

Discussion problems for next time

Sections 4.6, 4.7 from the syllabus.

Exam 2 covers sections 4.1, 4.3-4.7

Exam is scheduled for Monday 10/17

Revised Grading Policy

Lowest Mid-term exam 10%

3 higher mid-term exams 22.5% each

Final exam 22.5%

Grading Scale unchanged

90-100 A

75-90 B

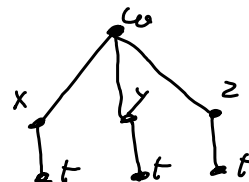
60-75 C

45-60 D

0-45 F

Section 4.5

(215) $w = xy \cos(z)$, $x = t$, $y = t^2$, $z = \text{Arcsin}(t)$



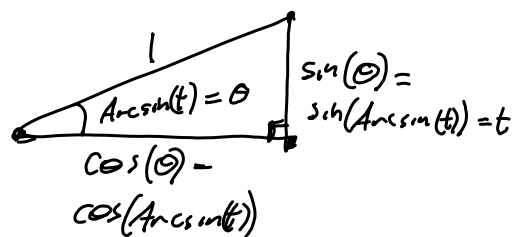
Find $\frac{dw}{dt}$,

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = y \cos(z) + 2tx \cos(z) - \frac{xy \sin(z)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

extra

$$\cos(\text{Arcsin}(t)) =$$



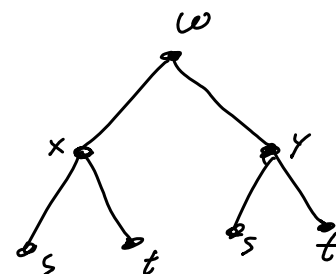
by Pythagorean Theorem

$$\cos(\text{Arcsin}(t)) = \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

So, actually $w = xy \cos(z)$ in terms of t

is just $w = t^3 \sqrt{1-t^2}$

(217) $w = 5x^2 + 2y^2$, $x = -3s + t$, $y = s - 4t$



Find 1^{st} partials $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}$, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$

$$= 10x(-3) + 4y(1)$$

$$= -30x + 4y$$

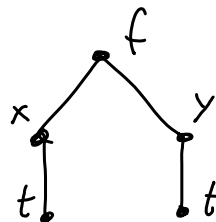
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

$$= 10x(1) + 4y(-4)$$

$$= 10x - 16y$$

220 on your own. Answer $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = r \cos(\theta) - r \sin(\theta)$

222 $f = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $x = t$, $y = t^2$



find $\frac{df}{dx}$ using chain Rule and direct substitution.

Confirm that the answers match.

Chain Rule

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (1) + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (2t) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + t^4}} + \frac{2t^3}{\sqrt{t^2 + t^4}} = \boxed{\frac{2t^3 + t}{\sqrt{t^2 + t^4}}}$$

Direct Substitution

$$f = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{t^2 + t^4}$$

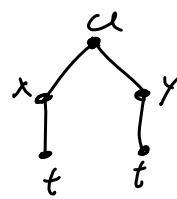
$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} (t^2 + t^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2t + 4t^3) = \boxed{\frac{t + 2t^3}{\sqrt{t^2 + t^4}}}$$

same

225 on your own. In this problem $\frac{df}{dt} = 1$.

229

$$u = e^x \sin(y), \quad x = -\ln(2t), \quad y = \pi t$$



Remember
 $\frac{d}{dt} \ln(g(t)) = \frac{g'(t)}{g(t)}$

Find $\left. \frac{du}{dt} \right|_{(x,y) = (\ln(2), \frac{\pi}{4})}$

Before proceeding notice that $\pi t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ when $t = \frac{1}{4}$

also that $-\ln(2\frac{1}{4}) = -\ln(\frac{1}{2}) = \ln(2)$

Thus $(x,y) = (\ln(2), \frac{\pi}{4})$ corresponds to $t = \frac{1}{4}$.

