Section 3.9: Related Rates

(1) In this section, we see examples of using the rate of change of one quantity to find the rate of change of another related quantity. When we are doing a related rates problem, what variable are we taking the derivative with respect to? Why?

(2) What role does the chain rule play in a related rates problem? Explain with an example.

(3) When doing a related rates problem, we are often given values for various unknown quantities. Which values can you plug in before taking the derivative and which do you have to wait to plug in?

