

## Calculus: Homework #9 Solutions

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### Page 157, #1-12:

#1: Continuous but not differentiable.

#2: Not continuous and not differentiable.

#3: Not continuous and not differentiable.

#4: Continuous and differentiable.

#5: Not continuous and not differentiable.

#6: Not continuous and not differentiable.

#7: Continuous and differentiable.

#8: Not continuous and not differentiable.

#9: Not continuous and not differentiable.

#10: Not continuous and not differentiable.

#11: Continuous but not differentiable.

#12: Continuous and differentiable.

### Page 163, q1 - q10:

q1)  $243 x^{1214}$

q2)  $1/(x-1) - (x-3)/(x-1)^2 = 2/(x-1)^2$

q3)  $\cos x - x \sin x$

q4)  $5x^4 \cos(x^5)$

q5)  $3x^2$

q6) 0

q7)  $-1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$

q8) The graph is  $\tan x$ , so the graph of the derivative will look like  $\sec^2 x$ .

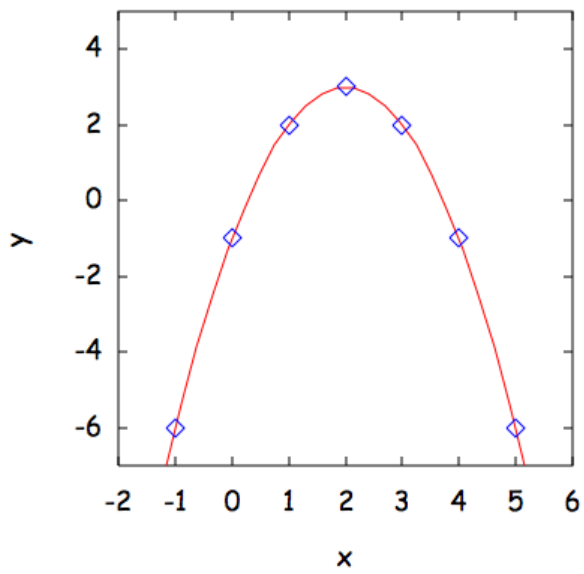
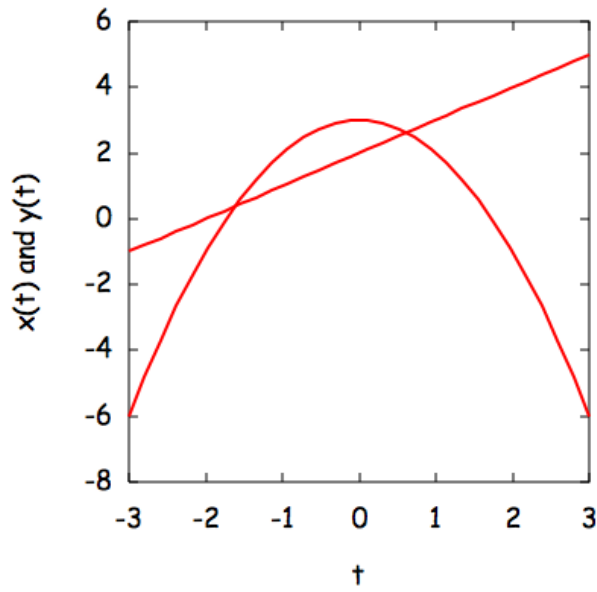
q9)  $v(t) - 3t + \text{constant}$

q10) One can't conclude anything since the integration constant is unknown.

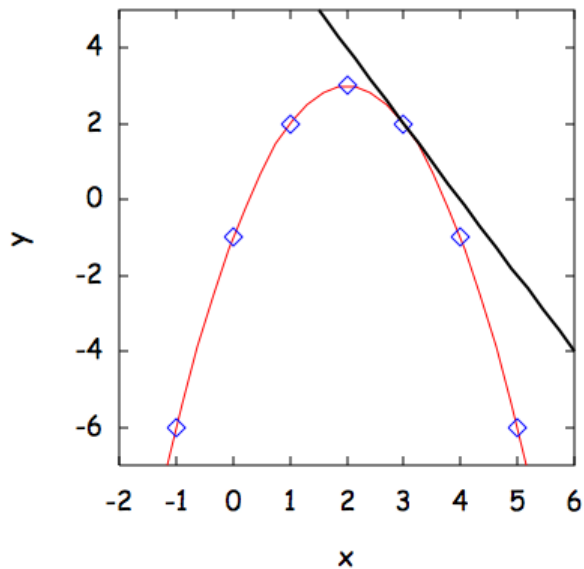
a.

t	x	y
-3	-1	-6
-2	0	-1
-1	1	2
0	2	3
1	3	2
2	4	-1
3	5	-6

b.



c.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-2t/1}{-2t} = -2t/1 = -2t$ . So at  $t=1$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2$ . The line through the point  $(3,2)$  with slope  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is shown below.

