Math 111

September 30, 2022

► Chain rule practice.

▶ Method for related rates problems.

Suppose x and y are functions of t. What is the derivative of the following function with respect to t?

$$x^{3} + y^{5}$$

Suppose x and y are functions of t. What is the derivative of the following function with respect to t?

$$x^{3} + y^{5}$$

Solution. We have

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3 + y^5) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

$$\frac{d}{ds}(x^3 + y^5) =$$

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

$$\frac{d}{ds}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{ds}+5y^4\frac{dy}{ds}.$$

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If x and y are functions of s,

$$\frac{d}{ds}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{ds}+5y^4\frac{dy}{ds}.$$

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If x and y are functions of s,

$$\frac{d}{ds}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{ds}+5y^4\frac{dy}{ds}.$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}(x^3 + y^5) =$$

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If x and y are functions of s,

$$\frac{d}{ds}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{ds}+5y^4\frac{dy}{ds}.$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{d\theta}+5y^4\frac{dy}{d\theta}.$$

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If x and y are functions of s,

$$\frac{d}{ds}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{ds}+5y^4\frac{dy}{ds}.$$

If x and y are functions of θ ,

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}(x^3 + y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{d\theta} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{d\theta}$$

If x and y are functions of 3 (pumpkin face),

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If x and y are functions of s,

$$\frac{d}{ds}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{ds}+5y^4\frac{dy}{ds}.$$

If x and y are functions of θ ,

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{d\theta}+5y^4\frac{dy}{d\theta}.$$

If x and y are functions of 2 (pumpkin face),

$$\frac{d}{d\textcircled{o}}(x^3+y^5) =$$

If x and y are functions of t,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}+5y^4\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If x and y are functions of s,

$$\frac{d}{ds}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{ds}+5y^4\frac{dy}{ds}.$$

If x and y are functions of θ ,

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}(x^3 + y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{d\theta} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{d\theta}$$

If x and y are functions of 2 (pumpkin face),

$$\frac{d}{d\textcircled{o}}(x^3+y^5)=3x^2\frac{dx}{d\textcircled{o}}+5y^4\frac{dy}{d\textcircled{o}}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + y^5) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3+y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dx} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dx} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dx} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dx} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}(x^3+y^5) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dx} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}(x^3+y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dy} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dy}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dx} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}(x^3 + y^5) = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dy} + 5y^4\frac{dy}{dy} = 3x^2\frac{dx}{dy} + 5y^4.$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mathbb{m}}(x^4\sin(y^2)) =$$

$$\frac{d}{d\bigcirc}(x^4\sin(y^2)) = \frac{d}{d\bigcirc}(x^4) \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \frac{d}{d\bigcirc}\sin(y^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\Omega}(x^4\sin(y^2)) = \frac{d}{d\Omega}(x^4) \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \frac{d}{d\Omega}\sin(y^2)$$
$$= 4x^3 \frac{dx}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \frac{d}{d\Omega}\sin(y^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\Omega}(x^4\sin(y^2)) = \frac{d}{d\Omega}(x^4) \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \frac{d}{d\Omega}\sin(y^2)$$
$$= 4x^3 \frac{dx}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \frac{d}{d\Omega}\sin(y^2)$$
$$= 4x^3 \frac{dx}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \cos(y^2) \frac{d}{d\Omega}y^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\Omega}(x^4\sin(y^2)) = \frac{d}{d\Omega}(x^4)\cdot\sin(y^2) + x^4\cdot\frac{d}{d\Omega}\sin(y^2)$$
$$= 4x^3\frac{dx}{d\Omega}\cdot\sin(y^2) + x^4\cdot\frac{d}{d\Omega}\sin(y^2)$$
$$= 4x^3\frac{dx}{d\Omega}\cdot\sin(y^2) + x^4\cdot\cos(y^2)\frac{d}{d\Omega}y^2$$
$$= 4x^3\frac{dx}{d\Omega}\cdot\sin(y^2) + x^4\cos(y^2)(2y)\frac{dy}{d\Omega}$$

