

PS#13

Nueva Multivariable Calculus

FUN NEW CHALLENGE: Type this all up in L^AT_EX!!! This is how I want you to submit problem sets henceforth. Submit to Canvas both a PDF and a link to your Overleaf document (if you use Overleaf); sorry for requesting the redundancy. Be sure to include the original questions as well as your solutions; this will make it way easier for any reader (e.g., future you) to understand what's going on.

(Note that “challege” means “requirement.”)

1. (*Given to me by Leonard.*) Consider the curve described by the following parametric equations:

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= t^2 \\ y(t) &= t^3 - ct \quad (\text{where } c \text{ is some real})\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Come up with a function—functions, rather—for this curve. In other words, convert it to $y = \text{blah blah}$ form (“rectangular”).
 - (b) Try sketching it! (You can use a technological visualizer if/when you don't succeed.)
 - (c) Imagine you're a little particle on this curve, travelling from $t = 5$ to $t = 7$! What's your path (i.e., where do you start, where do you go, where do you end up)? And what's the total distance you travel?
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2. You probably did something with “solids of revolution” in 1VC last year. Usually, finding the volumes of three-dimensional shapes is something we need higher-dimensional techniques for—but if we have a three-dimensional shape made by spinning it around an axis, you can use basic one-dimensional calculus techniques to find its area! (We'd say that such a shape has some sort of **rotational symmetry**, or maybe say that it's **radially symmetric**.)
So, consider the shape made by taking the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ from $x = 1$ out to ∞ and spinning it around the x -axis. Questions:
 - (a) What's the surface area of this shape?
 - (b) What's the volume of this shape? (You can go remind yourself how to do solids of revolution if you like/need.)
 3. Read the (heavily redacted!) notes on “Differentiation in Higher Dimensions”!!! Then do #15 and #16, i.e., find all the first, second, and third partial derivatives (including the mixed ones) of:
 - $f(x, y) = 7x + 2x^2y^3 + 10y^2$
 - $f(x, y) = 3xy^3 + 8x^2y^4$