



Differentiation Collated Past Answers – Rates of Change

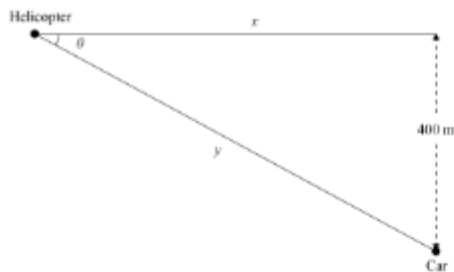
2023 Question 1b.

(b)	$f'(t) = t^2(2e^{2t}) + e^{2t}(2t)$ $= 2t^2e^{2t} + 2te^{2t}$ $= 2te^{2t}(t+1)$ $f'(1.5) = 3e^3(2.5)$ $= 7.5e^3 = 150.64$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Correct derivative. AND Correct rate of change.		
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2023 Question 2e.

(e)



Let x = horizontal distance between the helicopter and the car.

Let y = direct distance between the helicopter and the car.

Given: $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = 0.002 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{400}{x}$$

$$x = 400 \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -400 \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{-400}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{d\theta} \times \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{-400}{\sin^2 \theta} \times 0.002$$

$$= \frac{-0.8}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

When $y = 2500$, $\sin \theta = \frac{400}{2500}$

$$\theta = 0.1607 \text{ rad}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-0.8}{\sin^2(0.1607)}$$

$$= 31.25$$

When the helicopter is travelling at 72 m s^{-1} ,

The speed of the car = $72 - 31.25$

$$= 40.75 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$(= 146.7 \text{ km/hr})$$

• Finds $\frac{dx}{d\theta}$.

• Finds an expression for $\frac{dx}{dt}$.

T1

Finds the value for

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -31.25$$

With correct derivatives.

OR

Finds correct solution but with one minor error.

T2

Finds $\frac{dx}{dt} = -31.25$

with correct derivatives.

AND

The speed of the car = 40.76 m s^{-1} .



2022 Question 3c.

<p>(c)</p> $V = \pi \left(\frac{3}{2}h^2 + 3h \right)$ $\frac{dV}{dh} = \pi(3h+3)$ $\frac{dV}{dt} = 20$ $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{dh}{dV} \times \frac{dV}{dt}$ $= \frac{1}{\pi(3h+3)} \times 20$ <p>At $h=3$, $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{20}{12\pi}$</p> $= \frac{5}{3\pi} = 0.531 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$	<p>Correct expressions for $\frac{dV}{dh}$ and $\frac{dV}{dt}$.</p> <p>$\frac{dV}{dt}$ can be implied by the expression for $\frac{dh}{dt}$.</p>	<p>Correct solution with correct derivative for $\frac{dh}{dt}$.</p>	
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2021 Question 2d.

<p>(d)</p> $\frac{dV}{dt} = 60$ $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ $\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$ $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dt} \times \frac{dr}{dV}$ $= \frac{60}{4\pi r^2}$ $= \frac{15}{\pi r^2}$ <p>$r = 15 \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{15}{\pi 15^2}$</p> $= \frac{1}{15\pi} (= 0.0212) \text{ cm s}^{-1}$	<p>Correct expression for $\frac{dr}{dt}$.</p>	<p>Correct solution with correct $\frac{dr}{dt}$.</p>	
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2020 Question 2b.

<p>(b)</p> $\frac{dV}{dt} = -4250e^{-0.25t} - 1000e^{-0.5t}$ <p>$t = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = -4250e^{-2} - 1000e^{-4}$</p> $= -593.50$ <p>Decreasing at \$593.50 per year.</p>	<p>Correct solution with correct derivative.</p> <p>Units not required.</p> <p>Interpretation not required.</p>		
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2020 Question 2d.