_

$$\frac{d}{d\Omega}(x^4\sin(y^2)) = \frac{d}{d\Omega}(x^4) \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \frac{d}{d\Omega}\sin(y^2)$$
$$= 4x^3 \frac{dx}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \frac{d}{d\Omega}\sin(y^2)$$
$$= 4x^3 \frac{dx}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cdot \cos(y^2) \frac{d}{d\Omega}y^2$$
$$= 4x^3 \frac{dx}{d\Omega} \cdot \sin(y^2) + x^4 \cos(y^2)(2y) \frac{dy}{d\Omega}$$
$$= 4x^3 \sin(y^2) \frac{dx}{d\Omega} + 2x^4 y \cos(y^2) \frac{dy}{d\Omega}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{x^3y^4}) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{x^3y^4}) = e^{x^3y^4}\frac{d}{dt}(x^3y^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(e^{x^3y^4}) &= e^{x^3y^4} \frac{d}{dt}(x^3y^4) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(\frac{d}{dt}x^3\right)y^4 + x^3\frac{d}{dt}y^4 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(e^{x^3y^4}) &= e^{x^3y^4} \frac{d}{dt}(x^3y^4) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(\frac{d}{dt}x^3\right)y^4 + x^3\frac{d}{dt}y^4 \right) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}\right)y^4 + x^3\frac{d}{dt}y^4 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(e^{x^3y^4}) &= e^{x^3y^4} \frac{d}{dt}(x^3y^4) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(\frac{d}{dt}x^3\right)y^4 + x^3\frac{d}{dt}y^4 \right) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}\right)y^4 + x^3\frac{d}{dt}y^4 \right) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(3x^2\frac{dx}{dt}\right)y^4 + x^3(4y^3)\frac{dy}{dt} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(e^{x^3y^4}) &= e^{x^3y^4} \frac{d}{dt}(x^3y^4) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(\frac{d}{dt} x^3 \right) y^4 + x^3 \frac{d}{dt} y^4 \right) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(3x^2 \frac{dx}{dt} \right) y^4 + x^3 \frac{d}{dt} y^4 \right) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(\left(3x^2 \frac{dx}{dt} \right) y^4 + x^3 (4y^3) \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \\ &= e^{x^3y^4} \left(3x^2 y^4 \frac{dx}{dt} + 4x^3 y^3 \frac{dy}{dt} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Example 1. Cars *A* and *B* travel at right angles, starting at the same point. Car *A* travels at 60 mph and car *B* travels at 50 mph. How fast is the distance between the cars increasing at 2 hours?

Example 1. Cars *A* and *B* travel at right angles, starting at the same point. Car *A* travels at 60 mph and car *B* travels at 50 mph. How fast is the distance between the cars increasing at 2 hours?

Example 1. Cars *A* and *B* travel at right angles, starting at the same point. Car *A* travels at 60 mph and car *B* travels at 50 mph. How fast is the distance between the cars increasing at 2 hours?

Steps for solving a related rates problem:

1. Draw a picture of the situation, labeling all relevant quantities.

Example 1. Cars *A* and *B* travel at right angles, starting at the same point. Car *A* travels at 60 mph and car *B* travels at 50 mph. How fast is the distance between the cars increasing at 2 hours?

- 1. Draw a picture of the situation, labeling all relevant quantities.
- 2. Write equations relating the relevant variables and stating what we are given in terms of the variables.

Example 1. Cars *A* and *B* travel at right angles, starting at the same point. Car *A* travels at 60 mph and car *B* travels at 50 mph. How fast is the distance between the cars increasing at 2 hours?

- 1. Draw a picture of the situation, labeling all relevant quantities.
- 2. Write equations relating the relevant variables and stating what we are given in terms of the variables.
- 3. Use the chain rule to differentiate the equation relating the variables.

Example 1. Cars *A* and *B* travel at right angles, starting at the same point. Car *A* travels at 60 mph and car *B* travels at 50 mph. How fast is the distance between the cars increasing at 2 hours?

- 1. Draw a picture of the situation, labeling all relevant quantities.
- 2. Write equations relating the relevant variables and stating what we are given in terms of the variables.
- 3. Use the chain rule to differentiate the equation relating the variables.
- 4. Substitute into this equation all the quantities we know and solve for the quantity we are trying to determine.

Follow up question: As time goes on, are the cars moving apart at the same rate as they are at 2 hours? Faster? Slower?

Follow up question: As time goes on, are the cars moving apart at the same rate as they are at 2 hours? Faster? Slower?

