37. Evaporation rate proportional to $S \Rightarrow \dfrac{dV}{dt} = k(4\pi r^2)$

$V = \left(\dfrac{4}{3}\right)\pi r^3 \Rightarrow \dfrac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \dfrac{dr}{dt}$. So $k = \dfrac{dr}{dt}$.

39. 0.6 ohm/sec **41.** $\dfrac{dv}{dt} = \dfrac{16r}{v}\sec^2\theta\dfrac{d\theta}{dt}, \dfrac{d\theta}{dt} = \dfrac{v}{16r}\cos^2\theta\dfrac{dv}{dt}$

43. $\dfrac{2\sqrt{21}}{525} \approx 0.017$ rad/sec

45. (a) $\dfrac{200\pi}{3}$ ft/sec (b) 200π ft/sec (c) About 427.43π ft/sec

47. About 84.9797 mi/h

49. (a) $\dfrac{dy}{dt} = 3\dfrac{dx}{dt}$ means that y changes three times as fast as x changes.

(b) y changes slowly when $x \approx 0$ or $x \approx L$. y changes more rapidly when x is near the middle of the interval.

51. -18.432 ft/sec^2 **53.** About -97.96 m/sec

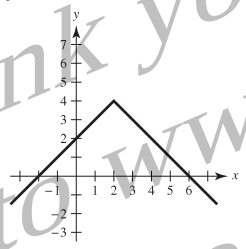
Review Exercises for Chapter 2 (page 158)

1. $f'(x) = 2x - 4$ **3.** $f'(x) = -2/(x-1)^2$

5. f is differentiable at all $x \neq 3$.

7. (a) Yes

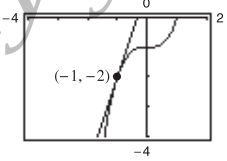
(b) No, because the derivatives from the left and right are not equal.



9. $-\frac{3}{2}$

11. (a) $y = 3x + 1$ **13.** 8

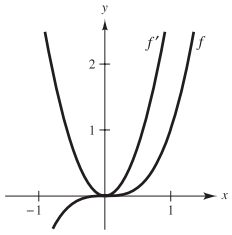
(b)



15. 0 **17.** $8x^7$ **19.** $52t^3$ **21.** $3x^2 - 22x$ **23.** $\dfrac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$

25. $-4/(3t^3)$ **27.** $4 - 5\cos\theta$ **29.** $-3\sin\theta - (\cos\theta)/4$

31.



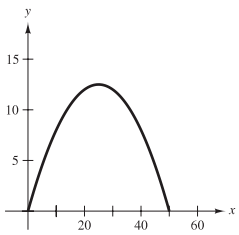
$f' > 0$ where the slopes of tangent lines to the graph of f are positive.

33. (a) 50 vibrations/sec/lb

(b) 33.33 vibrations/sec/lb

35. 1354.24 ft or 412.77 m

37. (a)



(b) 50

(c) $x = 25$

(d) $y' = 1 - 0.04x$

x	0	10	25	30	50
y'	1	0.6	0	-0.2	-1

(e) $y'(25) = 0$

39. (a) $x'(t) = 2t - 3$ (b) $(-\infty, 1.5)$ (c) $x = -\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 1

41. $4(5x^3 - 15x^2 - 11x - 8)$ **43.** $\sqrt{x}\cos x + \sin x/\left(2\sqrt{x}\right)$

45. $-(x^2+1)/(x^2-1)^2$ **47.** $(8x)/(9-4x^2)^2$

49. $\dfrac{4x^3\cos x + x^4\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$ **51.** $3x^2\sec x\tan x + 6x\sec x$

