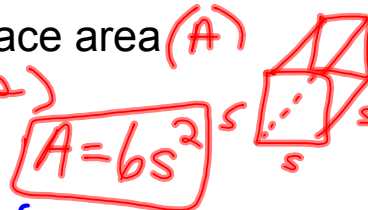


### 3.4 Velocity and Other Rates Day 2

What does the derivative mean?

- Slope
- How fast something is changing
- Instantaneous rate of change

Ex 1) Write an equation relating surface area ( $A$ ) of a cube with its side length ( $s$ )



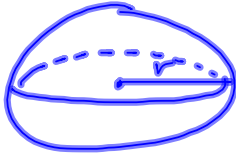
Find the instantaneous rate of change for surface area with respect to  $s$ .  $A' = 12s$

Evaluate  $A'(1)$  and  $A'(2)$

$$A'(1) = 12(1) = 12$$

$$A'(2) = 12(2) = 24$$

Ex 2) Write an equation relating surface area of a sphere with its radius.



$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

Find the instantaneous rate of change for surface area with respect to  $r$ .

$$A' = 8\pi r$$

Evaluate  $A'(1)$  and  $A'(2)$

$$A'(1) = 8\pi(1) = 8\pi$$

$$A'(2) = 8\pi(2) = 16\pi$$

Ex 4) A bullet fired straight up from the moon's surface would reach a height of  $s = 832t - 2.6t^2$  after  $t$  seconds. How long would it take the bullet to get back down?

$$0 = 832t - 2.6t^2$$

$$0 = t(832 - 2.6t)$$

$$t = 0$$

$$832 - 2.6t = 0$$

$$832 = 2.6t$$

$$t = 320 \text{ secs}$$

Ex 5) A particle moves along a line so that its position at time  $t$  is given by  $s(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 8t + 2$  where  $s$  is measured in meters and  $t$  is measured in seconds with  $t \geq 0$ .

*Endpoint - Start point*

a) Find displacement during first 5 sec.  
 $\Delta s = s(5) - s(0) = 5^3 - 6(5)^2 + 8(5) + 2 - (0^3 - 6(0)^2 + 8(0) + 2) = 17 - 2 = 15 \text{ m}$

b) Find average velocity during first 5 sec.  
 $\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{s(5) - s(0)}{5 - 0} = \frac{15}{5} = 3 \text{ m/sec}$

c) When does the particle change direction?  
 $v = 0 \quad v(t) = s'(t) = 3t^2 - 12t + 8 = 0$

d) Where is the particle when  $s$  is a minimum?

$2 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} = 3.15$   
 $2 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} = .86 \text{ max}$

$(3.15, -1.08)$  *smaller than that*

$(3.15)^3 - 6(3.15)^2 + 8(3.15) + 2$

$* (3.15, -1.08) *$

$t = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 4(3)(8)}}{2(3)}$   
 $= \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{48}}{6}$   
 $= \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{16}\sqrt{3}}{6}$   
 $= \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$   
 $= 2 \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

Ex 6) A body's velocity at time  $t$  sec is

$$v = 2t^3 - 9t^2 + 12t - 5.$$

Find the body's speed each time the acceleration is zero

$a(t) = v'(t) = 6t^2 - 18t + 12 = 0$   
 $6(t^2 - 3t + 2) = 0$   
 $6(t - 1)(t - 2) = 0$   
 $t = 1 \quad t = 2$

$v(1) = 2(1)^3 - 9(1)^2 + 12(1) - 5 = 0 \quad |0| = 0 \text{ units/sec}$   
 $v(2) = 2(2)^3 - 9(2)^2 + 12(2) - 5 = -1 \quad |-1| = 1 \text{ unit/sec}$