

# Homework #12

## math-211

### Problems for Section 3.4

For Problems 3–33, find the derivative. Assume that  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $k$  are constants.

3.  $f(x) = xe^x$
5.  $y = 5xe^{x^2}$
7.  $y = x \ln x$
9.  $z = (3t + 1)(5t + 2)$
11.  $P = t^2 \ln t$
13.  $f(t) = \frac{5}{t} + \frac{6}{t^2}$
15.  $y = te^{-t^2}$
17.  $g(p) = p \ln(2p + 1)$
19.  $f(w) = (5w^2 + 3)e^{w^2}$
21.  $w = (t^3 + 5t)(t^2 - 7t + 2)$
23.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$
25.  $z = \frac{1-t}{1+t}$
27.  $w = \frac{3y+y^2}{5+y}$

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39. For positive constants  $c$  and  $k$ , the *Monod growth curve* describes the growth of a population,  $P$ , as a function of the available quantity of a resource,  $r$ :

$$P = \frac{cr}{k+r}$$

Find  $dP/dr$  and interpret it in terms of the growth of the population.

### Problems for Section 3.5

Differentiate the functions in Problems 1–20. Assume that  $A$  and  $B$  are constants.

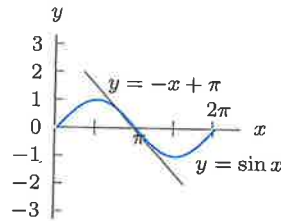
1.  $y = 5 \sin x$
3.  $y = t^2 + 5 \cos t$
5.  $R(q) = q^2 - 2 \cos q$
7.  $f(x) = \sin(3x)$
9.  $W = 4 \cos(t^2)$
11.  $y = \sin(x^2)$
13.  $z = \cos(4\theta)$
15.  $f(x) = x^2 \cos x$
17.  $f(\theta) = \theta^3 \cos \theta$
19.  $f(t) = \frac{t^2}{\cos t}$

# Solutions

- 41 Revenue  $R(10) \approx 22,466$ .  
 $R'(10) \approx \$449/\text{dollar}$ .
- 43  $1/t$
- 45  $(fg)'/(fg) = (f'/f) + (g'/g)$

## Section 3.5

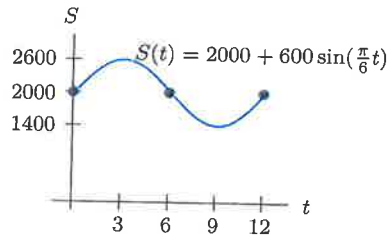
- 1  $5 \cos x$
- 3  $2t - 5 \sin t$
- 5  $2q + 2 \sin q$
- 7  $3 \cos(3x)$
- 9  $-8t \sin(t^2)$
- 11  $2x \cos(x^2)$
- 13  $-4 \sin(4\theta)$
- 15  $2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x$
- 17  $3\theta^2 \cos \theta - \theta^3 \sin \theta$
- 19  $(2t \cos t + t^2 \sin t)/(\cos t)^2$
- 21  $y = -x + \pi$



## Section 3.4

- 1  $f'(x) = 12x - 1$
- 3  $e^x(x+1)$
- 5  $5e^{x^2} + 10x^2e^{x^2}$
- 7  $\ln x + 1$
- 9  $30t + 11$
- 11  $t + 2t \ln t$
- 13  $-(5/t^2) - (12/t^3)$
- 15  $e^{-t^2}(1 - 2t^2)$
- 17  $2p/(2p+1) + \ln(2p+1)$
- 19  $2we^{w^2}(5w^2+8)$
- 21  $(3t^2+5)(t^2-7t+2) + (t^3+5t)(2t-7)$
- 23  $(1-x)/e^x$
- 25  $-2/(1+t)^2$
- 27  $(15+10y+y^2)/(5+y)^2$
- 29  $(ak-bc)/(cx+k)^2$
- 31  $ae^{-bx} - abxe^{-bx}$
- 33  $(1-2\alpha)e^{-2\alpha}e^{\alpha}e^{-2\alpha}$
- 35  $y = 0$
- 37 60.65 mg, 30.33 mg/hr,  
41.04 mg, -12.31 mg/hr
- 39  $(kc)/(k+r)^2$ ;  
Approx change in  $P$  per unit increase in  $r$

- 23 Decreasing, concave up
- 25 (a) max \$2600; min \$1400; April 1



- (b)  $S(2) \approx 2519.62$ ;  $S'(2) \approx 157.08$
- 27 (a) Falling, 0.38 m/hr  
 (b) Rising, 3.76 m/hr  
 (c) Rising, 0.75 m/hr  
 (d) Falling, 1.12 m/hr
- 29 (a)  $H'(t) = (-10\pi/3) \sin((\pi/15)t)$   
 (b)  $t = 0, 15, 30$  days; the percentage illuminated is not changing  
 (c)  $H'(t)$  negative for  $0 < t < 15$  and positive for  $15 < t < 30$