53. $-x\sin x$ **55.** $y = 4x - 3$ **57.** $y = 0$

59. $v(4) = 20$ m/sec; $a(4) = -8$ m/sec^2

61. $-48t$ **63.** $\frac{225}{4}\sqrt{x}$ **65.** $6\sec^2\theta\tan\theta$

67. $y'' + y = -(2\sin x + 3\cos x) + (2\sin x + 3\cos x) = 0$

69. $\dfrac{2(x+5)(-x^2-10x+3)}{(x^2+3)^3}$

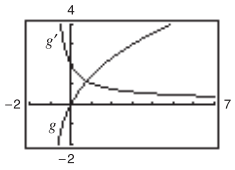
71. $s(s^2-1)^{3/2}(8s^3 - 3s + 25)$

73. $-45\sin(9x+1)$ **75.** $\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) = \sin^2 x$

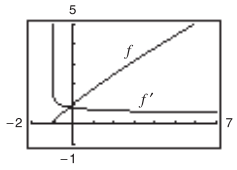
77. $\sin^{1/2}x\cos x - \sin^{5/2}x\cos x = \cos^3 x\sqrt{\sin x}$

79. $\dfrac{(x+2)(\pi\cos\pi x) - \sin\pi x}{(x+2)^2}$ **81.** -2 **83.** 0

85. $(x+2)/(x+1)^{3/2}$ **87.** $5/[6(t+1)^{1/6}]$



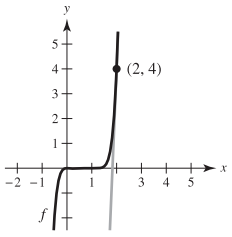
g' is not equal to zero for any x.



f' has no zeros.

89. (a) $f'(2) = 24$ (b) $y = 24t - 44$

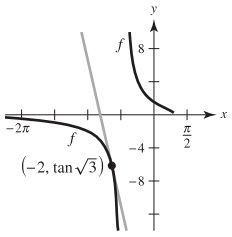
(c)



91. (a) $f'(-2) = -\dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{3}\cos^2\sqrt{3}} \approx -11.1983$

(b) $y = -\dfrac{\sqrt{3}(x+2)}{6\cos^2\sqrt{3}} + \tan\sqrt{3}$

(c)



93. $14 - 4\cos 2x$ **95.** $2\csc^2 x \cot x$

97. $[8(2t + 1)]/(1 - t)^4$

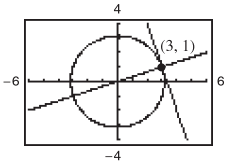
99. $18\sec^2 3\theta \tan 3\theta + \sin(\theta - 1)$

101. (a) $-18.667°$/h (b) $-7.284°$/h (c) $-3.240°$/h (d) $-0.747°$/h

103. $-\dfrac{2x + 3y}{3(x + y^2)}$ **105.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{y}\left(2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}\right)}{\sqrt{x}\left(\sqrt{x} + 8\sqrt{y}\right)} = \dfrac{2x - 9y}{9x - 32y}$

107. $\dfrac{y\sin x + \sin y}{\cos x - x\cos y}$

109. Tangent line: $3x + y - 10 = 0$
Normal line: $x - 3y = 0$



111. (a) $2\sqrt{2}$ units/sec (b) 4 units/sec (c) 8 units/sec

113. $\frac{2}{25}$ m/min **115.** -38.34 m/sec

P.S. Problem Solving (page 161)

1. (a) $r = \frac{1}{2}$; $x^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

(b) Center: $\left(0, \frac{5}{4}\right)$; $x^2 + \left(y - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = 1$

3. (a) $P_1(x) = 1$ (b) $P_2(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$

(c)

x	-1.0	-0.1	-0.001	0	0.001
$\cos x$	0.5403	0.9950	1.000	1	1.000
$P_2(x)$	0.5	0.995	1.000	1	1.000

x	0.1	1.0
$\cos x$	0.9950	0.5403
$P_2(x)$	0.995	0.5

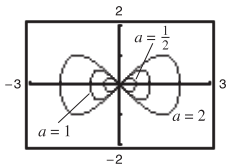
$P_2(x)$ is a good approximation of $f(x) = \cos x$ when x is very close to 0.

