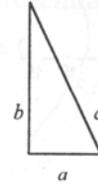


17.4 Implicit Differentiation in Context: Related Rates of Change

1. $A = \pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = \pi 2r \frac{dr}{dt}$. At $d = 4$, $r = 2$ so $\frac{dA}{dt} = \pi 2(2)(3) = 12\pi \text{ ft}^2/\text{sec}$

6. $\frac{db}{dt} = -40 \frac{m}{hr}$, $\frac{da}{dt} = 60 \frac{m}{hr}$, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, when $t = \frac{1}{2}$,
 $b = 100 - 40(\frac{1}{2}) = 80$, $a = 60(\frac{1}{2}) = 30$, $c^2 = 80^2 + 30^2 \Rightarrow c = 10\sqrt{73}$

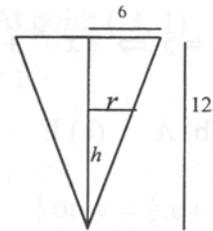
$2c \frac{dc}{dt} = 2a \frac{da}{dt} + 2b \frac{db}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dc}{dt} = \frac{a \frac{da}{dt} + b \frac{db}{dt}}{c} = \frac{30(60) + 80(-40)}{10\sqrt{73}} = \frac{-140}{\sqrt{73}} \frac{m}{hr} \approx -16.4 \frac{m}{hr}$



8. $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$. By similar triangles $\frac{h}{r} = \frac{12}{6} \Rightarrow h = 2r$ so $r = \frac{1}{2}h$

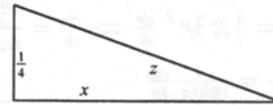
Substituting gives $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(\frac{1}{2}h)^2 h = \frac{1}{12}\pi h^3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{12}\pi 3h^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow -2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi(10)^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{-2}{25\pi} \frac{cm}{sec}$



10. $z^2 = (\frac{1}{4})^2 + x^2$, in $\frac{1}{3}$ hr $x = 5 \Rightarrow z^2 = (\frac{1}{4})^2 + 5^2 = \frac{401}{16}$

$2z \frac{dz}{dt} = 2x \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{x}{z} \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt}|_{x=5} = 5 \frac{4}{\sqrt{401}} 15 \approx 14.98 \text{ mph}$



13. $h = \frac{1}{2}r \Rightarrow r = 2h$. Substituting gives $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi(2h)^2 h = \frac{4}{3}\pi h^3$

(a) $\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi h^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow 5 = 4\pi(9)^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{5}{324\pi} \approx 0.0049 \frac{m}{min}$

(b) $A = \pi r^2 = \pi(2h)^2 = 4\pi h^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = 8\pi h \frac{dh}{dt} = 8\pi(9)(\frac{5}{324\pi}) \approx 1.1111 \frac{m^2}{min}$

(c) $C = 2\pi r = 4\pi h \Rightarrow \frac{dC}{dt} = 4\pi \frac{dh}{dt} = 4\pi(\frac{5}{324\pi}) = \frac{5}{81} \approx 0.0617 \frac{m}{min}$

(d) For the first equation in part (a) if $\frac{dV}{dt}$ is constant then the right side must be constant.

As time goes on h will be getting larger so $\frac{dh}{dt}$ will need to be getting smaller.

Hence the height will be increasing more slowly as time goes on.