

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA METROPOLITANA - AZCAPOTZALCO
CÁLCULO DIFERENCIAL
TRIMESTRE: PRIMAVERA DE 2021. PEER

EXAMEN # 1.
FECHA: VIERNES 3 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2021. 16:00 HORAS.

Nombre: _____

ANSWER KEY - A

Instrucciones:

- El examen consta de **SEIS** problemas con diferentes puntajes.
- Tiene una (1) hora y treinta (30) minutos para resolver este examen.
- El examen es **INDIVIDUAL**. Está prohibido recibir ayuda de terceras personas o usar recursos no especificados.
- Pueden usar sus libros, apuntes y una calculadora sencilla o graficador sencillo. Cite cuando use libro, apuntes o su calculadora. Si salen fracciones o raíces, **NO** las convierta a decimales con su calculadora. Déjelas indicadas (a menos que vaya a estimar valores).
- **Para recibir puntaje:** Conteste correctamente. Escriba de forma clara y concisa. Entregue su trabajo limpio y con sus ideas en orden. **SIMPLIFIQUE** y muestre todas sus cuentas. **EXPLIQUE, ARGUMENTE** y **JUSTIFIQUE** sus respuestas.
- Problema **SIN explicación, desarrollo, justificación o argumento** vale **CERO** puntos.

PROBLEMAS

- (1) (20 puntos.) Usando la definición, calcule la función derivada de

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-3}.$$

- (2) (20 puntos.) Verificando que el punto indicado está en la curva, encuentre la recta ortogonal a dicha curva.

$$x \sin 2y = y \cos 2x, \quad (x_0, y_0) = (\pi/4, \pi/2).$$

- (3) (10 puntos.) Calcule la derivada de

$$f(x) = \sqrt{7 + \frac{x}{\cos x}} + 5^2.$$

- (4) (20 puntos.) Un carro se mueve a lo largo de una autopista y su posición está dada por la función $x(t) = t^4 - 4t^3$. ¿En qué instantes el conductor mete el freno?
- (5) (20 puntos.) Un avión sobrevuela el cielo horizontalmente a 1.6 kilómetros sobre el nivel del suelo. El avión tiene una velocidad de 800 kilómetros por hora. Un radar al nivel del suelo sigue al avión. ¿A qué velocidad angular (respecto a la horizontal) el radar se va moviendo cuando el avión se aleja y está a 3.2 kilómetros del radar?
- (6) (10 puntos.) De un ejemplo de la vida cotidiana en donde aparezca la regla de la cadena (en la cocina, en el carro, en la bicicleta, en las tortillas, en un taller, en el transporte público...). El ejemplo debe usar solamente aritmética. No debe ser analítico ni algebraico. Use sus propias palabras.

Examen # 1. Answer Key - A.

① Using the definition, compute $\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x-3}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x-3}) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3} - \sqrt{x-3}}{\Delta x}$$

multiply by 1 \rightarrow $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3} - \sqrt{x-3}}{\Delta x} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3} + \sqrt{x-3}}{\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3} + \sqrt{x-3}} \right)$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3})^2 - (\sqrt{x-3})^2}{\Delta x (\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3} + \sqrt{x-3})}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x) - 3 - (x-3)}{\Delta x (\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3} + \sqrt{x-3})}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x (\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3} + \sqrt{x-3})}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)-3} + \sqrt{x-3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{x-3}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-3}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x-3}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-3}}}$$

② We have the curve $x \sin(2y) = y \cos(2x)$
 and the point $(x_0, y_0) = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

Now:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_0 \sin(2y_0) &= \frac{\pi}{4} \sin\left(2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \pi = 0 \\ y_0 \cos(2x) &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cos\left(2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{the same value}$$

The point is on the curve.

