$$Q_1$$
: Verify that the multivariate chain rule holds when $Z = X^2y + Xy^2$, and $X = 3+$, $Y = +2$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}
= (2xy + y^2)(3) + (x^2 + 2xy)(2t)
6 (3+)(t^2) + 3(t^2)^2 + (x^2(2t) + 2xy(2t))
3t^4 + 18t^3 + 18t^3 + 12t^4$$

$$2 = (3t)^3 (t^2) + (3t)
= q+2(t^2) + (3t)(t^2)(2t)
(2)=[q+q+3+5]'+3+5
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(3+)(t^2)(2t)
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$$\hat{Q}_2$$
: Use the Multivariate Chain Rule to find $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$ or $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t}$.
Let $z = xy^3 - x^2y$, $x = t^2 + 1$, $y = t^2 - 1$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$$

$$= (y^3 - \lambda xy)(\lambda^2 + (3xy^2 - x^2)(\lambda^2))$$

$$= \lambda^2 + (y^3) - \lambda^2 + (\lambda^2 xy) + (\lambda^2 + (\lambda^2 xy)^2 - (\lambda^2 xy)^2$$

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$$Q_3: z = \sin x \cos y, \quad x = \sqrt{+}, \quad y = \frac{1}{+} \frac{F}{9}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \qquad \frac{F(q - q)f}{(f)^2}$$

$$= (\cos(x) \cos(y))(\frac{1}{2\pi}) + (-\sin(x)\sin(y))(-\frac{1}{+2})$$

$$= (\cos(x)\cos(y))(\frac{1}{24\mp}) + (-\sin(x)\sin(y))(-\frac{1}{+2})$$

$$= \frac{\cos(x)\cos(y)}{2\sqrt{+}} + \frac{\sin(x)\sin(y)}{+2}$$

$$Q_7: \omega = \chi e^{\frac{4}{2}}, \chi = +^2, \gamma = 1 - +, z = 1 + \lambda + \frac{3\omega}{3+} = \frac{3\omega}{3+} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{3\omega}{3+} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{3\omega}{32} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

(24).

$$Z = (3+)^{a} (+^{2}) + (3+)(+^{2})^{a}$$

$$= 9+^{2} (+^{2}) + (3+)(+^{4})$$

$$[2] = [9+^{9}+3+^{5}] + 3+^{5}$$

$$z' = 36+^{3}+15+^{4}$$