

EXAM 2 TMath 124 Winter 2021

Show *all* your work (numerically, algebraically, or geometrically) for the following problems. Supporting work is needed to earn credit. Recall that you are allowed to use a one-sided 8.5in by 11in sheet of physical (not digital!) notes for this exam.

1. [8] Determine which derivative rule(s) you will use to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

	Derivative Rule(s)	
$x^2 + \arctan(x^2)$ <i>Web #1,2</i> chain rule power rule	+1	$\frac{dy}{dx} = (x^2)' + (\arctan(x^2))'$ +.5 $f(u) = \arctan u \quad f'(u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$ $g(x) = x^2 \quad g'(x) = 2x$ $= 2x' + \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^2} \cdot 2x$ +.5
$y = x \log_3(x)$ $y = \frac{x \cdot \log_3(x)}$ Product rule OR quotient rule and product rule? +1 if simplify	+1	$\frac{dy}{dx} = x \cdot (\log_2(x))' + (x)' \log_3(x)$ +.5 $= x \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 2} + \log_3(x)$ +.5 OR $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x(x^2 \frac{1}{x \ln 2} + 2x \log_3(x)) - x^2 \log_3(x)}{x^2}$ +.5 quotient +1

2. The work for the following problems is *wrong*. Explain why the solution is wrong and then find the correct solution.

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2. The work for the following problems is wrong. Explain why the solution is wrong and then find the correct solution.

(a) [4] Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ given $y = (x - 5)^{\frac{1}{x}}$.

Worth 4/6
§ 3.5 # 74

Took derivative of the left side but NOT the right? Used a log property - not a derivative

Error (+1) ln's need an input?

$$\ln(y) = (x - 5)^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \ln(x - 5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot \frac{1}{x} \ln(x - 5)$$

solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (+.5)

Correct solution:

$$\ln y = \ln (x-5)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln(x-5)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln(x-5)) + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \ln(x-5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-5} (1) + \frac{-1}{x^2} \ln(x-5) \right)$$

Worth 4/6
Concept Check
from week 5
Thur. The 4th power is the outer most function in the chain rule - not cosine!

order of operations problem

$$\cos^4(2x) = (\cos(2x))^4$$

The 4th power is the outer most function in the chain rule - not cosine!

Error (+1)

$$y' = [5 \cos^4(2x)]'$$

$$y' = 5 - \sin^4(2x) \cdot [(2x)^4]'$$

$$y' = 5 - \sin^4(2x) \cdot 4(2x)^3 [2x]'$$

$$y' = 5 - \sin^4(2x) \cdot 4(2x)^3 \cdot 2$$

1

Correct solution:

$$y' = [5 \cos^4(\pi x)]'$$

$$= 5 [\cos^4(\pi x)]'$$

$$= 5 [(\cos(\pi x))^4]'$$

$$= 5 \cdot 4 (\cos(\pi x))^3 \cdot (\cos(\pi x))'$$

$$= 20 \cos^3(\pi x) \sin(\pi x) \cdot (-\pi)$$

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3. Let f be the function graphed on the right. Let $h(x) = 2^x$. Using this and the information about g given below, find the following (if possible!):

$g(2) = 1$
 $g(4) = 3$

$g'(2) = -6$
 $g'(4) = -5$

(a) [1] Find $f(8)$ → the y value **+5**
2 **+5**

(b) [1] Find $f'(6)$ → slope of line tangent to f at $x=6$ **+5**
Does Not Exist! **+5**

(c) [3] Find $\frac{d}{dx}(g(x))|_{x=2}$ **+5**
 Chain Rule $f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = f'(1) \cdot (-6) = \frac{1}{2}(-6) = -3$ got it! **+5**
 slope of line **+5**

(d) [3] Find $(g \circ h)'(4)$ **+5**
 Chain Rule $g'(h(x)) \cdot h'(x) = g'(3) \cdot 2^4 \ln 2 = -5 \cdot 16 \ln 2$ **+5**
 y value of slope of line tan. to g at $x=3$ **+5**
 $h'(x) = 2^x \ln 2$ **+5**

