

Exercises 1–4, assume that x and y are both differentiable functions of t and find the required values of dy/dt and dx/dt .

Equation	Find	Given
\sqrt{x}	(a) $\frac{dy}{dt}$ when $x = 4$	$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3$
	(b) $\frac{dx}{dt}$ when $x = 25$	$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2$
$2(x^2 - 3x)$	(a) $\frac{dy}{dt}$ when $x = 3$	$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$
	(b) $\frac{dx}{dt}$ when $x = 1$	$\frac{dy}{dt} = 5$
4	(a) $\frac{dy}{dt}$ when $x = 8$	$\frac{dx}{dt} = 10$
	(b) $\frac{dx}{dt}$ when $x = 1$	$\frac{dy}{dt} = -6$
$y^2 = 25$	(a) $\frac{dy}{dt}$ when $x = 3, y = 4$	$\frac{dx}{dt} = 8$
	(b) $\frac{dx}{dt}$ when $x = 4, y = 3$	$\frac{dy}{dt} = -2$

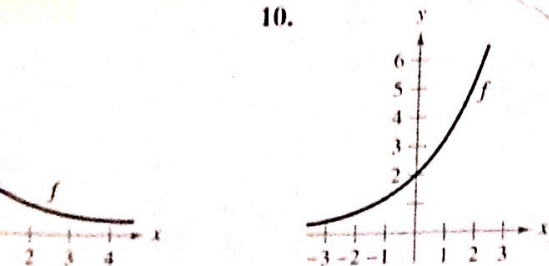
Exercises 5–8, a point is moving along the graph of the function $y = x^2 + 1$ and dx/dt is 2 centimeters per second. Find dy/dt for the indicated values of x .

Equation	Values of x
$y = x^2 + 1$	(a) $x = -1$ (b) $x = 0$ (c) $x = 1$
$\frac{1}{y} = x^2$	(a) $x = -2$ (b) $x = 0$ (c) $x = 2$
$x = \frac{1}{y}$	(a) $x = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ (c) $x = 0$
$x = \frac{1}{y}$	(a) $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (c) $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

Working at the Concept

Exercises 9 and 10, using the graph of f , (a) determine dy/dt is positive or negative given that dx/dt is positive and (b) determine whether dx/dt is positive or negative given that dy/dt is positive.

10.



Consider the linear function $y = ax + b$. If x changes at a constant rate, does y change at a constant rate? If so, does it change at the same rate as x ? Explain.

12. In your own words, state the guidelines for solving related rate problems.

13. Find the rate of change of the distance between the origin and a moving point on the graph of $y = x^2 + 1$ if $dx/dt = 2$ centimeters per second.

14. Find the rate of change of the distance between the origin and a moving point on the graph of $y = \sin x$ if $dx/dt = 2$ centimeters per second.

15. **Area** The radius r of a circle is increasing at a rate of 3 centimeters per minute. Find the rate of change of the area when (a) $r = 6$ centimeters and (b) $r = 24$ centimeters.

16. **Area** Let A be the area of a circle of radius r that is changing with respect to time. If dr/dt is constant, is dA/dt constant? Explain.

17. **Area** The included angle of the two sides of constant equal length s of an isosceles triangle is θ .

(a) Show that the area of the triangle is given by $A = \frac{1}{2}s^2 \sin \theta$.

(b) If θ is increasing at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ radian per minute, find the rate of change of the area when $\theta = \pi/6$ and $\theta = \pi/3$.

(c) Explain why the rate of change of the area of the triangle is not constant even though $d\theta/dt$ is constant.

18. **Volume** The radius r of a sphere is increasing at a rate of 2 inches per minute.

(a) Find the rate of change of the volume when $r = 6$ inches and $r = 24$ inches.

(b) Explain why the rate of change of the volume of the sphere is not constant even though dr/dt is constant.

19. **Volume** A spherical balloon is inflated with gas at the rate of 800 cubic centimeters per minute. How fast is the radius of the balloon increasing at the instant the radius is (a) 30 centimeters and (b) 60 centimeters?

20. **Volume** All edges of a cube are expanding at a rate of 3 centimeters per second. How fast is the volume changing when each edge is (a) 1 centimeter and (b) 10 centimeters?

21. **Surface Area** The conditions are the same as in Exercise 20. Determine how fast the surface area is changing when each edge is (a) 1 centimeter and (b) 10 centimeters.

22. **Volume** The formula for the volume of a cone is $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$. Find the rate of change of the volume if dr/dt is 2 inches per minute and $h = 3r$ when (a) $r = 6$ inches and (b) $r = 24$ inches.

→ 23. **Volume** At a sand and gravel plant, sand is falling off a conveyor and onto a conical pile at a rate of 10 cubic feet per minute. The diameter of the base of the cone is approximately three times the altitude. At what rate is the height of the pile changing when the pile is 15 feet high?

24. **Depth** A conical tank (with vertex down) is 10 feet across the top and 12 feet deep. If water is flowing into the tank at a rate of 10 cubic feet per minute, find the rate of change of the depth of the water when the water is 8 feet deep.

(b) At what rate is the water level rising?

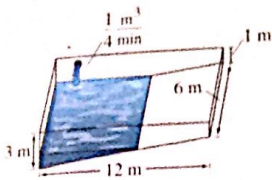


Figure for 25

26. **Depth** A trough is 12 feet long and 3 feet across the top (see figure). Its ends are isosceles triangles with altitudes of 3 feet.

