MA 101 - Calculus I

Problem Sheet : Functions of Several Variables I

Limits and Partial Derivatives

1. Find the domain and range of the following functions:
   (i) $f(x,y) = e^x + e^y$ (ii) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{x}{y}$
   (iii) $f(x,y) = \cos^{-1}(x-y)$ (iv) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{\dfrac{(x-y)}{(x+y)}}$
   (v) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{y}{|x|}$ (vi) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{x}{2y} + \dfrac{y}{2x}$
   (vii) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{1}{(x^2-y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ (viii) $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{-x^2-y^2-z^2}$
   (ix) $f(x,y,z) = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x+z}{y}\right)$ (x) $f(x,y,z) = \ln\left(1+x^2-y^2+z\right)$

2. Verify the following limits using $\varepsilon - \delta$ definition:
   (i) $\lim\limits_{(x,y)\to(1,2)} (3x+y) = 5$ (ii) $\lim\limits_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{2x^2y}{x^2+y^2} = 0$

3. Show that the following limits do not exist:
   (i) $\lim\limits_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{x+y}{x-y}$ (ii) $\lim\limits_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{xy^3}{x^4+y^4}$
   (iii) $\lim\limits_{(x,y)\to(1,1)} \dfrac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$ (iv) $\lim\limits_{(x,y,z)\to(0,0,0)} \dfrac{xyz}{x^3+y^3+z^3}$

4. Show that the following limits exist and calculate them:
   (i) $\lim\limits_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{3xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ (ii) $\lim\limits_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{5x^2y^2}{x^4+y^2}$
   (iii) $\lim\limits_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2}$ (iv) $\lim\limits_{(x,y,z)\to(0,0,0)} \dfrac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$

5. Find the indicated values at the given points:

   (a) $f(x,y) = \sin(x+y);\quad f_x(\pi/6, \pi/3)$

   (b) $f(x,y) = \ln(x^2+y^4);\quad f_y(3,1)$

   (c) $f(x,y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y}};\quad f_y(0,4)$

   (d) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2};\quad f_y(2,-3)$

   (e) $f(x,y,z) = \sin(2xy^4z);\quad f_{xz}$

   (f) $f(x,y,z) = e^{xy}\sin z;\quad f_{xy}$

   (g) $f(x,y,z) = \cos(x+2y+3z);\quad f_{yz}$

   (h) $f(x,y) = \ln(3x-2y);\quad f_{yxy}$

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Problem Sheet : Functions of Several Variables II

CONTINUITY, DIFFERENTIALBILITY AND APPROXIMATIONS

1. Find the maximum region over which the following functions are continuous:

   (i) $f(x,y) = e^{xy+2}$ (ii) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{x^3 + 4xy^6 - 7x^4}{x^3 - y^3}$

   (iii) $f(x,y) = \tan^{-1}(x-y)$ (iv) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x-y}$

   (v) $f(x,y,z) = y\ln(xz)$ (vi) $f(x,y,z) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2-z^2}}$

2. Find a function $g(x)$ / a number c such that the following functions are continuous:

   (a) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-y^2}{x-y}, & x \neq y \\ g(x), & x = y \end{cases}.$

   (b) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ c, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}.$

   (c) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{|x|+|y|}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ c, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}.$

3. Show by definition that the following are differentiable:
   (i) $z = x^2 + y^2$ (ii) $z = x^2y^2$ (iii) z is any polynomial in x, y

4. Calculate the gradient ∇f of the following functions:

   (i) $f(x,y) = (x+y)^2$ (ii) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{x-y}{x+y}$

   (iii) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^3}$ (iv) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{e^{x^2} - e^{-y^2}}{3y}$

   (v) $f(x,y,z) = x\sin y \ln z$ (vi) $f(x,y,z) = \dfrac{x-z}{\sqrt{1-y^2+x^2}}$

   (vii) $f(x,y,z) = x\cosh y - y\ln z$ (viii) $f(x,y,z) = (y-z)e^{\sqrt{1-y^2+x^2}}$

5. Let f and g be differentiable functions of two variables.

   (a) Show that $\nabla(f+g) = \nabla f + \nabla g$.
   (b) Show that fg is differentiable and that $\nabla(fg) = f\nabla g + g\nabla f$.
   (c) Show that $\nabla(f) = \bar{0}$ if and only if f is a constant.
   (d) Show that if $\nabla f = \nabla g$ then there is a constant c such that $f(x,y) = g(x,y) = c$.
   (e) What is the most general function f such that $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}$ for every $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

6. Use the total differential to estimate the given numbers:

   (i) $\dfrac{3.01}{5.99}$ (ii) $\sqrt{\dfrac{5.02 - 3.96}{5.02 + 3.96}}$ (iii) $\sin\left(\dfrac{11\pi}{24}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{13\pi}{36}\right)$

7. When 3 resistors r_1, r_2, r_3 are connected in parallel, the total resistance $R = \dfrac{1}{r_1} + \dfrac{1}{r_2} + \dfrac{1}{r_3}$. If $r_1 = 6 \pm 0.1$, $r_1 = 8 \pm 0.03$ and $r_3 = 12 \pm 0.15$ ohms, estimate R and find an approximate value for the maximum error in your estimate.

