Ch 14 - Problem Set 1

Calculus 3

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Section 1: Functions of Several Variables

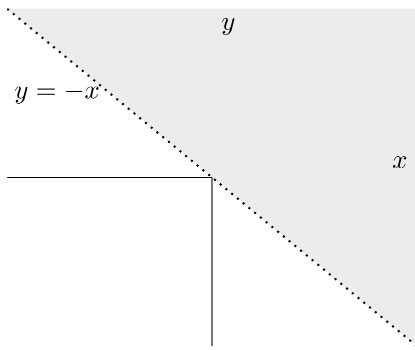
3. Let $g(x, y) = x^2 \ln(x + y)$
(*a*) Evaluate $g(3, 1)$.
(*b*) Find and sketch the domain of g.
(*c*) Find the range of g.

Solution

$a)$ $9 \ln 4$

$b)$ $D : \{(x, y) \mid y > -x\}$

Domain of g



$c)$ $\mathbb{R}$

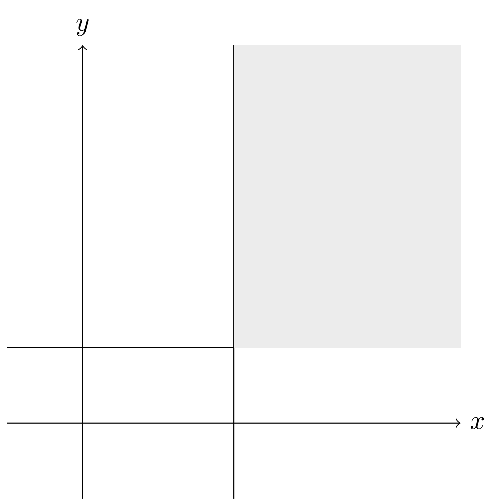
7 - 15 (odd)

Find and sketch the domain of the function.

7. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x - 2} + \sqrt{y - 1}$

Solution

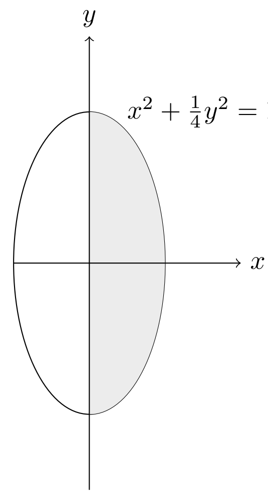
$D : \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 2, y \geq 1\}$



9. $q(x, y) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4 - 4x^2 - y^2}$

Solution

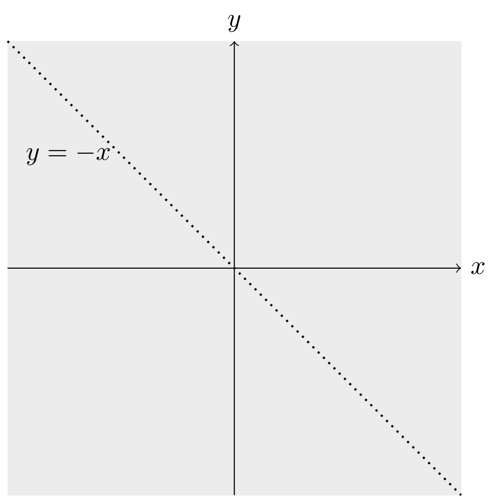
$D : \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0\}$