Using implicit differentiation:

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x \sin(2y)) = \frac{d}{dx} (y \cos(2x)) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(x) \sin 2y + x \frac{d}{dx}(\sin(2y)) = \frac{dy}{dx} \cos 2x + y \frac{d}{dx}(\cos 2x)$$

Chain rule. $\Rightarrow \sin 2y + x \frac{d}{dy}(\sin(2y)) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cos(2x) - 2y \sin 2x$

$$\sin 2y + 2x \cos 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cos 2x - 2y \sin 2x$$

Solving for $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$(2x \cos 2y - \cos 2x) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin 2y - 2y \sin 2x$$

The derivative of y w.r.t. x .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{(\sin 2y) + 2y \sin 2x}{2x \cos 2y - \cos 2x}$$

Now substitute $(x_0, y_0) = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ to get the slope of the tangent line to the curve:

$$\begin{aligned} m = \frac{dy}{dx}(x_0, y_0) &= - \frac{\left(\sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)}{\frac{2\pi}{4} \cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\ &= - \frac{\left(\sin \pi + \pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\frac{2\pi}{4} \cos \pi - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \\ &= - \frac{\left(0 + \pi\right)}{\left(-\frac{2\pi}{4} - 0\right)} = \frac{-\pi}{-\pi/2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

The slope of the perpendicular is -

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

Then, the eqn of the perpendicular line is.

$$y - y_0 = m_{\text{perp}}(x - x_0)$$

$$y - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

or, alternatively:

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{8}\pi$$

③ Computing the derivative is a direct use of the chain rule and sum rules

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{df}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sqrt{7 + \frac{x}{\cos x}} + 5^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sqrt{7 + \frac{x}{\cos x}} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} (5^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7 + \frac{x}{\cos x}}} \frac{d}{dx} \left(7 + \frac{x}{\cos x} \right) + 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7 + \frac{x}{\cos x}}} \left(0 + \frac{\cos x \cdot 1 - x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{2\sqrt{7\cos x + 7}} \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{\cos^2 x}\end{aligned}$$

i.e.

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{2\sqrt{7\cos x + 7} \cdot \cos^{3/2} x}$$

- ④ $x(t) = t^4 - 4t^3$ is the position of a car.
 $\dot{x}(t) = 4t^3 - 12t^2$ is its velocity.
 $\ddot{x} = 12t^2 - 24t$ is its acceleration

We can write:

$$\dot{x}(t) = 4t^2(t - 3).$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = 12t(t - 2).$$

Observe that:

$$\dot{x} > 0, \text{ if } t > 3, \text{ i.e. } t \in (3, \infty)$$

$$\dot{x} < 0, \text{ if } t < 3, \text{ i.e. } t \in (-\infty, 3)$$

Also:

$$\text{if } t > 0, \ddot{x} > 0, \text{ if } t > 2, \text{ i.e. } t \in (2, \infty).$$

$$\ddot{x} < 0, \text{ if } t < 2, \text{ i.e. } t \in (-\infty, 2)$$

$$\text{i.e. } t \in (0, 2)$$

$$\text{if } t < 0, \ddot{x} > 0 \text{ if } t < 2, \text{ i.e. } t \in (-\infty, 2)$$

$$\text{i.e. } t \in (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\ddot{x} < 0, \text{ if } t > 2,$$

but is impossible $t < 0$ and $t > 2$.

Then:

$$\ddot{x} > 0, \text{ if } t \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, \infty)$$

$$\ddot{x} < 0, \text{ if } t \in (0, 2)$$

The driver is braking:

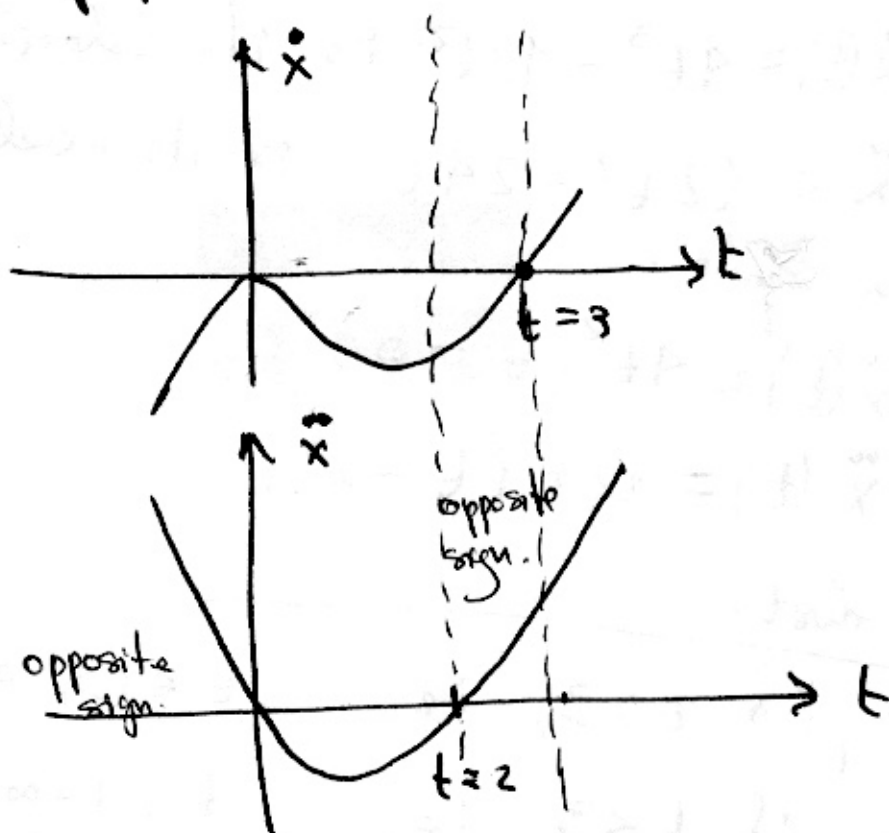
$$\text{if } \dot{x} \ddot{x} < 0.$$

(\dot{x}, \ddot{x} has opposite signs)

$$\text{if } t \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, 3)$$

=S=

Sketching the graphs of \dot{x} and \ddot{x} .

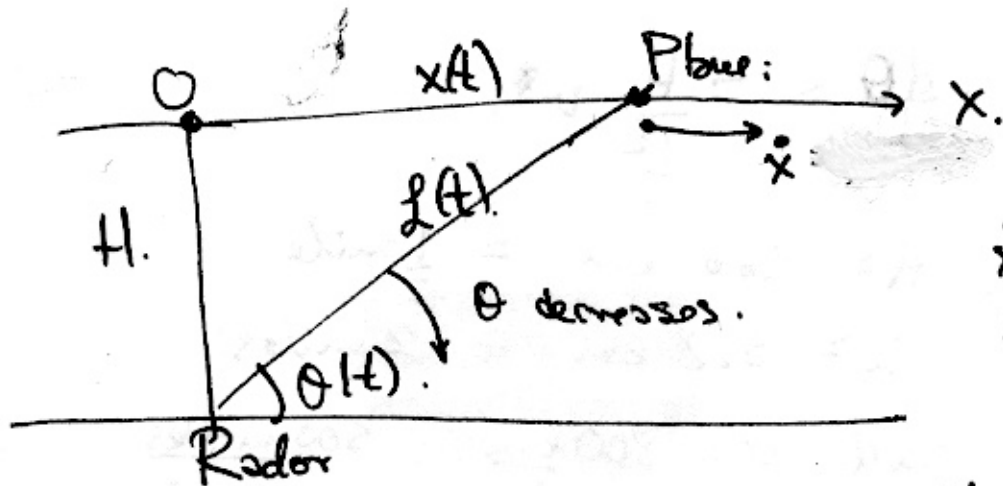


We observe \dot{x} and \ddot{x} have opposite signs if.

$$t \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, 3),$$

as we previously found..

