

Questions: Introduction to partial differentiation

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Summary

A selection of questions for the study guide on introduction to partial differentiation.

Before attempting these questions, it is highly recommended that you read [Guide: Introduction to partial differentiation](#).

Q1

Find the first-order partial derivatives of each function f .

1.1. $f(x, y) = x^2y + y^3$

1.2. $f(x, y) = 3x^3 - 2y^4 + xy$

1.3. $f(x, y) = y \sin(2x) + 3$

1.4. $f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2x^2y^3$

1.5. $f(x, y) = \ln(x) + x \ln(y) + 3x$

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

1.7. $f(x, y) = x \exp(y^2)$

1.8. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

1.9. $f(x, y) = (3x + 2y)^4$

1.10. $f(x, y) = y \sin(xy)$

1.11. $f(x, y) = (x^2 + 2xy) \ln(xy)$

1.12. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x} \tan(y) + 5x \ln(x^2) \cos(2y)$

1.13. $f(x, y, z) = x^2y \sin(z)$

1.14. $f(x, y, z) = (x + y)(y + z)(z + x)$

1.15. $f(x, y, z) = \frac{xyz}{x + y + z}$

Q2

A function $f(x, y)$ is called harmonic if it satisfies the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

Show that each function is harmonic by calculating its second-order partial derivatives and checking that their sum is zero.

2.1. $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$

2.2. $f(x, y) = xy$

2.3. $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2$

2.4. $f(x, y) = \cos(x) \sinh(y)$

2.5. $f(x, y) = e^x \sin(y)$

Q3

For each function $f(x, y)$, calculate the mixed partial derivatives and show that they satisfy the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

3.1. $f(x, y) = x^2y + xy^2$

3.2. $f(x, y) = 2x^2 \cos(y)$

3.3. $f(x, y) = (x + y)^5$

3.4. $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{1 + y}$

3.5. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

After attempting the questions above, please click [this link](#) to find the answers.

Version history and licensing

v1.0: initial version created 05/25 by Donald Campbell as part of a University of St Andrews VIP project.

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