

Chain Rule

13.5: Theorem-13.5.1, Theorem-13.5.2, Theorem-13.5.3, Related rates problems, Theorem-13.5.4, Theorem-13.5.5, Other versions of chain rule. Examples:1-8 Exercise Set 13.5: 1-10, 17-34, 41-44, 50-54

1-6 Use an appropriate form of the chain rule to find dz/dt . ■

- $z = 3x^2y^3; x = t^4, y = t^2$
- $z = \ln(2x^2 + y); x = \sqrt{t}, y = t^{2/3}$
- $z = 3 \cos x - \sin xy; x = 1/t, y = 3t$
- $z = \sqrt{1 + x - 2xy^4}; x = \ln t, y = t$
- $z = e^{1-xy}; x = t^{1/3}, y = t^3$
- $z = \cosh^2 xy; x = t/2, y = e^t$

7-10 Use an appropriate form of the chain rule to find dw/dt . ■

- $w = 5x^2y^3z^4; x = t^2, y = t^3, z = t^5$
- $w = \ln(3x^2 - 2y + 4z^3); x = t^{1/2}, y = t^{2/3}, z = t^{-2}$
- $w = 5 \cos xy - \sin xz; x = 1/t, y = t, z = t^3$
- $w = \sqrt{1 + x - 2yz^4x}; x = \ln t, y = t, z = 4t$

17-22 Use appropriate forms of the chain rule to find $\partial z/\partial u$ and $\partial z/\partial v$. ■

- $z = 8x^2y - 2x + 3y; x = uv, y = u - v$
- $z = x^2 - y \tan x; x = u/v, y = u^2v^2$
- $z = x/y; x = 2 \cos u, y = 3 \sin v$
- $z = 3x - 2y; x = u + v \ln u, y = u^2 - v \ln v$
- $z = e^{x^2y}; x = \sqrt{uv}, y = 1/v$
- $z = \cos x \sin y; x = u - v, y = u^2 + v^2$

23-30 Use appropriate forms of the chain rule to find the derivatives. ■

- Let $T = x^2y - xy^3 + 2; x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$. Find $\partial T/\partial r$ and $\partial T/\partial \theta$.
- Let $R = e^{2s-t^2}; s = 3\phi, t = \phi^{1/2}$. Find $dR/d\phi$.
- Let $t = u/v; u = x^2 - y^2, v = 4xy^3$. Find $\partial t/\partial x$ and $\partial t/\partial y$.
- Let $w = rs/(r^2 + s^2); r = uv, s = u - 2v$. Find $\partial w/\partial u$ and $\partial w/\partial v$.
- Let $z = \ln(x^2 + 1)$, where $x = r \cos \theta$. Find $\partial z/\partial r$ and $\partial z/\partial \theta$.
- Let $u = rs^2 \ln t, r = x^2, s = 4y + 1, t = xy^3$. Find $\partial u/\partial x$ and $\partial u/\partial y$.
- Let $w = 4x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2, x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, z = \rho \cos \phi$. Find $\partial w/\partial \rho, \partial w/\partial \phi$, and $\partial w/\partial \theta$.
- Let $w = 3xy^2z^3, y = 3x^2 + 2, z = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find dw/dx .
- Use a chain rule to find the value of $\left. \frac{dw}{ds} \right|_{s=1/4}$ if $w = r^2 - r \tan \theta; r = \sqrt{s}, \theta = \pi s$.
- Use a chain rule to find the values of $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right|_{u=1, v=-2}$ and $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{u=1, v=-2}$ if $f(x, y) = x^2y^2 - x + 2y; x = \sqrt{u}, y = uv^3$.
- Use a chain rule to find the values of $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right|_{r=2, \theta=\pi/6}$ and $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right|_{r=2, \theta=\pi/6}$ if $z = xye^{x/y}; x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$.
- Use a chain rule to find $\left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_{t=3}$ if $z = x^2y; x = t^2, y = t + 7$.

41-44 Use Theorem 13.5.3 to find dy/dx and check your result using implicit differentiation. ■

- $x^2y^3 + \cos y = 0$
- $x^3 - 3xy^2 + y^3 = 5$
- $e^{xy} + ye^y = 1$
- $x - \sqrt{xy} + 3y = 4$

- (a) Let $z = f(x^2 - y^2)$. Use the result in Exercise 49(a) to show that $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$
(b) Let $z = f(xy)$. Use the result in Exercise 49(a) to show that $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$
(c) Confirm the result in part (a) in the case where $z = \sin(x^2 - y^2)$.
(d) Confirm the result in part (b) in the case where $z = e^{xy}$.

- Let f be a differentiable function of one variable, and let $z = f(x + 2y)$. Show that $2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

- Let f be a differentiable function of one variable, and let $z = f(x^2 + y^2)$. Show that $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

- Let f be a differentiable function of one variable, and let $w = f(u)$, where $u = x + 2y + 3z$. Show that

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 6 \frac{dw}{du}$$

- Let f be a differentiable function of one variable, and let $w = f(\rho)$, where $\rho = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$. Show that

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{dw}{d\rho} \right)^2$$