So $\left. \frac{du}{dt} \right|_{(x,y) = (\ln(2), \frac{\pi}{4})} = \left. \frac{du}{dt} \right|_{t = \frac{1}{4}}$

Now $\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$

$= e^x \sin(y) \left(\frac{-1}{t}\right) + e^x \cos(y) \pi$

$\left. \frac{du}{dt} \right|_{(\ln(2), \frac{\pi}{4})} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-4) + 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi =$

$\boxed{= \sqrt{2} (\pi - 4)}$

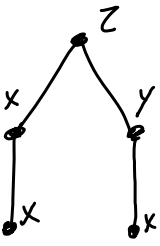
Given a mixed equation in x and y

$f(x,y) = 0$, y is implicitly a function of x .

Also we can think of this as the level curve for $f(x,y) = z$

when $z = 0$.

now



0 because $z=0$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{z}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$= 1$

$$0 = f_x + f_y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{f_x}{f_y} = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

So Given $\sin(x+y) + \cos(x-y) = 4$

case $f(x,y) = \sin(x+y) + \cos(x-y) - 4 = 0$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{\cos(x+y) - \sin(x-y)}{\cos(x+y) + \sin(x-y)}}$$

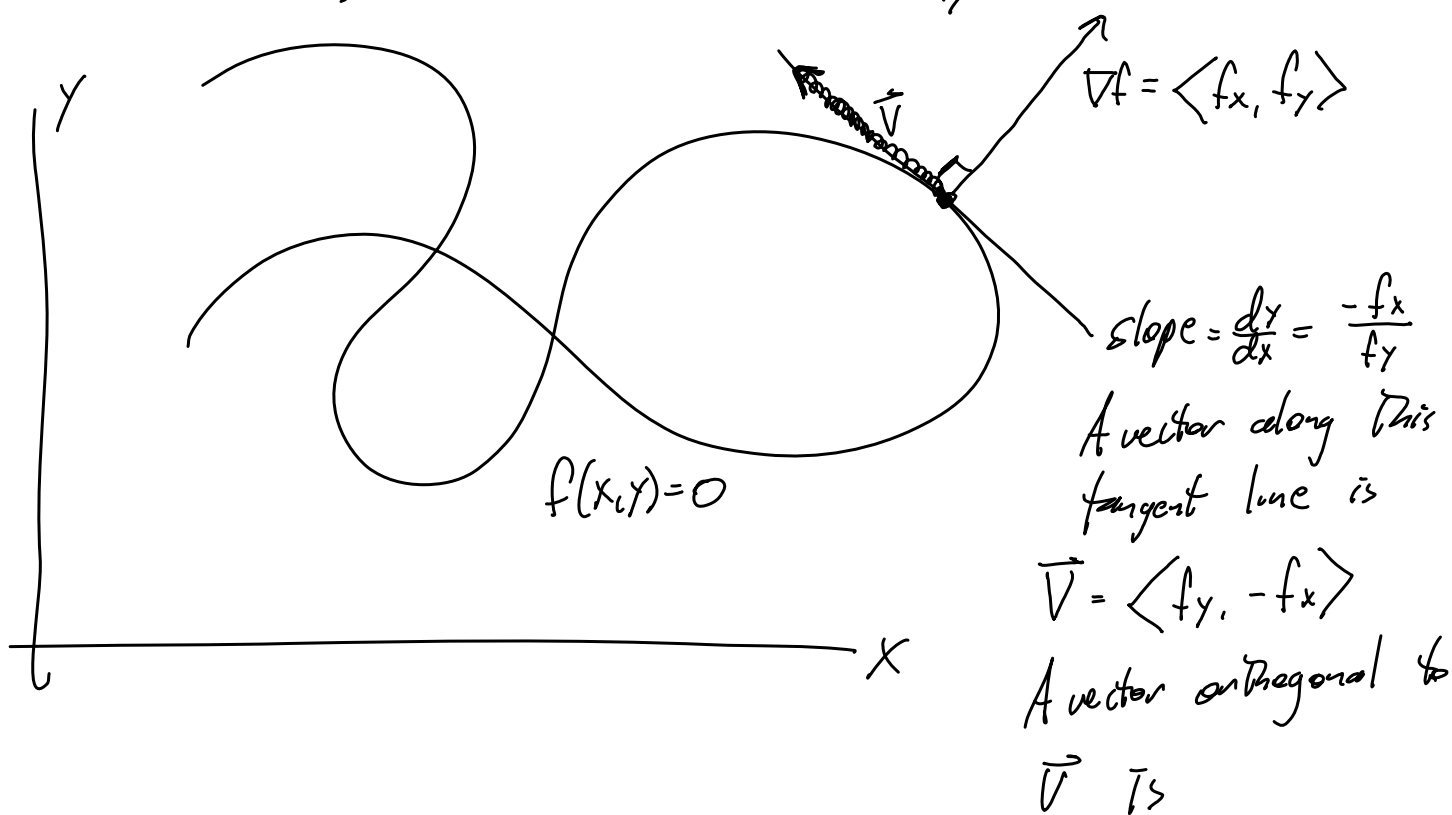
234

$x e^y + y e^x - 2x^2 y = 0$
 $f(x,y)$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ using partial derivatives.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = \boxed{-\frac{e^y + y e^x - 4xy}{x e^y + e^x - 2x^2}}$$

Another interesting fact about $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y}$



$$\nabla f = \langle f_x, f_y \rangle$$

245 On your own.

250 $f(x,y) = x^2y - 2y^3$ now consider

