

Eric Nguyen

2019-04-29

Pg. 554 #13, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 31, 33, 37, 39, 45, 67

Find  $f_x$  and  $f_y$ .

13.  $f(x, y) = y \ln(x + 2y)$

$$f_x = \frac{y}{x + 2y} \quad (1)$$

$$f_y = y \cdot \frac{2}{x + 2y} + \ln(x + 2y) \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{2y}{x + 2y} + \ln(x + 2y) \quad (3)$$

17.  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{3x}$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{3x^2} \quad (4)$$

$$f_y = -\frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{3x} \quad (5)$$

19.  $f(x, y) = 3(2x + y - 5)^2$

$$f_x = 2 \cdot 3(2x + y - 5) \cdot 2 \quad (6)$$

$$= 12(2x + y - 5) \quad (7)$$

$$f_y = 2 \cdot 3(2x + y - 5) \cdot 1 \quad (8)$$

$$= 6(2x + y - 5) \quad (9)$$

Find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial b}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial m}$ .

21.  $f(b, m) = m^3 + 4m^2b - b^2 + (2m + b - 5)^2 + (3m + b - 6)^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 4m^2 - 2b + 2(2m + b - 5) + 2(3m + b - 6) \quad (10)$$

$$= 4m^2 - 2b + 4m + 2b - 10 + 6m + 2b - 12 \quad (11)$$

$$= 4m^2 + 10m + 2b - 22 \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial m} = 3m^2 + 8mb + 4(2m + b - 5) + 6(3m + b - 6) \quad (13)$$

$$= 3m^2 + 8mb + 8m + 4b - 20 + 18m + 6b - 36 \quad (14)$$

$$= 3m^2 + 8mb + 10b + 26m - 56 \quad (15)$$

Find  $f_x$ ,  $f_y$ , and  $f_\lambda$ .

**25.**  $f(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(10x + 2y - 4)$

$$f_x = 2x - 10\lambda \quad (16)$$

$$f_y = 2y - 2\lambda \quad (17)$$

$$f_\lambda = -(10x + 2y - 4) \quad (18)$$

Find the four second-order partial derivatives.

**27.**  $f(x, y) = 5xy$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5y) = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (5y) = 5 \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5x) = 5 \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (5x) = 0 \quad (22)$$

**31.**  $f(x, y) = x^5 y^4 + x^3 y^2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5x^4 y^4 + 3x^2 y^2) = 20x^3 y^4 + 6x y^2 \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (5x^4 y^4 + 3x^2 y^2) = 20x^4 y^3 + 6x^2 y \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (4x^5 y^3 + 2x^3 y) = 20x^4 y^3 + 6x^2 y \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4x^5 y^3 + 2x^3 y) = 12x^5 y^2 + 2x^3 \quad (26)$$

Find  $f_{xx}$ ,  $f_{xy}$ ,  $f_{yx}$ , and  $f_{yy}$ .

**33.**  $f(x, y) = 2x - 3y$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2) = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2) = 0 \quad (28)$$

$$f_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-3) = 0 \quad (29)$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-3) = 0 \quad (30)$$

37.  $f(x, y) = x + e^y$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1) = 0 \quad (31)$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (1) = 0 \quad (32)$$

$$f_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^y) = 0 \quad (33)$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^y) = e^y \quad (34)$$

39.  $f(x, y) = y \ln x$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right) = -\frac{y}{x^2} \quad (35)$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \quad (36)$$

$$f_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad (37)$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\ln x) = 0 \quad (38)$$

**Temperature-humidity heat index.** In the summer, humidity interacts with the outdoor temperature, making a person feel hotter due to a reduced heat loss from the skin caused by higher humidity. The temperature-humidity index,  $T_h$ , is what the temperature would have to be with no humidity in order to give the same heat effect. One index often used is given by

$$T_h = 1.98T - 1.09(1 - H)(T - 58) - 56.9,$$

where  $T$  is the air temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, and  $H$  is the relative humidity, expressed as a decimal. Find the temperature-humidity index in each case. Round to the nearest tenth of a degree.

45.  $T = 85^\circ$  and  $H = 60\%$

$$T_h = 1.98(85^\circ) - 1.09(1 - 0.60)(85^\circ - 58) - 56.9 \approx 99.6^\circ \quad (39)$$

67. Consider  $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ . Show that  $f$  is a solution to the partial differential equation  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$ .

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 4x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad (40)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 4y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{2x^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0 \quad (42)$$