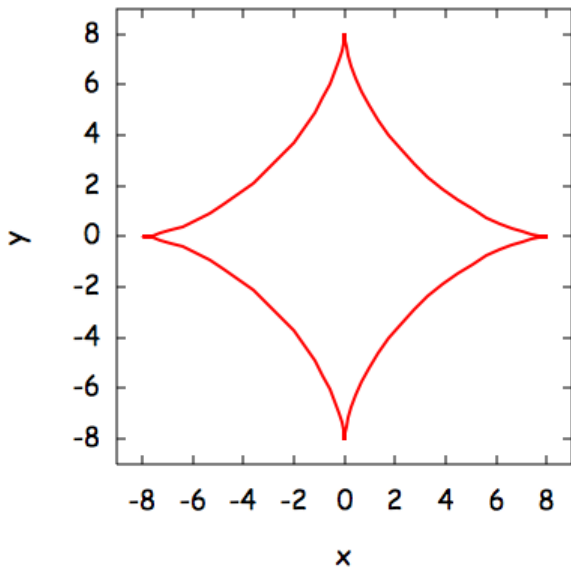


d. Eliminating  $t$  yields  $y = 3 - (x - 2)^2 = -x^2 + 4x - 1$ . This is a quadratic equation, hence its graph is a parabola.

e. The derivative from part d is  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2x + 4$ . So when  $x=3$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2$ , the same value as found in part c.

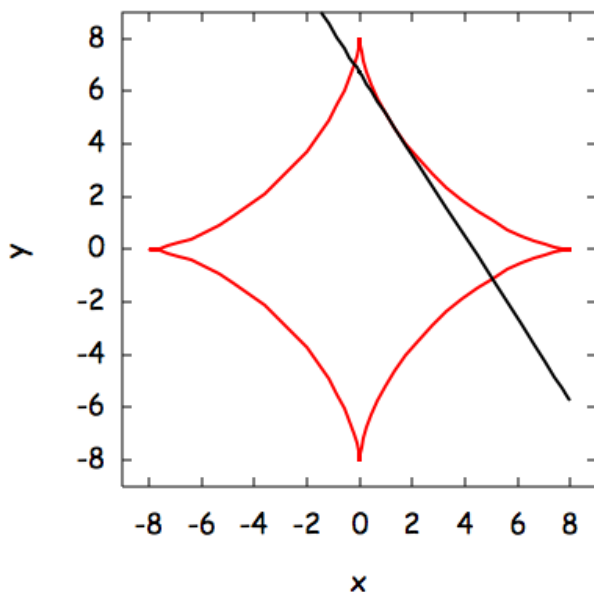
**Page 163, #4:**

a.



b.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{(24 \sin^2 t \cos t)}{(-24 \cos^2 t \sin t)} = -\tan t$ .

- c. When  $t = 1$ ,  $x = 1.2618$ ,  $y = 4.766$ , and  $dy/dt = -1.5574$ . The line going through this point with this slope is shown below. Yes, the line is tangent to the graph:



- d. At  $(8,0)$  the slope approaches infinity at the cusp, while at  $(0,8)$  the slope approaches zero at the cusp.
- e. Solving each equation for  $t$  yields  $\cos t = (x/8)^{1/3} = 1/2 x^{1/3}$  and  $\sin t = (y/8)^{1/3} = 1/2 y^{1/3}$ . With  $\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$ , we have  $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 4$ .

**Page 170, #1-12:**

#1:  $3x^2 + 28y^3y' = 0$ ,  $y' = -3x^2/28y^3$

#2:  $15x^4 - 4y^3y' = 0$ ,  $y' = 15x^4/4y^3$

#3:  $6x^5y^9 + 9x^6y^8y' + 3 - 3y^2y' = 0$ ,  $y' = (1 + 2x^5y^9)/(y^2 - 3x^6y^8)$

#4:  $4 + 16xy^6 + 48x^2y^5y' + 4y^3y' = 0$ ,  $y' = -(1 + 4xy^6)/(12x^2y^5 + y^3)$

#5:  $1 + y + xy' + y' = 2 \cos 2x$ ,  $y' = (2 \cos 2x - y - 1)/(x + 1)$

#6:  $-\sin(xy)(y + xy') = 1 + 2y'$ ,  $y' = -[1 + y \sin(xy)]/[x \sin(xy) + 2]$

#7:  $0.5x^{-0.5} - 0.5y^{-0.5}y' = 0$ ,  $y' = (y/x)^{0.5}$

#8:  $1.2x^{0.2} + 1.2y^{0.2}y' = 0$ ,  $y' = -(x/y)^{0.2}$

#9:  $8yy' + 18x = 0$ ,  $y' = -9x/4y$

#10:  $50yy' - 32x = 0$ ,  $y' = 16x/25y$

$$\#11: 15x^{14}y^{20} + 20x^{15}y^{19}y' = 1 - y', \quad y' = (1 - 15x^{14}y^{20})/(1 + 20x^{15}y^{19})$$

$$\#12: 6x^5y^6 + 6x^6y^5y' = 1 + y', \quad y' = (1 - 6x^5y^6)/(1 - 6x^6y^5)$$