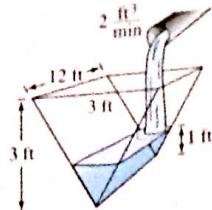


Figure for 26

- (a) If water is being pumped into the trough at 2 cubic feet per minute, how fast is the water level rising when it is 1 foot deep?
- (b) If the water is rising at a rate of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch per minute when $h = 2$, determine the rate at which water is being pumped into the trough.
27. **Moving Ladder** A ladder 25 feet long is leaning against the wall of a house (see figure). The base of the ladder is pulled away from the wall at a rate of 2 feet per second.
- (a) How fast is the top moving down the wall when the base of the ladder is 7 feet, 15 feet, and 24 feet from the wall?
- (b) Consider the triangle formed by the side of the house, the ladder, and the ground. Find the rate at which the area of the triangle is changing when the base of the ladder is 7 feet from the wall.
- (c) Find the rate at which the angle between the ladder and the wall of the house is changing when the base of the ladder is 7 feet from the wall.

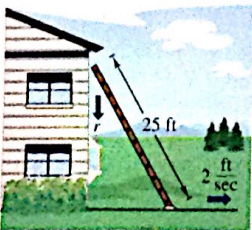


Figure for 27

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION For more information on the mathematics of moving ladders, see the article "The Falling Ladder Paradox" by Paul Scholten and Andrew Simoson in *The College Mathematics Journal*. To view this article, go to the website www.matharticles.com.

28. **Construction** A construction worker pulls a 5-meter plank up the side of a building under construction by means of a rope tied to one end of the plank (see figure). Assume the opposite end of the plank follows a path perpendicular to the wall of the

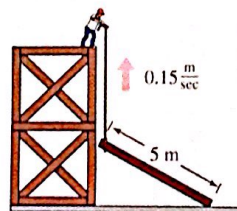


Figure for 28

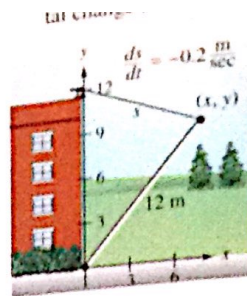


Figure for 29

30. **Boating** A boat is pulled into a dock by means of a winch 12 feet above the deck of the boat (see figure).

- (a) The winch pulls in rope at a rate of 4 feet per second. Determine the speed of the boat when there is 13 feet of rope out. What happens to the speed of the boat as it gets closer to the dock?
- (b) Suppose the boat is moving at a constant rate of 4 feet per second. Determine the speed at which the winch pulls in rope when there is a total of 13 feet of rope out. What happens to the speed at which the winch pulls in rope as the boat gets closer to the dock?
31. **Air Traffic Control** An air traffic controller spots two planes at the same altitude converging on a point as they fly at right angles to each other (see figure). One plane is 150 miles from the point moving at 450 miles per hour. The other plane is 200 miles from the point moving at 600 miles per hour.
- (a) At what rate is the distance between the planes decreasing?
- (b) How much time does the air traffic controller have to get one of the planes on a different flight path?

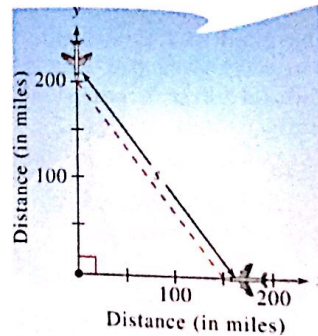


Figure for 31

32. **Air Traffic Control** An airplane is flying at an altitude of 5 miles and passes directly over a radar antenna (see figure). When the plane is 10 miles away ($s = 10$), the radar detects that the distance s is changing at a rate of 240 miles per hour. What is the speed of the plane?



Figure for 30

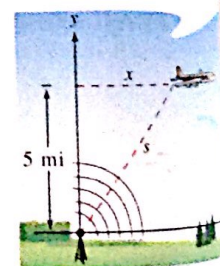


Figure for 32

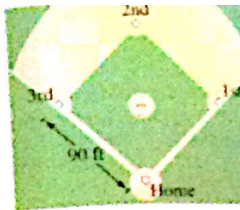


Figure for 33 and 34

34. **Baseball** For the baseball diamond, assume that the player is running from first base towards second base at a rate of 24 feet per second. Find the rate at which the distance between the player and second base is changing when the player is 60 feet from first base.
35. **Shadow Length** A person 6 feet tall is walking away from a street lamp 20 feet high. Find the rate at which the length of the shadow is changing when the person is 10 feet from the lamp.
- (a) at what rate is the shadow length increasing?
- (b) at what rate is the shadow length decreasing?



Figure for 36

37. **Machine Design** A machine part is designed to have a length of 1 meter. The position of the end of the part is given by the equation

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi t}{6}$$

where t is the time in seconds.

- (a) Find the time when the end of the part is at the origin of the y -axis?
- (b) What is the speed of the end of the part when it is at the origin of the y -axis?
- (c) Find the speed of the end of the part when it is at the origin of the y -axis.

38. **Machine Design** A machine part is designed to have a length of 1 meter. The position of the end of the part is given by the equation

$$x(t) = \frac{3}{5} \sin \frac{\pi t}{6}$$