

Related Rates Calculus Problems

Ex 1: A 15 foot ladder leans against a wall. If the bottom of the ladder slides away from the wall at a rate of 2 ft/s, how fast is the top of the ladder sliding down the wall when the bottom of the ladder is 9 feet from the wall?

$$\begin{aligned} \star \quad 36 + 2(12) \frac{dy}{dt} &= 0 \\ 36 + 24 \frac{dy}{dt} &= 0 \\ 24 \frac{dy}{dt} &= -36 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= -\frac{36}{24} \text{ ft/s} \\ \boxed{\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ ft/s}} \end{aligned}$$

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Related rates calculus problems are among the most fascinating and practical applications of differential calculus. They involve finding the rate at which one quantity changes in relation to another, often using implicit differentiation and the chain rule. These problems are commonly encountered in physics, engineering, and various real-world scenarios where multiple variables are interdependent. This article will explore the fundamentals of related rates, outline their common applications, and provide several examples to illustrate how to approach and solve these types of problems.

Understanding Related Rates

Related rates problems typically involve two or more quantities that change with respect to time. The goal is to determine the rate of change of one quantity given the rate of change of another. To effectively solve these problems, it is vital to follow a systematic approach.

Key Steps in Solving Related Rates Problems

1. **Identify the Variables:** Determine which quantities are changing and how they are related. Assign variables to each quantity, and ensure to include time as a variable if necessary.
2. **Write Down Known Rates:** Gather all the information provided in the problem, especially the rates of change that are given or can be derived from the context.
3. **Establish a Relationship:** Find a mathematical relationship between the variables. This could be through geometric formulas, physical laws, or any other relevant equations.
4. **Differentiate with Respect to Time:** Apply implicit differentiation to the relationship you

established in the previous step. This will relate the rates of change of the variables.

5. Substitute Known Values: Plug in the known rates and any other relevant values into the differentiated equation to solve for the unknown rate of change.

6. Interpret the Results: Ensure the final answer is in the context of the problem, including the correct units, and make sure it is logically sound.

Common Applications of Related Rates

Related rates problems can be found in various fields such as physics, engineering, and even everyday scenarios. Here are some common applications:

- Physics: Analyzing how the speed of a moving object affects other quantities, such as distance or angle.
- Engineering: Designing systems that involve fluid dynamics, such as the rate of flow in pipes or the rate of change of pressure.
- Biology: Studying population growth rates and how they relate to resource availability.
- Economics: Understanding how the rate of change of one economic variable influences another, such as price and demand.

Examples of Related Rates Problems

To further illustrate how to approach related rates problems, let's look at a few examples.

Example 1: The Expanding Balloon

Problem Statement: A spherical balloon is inflating such that its radius is increasing at a rate of 2 cm/s. How fast is the volume of the balloon increasing when the radius is 5 cm?

Solution:

1. Identify the Variables:

- Let (r) be the radius of the balloon (in cm).
- Let (V) be the volume of the balloon (in cm^3).
- Given $(\frac{dr}{dt} = 2)$ cm/s.

2. Known Formula:

The volume (V) of a sphere is given by:

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

3. Differentiate with Respect to Time:

Using the chain rule:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$$

First, find $\left(\frac{dV}{dr} \right)$:

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$$

4. Substituting Known Values:

At $(r = 5)$ cm:

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi (5)^2 = 100\pi$$

Now substitute into the equation:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 100\pi \cdot 2 = 200\pi \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$$

5. Interpret the Result:

The volume of the balloon is increasing at a rate of (200π) cm³/s when the radius is 5 cm.

Example 2: A Ladder Against a Wall

Problem Statement: A 10-foot ladder is leaning against a wall. If the bottom of the ladder is sliding away from the wall at a rate of 1 ft/s, how fast is the top of the ladder sliding down the wall when the bottom is 6 feet from the wall?

Solution:

1. Identify the Variables:

- Let (x) be the distance from the wall to the bottom of the ladder (in ft).
- Let (y) be the height of the ladder on the wall (in ft).
- Given $\left(\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 \right)$ ft/s.

2. Known Formula:

The ladder forms a right triangle, so using the Pythagorean theorem:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 10^2$$

3. Differentiate with Respect to Time:

Differentiate both sides:

$$2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

Simplifying gives:

$$x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

\]

4. Substituting Known Values:

When $(x = 6)$ ft, we find (y) :

\[

$$6^2 + y^2 = 100 \implies y^2 = 64 \implies y = 8 \text{ ft}$$

\]

Substitute into the differentiated equation:

\[

$$6(1) + 8 \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

\]

Solving for $(\frac{dy}{dt})$:

\[

$$8 \frac{dy}{dt} = -6 \implies \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ ft/s}$$

\]

5. Interpret the Result:

The top of the ladder is sliding down the wall at a rate of $(\frac{3}{4})$ ft/s when the bottom is 6 feet from the wall.

Conclusion

In summary, related rates calculus problems present a systematic way to analyze how different quantities change with respect to one another over time. By following the steps outlined in this article, one can effectively tackle these problems and apply their knowledge in various fields such as physics, engineering, and beyond. Mastering related rates not only enhances one's problem-solving skills but also deepens the understanding of how interconnected different variables can be in the real world. As you practice more problems of this nature, you will become more comfortable with the underlying principles and techniques, allowing you to tackle increasingly complex scenarios.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are related rates problems in calculus?

Related rates problems involve finding the rate of change of one quantity in relation to the rate of change of another quantity, typically using derivatives and the chain rule.

How do you set up a related rates problem?

To set up a related rates problem, start by identifying the two or more quantities that are changing, relate them using a relevant equation, differentiate both sides with respect to time, and then solve for the desired rate.

Can you provide an example of a related rates problem?

Sure! A classic example is determining how fast the water level in a cone-shaped tank is rising as water is poured into it. You would use the volume formula for the cone and relate the volume's change to the height's change.

What role does the chain rule play in related rates?

The chain rule is essential in related rates because it allows you to express the derivative of one variable in terms of another, linking their rates of change together when differentiating an equation involving multiple variables.

How can I practice related rates calculus problems effectively?

To practice related rates problems effectively, work through various examples, start with simpler problems, gradually increase difficulty, and utilize resources like online problem sets or calculus textbooks that focus on applications of derivatives.

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