(d) $P_3(x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3$

5. $p(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 5$

7. (a) Graph $\begin{cases} y_1 = \dfrac{1}{a}\sqrt{x^2(a^2 - x^2)} \\ y_2 = -\dfrac{1}{a}\sqrt{x^2(a^2 - x^2)} \end{cases}$ as separate equations.

(b) Answers will vary. Sample answer:



The intercepts will always be $(0, 0)$, $(a, 0)$, and $(-a, 0)$, and the maximum and minimum y-values appear to be $\pm\frac{1}{2}a$.

(c) $\left(\dfrac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}, \dfrac{a}{2}\right)$, $\left(\dfrac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\dfrac{a}{2}\right)$, $\left(-\dfrac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}, \dfrac{a}{2}\right)$, $\left(-\dfrac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\dfrac{a}{2}\right)$

9. (a) When the man is 90 ft from the light, the tip of his shadow is $112\frac{1}{2}$ ft from the light. The tip of the child's shadow is $111\frac{1}{9}$ ft from the light, so the man's shadow extends $1\frac{7}{18}$ ft beyond the child's shadow.

(b) When the man is 60 ft from the light, the tip of his shadow is 75 ft from the light. The tip of the child's shadow is $77\frac{7}{9}$ ft from the light, so the child's shadow extends $2\frac{7}{9}$ ft beyond the man's shadow.

(c) $d = 80$ ft

(d) Let x be the distance of the man from the light and let s be the distance from the light to the tip of the shadow.
If $0 < x < 80$, $ds/dt = -50/9$.
If $x > 80$, $ds/dt = -25/4$.
There is a discontinuity at $x = 80$.

11. Proof. The graph of L is a line passing through the origin $(0, 0)$.

13. (a)

$z°$	0.1	0.01	0.0001
$\dfrac{\sin z}{z}$	0.0174532837	0.0174532924	0.0174532925

(b) $\pi/180$ (c) $(\pi/180)\cos z$

(d) $S(90) = 1$, $C(180) = -1$; $(\pi/180)C(z)$

(e) Answers will vary.

15. (a) j would be the rate of change of acceleration.

(b) $j = 0$. Acceleration is constant, so there is no change in acceleration.

(c) a: position function, d: velocity function, b: acceleration function, c: jerk function

Chapter 3

Section 3.1 (page 169)

1. $f'(0) = 0$ **3.** $f'(2) = 0$ **5.** $f'(-2)$ is undefined.

7. 2, absolute maximum (and relative maximum)

9. 1, absolute maximum (and relative maximum);
2, absolute minimum (and relative minimum);
3, absolute maximum (and relative maximum)

11. $x = 0, x = 2$ **13.** $t = 8/3$ **15.** $x = \pi/3, \pi, 5\pi/3$

17. Minimum: $(2, 1)$
Maximum: $(-1, 4)$

19. Minimum: $(1, -1)$
Maximum: $(4, 8)$

21. Minimum: $\left(-1, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$
Maximum: $(2, 2)$

23. Minimum: $(0, 0)$
Maximum: $(-1, 5)$

25. Minimum: $(0, 0)$
Maxima: $\left(-1, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ and $\left(1, \frac{1}{4}\right)$

27. Minimum: $(1, -1)$
Maximum: $\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

29. Minimum: $(-1, -1)$
Maximum: $(3, 3)$

31. Minimum value is -2 for $-2 \le x < -1$.
Maximum: $(2, 2)$

33. Minimum: $\left(1/6, \sqrt{3}/2\right)$
Maximum: $(0, 1)$

35. Minimum: $(\pi, -3)$
Maxima: $(0, 3)$ and $(2\pi, 3)$

37. (a) Minimum: $(0, -3)$; Maximum: $(2, 1)$
(b) Minimum: $(0, -3)$
(c) Maximum: $(2, 1)$
(d) No extrema

39. (a) Minimum: $(1, -1)$; Maximum: $(-1, 3)$
(b) Maximum: $(3, 3)$
(c) Minimum: $(1, -1)$
(d) Minimum: $(1, -1)$