## MTH 124.019 Quiz 5

Friday 19 February 2010
Name:
Show all your work. Points will be deducted for incomplete work. Write your answer in the box provided

1. A typical lung can hold about one litre of air. The volume of the lung, $V$, is a function of how much pressure the diaphragm puts on the lung, $p$. The compliance $C(p)$ of the lung is the derivative of the volume, thought of as a function of the pressure. The following table records the volume of a lung as a function of the pressure from the diaphragm.

| pressure (mm Hg) | 7.3 | 11.0 | 14.7 | 18.4 | 22.1 | 25.8 | 29.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| volume $(\mathrm{L})$ | 1 | 0.95 | 0.86 | 0.70 | 0.49 | 0.29 | 0.20 |

(a) What are the units of compliance?
(b) What are the units of $C^{\prime}(p)$ ?

(c) Describe the concavity of the graph of $V(p)$. Justify your answer in terms of the table above. (Hint: You may want to make a table of values of $C(p)$ and $C^{\prime}(p)$.)
2. "Blood is being lost, but the rate of blood loss is decreasing." Circle all of the graphs below which could be the amount of blood lost, $B(t)$, after $t$ minutes.