<p>(d)</p> $\tan \theta = \frac{h}{500}$ $h = 500 \tan \theta$ $\frac{dh}{d\theta} = 500 \sec^2 \theta = \frac{500}{\cos^2 \theta}$ $t = 10$ $\tan \theta = \frac{480}{500}$ $\theta = 0.765$ $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dh}{dt} \times \frac{d\theta}{dh}$ $= 9.6t \times \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{500}$ $= 96 \times \frac{\cos^2(0.765)}{500}$ $= 0.0999$ <p>(accept 0.1)</p>		<p>Correct expression for $\frac{dh}{d\theta}$.</p>	<p>Correct expression for $\frac{d\theta}{dt}$.</p>	<p>Correct solution with correct derivatives.</p>
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2019 Question 1e.

<p>(e)</p> $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dt} \times \frac{dr}{dS} \times \frac{dV}{dr}$ $S = 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = 8\pi r$ $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$ $\frac{dS}{dt} = 0.4 \text{ when } r = 0.5$ $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0.4 \times \frac{1}{8\pi r} \times 4\pi r^2$ $= 0.2r$ <p>When $r = 0.5$, $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0.1 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$</p>		<p>Correct expressions for $\frac{dS}{dr}$ and $\frac{dV}{dr}$.</p>	<p>Correct expression for $\frac{dV}{dt}$.</p> <p>Anything equivalent.</p> <p>Line 5 is ok.</p>	<p>Correct solution with correct derivatives.</p> <p>Units not required.</p>
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2019 Question 2d.

<p>(d)</p> $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = 0.01 \text{ rad/s}$ $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \times \frac{dh}{d\theta}$ $\sin\theta = \frac{h}{22}$ $h = 22 \sin\theta$ $\frac{dh}{d\theta} = 22 \cos\theta$ $\therefore \frac{dh}{dt} = 0.22 \cos\theta$ $h = 15 \Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{15}{22}\right) = 0.75$ $\frac{dh}{dt} = 0.22 \cos(0.75) = 0.16 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	<p>Correct expression for $\frac{dh}{d\theta}$.</p>	<p>Correct solution with correct derivative, $\frac{dh}{d\theta}$.</p> <p>Units not required.</p>	
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2018 Question 1d.

<p>(d)</p> $\frac{dL}{dt} = 0.6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ $L^2 = x^2 + 3^2$ $x = \sqrt{L^2 - 9}$ $\frac{dx}{dL} = \frac{1}{2}(L^2 - 9)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2L$ $= \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 - 9}}$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dL}{dt} \times \frac{dx}{dL}$ $= 0.6 \times \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 - 9}}$ <p>When $L = 5.4$</p> $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.6 \times \frac{5.4}{\sqrt{5.4^2 - 9}}$ $= 0.722 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	<p>Correct expression for $\frac{dx}{dL}$ or $\frac{dL}{dx}$.</p>	<p>Correct solution with correct derivatives.</p>	
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2018 Question 2e.

<p>(e)</p> $\frac{dV}{dt} = 150 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{s}$ $\frac{dSA}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dt} \times \frac{dr}{dV} \times \frac{dSA}{dr}$ $h = 2.5r$ $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$ $= \frac{5}{6} \pi r^3$ $\frac{dV}{dr} = 2.5\pi r^2$ $SA = \pi r^2$ $\frac{dSA}{dr} = 2\pi r$ $\frac{dSA}{dt} = 150 \times \frac{1}{2.5\pi r^2} \times 2\pi r$ $= \frac{120}{r}$ <p>When $h = 125 \text{ cm}$, $r = 50 \text{ cm}$</p> $\frac{dSA}{dt} = \frac{120}{50} = 2.4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{s}$	<p>Correct expression for $\frac{dV}{dr}$ in terms of one variable.</p>	<p>Correct expression for $\frac{dV}{dr}$ and $\frac{dSA}{dr}$ in terms of r, and an attempt to relate two (or more) derivatives.</p>	<p>Correct solution.</p>
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2017 Question 3d.

