

**Math 171 - Quiz 6**

October 3, 2013

Name key

Score \_\_\_\_\_

Show all work to receive full credit. Supply explanations when necessary.

1. (4 points) Determine each derivative.

$$(a) \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[5]{(x^4+6)^2} = \frac{d}{dx} (x^4+6)^{2/5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} (x^4+6)^{-3/5} (4x^3)$$

$$(b) \frac{d}{d\theta} \tan(3\theta^2)$$

$$= \sec^2(3\theta^2) (6\theta)$$

2. (3 points) Assume
- $y$
- is implicitly defined as a function of
- $x$
- by the equation

$$x^2 + xy^2 + 3 = y.$$

Find  $dy/dx$ .

$$2x + [y^2 + x(2y \frac{dy}{dx})] + 0 = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2x + y^2 + 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

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

3. (3 points) The area of a circle is increasing at a rate of
- $2 \text{ in}^2/\text{sec}$
- . Find the rate of change of its radius at the moment the radius is 8 in.

$$A = \text{Area at Time } t$$

$$r = \text{Radius at Time } t$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2$$

$$\text{Find } \frac{dr}{dt} \text{ when } r = 8$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$2 = 2\pi(8) \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \text{ in/sec}$$