

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA METROPOLITANA - AZCAPOTZALCO
CÁLCULO DIFERENCIAL
TRIMESTRE: OTOÑO DE 2016.

EXAMEN # 1.
FECHA: JUEVES 27 DE OCTUBRE DE 2016

Nombre: ANSWER KEY

Instrucciones:

- El examen consta de CINCO problemas, cada uno de 20 puntos.
- Tienen una hora con veinticinco (25) minutos para resolverlos.
- Por favor apaguen sus celulares. Eviten la pena de quitarles sus exámenes.
- EXPLÍQUEN SUS RESPUESTAS A DETALLE. Problema sin explicación o desarrollo vale cero puntos.

PROBLEMAS

(1) (20 puntos.)

(a) Usando la definición, calcule la función derivada de

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

(b) Encuentre la recta perpendicular a la gráfica de $f(x)$ correspondiente a $x = 0$.

(2) (20 puntos.) Considere un cubo que crece con el tiempo. Si su superficie crece a una razón de $24\text{cm}^2/\text{seg}$, ¿a qué razón crece su volumen?

(3) (20 puntos.) Considere la función $y = g(x)$ dada implícitamente por

$$x^2 + xy - y^2 = 1$$

(a) Verifique que el punto (2,3) está en la gráfica de la función.

(b) Encuentre $\frac{dy}{dx}$ en dicho punto.

(4) (20 puntos.) Calcule la derivada de

$$h(x) = (\tan(x^2 + \sqrt{x}))^3.$$

(5) (20 puntos.) Aproxime, usando aproximación lineal y usando una fracción, el valor de $\sqrt{96}$.

Calculus Differential Exercise #1

(1) (a) $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1}} =$$
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h+1) - (x+1)}{h(\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1})}$$
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}$

(b) The slope of the tangent line at $x=0$ is $\frac{df}{dx}(0)$, i.e.

$$m = \frac{df}{dx}(0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Then, the slope of the perpendicular line is:

$$m_{\text{perp}} = -\frac{1}{m} = -2$$

Equation of perpendicular line is

$$y - y_0 = m_p(x - x_0)$$

$$m_p = -2, \quad x_0 = 0, \quad y_0 = f(x_0) = f(0) = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

Hence

$$\boxed{y - 1 = -2(x - 0)}$$

$$\boxed{y = -2x + 1}$$

$$= 1 =$$

②. Suppose the cube has the sides of length a .

Then, $V = a^3$ is the volume

$S = 6a^2$ is the surface area.

Then: ~~$a = \sqrt{\frac{S}{6}}$~~ $a = \sqrt{\frac{S}{6}} = \left(\frac{S}{6}\right)^{1/2}$

Hence, $V = \left(\frac{S}{6}\right)^{3/2}$

Now $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{S}{6}\right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{S}{6}\right)^{1/2} \frac{dS}{dt}$

But $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{24}{1} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{24}{4} \left(\frac{S}{6}\right)^{1/2} \quad \left| \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = 6 \left(\frac{S}{6}\right)^{1/2} \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{sec}} \right.$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dV}{dt} = \sqrt{6} \sqrt{S} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$$

Different way

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 12a \frac{da}{dt} \Rightarrow 24 = 12a \frac{da}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{da}{dt} = \frac{2}{a} \quad \text{Now, } \frac{dV}{dt} = 3a^2 \frac{da}{dt} = 3a^2 \cdot \frac{2}{a} = 6a$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dV}{dt} = 6a}, \text{ since } 6a^2 = S \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{S}{6}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dV}{dt} = 6\sqrt{\frac{S}{6}}}$$

$$\text{ie. } \boxed{\frac{dV}{dt} = \sqrt{6S}} \quad \text{Since } \text{resu} //$$

$\Rightarrow 2 =$

$$(3) (a) x^2 + xy - y^2 = 2^2 + 2 \cdot 3 - 3^2 = 4 + 6 - 9 = 1 \checkmark$$

It ~~is~~ is on the curve

$$(b) \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + xy - y^2) = \frac{d}{dx} (1), \text{ by differentiating on both sides of the equation.}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + x'y + xy' - 2yy' = 0$$

$$2x + y + xy' - 2yy' = 0$$

$$2x + y + (x - 2y)y' = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-(2x + y)}{x - 2y}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x + y}{2y - x}$$

(4) Compute the derivative of

$$h(x) = (\ln(x^2 + \sqrt{x}))^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 + 3}{2 \cdot 3 - 2} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = 3(\ln(x^2 + \sqrt{x}))^2 \frac{d}{dx} (\ln(x^2 + \sqrt{x})), \text{ by chain rule}$$

$$= 3(\ln(x^2 + \sqrt{x}))^2 \sec^2(x^2 + \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + \sqrt{x})$$

by chain rule

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = 3(\ln(x^2 + \sqrt{x}))^2 \sec^2(x^2 + \sqrt{x}) \cdot \left(2x + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

by sum rule and power rule

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Approximate $\sqrt{96}$.

Using the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$,

and the point $x_0 = 100$, we use the linearization

function: $L(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Then:

$$f(x_0) = \sqrt{x_0} = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{100}} = \frac{1}{20}$$

So that:

$$L(x) = 10 + \frac{1}{20}(x - 100)$$

Take $x = 96$.

$$f(96) \approx L(96) = 10 + \frac{1}{20}(96 - 100) = 10 - \frac{4}{20}$$

$$= 10 - \frac{1}{5} = 10 - \frac{2}{10} = 9.8$$

$$\sqrt{96} \approx 9.8$$