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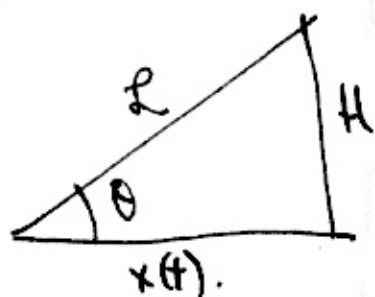
$$\dot{x} = v = 800 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr.}}$$

$$H = 1600 \text{ km.}$$

$L(t)$ distance between Radar and Plane. H is fixed;
 $x(t)$, $L(t)$, and the angle $\theta(t)$ are functions of t .

We sketch as figure

We know: $\tan \theta(t) = \frac{H}{x(t)}$



Then, computing the derivative w.r.t. time:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\tan \theta(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{H}{x(t)} \right)$$

Using the Chain rule:

$$\sec^2 \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{H}{x^2(t)} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

This is the equation of related rates.

We want:
$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{-H \cos^2 \theta \cdot v}{x^2}$$

When $L = 32 \text{ km}$, we want $\frac{d\theta}{dt}$. However, L is not in the equation. But

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{L} \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{-H}{x^2} \frac{x^2}{L^2} v$$

7 =

Then: $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{H}{L^2} v$

Since $H = 1.6 \text{ km} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mile}$

$L = 3.2 \text{ km} = 2 \text{ miles}$

and $v = 800 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}} = 500 \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{hr}}$

Then $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2^2} 500 \frac{1}{\text{hr}} = -\frac{500}{4} \frac{1}{\text{hr}}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -125 \frac{1}{\text{hr}}} \quad (\text{in } \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{hr}})$

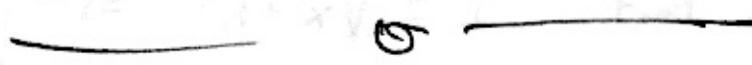
If $1 \text{ hr} = 60 \text{ min}$:

$\boxed{\frac{d\theta}{dt} \approx -2 \frac{1}{\text{min}}}$

If $1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ sec}$:

$\boxed{\frac{d\theta}{dt} \approx -\frac{1}{30} \frac{1}{\text{sec}}}$

Since $\frac{d\theta}{dt} < 0$, this indicates $\theta \downarrow$, as the figure shows.



⑥ There are many answers to this problem.

If 1 turn in the pedal of a bicycle produces 7 turns of the rear wheel, and I can peddle 60 peddle turns to the pedals per minute, how many turns the back rear wheel can peddle per minute?

This is the chain rule, with linear functions:

$$W(t) = W = 7t$$

W = rear wheel
 t = turns of pedal.

$$t(T) = t = 30T,$$

T = time in minutes

The

$$(W \circ t)(T) = W = 7t = 7(30T).$$

Then

$$\frac{dW}{dT} = \frac{dW}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dT} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{7 \text{ rear turns}}{\text{pedal turn}} \right) \left(\frac{30 \text{ peddle turns}}{\text{minute}} \right)$$

$$= 210 \frac{\text{rear turns}}{\text{minute}}$$

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- Problema **SIN explicación, desarrollo, justificación o argumento vale CERO** puntos.

PROBLEMAS

- (1) (20 puntos.) Usando la definición, calcule la función derivada de

$$g(x) = (3 - x)^{-1}.$$

- (2) (20 puntos.) Verificando que el punto indicado está en la curva, encuentre la recta ortogonal a dicha curva.

$$y = 2 \sin(\pi x - y), \quad (x_0, y_0) = (1, 0).$$

- (3) (10 puntos.) Calcule la derivada de

$$g(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right)^2 + 3^2.$$

- (4) (20 puntos.) Un automóvil se mueve a lo largo de una carretera y su posición está dada por la función $y(t) = t^4 - 8t^3$. ¿En qué instantes el conductor mete el acelerador?
- (5) (20 puntos.) Un pájaro vuela horizontalmente a 20 metros sobre usted a una velocidad de 8 metros por segundo. ¿A qué velocidad angular (respecto a la horizontal) usted va moviendo sus ojos al mirar el pájaro alejarse cuando el pájaro está a 30 metros de usted?
- (6) (10 puntos.) De un ejemplo de la vida cotidiana en donde aparezca la regla de la cadena (en la cocina, en el carro, en la bicicleta, en las tortillas, en un taller, en el transporte público...). El ejemplo debe usar solamente aritmética. No debe ser analítico ni algebraico. Use sus propias palabras.