<p>(d)</p> <p>Let $h =$ height above Sarah's eye level.</p> $\tan \theta = \frac{h}{30}$ $h = 30 \tan \theta$ $\frac{dh}{d\theta} = 30 \sec^2 \theta$ $\frac{dh}{dt} = 2$ $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dh}{dt} \times \frac{d\theta}{dh}$ $= 2 \times \frac{1}{30 \sec^2 \theta}$ $= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{15}$ <p>At $h = 20$</p> $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{20}{30} \right) = 0.588$ $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{(\cos 0.588)^2}{15}$ $= 0.046 \text{ radians per second}$	<p>Correct expression for $\frac{dh}{d\theta}$</p>	<p>Correct solution with correct derivatives.</p> <p>Ignore units in the solution.</p>	
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2016 Question 1b.

(b)	$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{3.2\pi}{25} \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{25}t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $= 0.402 \cos\left(\frac{36\pi}{25} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $= 0.395 \text{ metres per hour}$	Correct solution with correct derivative		
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2016 Question 2d.

(d)	$\frac{dV}{dt} = 4800 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ $\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$ $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dV} \times \frac{dV}{dt}$ $= \frac{4800}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{1200}{\pi r^2}$ $V = 288000\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ $288000 = \frac{4}{3}r^3$ $r^3 = 216000$ $r = 60 \text{ cm}$ $\therefore \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1200}{\pi \times 60^2} = 0.106 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$	Correct expression for $\frac{dr}{dt}$	Correct solution with correct $\frac{dr}{dt}$ – units not required.	
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2016 Question 3e.

<p>(e)</p>	$\tan \alpha = \frac{15}{d} \quad \tan(\alpha + \theta) = \frac{20.4}{d}$ $\tan \theta = \tan((\alpha + \theta) - \alpha)$ $= \frac{\tan(\alpha + \theta) - \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \theta) \cdot \tan \alpha}$ $= \frac{\frac{20.4}{d} - \frac{15}{d}}{1 - \frac{20.4 \times 15}{d^2}}$ $= \frac{\frac{5.4}{d}}{\frac{d^2 + 306}{d^2}}$ $= \frac{5.4d}{d^2 + 306}$ <p>Max when $\frac{d(\tan \theta)}{dd} = 0$</p> $\frac{(d^2 + 306) \times 5.4 - 5.4d \times 2d}{(d^2 + 306)^2} = 0$ $5.4d^2 + 306 \times 5.4 - 10.8d^2 = 0$ $5.4d^2 - 306 \times 5.4 = 0$ $d^2 = 306$ $d = 17.5 \text{ m}$		<p>Correct expression for $\frac{d(\tan \theta)}{dd}$</p> <p>or $\frac{d\theta}{dd}$</p>	<p>Correct solution – units not required.</p>
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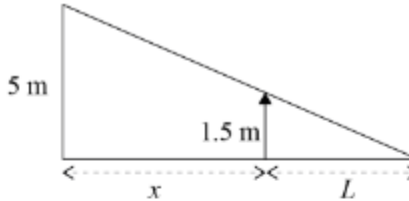


2015 Question 1e.

(e)	<p>Let V = volume (m^3) S = slant height (m) h = height (m) r = radius (m)</p> $\cos 30 = \frac{r}{S}$ $S = \frac{r}{\cos 30}$ $\frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{1}{\cos 30}$ $\tan 30 = \frac{h}{r}$ $h = r \tan 30$ $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$ $= \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3 \tan 30$ $\frac{dV}{dr} = \pi r^2 \tan 30$ $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dt} \times \frac{dV}{dt}$ $= \frac{1}{\cos 30} \times \frac{1}{\pi r^2 \tan 30} \times 2$ <p>When $r = 10$ m,</p> $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{1}{\cos 30} \times \frac{1}{\pi 10^2 \times \tan 30} \times 2$ $= 0.01273 \text{ m / minute}$	$\frac{dS}{dr}$ or $\frac{dV}{dr}$ correct.	Valid statement of the relationship between rates.	Correct solution with correct derivatives.
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2015 Question 2d.

