## Implicit Differentiation

1. $16 x^{2}+25 y^{2}=400$
2. $3 x^{2} y+2 x y^{3}=1$
3. $x \sin \left(y^{2}\right)=1$
4. $(x-1) y^{2}=x+1$
5. $\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}=1$
6. $\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{1}{y+1}=1$
7. $x^{2}+x y+y^{2}=9$
8. $x y^{5}+x^{5} y=1$

Find $y^{\prime \prime}$

1. $x y=1$
2. $x^{2}+y^{2}=4$

## Project: Where Should A Pilot Start Descent? ${ }^{1}$



An approach path for an aircraft landing is shown in the figure and satisfies the following conditions:
(i) The cruising altitude is $h$ when descent starts at a horizontal distance $l$ from touchdown at the origin.
(ii) The pilot must maintain a constant horizontal speed $v$ throughout descent.
(iii) The absolute value of the vertical acceleration should not exceed a constant $k$ (which is much less than the acceleration due to gravity).

1. Find the cubic polynomial $P(x)=a x^{3}+b x^{2}+c x+d$ that satisfies condition (i) by imposing suitable conditions on $P(x)$ and $P^{\prime}(x)$ at the start of descent and at touchdown.

[^0]2. Use conditions (ii) and (iii) to show that:
$$
\frac{6 h v^{2}}{l^{2}} \leq k
$$
3. Suppose that an airline decides not to allow vertical acceleration of a plane to exceed $k=860 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}^{2}$. If the cruising altitude of a plane is $35,000 \mathrm{ft}$ and the speed is 300 $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$, how far away from the airport should the pilot start to decend? Note: You are now able to graph the path of decent.

## Challenge Problems

These problems are difficult!

1. Find the values of the constants $a$ and $b$ such that

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{a x+b}-2}{x}=\frac{5}{12}
$$

2. Show that

$$
\frac{d}{d x}\left(\frac{\sin ^{2} x}{1+\cot x}+\frac{\cos ^{2} x}{1+\tan x}\right)=-\cos 2 x
$$

3. If $f$ is differentiable at $a$, where $a>0$, evaulate the following limit in terms of $f^{\prime}(a)$

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a}}
$$

4. Evaluate $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin (3+x)^{2}-\sin 9}{x}$.

| 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | 5 |  | 6 | 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7 |  | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |
|  | 5 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 2 |  |
|  | 9 | 4 | 6 |  | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8 | 4 |  | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 2 |


|  | 1 | 3 | 5 |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 6 | 2 |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 1 |  |  |  | 9 | 5 |  | 3 |  |
| 4 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 6 |
|  | 2 |  | 4 | 8 |  |  |  | 5 |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 4 | 6 |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |  | 4 | 7 | 1 |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Calculus, Stewart