Examen #1 Answer Key - B

(1) Using the definition, compute $\frac{d}{dx} (3-x)^{-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (3-x)^{-1} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{3-(x+\Delta x)} - \frac{1}{3-x} \right) \frac{1}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(3-x) - [3-(x+\Delta x)]}{[3-(x+\Delta x)](3-x)} \right) \frac{1}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{[3-(x+\Delta x)](3-x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{[3-(x+\Delta x)](3-x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(3-x)(3-x)} = \frac{1}{(3-x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} (3-x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(3-x)^2}}$$

② We have the curve $y = 2 \sin(\pi x - y)$; $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 0)$
Now, at the point $(1, 0) \stackrel{?}{=} (x_0, y_0)$

$$y = 2 \sin(\pi \cdot 1 - 0) = 2 \sin \pi = 0; \Rightarrow y = 0$$

then, the point belongs to the curve.

Using implicit differentiation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} 2 \sin(\pi x - y) = 2 \cos(\pi x - y) (\pi x - y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \cos(\pi x - y) \left(\pi - \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

Solving for $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2 \cos(\pi x - y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2\pi \cos(\pi x - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[1 + 2 \cos(\pi x - y) \right] \frac{dy}{dx} = 2\pi \cos(\pi x - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\pi \cos(\pi x - y)}{1 + 2 \cos(\pi x - y)}}$$

is the implicitly
derivative of
y w.r.t. x.

Evaluating at $(1, 0)$, we have the slope of the tangent line:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(1, 0) = \frac{2\pi \cos(\pi - 0)}{1 + 2\cos(\pi - 0)} = \frac{2\pi \cos \pi}{1 + 2\cos \pi}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi(-1)}{1 + 2(-1)} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2\pi}{1 - 2} = 2\pi$$

The slope of the perpendicular line is:

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

Then, the equation of the perpendicular line is:

$$y - y_0 = m_{\text{perp}}(x - x_0)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{1}{2\pi}(x - 1)}$$

③ We use the sum and Chain rule:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right)^2 + 3^2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right)^2 + \frac{d}{dx} (3^2) \quad , \text{ sum rule}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right) + 0, \text{ Chain rule.}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right) \frac{(1+\cos x)\cos x - \sin x(-\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)^2}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right) \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right) \frac{\cos x + 1}{(1+\cos x)^2} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x + 2 \sin x}{(1+\cos x)^3}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin(2x) + 2 \sin x}{(1+\cos x)^3}}$$

Remark: We can write $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin x (1-\cos x)}{(1+\cos x)(1-\cos x)} \right)$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin x (1-\cos x)}{1-\cos^2 x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin x (1-\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x} \right)$$

$= \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$, and using trigonometric identities, you get $t = \frac{\cos x + 1}{(1+\cos x)^2}$.

④ $x(t) = t^4 - 8t^3$ is the position of the particle
 $\dot{x}(t) = 4t^3 - 24t^2$, it is the velocity
 $\ddot{x}(t) = 12t^2 - 48t$, its acceleration.