(e) [3] Find $(g \cdot h)'(4)$ **+5**
 Product Rule $g'(4)h(4) + g(4)h'(4) = -5 \cdot 2^4 + 3 \cdot 2^4 \ln 2$ **+5**
 use correctly **+5**
 y values **+5**

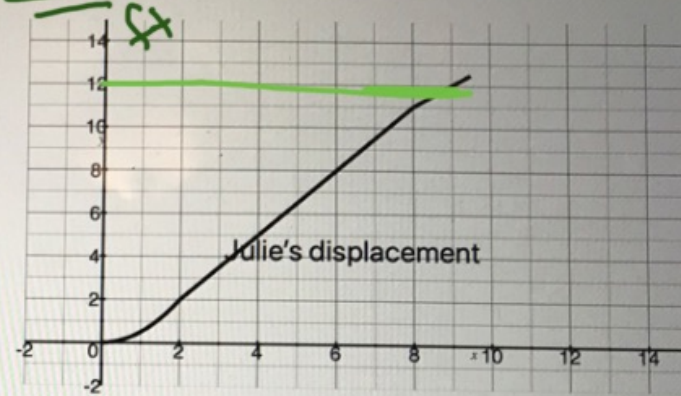
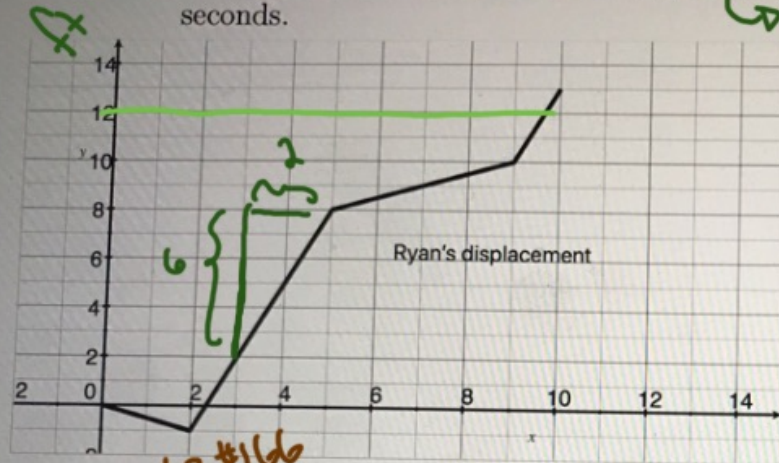
(f) [2] Find the equation of the line tangent to g at $x=2$. **+5**
 looking for $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ Note $g(2) = 1 \Rightarrow y - 1 = m(x - 2)$ **+5**
 $m = \text{slope of line tangent to } g \text{ at } x=2 = g'(2) = -6$ **+5**
 $\Rightarrow y - 1 = -6(x - 2)$ **+1**
 OR $y = -6x + 13$

(g) [2] Use linear approximation to estimate $g(2.1)$. **+5**
 We do not have a formula or graph for g . Only our line from (f) so that will have to be our approx. **+5**
 $g(2.1) \approx -6(2.1) + 13 = .4$ **+5**

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
 Concept Check Week 5 Tues Thur Quiz 5 #1 Webthru #175 Webthru #647
 Quiz 5 #1b, Webthru #15 Concept Check Week 5, Tues Wedthru #5 #6 § 3.4 #16416
 Concept Check 5 Thur Webthru #6 #7
 Webthru #14
 Concept Check Week 5 #6 Thur Webthru #5 Webthru #11 Webthru #5 #6 § 3.6 #64 § 3.5 #26 Quiz 5 #2c, Webthru #6 #7 Optional #3 § 3.5 #29
 Concept Check 6 Thur #10 Optional #5 #4.8 #25

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4. Consider the graphs recording the displacement of Dr. Ryan Card and Dr. Julie Eaton during a short race. The following graphs their respective displacement at time t in seconds.



