

3. Obtain the partial derivatives of

(a) $f(x, y) = \sin x + \cos y$

(c) $f(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$

(e) $f(x, y, z) = e^x \ln y + z^4$

(b) $f(x, y) = x^2 \sqrt{1-y^2}$

(d) $f(x, y, z) = xyz + xy + z$

(f) $f(x, y) = e^{\sin x} + e^{\cos(x+y)}$

(a) $f(x, y) = \sin(x) + \cos(y)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = -\sin(y)$$

(b) $f(x, y) = x^2 \sqrt{1-y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = x \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = -\frac{x^2 y}{2 \sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

(c) $f(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = -2x e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = -2y e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

(d) $f(x, y, z) = xyz + xy + z$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y, z) = yz + y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y, z) = xz + x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(x, y, z) = xy + 1$$

$$(e) f(x, y, z) = e^x \ln(y) + z^4$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y, z) = e^x \ln(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y, z) = \frac{e^x}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(x, y, z) = 4z^3$$

$$(f) f(x, y) = e^{\sin(x)} + e^{\cos(x+y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \cos(x) e^{\sin(x)} - \sin(x+y) \cdot e^{\cos(x+y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = -\sin(x+y) e^{\cos(x+y)}$$

4. Determine the slope of the tangent in the x - and y -directions to the surface $z = x^2 + y^2$ at the point $P = (0, 1)$.

$$z(x=0, y=1) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} z = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} z = 2y$$

For the point $P = (0, 1)$:

Slope in x -direction:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} z = 0$$

Slope in y -direction:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} z = 2$$

5. Determine the partial derivatives f_{xx} , f_{xy} , f_{yx} and f_{yy} of the function

$$z = R^2 - x^2 - y^2$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2 & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -2x - 2y \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2x - 2y & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2 \end{array}$$

6. Show that the function $z = e^{(x/y)^2}$ satisfies the relation $xf_x + yf_y = 0$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{y^2} x e^{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} e^{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}$$

$$xf_x + yf_y = x \left(\frac{2}{y^2} x e^{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \right) + y \left(-\frac{2x^2}{y^3} e^{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{y^2} x^2 e^{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} e^{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}$$

$$= 0$$