

1. This problem concerns the equation  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7$

(a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$\text{y} = f(x)$$

$$D_x[x^2 + xy + y^2] = D_x[7]$$

$$2x + 1y + xy' + 2yy' = 0$$

$$xy' + 2yy' = -2x - y$$

$$y'(x + 2y) = -2x - y$$

$$y' = \frac{-2x - y}{x + 2y}$$

- (b) Use your answer from part (a) to find the slope of the tangent to the graph of  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7$  at the point  $(2, -3)$ .

$$y' \Big|_{(x,y) = (2, -3)} = \frac{-2(2) - (-3)}{2 + 2(-3)} = \frac{-4 + 3}{2 - 6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

1. This problem concerns the equation  $xy^3 = xy + 6$

(a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} D_x [xy^3] &= D_x [xy + 6] \\ 1y^3 + x3y^2y' &= 1y + xy' + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$3xy^2y' - xy' = y - y^3$$

$$y'(3xy^2 - x) = y - y^3$$

$$y' = \frac{y - y^3}{3xy^2 - x}$$

- (b) Use your answer from part (a) to find the slope of the tangent to the graph of  $xy^3 = xy + 6$  at the point  $(1, 2)$ .

$$y' \Big|_{(x,y)=(1,2)} = \frac{2 - 2^3}{3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2^2 - 1} = \frac{2 - 8}{12 - 1} = \frac{-6}{11}$$