Written in 6 § 4.3 #166
 Review Day

(a) [3] Who can run faster? What is his/her top speed?

Top speed = $\frac{\Delta \text{distance}}{\Delta \text{time}} = \text{slope}$ (+1)
 who has steeper slope (+1)
 Ryan @ $\frac{6 \text{ units}}{2 \text{ sec}}$ or 3 ft/sec (+1)

(b) [2] Explain why the displacement is not increasing at a constant rate for Dr. Ryan Card.

Ryan starts the race going the wrong way so he has to change directions & therefore his rate (slope) changes.
 He also seems to be pushing himself to go fast between 2 & 5 seconds but slows down - perhaps because he is tired.

start (+1)
 sense (+1)
 reason (+1)
 written in 5 § 3.4 #170

(c) [2] If the race is 12 meters long, who wins and at what time?

Julie @ 9 seconds (+1) who hits $y=12$ first (+1)

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5. [3] Consider $x^2 + y^2 = 100$. Find a point(s) on this graph whose tangent lines are parallel to $4y = 3x + 8$.

With WS §3.3 #80
Concept Check 5 + 6 on the
Opinal W §3.3 #89

circle of radius $\sqrt{100} = 10$ centered at $(0,0)$
 Want (a,b) on circle so that

slope of line tangent to circle @ $x=a$ = slope of line $4y = 3x + 8$ = slope of line $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{100}{4}$

$\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=a} = \frac{3}{4}$

finding $\frac{dy}{dx}$:
 $x^2 + y^2 = 100$
 $2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = -2x$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{2y} = -\frac{x}{y}$

$-\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{4}$ (note $a^2 + b^2 = 100 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{100 - a^2}$)
 $\frac{-a}{\sqrt{100 - a^2}} = \frac{3}{4}$ sub \Rightarrow
 $-4a = 3\sqrt{100 - a^2}$ clear denominators
 square both sides
 $16a^2 = 9(100 - a^2)$
 $16a^2 = 900 - 9a^2$
 $25a^2 = 900$
 $a^2 = 36 \Rightarrow a = \pm 6$

\downarrow alg

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Optional HW
83.7425
Week 10
#6

6. An air traffic controller spots two planes at the same altitude converging on a point, P as they fly at right angles to each other. Airplane A, is north of point P and flying south at 280 miles per hour. The second airplane, B, is east of P and is flying west at 960 miles per hour.

(a) [1] Draw a picture of the situation described.

(b) [2] Find a *relationship* between the rate of change of the distance between the planes and the variables you create in (a).

(c) [2] Find the rate the distance between the planes is decreasing when airplane A is 70 miles north of P and airplane B is 240 miles east of P .

W N
S E

Picture +.5
variables +.5

dist = d

$\frac{da}{dt} = -280 \text{ mi/hr}$

$\frac{db}{dt} = -960 \text{ mi/hr}$

b) rate of change of dist. $\frac{dd}{dt}$
have $\frac{da}{dt}$ and $\frac{db}{dt}$
 \Rightarrow find relation between a, b, d
 $a^2 + b^2 = d^2$ +.5
 $2a \frac{da}{dt} + 2b \frac{db}{dt} = 2d \frac{dd}{dt}$ +1

c) Find $\frac{dd}{dt} \Big|_{a=70, b=240}$ +.5
note when $a=70 + b=240$ +.5
 $d^2 = 70^2 + 240^2 \Rightarrow d = 250$ +.5
 $2(250) \frac{dd}{dt} \Big|_{a=70, b=240} = 2 \cdot 70 \cdot (-280) + 2 \cdot 240 \cdot (-960) = -500,000$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dd}{dt} \Big|_{a=70, b=240} = -1000$ +.5

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Exam 2
Last
Question

7. [4] Choose a problem from this exam that you've already answered,

(a) show a second way of approaching/building a solution, and

(b) explain why you did not choose this second method initially.

There are lots of right answers here?

