

200 Midterm (Sec 005): A. 4 a.m. 62 8.00-11.00 a.m.

code: RB5308-10.

200 Midterm .. question 3:

⇒ Given information: design Chain rule.

• variables: u, v, t

• Chain rule: $\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$

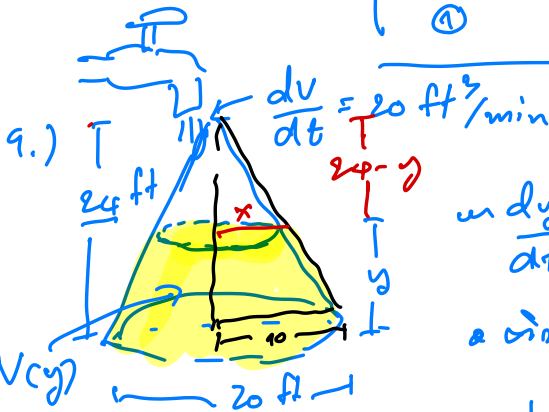
① ② ③

what is ① and ③

what is ② and ③

$u(v)$ and $\frac{du}{dv}$

② is the derivative of ③.



and $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $y = 16$ ft.

• variables: V, y, t

what is ① and ③

• Chain rule: $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

① ② ③ ✓

① is the derivative of ③

③ is the derivative of ②

$V(y)$ is the volume of the water - the volume of the tank.

$$V(y) = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 10^2 \cdot 24 - \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot x^2 \cdot (24 - y)$$

Δ volume ⇒ $\frac{x}{10} = \frac{24 - y}{24} \Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{24} (24 - y)$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} 10^2 \cdot 24 - \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{10}{24}(24-y)\right)^2 \cdot (24-y)$$

find V(y) = $\frac{\pi}{3} 10^2 \cdot 24 - \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{10}{24}\right)^2 \cdot (24-y)^3$

or. $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$ or

find $20 = \frac{dV}{dt} = \left(+ \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{10}{24}\right)^2 \cdot \cancel{3}(24-y)^2 \right) \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

find $\frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{y=16} = \frac{20 \cdot \left(\frac{24}{10}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(24-y)^2}}{\pi} \Big|_{y=16}$

$= \frac{\cancel{20}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\cancel{24}^2 \cdot 9}{\cancel{10}^2 \cdot 5} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{8}^2} = \frac{9}{5\pi} \text{ ft/min.}$

$\Rightarrow$ Implicit diff: if function $f(x, y) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ differentiate both sides w.r.t. x (or y if f is w.r.t. x)

$\Rightarrow$ solve for $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots$

7.) given. $y = \frac{2017 \sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{2^x \ln x}$

or $\frac{dy}{dx}$ find derivative

✖✖✖

$$\ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln a - \ln b$$

$$= \ln(x^2 + 3) - \ln 2 - \ln \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{1}{2017} \ln(x^2+3) - x \ln 2 - \ln(\sin x)$$

98 Imp. diff: (သက်သေခံရမှု)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln y) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{2012} \ln(x^2+3) - x \ln 2 - \ln(\cos x) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2017} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+y)} \cdot (2x) - \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2 \ln x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$\text{Ans. } \frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot \left[\frac{2x}{2017(x^2+3)} - \ln 2 - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right] \quad \square$$

8.) האם יש נקודה $(0, 2)$ אשר $f(x, y)$ מתאבדת ל $(0, 2)$ כאשר $x, y \rightarrow 0, 2$

Συνολικά: $xy^2 = x^2 + y - 2$ ή $y = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{مشتق} \quad xy^2 = x^2 + y - 2 \quad \text{في } (1, 1) \quad \text{نجد } x = 0$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} \text{α} & \text{β} \\ \text{γ} & \text{δ} \end{matrix} \right)$
 $\varepsilon - 1$
2

$$\text{im. diff} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(xy^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + y - 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 = 2x + \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$(\text{imp}) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}(2xy - 1) = 2x - y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - y^2}{2xy - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{im. } y \text{ at } x=0: \text{ then } xy^2 = x^2 + y - 2 \text{ and when } x=0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 0 + y - 2 \Rightarrow y = 2.$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = \frac{2(0) - 2^2}{2 \cdot 0 \cdot 2 - 1} = 4$$

So, the slope of the line is $m = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$m \cdot 4 = -1 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{4}$$

