

Answer Key

1. Parametric Functions:

$$y^2 = (4)^2(\sin(t))^2 \quad x^2 = (3)^2(\cos(t))^2$$

$$\frac{y^2}{16} = \sin^2(t) \quad \frac{x^2}{9} = \cos^2(t)$$

$$\frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{x^2}{9} = \sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)$$

$$\text{Answer:} \quad \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{x^2}{9} = 1$$

2. Parametric (Vector) Motion:

a) x-coordinate:

$$x(5) = 3 + \int_1^5 \sin(t) dt$$

$$\text{Answer:} \quad x(5) = 3.257 \text{ (or } 3.256)$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2^t}{\sin(t)} = \frac{2^5}{\sin(5)} = -33.371 \text{ (or } -33.370)$$

c) Distance:

$$D = \int_3^4 \sqrt{(\sin(t))^2 + (2^t)^2} dt$$

$$\text{Answer:} \quad D = 11.548 \text{ or } (11.547)$$

3. Related Rates:

a)

$$\frac{r_1}{h_1} = \frac{r_2}{h_2}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{h_1} = \frac{5}{10}; \text{ where } r = \text{radius and } h = \text{height}$$

$$\frac{r_2}{6} = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$r_2 = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(3 \text{ cm})^2(5 \text{ cm})$$

$$\text{Answer:} \quad V = 47.124 \text{ cm}^3$$

b)

$$\frac{r_1}{h_1} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{2}h_1$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}h_1\right)^2(h)$$

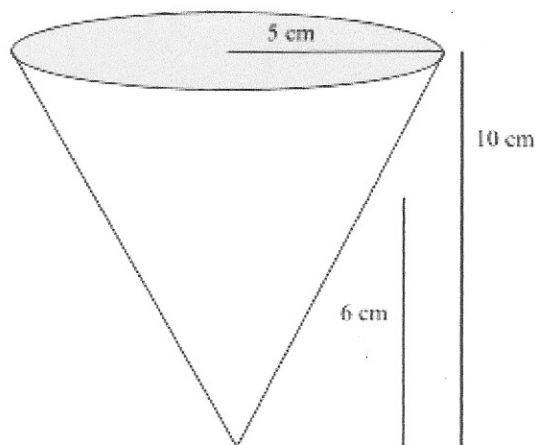
$$V = \frac{1}{12}\pi h_1^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{3}{12}\pi h_1^2$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} - 1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} = 2 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi(6)^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\text{Answer:} \quad \frac{dh}{dt} = 0.071 \text{ cm/min}$$



4. Volumes of Rotation:

Points of Intersection:

$$x^2 = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x^4 = x$$

$$x^4 - x = 0$$

$$x(x^3 - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 0; x = 1$$

Area:

$$A = \pi(\sqrt{x})^2 - \pi(x^2)^2$$

$$A = \pi x - \pi x^4$$

Volume:

$$V = \int_0^1 (\pi x - \pi x^4) dx$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2}x^2 - \frac{\pi}{5}x^5 + C \quad \{0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

$$V = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{5}\right) - 0$$

Answer: $V = \frac{3\pi}{10} \text{ units}^3$

5. Volumes on a Base:

Points of intersection:

$$2\sqrt{x} = \frac{x^3}{20}$$

Or graph the two functions on calculator

$$x = 0, 4.373$$

Volume:

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{4.373} \left(\frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{x} - \frac{x^3}{20})\right)^2 dx$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{4.373} (2\sqrt{x} - \frac{x^3}{20})^2 dx$$

Answer: $V = 5.961$ (or 5.960)

6. Polar Curves (Conversion, Slopes, Lengths):

a) $r = 5 \cos(3\theta)$

$$x = r \cos(\theta)$$

$$x = 5 \cos(3\theta) \cos(\theta)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -15 \cos(\theta) \sin(3\theta) - 5 \sin(\theta) \cos(3\theta)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta)$$

$$y = 5 \cos(3\theta) \sin(\theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 5 \cos(\theta) \cos(3\theta) - 15 \sin(\theta) \sin(3\theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5\cos(\theta)\cos(3\theta) - 15\sin(\theta)\sin(3\theta)}{-15\cos(\theta)\sin(3\theta) - 5\sin(\theta)\cos(3\theta)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5\cos(\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\pi) - 15\sin(\frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\pi)}{-15\cos(\frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\pi) - 5\sin(\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\pi)}$$

Answer: $\frac{dy}{dx} = -0.577$ (or $-\sqrt{3}$)

b) $x = 5 \cos(3\theta) \cos(\theta)$

$$x = 5 \cos(\pi) \cos(\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$x = -2.500 \text{ (or } \frac{-5}{2} \text{)}$$

$$y = 5 \cos(3\theta) \sin(\theta)$$

$$y = 5 \cos(\pi) \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$y = -4.330 \text{ (or } \frac{-5\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{)}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$(\frac{-5\sqrt{3}}{2}) = (-\sqrt{3})(\frac{-5}{2}) + b$$

$$b = -5\sqrt{3}$$

Answer: $y = -x\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3}$

7. Polar Curves (Areas):

a) Points of intersection:

$$4 = 4 - 4 \sin(2\theta)$$

$$0 = -4 \sin(2\theta)$$

$$0 = \sin(2\theta)$$

$$\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$$

Area:

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$A_1 = \pi r^2 / 4$$

$$A_1 = 4\pi$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4 - 4 \sin(2\theta))^2 d\theta$$

$$A = 4\pi + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4 - 4 \sin(2\theta))^2 d\theta$$

Answer: $A = 15.416$ (or 15.415)

b) $x = r \cos(\theta)$

$$x = (4 - 4 \sin(2\theta)) \cos(\theta)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -\sin(\theta)(4 - 4 \sin(2\theta)) - 8 \cos(\theta) \cos(2\theta)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{6})(4 - 4 \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})) - 8 \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) \cos(\frac{\pi}{3})$$

Answer: $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -3.732$ (or -3.731)

c) $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cdot 2$

$$r = (4 - 4 \sin(2\theta))$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -8 \cos(2\theta)$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -8 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -4$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = (-4)(2)$$

Answer: $\frac{dr}{dt} = -8$.