$$f(tx, ty) = (tx)^2(ty) - 2(ty)^3 = t^3x^2y - 2t^3y^3 = t^3(x^2y - 2y^3) = t^3 f(x,y)$$

So $f(x,y)$ is called homogeneous of degree 3.

This should satisfy $x f_x + y f_y = 3f$. Let's check.

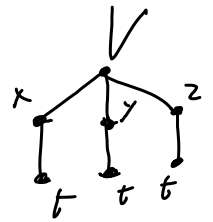
$$f_x = 2xy$$

$$f_y = x^2 - 6y^2$$

$$x f_x + y f_y = 2x^2y + x^2y - 6y^3 = 3x^2y - 6y^3 = 3(x^2y - 2y^3) = 3f$$

254

$V = \frac{\pi}{3} z(x^2 + xy + y^2)$ where



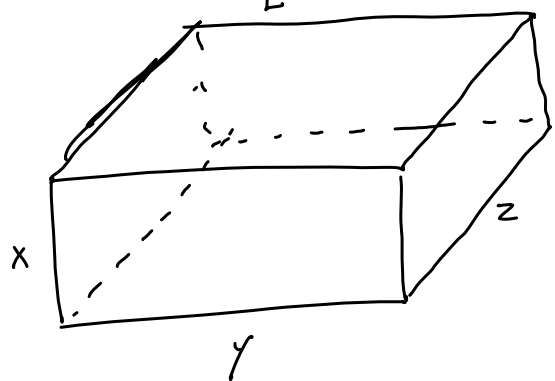
Find $\frac{dV}{dt}$ at $(x,y,z) = (10, 12, 18)$ where $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = 1$ $\frac{dz}{dt} = -5$ all in inches.

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{3} z(2x+y) \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\pi}{3} z(2y+x) \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\pi}{3} (x^2 + xy + y^2) \frac{dz}{dt}$$

Now

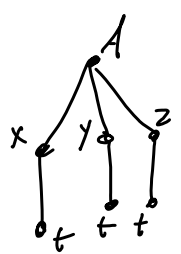
$$\frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{(10,12,18)} = \frac{\pi}{3} [526(1) + 612(1) + 364(-5)] = -661.8 \frac{\text{inches}^3}{\text{min}}$$



255

Surface Area $A = 2xy + 2yz + 2xz$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ in/min}$$



Find $\frac{dA}{dt}$ at $(2,3,1)$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dA}{dt} = (2y+2z) \frac{dx}{dt} + (2x+2z) \frac{dy}{dt} + (2x+2y) \frac{dz}{dt}}$$

$$\text{Now } \left. \frac{dA}{dt} \right|_{(2,3,1)} = 8 \frac{1}{2} + 6 \frac{1}{2} + 10 \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{12 \frac{\text{inches}^2}{\text{min}}}$$

(257) omit

try (253) on your own for next time.

We will definitely have a related-rates problem on exam 2.