discussed in Example 3 that the production will be doubled if both the amount of labor and the amount of capital are doubled. Determine whether this is also true for the general production function:

$$P(L, K) = bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} \tag{14.1}$$

Solution. We will analyze the general Cobb-Douglas production function to determine whether a doubling of both labor and capital results in a

doubling of production.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2P(L, K) &\stackrel{?}{=} b(2L)^\alpha (2K)^{1-\alpha} \\
 &\stackrel{?}{=} b2^\alpha L^\alpha 2^{1-\alpha} K^{1-\alpha} \\
 &\stackrel{?}{=} (2^\alpha \cdot 2^{1-\alpha}) bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} \\
 &\stackrel{?}{=} \left(2^{(\alpha)+(1-\alpha)}\right) bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} \\
 &\stackrel{?}{=} (2^1) bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} \\
 &\stackrel{?}{=} 2bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, we can conclude that for any arbitrary Cobb-Douglas production function $P: \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, a doubling of both the labor and capital input parameters will result in a doubling of the production output.

Exercise 14.1.79.

- (a) Show that, by taking logarithms, the general Cobb-Douglas function $P = bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha}$ can be expressed as

$$\ln \frac{P}{K} = \ln b + \alpha \ln \frac{L}{K}$$

- (b) If we let $x = \ln \frac{L}{K}$ and $y = \ln \frac{P}{K}$, the equation in part (a) becomes the linear equation $y = \alpha x + \ln b$. Use Table 2 (in Example 3) to make a table of values of $\ln \frac{L}{K}$ and $\ln \frac{P}{K}$ for the years 1899-1922. Then use a graphing calculator or computer to find the least squares regression line through the points $(\ln \frac{L}{K}, \ln \frac{P}{K})$.
- (c) Deduce that the Cobb-Douglas production function is $P = 1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25}$.

14.2 Limits and Continuity

14.2.1 Exercises

Exercise 14.2.1. Suppose that $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,1)} f(x,y) = 6$. What can you say about the value of $f(3,1)$? What if f is continuous?

Solution. Unless we know that f is continuous at $(3,1)$, we cannot say anything about the value of $f(3,1)$. If we know f was continuous, then by the definition of continuity $f(3,1) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,1)} f(x,y)$, and thus $f(3,1) = 6$.

14.3 Partial Derivatives

Theorem 14.3.1 (Clairaut's Theorem). Suppose f is defined on a disk D that contains the point (a, b) . If the functions f_{xy} and f_{yx} are both continuous on D , then

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = f_{yx}(x, y).$$

14.3.1 Exercises

Exercise 14.3.87. The **van der Waals equation** for n moles of a gas is

$$\left(P + \frac{n^2 a}{V^2}\right)(V - nb) = nRT \quad (14.2)$$

where P is the pressure, V is the volume, and T is the temperature of the gas. The constant R is the universal gas constant and a and b are positive constants that are characteristic of a particular gas. Calculate $\partial T / \partial P$ and $\partial P / \partial V$.

Exercise 14.3.91. The kinetic energy of a body with mass m and velocity v is $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$. Show that

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial m} \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial v^2} = K$$

Solution. We begin by calculating $\frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial v^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ \frac{\partial K}{\partial v} &= mv \\ \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial v^2} &= m \end{aligned}$$

We now proceed by calculating $\frac{\partial K}{\partial m}$.

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ \frac{\partial K}{\partial m} &= \frac{1}{2}v^2 \end{aligned}$$

We now simply combine our two components to produce our final answer.

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial K}{\partial M}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial v^2}\right) &= K \\ (m) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}v^2\right) &= K \\ \frac{1}{2}mv^2 &= K\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 14.3.93. You are told that there is a function f whose partial derivatives are $f_x(x, y) = x + 4y$ and $f_y(x, y) = 3x - y$. Should you believe it?

Solution. No. By Clairaut's Theorem (Theorem 14.3.1), if f_{xy} and f_{yx} are continuous, then $f_{xy}(x, y) = f_{yx}(x, y)$. However, clearly that cannot be the case if the partial derivatives we are being given are correct. We must conclude that a function with those partial derivatives does not exist.

14.4 Tangent Planes and Linear Approximations

Definition 14.4.1. The **differential** dw is defined in terms of the differentials dx , dy , and dz of the independent variables by

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}dz \quad (14.3)$$

14.5 The Chain Rule

Definition 14.5.1 (The Chain Rule (General Version)). Suppose that u is a differentiable function of the n variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n and each x_j is a differentiable function of the m variables t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m . Then u is a function of t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m and

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_i} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t_i} + \dots + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_i} \quad (14.4)$$

14.6 Directional Derivatives and the Gradient Vector

Definition 14.6.1 (Directional Derivative). If $z = f(x, y)$, then the partial derivatives f_x and f_y are defined as

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

and represents the rates of change of z in the x - and y - directions, that is, in the directions of the unit vectors \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} .

Definition 14.6.2 (The Gradient Vector). If f is a function of two variables x and y , then the **gradient** of f is the vector function ∇f defined by

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \langle f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y) \rangle = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} \quad (14.5)$$

Definition 14.6.3. The directional derivative of a differentiable function can be written as

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x, y) = \nabla f(x, y) \cdot \mathbf{u} \quad (14.6)$$

Theorem 14.6.4. Suppose f is a differentiable function of two or three variables. The maximum value of the directional derivative $D_{\mathbf{u}}f(\mathbf{x})$ is $|\nabla f(\mathbf{x})|$ and it occurs when \mathbf{u} has the same direction as the gradient vector $\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$.

Definition 14.6.5. If $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq \mathbf{0}$, it is natural to define the **tangent plane to the level surface** $F(x, y, z) = k$ at $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ as the plane that passes through P and has normal vector $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0)$.

$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0 \quad (14.7)$$

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