We have

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$
 and $x\frac{dx}{dt} + y\frac{dy}{dt} = z\frac{dz}{dt}$

Follow up question: As time goes on, are the cars moving apart at the same rate as they are at 2 hours? Faster? Slower?

We have

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2}$$
 and $x\frac{dx}{dt} + y\frac{dy}{dt} = z\frac{dz}{dt}$

with

$$x = 60t$$
, $y = 50t$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 60$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 50$.

Follow up question: As time goes on, are the cars moving apart at the same rate as they are at 2 hours? Faster? Slower?

We have

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2}$$
 and $x\frac{dx}{dt} + y\frac{dy}{dt} = z\frac{dz}{dt}$

with

$$x = 60t$$
, $y = 50t$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 60$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 50$.

Therefore,

$$(60t) \cdot 60 + (50t) \cdot 50 = \sqrt{(60t)^2 + (50t)^2} \, \frac{dz}{dt}$$

Follow up question: As time goes on, are the cars moving apart at the same rate as they are at 2 hours? Faster? Slower?

We have

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2}$$
 and $x\frac{dx}{dt} + y\frac{dy}{dt} = z\frac{dz}{dt}$

with

$$x = 60t$$
, $y = 50t$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 60$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 50$.

Therefore,

$$(60t) \cdot 60 + (50t) \cdot 50 = \sqrt{(60t)^2 + (50t)^2} \, \frac{dz}{dt}$$

or

$$60^2t + 50^2t = t\sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \, \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(60t) \cdot 60 + (50t) \cdot 50 = \sqrt{(60t)^2 + (50t)^2} \, \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(60t) \cdot 60 + (50t) \cdot 50 = \sqrt{(60t)^2 + (50t)^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(50t)^2 + 50^2 t = t\sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$60t) \cdot 60 + (50t) \cdot 50 = \sqrt{(60t)^2 + (50t)^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$00^2 t + 50^2 t = t\sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$00^2 + 50^2 = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(60t) \cdot 60 + (50t) \cdot 50 = \sqrt{(60t)^2 + (50t)^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(60t)^2 + 50^2 t = t\sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = t\sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$(100)^2 + 50^2 t = \sqrt{60^2 + 50^2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

Example 2. Suppose that oil is spilled on water and spreads in a circular pattern so that the radius is increasing at 2 ft/sec. How fast is the area of the spill increasing when the radius is 60 ft?

1. Draw a picture of the situation, labeling all relevant quantities.

- 1. Draw a picture of the situation, labeling all relevant quantities.
- 2. Write equations relating the relevant variables and stating what we are given in terms of the variables.

- 1. Draw a picture of the situation, labeling all relevant quantities.
- 2. Write equations relating the relevant variables and stating what we are given in terms of the variables.
- 3. Use the chain rule to differentiate the equation relating the variables.

- 1. Draw a picture of the situation, labeling all relevant quantities.
- 2. Write equations relating the relevant variables and stating what we are given in terms of the variables.
- 3. Use the chain rule to differentiate the equation relating the variables.
- 4. Substitute into this equation all the quantities we know and solve for the quantity we are trying to determine.

Example 3. The ideal gas law states that

$$PV = nRT$$

where P is the pressure of the gas, V is its volume, n is the amount (in moles), R is a constant, and T is the absolute temperature.

Example 3. The ideal gas law states that

$$PV = nRT$$

where P is the pressure of the gas, V is its volume, n is the amount (in moles), R is a constant, and T is the absolute temperature.

If we can hold temperature constant, the ideal gas law says

PV = constant.

Example 3. The ideal gas law states that

$$PV = nRT$$

where P is the pressure of the gas, V is its volume, n is the amount (in moles), R is a constant, and T is the absolute temperature.

If we can hold temperature constant, the ideal gas law says

PV = constant.

So as we decrease the volume, the pressure will increase.

Example 3. The ideal gas law states that

$$PV = nRT$$

where P is the pressure of the gas, V is its volume, n is the amount (in moles), R is a constant, and T is the absolute temperature.

If we can hold temperature constant, the ideal gas law says

PV = constant.

So as we decrease the volume, the pressure will increase. Suppose we decrease the volume at a constant rate. Does the pressure increase at a constant rate?