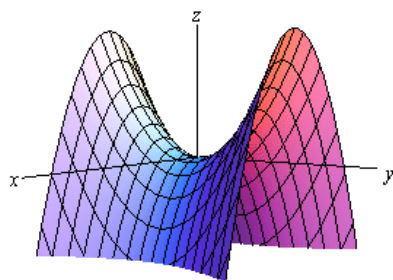


Partial Derivatives II: Higher Derivatives, Implicit & Explicit

Friday, 2 August 2024 9:52 am



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Example 1 Determine if $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{y^3}$ is increasing or decreasing at $(2, 5)$,

(a) if we allow x to vary and hold y fixed.

(b) if we allow y to vary and hold x fixed.

Determine if $f(x, y) = x \ln(4y) + \sqrt{x + y}$ is increasing or decreasing at $(-3, 6)$ if

(a) we allow x to vary and hold y fixed.

(b) we allow y to vary and hold x fixed.

Higher Order Partial Derivatives

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$$\begin{aligned}(f_x)_x &= f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \\(f_x)_y &= f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \\(f_y)_x &= f_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\(f_y)_y &= f_{yy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\end{aligned}$$

Find all the second order derivatives for $f(x, y) = \cos(2x) - x^2 e^{5y} + 3y^2$.

Clairaut's Theorem

Suppose that f is defined on a disk D that contains the point (a, b) . If the functions f_{xy} and f_{yx} are continuous on this disk then,

$$f_{xy}(a, b) = f_{yx}(a, b)$$

Example 2 Verify Clairaut's Theorem for $f(x, y) = x e^{-x^2 y^2}$.

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Example 3 Find the indicated derivative for each of the following functions.

(a) Find f_{xxyyzz} for $f(x, y, z) = z^3 y^2 \ln(x)$

(b) Find $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial x^2}$ for $f(x, y) = e^{xy}$

Explicit Function Examples

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 3x + 5 \\y &= x^2 + 6x - 8 \\x &= a \cos(n\theta) \\d &= rt\end{aligned}$$

Implicit Function Examples

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + y^2 &= 25 \\3x^2 - 5y^2 + 9x &= 25 - 15y \\m^2 n + mn^2 - mn &= 2 \\a(r \cos \theta - a) &= k \cos^3 \theta\end{aligned}$$

Explicit Differentiation	Implicit Differentiation
Explicit Function y	Implicit Function $f(x, y)$
i.e. $y = x^2 + 3x$	i.e. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y + 3xy$
$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 3$	$\frac{d[f(x, y)]}{dx} = 2x + 3y + \frac{dy}{dx}(1 + 3x)$

Practice Questions

Example 1 Find y' for $xy = 1$.

Example 4 Find the equation of the tangent line to

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$

at the point $(2, \sqrt{5})$.

Example 5 Find y' for each of the following.

(a) $x^3y^5 + 3x = 8y^3 + 1$

Given $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \sin(yz)$
find dz/dx

EXAMPLE: For $f(x, y) = e^{xy} + x/y$
find $f_x(x, y)$ & $f_y(x, y)$

EXAMPLE: $f(x, y) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right)$

Q Find $\partial z/\partial x$ and $\partial z/\partial y$ for the implicit equation given as

SOL $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 6xyz = 1$

EXAMPLE: (Given) For a function of 3 variables

$$f(x, y, z) = e^{xyz} \ln(z)$$

find f_x, f_y, f_z

EXAMPLE: Find f_{xyz} if
 $f(x, y, z) = \sin(3x + yz)$

Q Find f_{xyy} for
 $f(x, y) = \cos(xy) - x^3 + y^4$