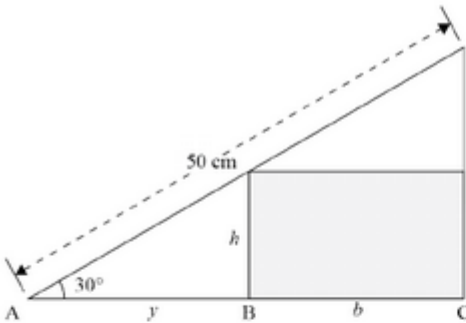
<p>(d)</p>	 <p> $\frac{x+L}{5} = \frac{L}{1.5}$ $1.5x + 1.5L = 5L$ $1.5x = 3.5L$ $x = \frac{7L}{3}$ $\frac{dx}{dL} = \frac{7}{3}$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$ $\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{dL}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dt}$ $= \frac{3}{7} \times 2$ $= \frac{6}{7} = 0.857 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ </p>	$\frac{dx}{dL}$ correct.		Correct solution with correct derivatives. (Units not required.)
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2015 Question 2e.

<p>(e)</p>	<p>Depth of water = x $h = x + 20$ $V = \frac{1}{3}h^3 - \frac{1}{3}20^3$ $= \frac{1}{3}(x+20)^3 - \frac{1}{3}20^3$ $\frac{dV}{dx} = (x+20)^2$ $A = (x+20)^2$ $\frac{dA}{dx} = 2(x+20)$ $\frac{dV}{dt} = 3000$ $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dA}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dV} \times \frac{dV}{dt}$ $= 2(x+20) \times \frac{1}{(x+20)^2} \times 3000$ When $x = 15$ $\frac{dA}{dt} = 2 \times 35 \times \frac{1}{35^2} \times 3000 = 171.4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ min}^{-1}$ </p>	Correct $\frac{dV}{dx}$ OR Correct $\frac{dA}{dx}$	Correct $\frac{dV}{dx}$ AND Correct $\frac{dA}{dx}$	Correct solution.
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2014 Question 2e.

<p>(e)</p>  <p> $\tan 30 = \frac{h}{y}$ $h = y \tan 30$ $\cos 30 = \frac{y+b}{50}$ $y+b = 50 \cos 30$ $b = 50 \cos 30 - y$ Area = base \times height $A = (50 \cos 30 - y)(y \tan 30)$ $= 50 y \sin 30 - y^2 \tan 30$ $= 25y - \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\frac{dA}{dy} = 25 - \frac{2y}{\sqrt{3}}$ At $y = 20$ $\frac{dA}{dy} = 25 - \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dA}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{dt}$ $= \left(25 - \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \times 3$ $= 5.72 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ </p>		<p>Correct derivative for an incorrect but relevant expression for A.</p>	<p>A correct expression for $\frac{dA}{dy}$</p>	<p>A correct solution. Units not Required.</p>
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2014 Question 3d.

<p>(d)</p> <p> $\frac{dh}{dt} = 1.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{h}{20}$ $h = 20 \tan \theta$ $\frac{dh}{d\theta} = 20 \sec^2 \theta$ $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dh} \times \frac{dh}{dt}$ $= \frac{1.5}{20 \sec^2 \theta}$ When $h = 20$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\sec^2 \theta = 2$ $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1.5}{40} = 0.0375 \text{ radians s}^{-1}$ </p>	<p>A correct expression for $\frac{dh}{d\theta}$</p>	<p>A correct solution. Units not required.</p>	
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2013 Question 3e.

<p>(e)</p> $\frac{dV}{dt} = 300$ $A = 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dr} = 8\pi r$ $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$ $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dt} \cdot \frac{dA}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dV}$ $= \frac{2400\pi r}{4\pi r^2}$ $= \frac{600}{r}$ $A = 7500 \Rightarrow 4\pi r^2 = 7500$ $r = \sqrt{\frac{7500}{4\pi}} = 24.43 \text{ cm}$ $\therefore \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{600}{24.43} = 24.56 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	<p>Correct expressions for</p> $\frac{dV}{dr} \text{ and } \frac{dA}{dr}$	<p>Correct expressions for</p> $\frac{dV}{dr}, \frac{dA}{dr} \text{ and } \frac{dA}{dt}$	<p>Correct solution along with correct expressions for</p> $\frac{dV}{dr}, \frac{dA}{dr} \text{ and } \frac{dA}{dt}$
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