## Math 132 - Quiz 3

- 1. Suppose that 200 individuals of the species, "Rodents of Unusual Size", are planted on a large, uninhabited island. Also suppose that, 4 months later, the population count is 220 individuals. Assuming that the population can be modeled with an exponential growth model:
  - **a** Find a formula for the population count at any time t (in months).

Use  $P = Ce^{kt}$  where t is time (in months) and P is the number of rodents. Then P(0) = 200 and hence  $200 = Ce^{k \cdot 0} = C$  so we have  $P = 200e^{kt}$ .

Then  $220 = 200e^{k \cdot 4}$  which implies  $\ln 1.1 = 4k$  or  $k = .25 \ln 1.1$ . The function becomes  $P = 200e^{(.25 \ln 1.1)t}$ 

**b** Using your result of part (a), find the number of months required for the population to double the original count.

We are to find t so that P(t) = 400. Solve  $400 = 200e^{(.25 \ln 1.1)t}$  giving  $\ln 2 = .25 \ln 1.1 t$  and  $t = \frac{4 \ln 2}{\ln 1.1} \approx 29.09$  months.

**2.** Find the derivative of the function,  $f(x) = \ln |2 - x - 5x^2|$ 

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2 - x - 5x^2} \frac{d}{dx} (2 - x - 5x^2) = \frac{-1 - 10x}{2 - x - 5x^2}$$

**3.** Find the derivative of the function,  $f(x) = \cos^{-1}(3 - x^2)$ 

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (3 - x^2)^2}} \frac{d}{dx} (3 - x^2) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (3 - x^2)^2}} (-2x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 - (3 - x^2)^2}}$$

4. Find the derivative of the function,  $f(x) = \cosh(\ln x)$ . Give the answer in a completely simplified form (i.e. no logarithms, exponentials, trig functions, etc.).

Method 1:  

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \operatorname{so} \cosh(\ln x) = \frac{e^{\ln x} + e^{-\ln x}}{2} = \frac{e^{\ln x} + \frac{1}{e^{\ln x}}}{2} = \frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x + x^{-1})$$
Then  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - x^{-2})$   
Method 2  

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \operatorname{so} \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$
Hence,  $f'(x) = \frac{e^{\ln x} - e^{-\ln x}}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{e^{\ln x} - \frac{1}{e^{\ln x}}}{2} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{2} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - x^{-2})$