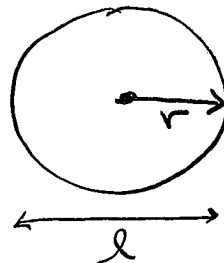


(1) [8] If a snowball melts so that its surface area decreases at a rate of $1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{min}$, find the rate at which the diameter decreases when the diameter is 10 cm.

(Recall: a sphere of radius r has volume $V = (4/3)\pi r^3$ and surface area $S = 4\pi r^2$.)

Let $l = \text{diameter} = 2r$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= 4\pi r^2 \\ &= 4\pi \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \pi l^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dS}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} [\pi l^2] \\ &= \pi 2l \frac{dl}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

When $\frac{dS}{dt} = -1 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{min}}$ and $l = 10 \text{ cm}$:

$$-1 = \pi \cdot 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{dl}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dl}{dt} = \frac{-1}{20\pi} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{min}}$$

\therefore diameter decreases by $\frac{1}{20\pi} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{min}}$.

(2) [4] Determine the linear approximation (or linearization) $L(x)$ of $f(x) = 1/\sqrt{2+x}$ at $a = 0$.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x}} ; f(a) = f(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[(2+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} ;$$

$$f'(a) = f'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} (2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{-1}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$L(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} x$$

(3) [3] Determine $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} e^{2/(3-x)}$

As $x \rightarrow 3^-$, $3-x \rightarrow 0^+$, so $\frac{2}{3-x} \rightarrow +\infty$;

so $e^{\frac{2}{3-x}} \rightarrow \infty$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} e^{\frac{2}{3-x}} = \infty.$$