

2.8 - Related Rates

14. If a snowball melts so that its surface area decreases at a rate of $1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{min}$, find the rate at which the diameter decreases when the diameter is 10 cm.

Surface area of a sphere of radius r : $S = 4\pi r^2 = S(r)$
 $= 4\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}D\right)^2 = \pi D^2 = \text{surface area of a sphere (in cm}^2\text{)}$
 as a function of $D = \text{its diameter (in cm)}$

WANT: $\left. \frac{dD}{dt} \right|_{D=10}$ Given $\frac{dS}{dt} = -1 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{min}}$

$$\frac{dS}{dD} = 2\pi D$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dD} \cdot \frac{dD}{dt}$$

$$-1 = 2\pi D \frac{dD}{dt} \longrightarrow \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{s}} = (\text{cm}) \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}$$

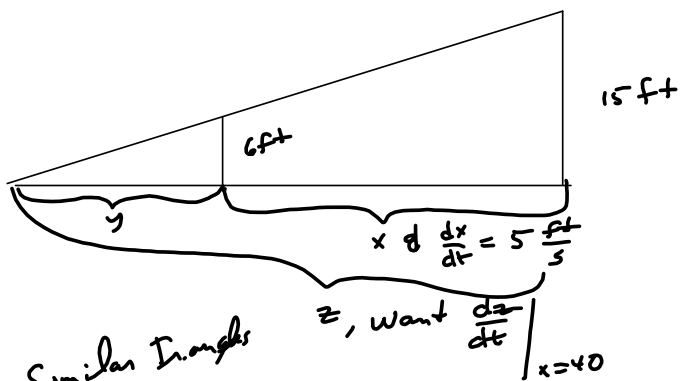
$$D=10 \Rightarrow$$

$$-1 = 20\pi \cdot \frac{dD}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{dD}{dt} \right|_{D=10} = -\frac{1}{20\pi} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}$$

15. A street light is mounted at the top of a 15-ft-tall pole. A man 6 ft tall walks away from the pole with a speed of 5 ft/s along a straight path. How fast is the tip of his shadow moving when he is 40 ft from the pole?



Similar Triangles z , want $\frac{dz}{dt} \Big|_{x=40}$

$$\frac{15}{z} = \frac{6}{y}$$

$$\frac{15}{x+y} = \frac{6}{y}$$

$$15y = 6x + 6y$$

$$-6y = \quad -6y$$

$$9y = 6x$$

$$y = \frac{6}{9}x = \frac{2}{3}x = y \quad \text{Auxiliary Eq'n}$$

Now

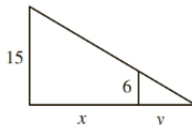
$$z = x + y$$

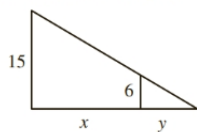
$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[x + \frac{2}{3}x \right] = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{5}{3}x \right]$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} \Big|_{x=40} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{x=40} = \frac{5}{3}(5) = \frac{25}{3} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} = 8\frac{1}{3} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}}$$

15. (a) The height of the pole (15 ft), the height of the man (6 ft), and the speed of the man (5 ft/s)

- (b) The rate at which the tip of the man's shadow is moving when he is 40 ft from the pole

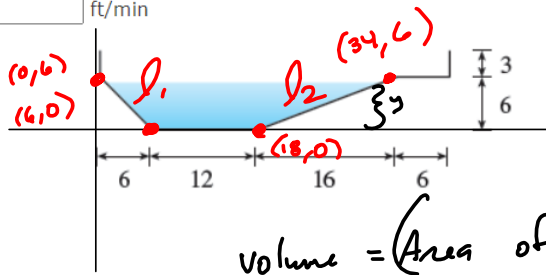
- (c)  (d) $\frac{15}{6} = \frac{x+y}{y}$ (e) $\frac{25}{3}$ ft/s



A swimming pool is 20 ft wide, 40 ft long, 3 ft deep at the shallow end, and 9 ft deep at its deepest point. A cross-section is shown in the figure. If the pool is being filled at a rate of $0.8 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}$, how fast is the water level rising when the depth at the deepest point is 5 ft? (Round your answer to five decimal places.)

ft/min

2.8 #12



$y =$ depth of water (in ft)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{Area of the trapezoid}) (20 \text{ ft}) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} (b_1 + b_2) y \right) (20) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (12 + \text{hor. distance from } \text{to }) (20y) \end{aligned}$$

$$l_1: m = \frac{6-0}{0-6} = -1$$

$$y = -1x + 6$$

$$y - 6 = -x \Rightarrow x = 6 - y = x_1$$

$$l_2: m = \frac{6-0}{24-0} = \frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}(x - 18) + 0 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3(18)}{4} = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{27}{4} = y$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x = y + \frac{27}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{1} \left(y + \frac{27}{4} \right) = \frac{4}{1} y + \frac{4(27)}{4} = \frac{4}{1} y + 27 = x_2$$

For a given y :
(Distance between l_1 & l_2)

$$\begin{aligned} &= x_2 - x_1 = \frac{4}{1}y + 27 - (6 - y) = \frac{4}{1}y + y + 21 \\ &= \frac{5}{1}y + 21 = b_2(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } V(y) = \frac{1}{2} (b_1 + b_2) y$$

$$V(y) = \frac{1}{2} (12 + \frac{5}{1}y - 6) y = \left(3 + \frac{5}{2}y \right) y = \frac{5}{2}y^2 + 3y$$

$$\text{want } \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{y=5}$$

we have

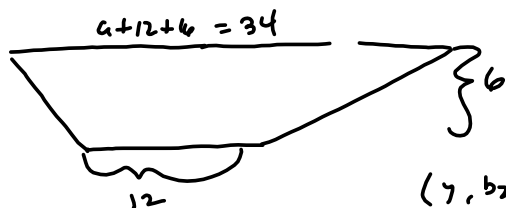
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \left(\frac{5}{2}y y' + 3y' \right) = \left(\frac{5}{2}y + 3 \right) y' \Big|_{y=5}$$

$$0.8 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{min}} = \left(\frac{5}{2}(5) + 3 \right) \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{y=5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.8 = \left(\frac{25}{2} + 3 \right) y' = \frac{31}{2} y' \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{0.8}{31} \right) \left(\frac{2}{1} \right) = \frac{1.6}{31} \text{ ft/min}$$

Easier way to get that 2nd base of the trapezoid:



$$\begin{array}{l}
 y=6: \quad b_2 = 34 \rightsquigarrow (6, 34) \\
 y=0: \quad b_2 = 12 \rightsquigarrow (0, 12)
 \end{array}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 (y, b_2) \\
 (y, b_2)
 \end{array} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 m = \frac{24-12}{6} = \frac{22}{6} = \frac{11}{3} \\
 b_2 = \frac{11}{3}(y-0) + 12
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)y \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\left(12 + \left(\frac{11}{3}y + 12\right)\right)(20y) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{11}{3}y + 24\right)(20y) = \left(\frac{11}{6}y + 12\right)(20y) \\
 V &= \left(\frac{220}{6}y + 240\right)y = \frac{110}{3}y^2 + 240y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} &= \frac{220}{3}y y' + 240y' \\
 0.8 &= \frac{220}{3}y y' + 240y'
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad y=5:$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{220}{3}(5)y' + 240y'$$

$$= \frac{1100}{3}y' + 240y'$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \left(\frac{1100}{3} + 240\right)y'$$

$$= \frac{1100 + 720}{3}y' = \frac{1820}{3}y'$$

$$y' = \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{3}{1820}\right) \approx .00132$$

