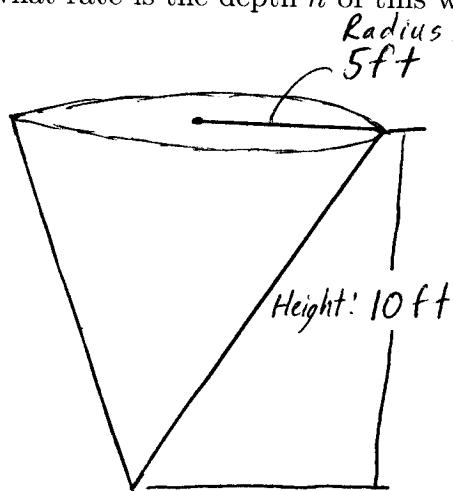


Math 17A
Vogler
Related Rates Examples

- 1.) Claire Redfield is at the bottom of a cylindrical tank with a base radius of 10 ft. The tank is filling with acid at a rate of $3,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$. There is a ladder Claire can climb at a rate of $10 \text{ ft}/\text{sec}$. Can she climb faster than the rate of the acid rising to escape the tank?
- 2.) If the bottom of a 100 ft ladder is pushed toward the wall at a rate of $2 \text{ ft}/\text{sec}$, how fast is the top of the ladder moving up the wall when the bottom of the ladder is 60 ft from the wall?
- 3.) Water is filling in the given conical (i.e cone-shaped) tank at a rate of $5 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$. At what rate is the depth h of this water changing when $h = 1 \text{ ft}$?



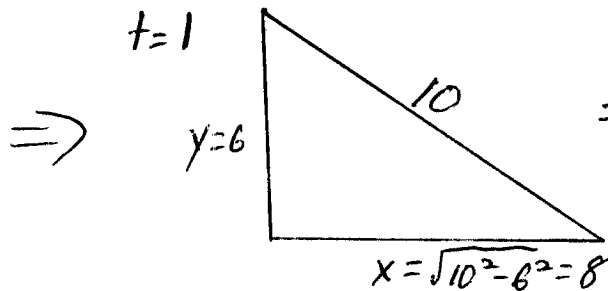
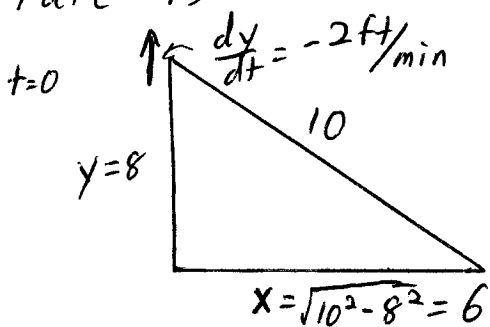
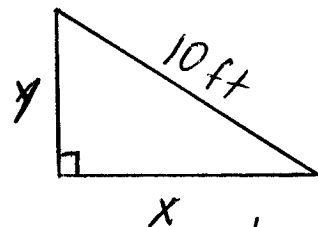
Procedure for Solving Related Rates Problems

- 1) Draw a picture (if one is not provided) and define the variables. Assign ALL numbers to variables. Remember, rates ALWAYS correspond to a derivative.
- 2) Determine and CLEARLY STATE goal of the problem, which is ALWAYS finding a rate/derivative.
- 3) Build your related rates equation. Usually, this involves the implicit differentiation of a equation from geometry. Note: If there's only ONE rate/derivative in your related rates equation, you did something wrong!
- 4) Isolate the goal rate in 2) and make sure you have the numbers for all the other variables and rates/derivatives. If not, you have to find the missing numbers, usually by solving another equation.
- 5) Plug in numbers and solve, making sure to INCLUDE UNITS. Think about the solution and its plausibility!

Related Rate Example

Consider following triangle:

Assume edge y is decreasing
@ rate of $2\text{ft}/\text{min}$. At what
rate is the area of triangle changing when $y = 8\text{ft}$?



$\Rightarrow$ y & x are
functions
of time

Let $A := \text{Area of Triangle}$

Goal: Find $\frac{dA}{dt}$ when $y = 8\text{ft}$ & $\frac{dy}{dt} = -2\text{ft}/\text{min}$

Assume $x(t), y(t), \& A(t)$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}xy \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}[A = \frac{1}{2}xy] \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}x \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} y \quad (*)$$

Problem ??? Need to find x & $\frac{dx}{dt}$

Recall: $x^2 + y^2 = 10^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 100 - 64 = 36 \Rightarrow x = 6\text{ft}$

Also, $\frac{d}{dt}[x^2 + y^2 = 10^2] \Rightarrow 2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-y \frac{dy}{dt}}{x} = \frac{-8(-2)}{6} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ft}/\text{min}$$

Hence, (*) becomes $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(6)(-2) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)8 = \boxed{\frac{14}{3} \text{ft}/\text{min}}$