

# 7.1 Modeling with Differential Equations

Calculus

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

CA #1

**Write a differential equation that describes each relationship. If necessary, use  $k$  as the constant of proportionality.**

<p>1. The rate of change of <math>Y</math> with respect to <math>w</math> is directly proportional to the square of <math>x</math>.</p>	<p>2. The rate of change of <math>S</math> with respect to <math>y</math> is proportional to the square root of <math>u</math> and inversely proportional to <math>v</math>.</p>
<p>3. <math>L</math> is increasing with respect to <math>x</math> at a rate that is proportional to the cube root of <math>m</math>. The rate of change of <math>L</math> is 12 when <math>m = 5</math>.</p>	<p>4. The rate of change of <math>U</math> with respect to <math>a</math> is inversely proportional to the cube of <math>v</math>. The rate of change of <math>U</math> is <math>-5</math> when <math>v = \frac{1}{2}</math>.</p>
<p>5. The height of a rocket is given by the function <math>h(t)</math>, where <math>t</math> is measured in seconds since the launch and <math>h</math> is measured in meters. The acceleration is proportional to the cube root of the time since the start of the launch. At 12 seconds, the acceleration is 3 meters per second per second.</p>	<p>6. A scientist is studying the relationship of two quantities <math>A</math> and <math>B</math> in an experiment. The scientist finds that the quantity of <math>A</math> decreases and the quantity of <math>B</math> increases. The scientist determines that the rate of change of the quantity of <math>A</math> with respect to the quantity of <math>B</math> is inversely proportional to the square of the quantity of <math>B</math>.</p>
<p>7. The number of packets, <math>p</math>, Mr. Sullivan completes for Pre-Calculus is increasing as he nears the end of the school year. The rate of change of <math>p</math> with respect to time <math>t</math> is inversely proportional to the natural log of <math>t</math>.</p>	<p>8. Mr. Brust is running down his street. His position is given by the function <math>p(t)</math>, where <math>t</math> is measured in minutes since the start of his run. His acceleration is inversely proportional to the cube of the time since the start of his run.</p>

1. $\frac{dp}{dw} = kx^2$	2. $\frac{dS}{dy} = \frac{k\sqrt{u}}{v}$	3. $\frac{dL}{dx} = 7.0176\sqrt[3]{m}$	4. $\frac{dU}{da} = -\frac{0.625}{v^3}$
5. $\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 1.310\sqrt[3]{t}$	6. $\frac{dA}{dB} = \frac{B^2}{k}$	7. $\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{\ln t}{k}$	8. $\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = \frac{t^2}{k}$