

13	13 a	<p>A spherical raindrop of radius r metres loses water through evaporation at a rate that depends on its surface area.</p> <p>The rate of change of the volume V of the raindrop is given by $\frac{dV}{dt} = -10^{-4}A$, where t is time in seconds and A is the surface area of the raindrop. The surface area and the volume of the raindrop are given by $A = 4\pi r^2$ and $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ respectively.</p> <p>(i) Show that $\frac{dr}{dt}$ is constant.</p> <p>(ii) How long does it take for a raindrop of volume 10^{-6} m^3 to completely evaporate?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	
		<p>(i) $\frac{dV}{dt} = -10^{-4}A$</p> <p>Now, $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= A$</p> <p>Now, $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dt}$</p> <p>$-10^{-4}A = A \times \frac{dr}{dt}$</p> <p>$\frac{dr}{dt} = -10^{-4}$, which is constant.</p>	<p>(ii) As $\frac{dr}{dt} = -10^{-4}$,</p> <p>then $r = -10^{-4}t + c$ ①</p> <p>Subs $V = 10^{-6}$ in $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$</p> <p>$10^{-6} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$</p> <p>$r^3 = 10^{-6} \div \frac{4\pi}{3}$</p> <p>$r = \sqrt[3]{10^{-6} \div \frac{4\pi}{3}}$</p> <p>As $\frac{dr}{dt}$ is constant, then</p> <p>$t = \frac{\text{volume}}{\text{rate}}$</p> <p>$= \sqrt[3]{10^{-6} \div \frac{4\pi}{3}} \div 10^{-4}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= 62.03504909 \dots$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= 62$ (nearest whole)</p> <p>$\therefore 62$ seconds</p>	<p>State Mean:</p> <p>0.71/1</p> <p>0.68/2</p>

* These solutions have been provided by [projectmaths](http://projectmaths.com.au) and are not supplied or endorsed by the Board of Studies

Board of Studies: Notes from the Marking Centre

(i) Most candidates successfully applied the chain rule and showed that the correct result was $\frac{dr}{dt} = -10^{-4}$.

Common problems were:

- not simplifying and hence the result was not a constant
- incorrect derivatives.

(ii) A common method used to find t was to integrate the rate found in (a) (i).

Most candidates tried to determine the initial radius.

Common problems were:

- errors in making r the subject of $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 10^{-6}$
- assuming that one could find the volume in terms of t from $\frac{dV}{dt} = -10^{-4}A$ without realising that A is a function of t .

Source: http://www.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/hsc_exams/