So, the line, $L(x) = mx + c$ where $(0, 2)$

$$\text{So, } L(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)x + c \text{ when } x=0, y=2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot 0 + c \Rightarrow c = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{So, the line } L(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x + 2$$

↑ This is the line
when $x=0$
and $y=2$

→ օգնական ծանոթ: $f'(x), f''(x), \dots, f^{(n)}(x)$

6.) խնդիր. $f(x) = \ln(2x+1) + \sin(x)$ օտ.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2x+1} \cdot 2 + \cos(x)$$

$$f''(x) = -2(2x+1)^{-2} \cdot 2 + \sin(x)$$

$$f'''(x) = (-2)(-2)(2x+1)^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - \cos(x)$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)(2x+1)^{-4} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + \sin(x)$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{3!} (2x+1)^{-4} \cdot 2^3$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n-1)!}{n!} (2x+1)^{-n} \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$+ \begin{cases} +\cos x & , \frac{n}{4} \text{ օճ } 1 \\ -\sin x & , \frac{n}{4} \text{ օճ } 2 \\ -\cos x & , \frac{n}{4} \text{ օճ } 3 \\ +\sin x & , \frac{n}{4} \text{ օճ } 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{(100)} = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (99)! (2x+1)^{-100} \cdot 2^{99} + \sin x$$

3.) $V = 18h + \frac{9}{2}(4+h)h$ m. $\frac{dV}{dh} \Big|_{h=4}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dh} \Big|_{h=4} = 18 + \frac{9}{2}(4+2h) \Big|_{h=4}$$

$$= 18 + \frac{9}{2}(4+8) = 18 + 54 = 72 \quad \square$$

4.) $\frac{d}{dx} \log_a u$

4.1) $y = (\log_{10}(2x^3 + 4x + e))^{100}$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \log_a u &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\ln u}{\ln a} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln a} \frac{du}{dx} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 100 (\log_{10}(2x^3 + 4x + e))^{99} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10 \cdot (2x^3 + 4x + e)} \cdot (6x^2 + 4)$$

4.2.) $y = \underbrace{\pi e^x}_{(1)} \cdot \underbrace{\sec(x^3 + 1)}_{(2)}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pi e^x \cdot \sec(x^3 + 1) \tan(x^3 + 1) \cdot (3x^2) + \sec(x^3 + 1) \pi e^x \quad \square$$

4.3) $y = (\arctan(x^2 + 1))^2 + 2^{\tan x}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \arctan(x^2+1) \cdot \frac{1}{1+(x^2+1)^2} \cdot (2x)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dx} \arctan u = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx} \\ \frac{d}{dx} a^u = a^u \ln a \frac{du}{dx} \end{array} \right] + 2^{\tan x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \sec^2 x$$

4.4.) $y = 2 \ln(\ln(x^2+2) + \pi)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(\ln(x^2+2) + \pi) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+2} \cdot (2x)$$

4.5.) $y = 4^x + \ln 4^x + x^4 + \cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \arcsin(e^4)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 4^x \ln 4 + \frac{1}{4^x} 4^x \ln 4 + 4x^3 + 0 + 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ allgemeines L'Hôpital'sches Kriterium. $\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

3.) Skizze $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 28, & x \leq 2 \\ 16\sqrt{x+2}, & x > 2 \end{cases}$ — ①

— ②.

$$3.1.) \text{ von } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\textcircled{1} ((2+\Delta x)^2 + 28) - \textcircled{1} (2^2 + 28)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cancel{4} + \cancel{4\Delta x} + \cancel{(\Delta x)^2} + \cancel{28} - \cancel{4} - \cancel{28}}{\cancel{\Delta x}}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} (4 + \Delta x) = 4 \quad \square$$

$$3.2) \text{ w. } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\textcircled{2} f(2+\Delta x) - \textcircled{1} f(2)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\textcircled{2} (16 \sqrt{2+\Delta x+2}) - \textcircled{1} (2^2 + 28)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= 16 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sqrt{4+\Delta x} - 2}{\Delta x} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4+\Delta x} + 2}{\sqrt{4+\Delta x} + 2}$$

$$= 16 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cancel{(4+\Delta x)} - \cancel{4}}{\cancel{\Delta x} (\sqrt{4+\Delta x} + 2)} = 16 \cdot \frac{1}{2+2} = 4 \quad \square$$

$$3.3: f'(2) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} = 4 \text{ mal } \Delta x^2 \quad \square$$