

SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur
Department of Mathematics
18MAB101T – CALCULUS AND LINEAR ALGEBRA
TUTORIAL SHEET - UNIT II - FUNCTIONS OF SEVERAL VARIABLES

SLOT: B2

SHEET 1

PART - B

1. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, if $(\cos x)^y = (\sin y)^x$.
2. Find $\frac{du}{dx}$, if $u = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$.
3. Find $\frac{dz}{dt}$, when $z = xy^2 + x^2y$, where $x = at^2$, $y = 2at$.
4. If $u = x^2y^3$, $x = \log t$, $y = e^t$, then find $\frac{du}{dt}$.
5. Find $\frac{du}{dt}$, when $u = x^2y$, $x = t^2$, $y = e^t$.

PART - C

6. Expand $e^x \cos y$ near the point $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ by Taylor's series up to second degree.
7. Expand $x^2y + 3y - 2$ in powers of $x - 1$ and $y + 2$ using Taylor's theorem up to third degree.
8. If $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = u^2 - v^2$, $y = 2uv$, then prove that $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 4(u^2 + v^2) \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right]$.
9. Expand e^{xy} in powers of $x - 1$ and $y - 1$ using Taylor's theorem up to third degree.
10. Find $\frac{du}{dt}$, when $u = \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$, $x = e^t$, $y = t^2$.

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