8. How much wood is contained in the sides of a rectangular box with sides of inside measurements 1m, 1.2m and 1.6m, if the thickness of the wood making up the sides is 5cm.

9. The volume of 10 moles of an ideal gasa was calculated to be $500cm^3$ at a temperature of $40°C$. If the maximum error in each measurement n, V and T is $\frac{1}{2}\%$, calculate the approximate pressure of the gas (in nt/cm^2), and find the approximate error in your computation.

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Problem Sheet : Functions of Several Variables II

Gradient and its applications

1. Calculate the directional derivatives at the given point in the direction of $\bar{v}$:
   (i) $f(x,y) = xy$ at $(2,3)$; $\bar{v} = \bar{i} + 3\bar{j}$
   (ii) $f(x,y) = \ln(x+3y)$ at $(2,4)$; $\bar{v} = \bar{i} + \bar{j}$
   (iii) $f(x,y) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ at $(2,2)$; $\bar{v} = 3\bar{i} - 2\bar{j}$
   (iv) $f(x,y,z) = x^2y^3 + z\sqrt{x}$ at $(1,-2,3)$; $\bar{v} = 5\bar{j} + \bar{k}$
   (v) $f(x,y,z) = e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$ at $(1,1,1)$; $\bar{v} = \bar{i} + 3\bar{j} - 5\bar{k}$
   (vi) $f(x,y,z) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$ at $(-1,2,3)$; $\bar{v} = \bar{i} - \bar{j} + \bar{k}$

2. The temperature distribution of a ball centered at the origin is given by $T(x,y,z) = \dfrac{100}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1}$.
   (a) Where is the ball hottest ?
   (b) Find the direction of greatest decrease of heat at the point $(3,-1,2)$.
   (c) Find the direction of greatest increase in heat. Does this vector point toward the origin ?

3. Determine the nature of the critical points of the given functions:
   (i) $f(x,y) = 7x^2 - 8xy + 3y^2 + 1$
   (ii) $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^3 - 3xy$
   (iii) $f(x,y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 + 3y^2 - 15x + 2$
   (iv) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{1}{y} - \dfrac{1}{x} - 4x + y$
   (v) $f(x,y) = xy + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{8}{x}$
   (vi) $f(x,y) = \dfrac{2}{y} + \dfrac{1}{x} + 2x + y + 1$

4. Find 3 numbers whose sum is 50 such that the product xy^2z^3 is a maximum.

5. What is the maximum volume of an open-top rectangular box that can be built from α square meters of wood ?

6. Find the dimensions of the rectangular box of maximum volume that can be inscribed in the ellipsoid $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} + \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ whose faces are parallel to the coordinate planes.

7. A company uses 2 types of raw materials, I and II, for its product. If it uses x units of I and y units of II it can produce U units of the finished item where $U(x,y) = 8xy + 32x + 40y - 4x^2 - 6y^2$. Each unit of I costs Rs.10 and each of unit of II costs Rs. 4. Each unit of the product can be sold for Rs. 40. How can the company maximize its profits ?

8. Solve the following using Lagrange multipliers:
   (a) Minimum distance from the point $(3,0,1)$ to the plane $2x - y + 4z = 5$.
   (b) Find the maximum and minimum values of xyz if (x,y,z) is on the ellipsoid $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} + \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$.
   (c) Maximize the function $x^3 + y^3 + z^3$ for (x,y,z) on the planes $x+y+z=2$ and $x+y-z=3$.
   (d) Show that among all triangles having the same perimeter, the equilateral triangle has the greatest area.
   (e) The plane $x+y+z=1$ cuts the cylinder $x^2+y^2=1$ in an ellipse. Find the points on the ellipse that are closest and farthest from the origin.

9. Find $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ and $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ at the indicated points:
   (i) $z^3 - xy + yz + y^3 - 2 = 0$ at $(1,1,1)$
   (ii) $\dfrac{1}{x} + \dfrac{1}{y} + \dfrac{1}{z} - 1 = 0$ at $(2,3,6)$
   (iii) $xe^y + ye^z + 2\ln x - 2 - 3\ln 2 = 0$ at $(1, \ln 2, \ln 3)$.