We can write:

$$\dot{x}(t) = 4t^2(t - 6)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = 12t(t - 4)$$

Observe that:

$$\dot{x} > 0, \text{ if } t > 6, \text{ i.e. if } t \in (6, \infty)$$

$$\dot{x} < 0, \text{ if } t < 6, \text{ i.e. if } t \in (-\infty, 6)$$

Also:

$$\text{If } t \geq 0, \dot{x} > 0, \text{ if } t > 4, \text{ i.e. } t \in (4, \infty)$$

$$\dot{x} < 0, \text{ if } t < 4, \text{ i.e. } t \in (-\infty, 4)$$

$$\text{i.e. } t \in (0, 4)$$

$$\text{If } t < 0: \dot{x} > 0 \text{ if } t < 4, \text{ i.e. } t \in (-\infty, 2)$$

$$\text{i.e. } t \in (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\dot{x} < 0, \text{ if } t > 4, \text{ i.e.}$$

but this impossible: $t < 0, t > 4$.

Then:

$$\ddot{x} > 0, \text{ if } t \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (4, \infty)$$

$$\ddot{x} < 0, \text{ if } t \in (0, 4)$$

The driver pushes gas

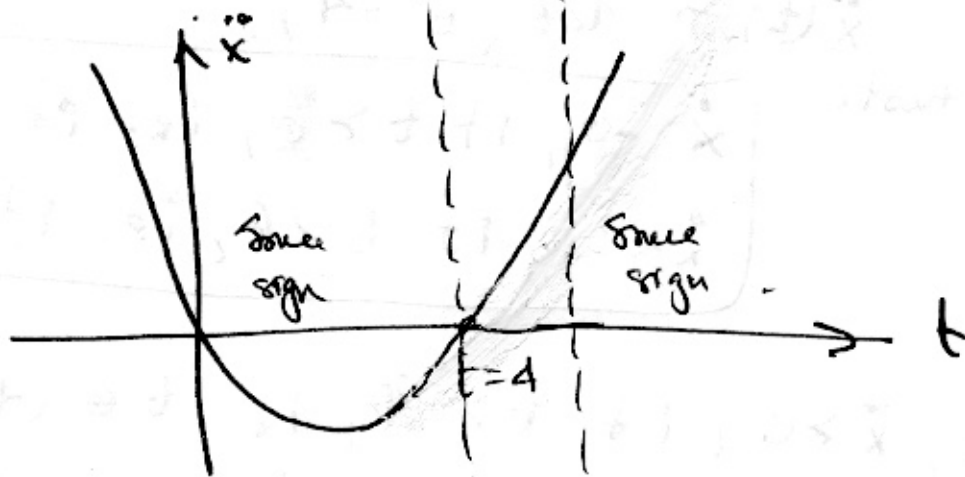
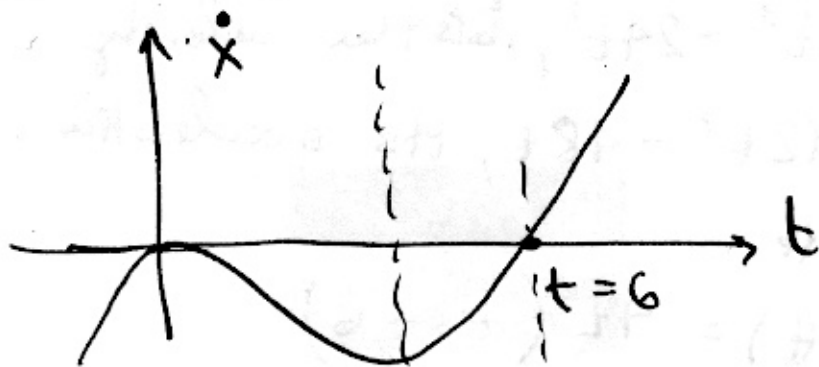
if $\ddot{x} < 0$

(\dot{x}, \ddot{x} has same signs)

$$\text{if } t \in (0, 4) \cup (6, \infty)$$

$\neq S =$

Sketching the graphs of \dot{x} and \ddot{x} :

