

a) $-16t^2 + 144t = 128$ Set position equation equal to the height

$$16(-t^2 + 9t) = 16 \cdot 8$$

$$-t^2 + 9t = 8$$

$$0 = t^2 - 9t + 8$$

$$0 = (t-8)(t-1) \rightarrow \boxed{t=8, t=1}$$

b) Need to find when velocity = 0

$$v(t) = -32t + 144$$

$$\rightarrow v(t) = -32t + 144 = 0$$

$$16(-2t + 9) = 0$$

$$-2t + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{t = 9/2}$$

Plug in to $s(t)$

$$s(9/2) = -16(9/2)^2 + 144(9/2) = -4 \cdot 81 + 72 \cdot 9 = \boxed{324 \text{ ft}}$$

c) Find ~~when~~ when height = 0

$$s(t) = -16t^2 + 144t = 0$$

$$-16t(t-9) = 0$$

start of flight $\rightarrow \boxed{t=0}$ $\boxed{t=9}$ $\leftarrow$ end of flight

$$v(9) = -32(9) + 144 = \boxed{-144 \text{ ft/s}}$$

2. a) $y' = 8(3x^2 - 2)^7 (6x)$

b) $y' = 3t^2 \cdot (t^4 + 5)^{7/2} + \frac{7}{2} \cdot t^3 (t^4 + 5)^{5/2} (4t^3)$

c) $y' = 4(e^{2x+1} - 2)^3 e^{2x+1} \cdot 2$

d) $y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(3x)} \right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\cos(x)\sin(3x) - 3\sin(x)\cos(3x)}{[\sin(3x)]^2} \right)$

$$2 \text{ e) } y' = -\sin(9x^{18}) \cdot 9 \cdot 18 \cdot x^{17}$$

$$f) y' = \sec(e^{3x^2-7}) \tan(e^{3x^2-7}) \cdot e^{3x^2-7} \cdot 6x$$

$$3. \text{ a) } 4\sqrt{x} - 8\sqrt{y} = 6y^{3/2}$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x)^{-1/2} - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^{-1/2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} y^{1/2} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2x^{-1/2} - 4y^{-1/2} \frac{dy}{dx} - 9y^{1/2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$2x^{-1/2} = (4y^{-1/2} + 9y^{1/2}) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^{-1/2}}{4y^{-1/2} + 9y^{1/2}}}$$

$$b) (xy)^{4/3} + x^{1/3} = y^6 + 1$$

$$\frac{4}{3}(xy)^{1/3} \left[y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \frac{1}{3} x^{-2/3} = 6y^5 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}(xy)^{1/3} \cdot y + \frac{4}{3}(xy)^{1/3} \cdot x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{3} x^{-2/3} = 6y^5 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

multiply by 3 and move $\frac{dy}{dx}$ terms to right hand side

$$4y(xy)^{1/3} + x^{-2/3} = [18y^5 - 4(xy)^{1/3}x] \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4y(xy)^{1/3} + x^{-2/3}}{18y^5 - 4x(xy)^{1/3}}$$

4. a) $2y^2 - \sqrt{x} = 4 \quad (16, 2)$

$$4y \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^{-1/2}}{8y}$$

Slope at (16, 2)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (16, 2) = \frac{(16)^{-1/2}}{8(2)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \boxed{\frac{1}{64}}$$

Eqn: $y - 2 = \frac{1}{64}(x - 16)$

b) $y^4(1-x) + xy = 2; \quad x=1$

Find y value: $y^4(0) + y = 2$
 $\boxed{y=2}$

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$: $4y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} (1-x) + y^4(-1) + y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} [4y^3(1-x) + x] = y^4 - y$$

Slope at (1, 2)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^4 - y}{4y^3(1-x) + x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (1, 2) = \frac{16 - 2}{4 \cdot 8(0) + 1} = 14$$

Eqn of tangent line

$$\boxed{y - 2 = 14(x - 1)}$$

5. a) $y' = \frac{1}{\ln(3)} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2x)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x^2 + 2x)^{1/2} (2x + 2)$

b) $y' = 3 \cdot \ln(6x - 11) + \frac{3x + 7}{6x - 11} \cdot 6$

c) $y' = 4 [\ln(x+1)]^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x+1}$

$$5. d) y' = \ln(10) \cdot 10^x \log(x) + \frac{1}{\ln(10)} \cdot 10^x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$e) y' = \ln(5) 5^{8x-3} \cdot 8$$

$$f) y' = -\ln(10) 10^{3x^2-4} \cdot 6x$$

$$6. a) y' = \frac{1}{1+x^{2/3}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^{-2/3}$$

$$b) y' = \frac{1 \cdot \tan'(10^x) - x \cdot \frac{1}{1+10^{2x}} \cdot \ln(10) 10^{2x} \cdot 2}{[\tan'(10^x)]^2}$$

$$c) y' = 4 \left(\sin'(\sqrt{x-1}) \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^{-1/2}$$

$$d) y' = \frac{(\sec'(3x) + \frac{x \cdot 3}{13x \sqrt{9x^2-1}}) e^{2x} + x \sec'(3x) \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2}{(e^{2x})^2}$$

$$7. a) A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \pi \cdot 2r \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$$

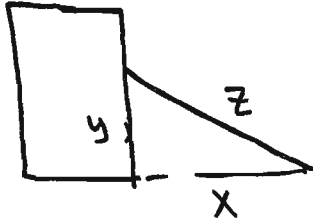
known values

$$A = 16\pi \quad \frac{dA}{dt} = ?$$

$$r = 4 \quad dr/dt = 3/2$$

$$\text{Find } \frac{dA}{dt} : \frac{dA}{dt} = \pi \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \boxed{12\pi}$$

7b)



z - ladder
 y - building
 x - ground

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

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

Known values

$$x = 30 \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = 3$$

$$y = 40 \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = ?$$

$$z = 50 \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

to get y : $30^2 + y^2 = 50^2$
 $y = 40$

Find dy/dt :

$$2(30)(3) + 2(40) \frac{dy}{dt} = 2(50)(0)$$

$$180 + 80 \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-180}{80} = \boxed{-\frac{9}{4}}$$