

Calculating the Jacobian

TOTAL POINTS 5

1.Question 1

In this quiz you will put into practice how to calculate the Jacobian from the lecture video.

For $f(x,y) = x^2y + \frac{3}{4}xy + 10$ calculate the Jacobian row vector J .

1 / 1 point

- ☐ $J = [xy + \frac{3}{4}y + 10, x^2 + \frac{3}{4}xy + 10]$
- ☐ $J = [xy + \frac{3}{4}y, x^2 + \frac{3}{4}xy]$
- ☒ $J = [2xy + \frac{3}{4}y, x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x]$
- ☐ $J = [2xy + \frac{3}{4}y + 10, x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x + 10]$

2.Question 2

For $f(x,y) = e^x \cos(y) + xe^{3y} - 2$, calculate the Jacobian row vector J .

1 / 1 point

- ☐ $J = [e^x \cos(y) + e^{3y}, e^x \sin(y) + xe^{3y}]$
- ☒ $J = [e^x \cos(y) + e^{3y}, -e^x \sin(y) + 3xe^{3y}]$
- ☐ $J = [e^x \cos(y) + e^{3y} - 2, -e^x \sin(y) + 3xe^{3y} - 2]$
- ☐ $J = [e^x \cos(y) + e^{3y} - 2, e^x \sin(y) + xe^{3y} - 2]$

3.Question 3

For $f(x,y,z) = e^x \cos(y) + x^2y^2z^2$, calculate the Jacobian row vector J .

1 / 1 point

- ☒ $J = [e^x \cos(y) + 2xy^2z^2, -e^x \sin(y) + 2x^2yz^2, 2x^2y^2z]$
- ☐ $J = [e^x \cos(y) + xy^2z^2, -e^x \sin(y) + x^2yz^2, x^2y^2z]$
- ☐ $J = [e^x \cos(y) + 2xy^2z^2, e^x \sin(y) + 2x^2yz^2, 2x^2y^2z^2]$
- ☐ $J = [e^x \sin(y) + 2xy^2z^2, -e^y \sin(x) + 2x^2yz^2, 2x^2y^2z^2]$

4.Question 4

For $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + 3e^y e^z + \cos(x)\sin(z)$, calculate the the Jacobian row vector and evaluate at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ $J(0,0,0) = [0, 2, 3]$
- ☒ $J(0,0,0) = [0, 3, 4]$
- ☐ $J(0,0,0) = [3, 0, 2]$

☐ $J(0,0,0) = [2, 3, 0]$

5.Question 5

For $f(x,y,z) = xe^{y\cos(z)} + 5x^2\sin(y)e^z$, calculate the the Jacobian row vector and evaluate at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.

1 / 1 point

☐ $J(0,0,0) = [-1, 0, 1]$

☒ $J(0,0,0) = [1, 0, 0]$

☐ $J(0,0,0) = [1, 0, -1]$

☐ $J(0,0,0) = [0, 0, 1]$