RD Sharma Solutions Class 12 Maths Chapter 13 Ex 13.1

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.2 Q1

Let total suface area of the cylinder be A

$$A = 2\pi r(h + r)$$

Differentiating it with respect to r as r varies

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r(0 + 1) + (h + r)2\pi$$

$$= 2\pi r + 2\pi h + 2\pi r$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi r + 2\pi h$$

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q2

Let D be the diatmeter and r be the radius of sphere,

So, volume of sphere $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^2$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^3$$

$$V = \frac{4}{24}\pi D^3$$

Differentiating it with respect to D.

$$\frac{dv}{dD} = \frac{12}{24}\pi D^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dD} = \frac{\pi D^2}{2}$$

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q3

Given, radius of sphere $(r) = 2\text{cm}$.

We know that,

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \qquad \text{---(i)}$$

And $A = 4\pi r^2$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 8\pi r^2 \qquad \text{---(ii)}$$

Dividing equation (i) by (ii),

$$\frac{\frac{dv}{dr}}{\frac{dA}{dr}} = \frac{4\pi r^2}{8\pi r}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dA} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dv}{dA}\right)_{r=2} = 1$$

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q4

Let r be two radius of circular disc.

We know that,

$$\text{Area } A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r \qquad \text{---(i)}$$

$$\text{Circumference } C = 2\pi r$$

$$\frac{dc}{dr} = 2\pi \qquad \text{---(ii)}$$

Dividing equation (i) by (ii),

$$\frac{\frac{dA}{dr}}{\frac{dc}{dr}} = \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dc} = r$$

$$\left(\frac{dA}{dc}\right)_{r=3} = 3$$

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q5

Let r be the radius, v be the volume of cone and h be height

$$v = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = \frac{2}{3}\pi rh.$$

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q6

Let r be radius and A be area of cirde, so

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r$$

$$\left(\frac{dA}{dr}\right)_{r=5} = 2\pi(5)$$

$$\left(\frac{dA}{dr}\right)_{r=5} = 10\pi$$

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q7

Here, $r = 2$ cm

$$v = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dV}{dr}\right)_{r=2} = 4\pi(2)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dV}{dr}\right)_{r=2} = 16\pi$$

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q8

Marginal cost is the rate of change of total cost with respect to output.

$\therefore$Marginal cost (MC) $= \frac{dC}{dx} = 0.007\left(3x^2\right) - 0.003(2x) + 15$

$= 0.021x^2 - 0.006x + 15$

When $x = 17$, MC $= 0.021\ (17^2) - 0.006\ (17) + 15$

$= 0.021(289) - 0.006(17) + 15$

$= 6.069 - 0.102 + 15$

$= 20.967$

Hence, when 17 units are produced, the marginal cost is Rs. 20.967

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q9

Marginal revenue is the rate of change of total revenue with respect to the number of units sold.

$\therefore$Marginal Revenue (MR) $= \frac{dR}{dx} = 13(2x) + 26 = 26x + 26$

When $x = 7$,

MR $= 26(7) + 26 = 182 + 26 = 208$

Hence, the required marginal revenue is Rs 208.

Derivatives as a Rate Measurer Ex 13.1 Q10

$R(x) = 3x^2 + 36x + 5$

$\frac{dR}{dx} = 6x + 36$

$\left.\frac{dR}{dx}\right|_{x=5} = 6 \times 5 + 36$

$= 30 + 36$

$= 66$

This, as per the question, indicates the money to be spent on the welfare of the employess, when the number of employees is 5.