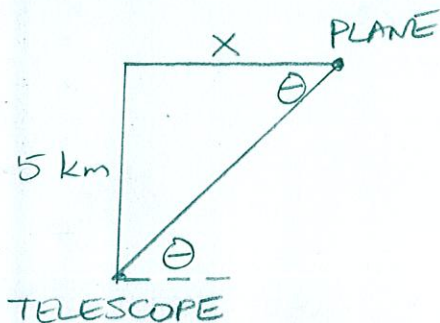


A plane flies horizontally at an altitude of 5 kilometers and passes directly over a tracking telescope on the ground. When the angle of elevation is  $60^\circ$ , this angle is decreasing at a rate of  $30^\circ$  per minute. How fast is the plane travelling at that time? SCORE: \_\_\_\_ / 14 PTS  
You must state the units for the final answer. You do NOT need to show the units during the intermediate steps of your work.



$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{\text{RADIANS}}{\text{MINUTE}} \quad \textcircled{1} \text{ IF YOU INDICATED } \theta \text{ WAS THE ANGLE IN THE DIAGRAM}$$

$$\text{WANT } \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ RADIANS}}$$

$\textcircled{1}$  IF YOU INDICATED X WAS THE DISTANCE IN THE DIAGRAM

$$\cot \theta = \frac{x}{5 \text{ km}} \quad \textcircled{3} *$$

$$-\csc^2 \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{5 \text{ km}} \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \left( -\csc^2 \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{\text{RADIANS}}{\text{MINUTE}} \right) = \frac{1}{5 \text{ km}} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$(5 \text{ km}) \left( -\frac{4}{3} \right) \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{\text{RADIANS}}{\text{MINUTE}} \right) = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \text{MUST BE IN RADIANS, NOT DEGREES}$$

$$\frac{10\pi}{9} \frac{\text{km}}{\text{min}} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{1}$

$\textcircled{*}$  OTHER SOLUTIONS POSSIBLE  
 DEPENDING ON WHAT  
 EQUATION YOU USED AT THIS  
 STEP - TALK TO ME



Use an appropriate linear approximation to estimate  $\sin^{-1} 0.48$ .

SCORE: \_\_\_ / 6 PTS

$$f(x) = \sin^{-1} x \quad \text{NEAR } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin^{-1} 0.48 \approx \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(0.48 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(0.02)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{50} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{25\sqrt{3}}$$

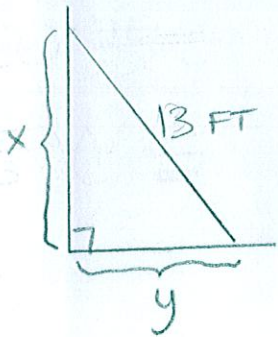
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

+ ① FOR USING  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  AS POINT WHERE LINEAR APPROXIMATION IS BASED

A ladder 13 feet long rests against a vertical wall. If the bottom of the ladder is being pushed towards the wall at 2 feet per second, how fast is the top of the ladder moving against the wall when the bottom of the ladder is 5 feet from the wall? SCORE: \_\_\_ / 10 PTS

2 feet per second, how fast is the top of the ladder moving against the wall when the bottom of the ladder is 5 feet from the wall?

You must state the units for the final answer. You do NOT need to show the units during the intermediate steps of your work.



$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -2 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}}$$

WANT  $\frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{y=5 \text{ ft}}$

① IF YOU INDICATED  $y$  WAS THE DISTANCE IN THE DIAGRAM

① IF YOU INDICATED  $x$  WAS THE DISTANCE IN THE DIAGRAM

$$x^2 + y^2 = (13 \text{ FT})^2 = 169 \text{ FT}^2$$

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

$$2(12 \text{ ft}) \frac{dx}{dt} + 2(5 \text{ ft}) \left(-2 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{10}{12} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}} = \frac{5}{6} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}}$$

\* OTHER SOLUTIONS POSSIBLE DEPENDING ON WHAT EQUATION YOU USED AT THIS STEP - TALK TO ME