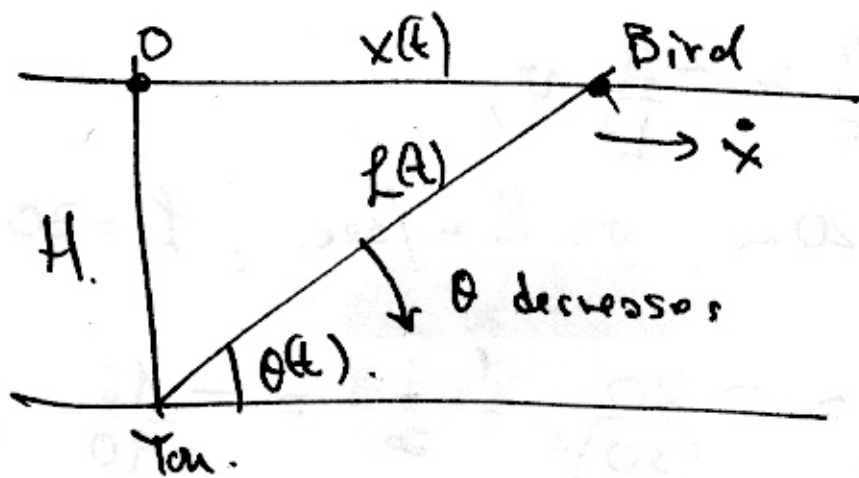


The velocity and acceleration have same signs i.e.

$$t \in (0, 4) \cup (t, \infty)$$

It is when we push gas to the cor.

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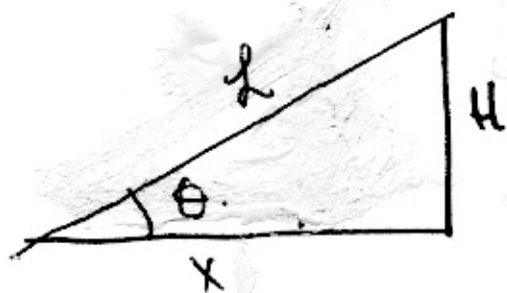


$$\dot{x} = v = 8 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$H = 20 \text{ m}$$

$L(t)$ distance between You and Bird. H is fixed.
 $x(t)$, $L(t)$ and angle $\theta(t)$ are functions of time.

We sketch a figure



We have: $\tan \theta = \frac{H}{x}$.

Computing derivative w.r.t. time:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\tan(\theta(t))) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{H}{x(t)} \right)$$

Using chain rule:

$$\sec^2 \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{H}{x^2} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

This is the equation of related rates

We want

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{-H \cos^2 \theta}{x^2} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

When $L = 30 \text{ m}$, we want $\frac{d\theta}{dt}$. However, L is not in the equation, but

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{L} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{x^2} = \frac{1}{L^2}$$

= 7 =

Then $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{H \cdot v}{L^2}$

Since $H = 20 \text{ m}$, $v = 8 \text{ m/sec}$, $L = 30 \text{ m}$;

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{20}{(30)^2} \cdot 8 \frac{1}{\text{sec}} = -\frac{16}{90} \frac{1}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{16}{90} \frac{1}{\text{sec}}} \quad (\text{ie. rad/sec})$$

or

$$\boxed{\frac{d\theta}{dt} \approx -\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{\text{sec}}}$$

Since $\frac{d\theta}{dt} < 0$, then $\theta \downarrow$ as the figure shows

⑥ There are many answers to this problem.

If 1 turn in the pedal of a bicycle produces 7 turns of the rear wheel, and I can perform 60 peddle turns to the pedals per minute, how many turns the back rear wheel can perform per minute?

This is the chain rule, with linear functions:

$$W(t) = W = 7t$$

$W =$ rear wheel
 $t =$ turns of pedal.

$$t(T) = t = 30T,$$

$T =$ time in minutes

The

$$(W \circ t)(T) = W = 7t = 7(30T).$$

Then

$$\frac{dW}{dT} = \frac{dW}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dT} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{7 \text{ rear turns}}{\text{pedal turn}} \right) \left(\frac{30 \text{ peddle turns}}{\text{minute}} \right)$$

$$= 210 \frac{\text{rear turns}}{\text{minute}}$$

= 210