

Sec 3.8 #8. $y = 1 - 2x^2 \Rightarrow f(0) = 1$

$$\Delta x = dx = -0.1 \Rightarrow \Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = f(0 + (-0.1)) - f(0) = .98 - 1 = \boxed{-0.02 = \Delta y}$$

and $dy = f'(x) dx \Rightarrow dy = -4 \cdot x dx$. When $x=0$, $\boxed{dy=0}$ close number

#30. $x = \text{edge of a cube} = 12 \text{ in.}$

error $= \Delta x = 0.03 \text{ in} = dx$

Volume $= V(x) = x^3$

propagated error in volume $\approx dV = 3x^2 dx$

Surface Area $= A(x) = 6x^2$

$\Rightarrow dV = 3 \cdot 12^2 \cdot (0.03) = \pm 1.296$

$\Rightarrow$ propagated error in Area $\approx dA = 12x dx \Rightarrow dA = 12 \cdot 12 (\pm 0.03) = \pm 0.432$

#44. Approximate $\sqrt[3]{26}$. Let $y = f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

We know $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$

Let $x = 27$, $\Delta x = dx = -1$ (because $26 = 27 + (-1)$)

$\Delta y \approx dy = f'(x) dx \Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{3x^{2/3}} \cdot dx \Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 27^{2/3}} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{27}$

$\Rightarrow f(26) = \sqrt[3]{26} \approx 3 - \frac{1}{27} = \frac{80}{27} = \boxed{2.962962963}$

actual value =

$\boxed{2.962496068}$

pretty close!

Sec 4.1 #24. $\int (\sqrt[4]{x^3} + 1) dx = \int (x^{3/4} + 1) dx = \frac{x^{3/4+1}}{3/4+1} + x + C = \frac{4}{7} x^{7/4} + x + C$

#28. $\int \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^4} dx = \int (x^{-2} + 2x^{-3} - 3x^{-4}) dx = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{2x^{-2}}{-2} - \frac{3x^{-3}}{-3} + C$

$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + C}$

#40. $\int \sec y (\tan y - \sec y) dy = \int (\sec y \tan y - \sec^2 y) dy = \boxed{\sec y - \tan y + C}$

#72. Initial height $= h(0) = 1800$ meters.

Initial velocity $= v(0) = 0$ meters/sec

gravitational acceleration $= 9.8 \text{ m/sec}^2$

$v(t) = \int 9.8 dt = -9.8t + C$

Since $v(0) = 0$, $C = 0$ so $v(t) = -9.8t$

$h(t) = \int v(t) dt = \int -9.8t dt$

$\Rightarrow h(t) = -9.8 \frac{t^2}{2} + C$

Since $h(0) = 1800$, $C = 1800$

So, $h(t) = -4.9t^2 + 1800$

$h(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{1800}{4.9}} \approx 19 \text{ seconds (rock hits the ground)}$