

(5)

$$y = x^5 + x$$

$$dy = (5x^4 + 1) dx$$

(9) $s = 2(3t^2 - 5)^4$

$$ds = 8(3t^2 - 5)^3 (6t) dt$$

$$= 48t(3t^2 - 5)^3 dt$$

(13)

$$y = x^2(1-x)^3$$

$$dy = [x^2 \cdot 3(1-x)^2(-1) + (1-x)^3 2x] dx$$

$$= (1-x)^2 [-3x^2 + (1-x)2x] dx$$

$$= (1-x)^2 [-3x^2 + 2x - 2x^2] dx$$

$$= (1-x)^2 (2x - 5x^2) dx$$

$$= x(1-x)^2 (2 - 5x) dx$$

(17) $y = 7x^2 + 4x$, $x = 4$, $\Delta x = 0.2$
Note: $dx = \Delta x = 0.2$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta y &= f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \\ &= f(4.2) - f(4) \\ &= 140.28 - 128 \\ &= 12.28\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}dy &= (14x + 4) dx \\ &= (60)(0.2) \\ &= 12\end{aligned}$$

(21) $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$ $a = 0$
 $f'(x) = 2x + 2$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &\approx f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) \\ &\approx f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) \\ &\approx 0 + 2x \\ &\approx 2x\end{aligned}$$

(25) Want the change in circle's circumference,
given $dr = 250 \text{ km}$.

$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$\begin{aligned} dC &= 2\pi dr \\ &= 2\pi (250) \\ &\approx 1570 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

(27)

Given : $r = 40.6 \text{ cm}$
 $dr = 0.05 \text{ cm}$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Find $\frac{dA}{A}$.

$$dA = 2\pi r dr$$

$$\frac{dA}{A} = \frac{2\pi r dr}{\pi r^2}$$

$$= \frac{2dr}{r}$$

$$= \frac{2(0.05)}{40.6}$$

$$\approx 0.00246$$

$$\text{or } 0.246\%$$

(33)

Given: $\frac{dr}{r} = 2\%$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Find $\frac{dA}{A}$.

$$dA = 2\pi r dr$$

$$\frac{dA}{A} = \frac{2\pi r dr}{\pi r^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 dr}{r}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{dr}{r} \right)$$

$$= 4\%$$

(35) First find the linearization of

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad \text{at } a = 4.$$

We choose $a = 4$ because it's close to 4.05
and $\sqrt{4}$ is exact.

$$f(x) = x^{1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$$

$$a = 4$$

$$f(4) = 2$$

$$f'(4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$\approx f(4) + f'(4)(x-4)$$

$$\sqrt{x} \approx 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4)$$

Now sub $x = 4.05$:

$$\sqrt{4.05} \approx 2 + \frac{1}{4}(4.05 - 4)$$

$$\approx 2.0125$$