11. $g(x, y) = \dfrac{x - y}{x + y}$

Solution

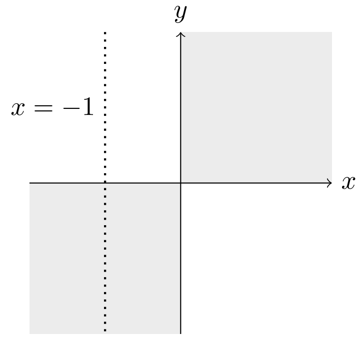
$D : \{(x, y) \mid y \neq -x\}$



13. $p(x, y) = \dfrac{\sqrt{xy}}{x + 1}$

Solution

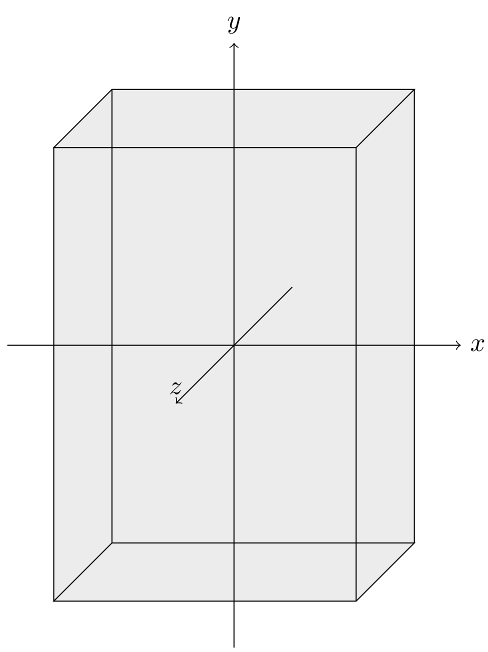
$D : \{(x, y) \mid x \neq 0, xy \geq 0\}$



15. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{4 - x^2} + \sqrt{9 - y^2} + \sqrt{1 - z^2}$

Solution

$D : \{(x, y, z) \mid -2 \leq x \leq 2, -3 \leq y \leq 3, -1 \leq z \leq 1\}$



17. A model for the surface area of a human body is given by the function

$$S = f(w, h) = 0.1091w^{0.425}h^{0.725}$$

where w is the weight (in pounds), h is the height (in inches), and S is measured in square feet.
(a) Find $f(160, 70)$ and interpret it.
(b) What is your own surface area?

Solution

a)

$$f(160, 70) = 0.1091(160^{0.425})(70^{0.725}) \approx 20.5$$

The surface area of a human body that weighs 160 pounds and is 70 inches tall is about 20.5 square feet.

23 - 31 (odd)

Sketch the graph of the function

23. $f(x, y) = y$

Solution

This is an equation of the plane that goes through the origin and is parallel to the x-axis.

25. $f(x, y) = 10 - 4x - 5y$

Solution

Let $x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 10, \quad x = z = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = 2, \quad y = z = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 2.5$

This is an equation of a plane that goes through the points $(0, 0, 10), (0, 2, 0), (2.5, 0, 0)$ [imagine it is shaded in].

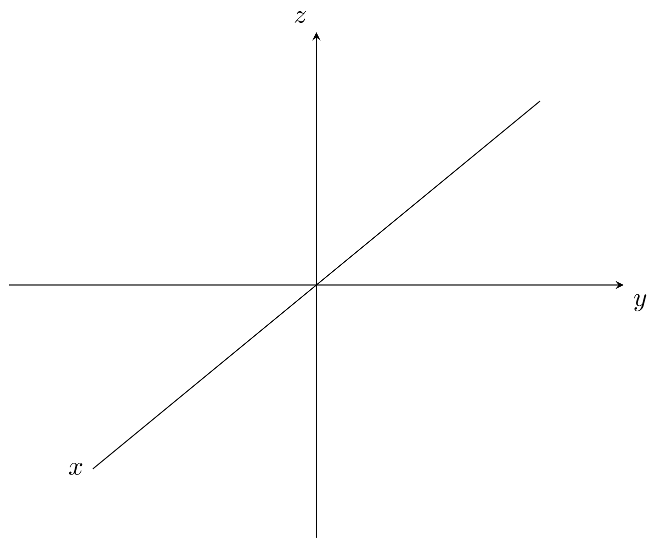
27. $f(x, y) = \sin x$

Solution

29. $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 + 1$

Solution

This is an equation of an elliptic paraboloid that goes through the origin and is parallel to the z-axis.



31. $f(x,y)=\sqrt{4-4x^2-y^2}$

Solution

This is the top half of ellipsoid

32. Match the function with its graph (labeled I–VI). Give reasons for your choices.

$(\boldsymbol{a})\ f(x,y)=\dfrac{1}{1+x^2+y^2}$ $(\boldsymbol{b})\ f(x,y)=\dfrac{1}{1+x^2y^2}$

$(\boldsymbol{c})\ f(x,y)=\ln(x^2+y^2)$ $(\boldsymbol{d})\ f(x,y)=\cos\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$(\boldsymbol{e})\ f(x,y)=|xy|$ $(\boldsymbol{f})\ f(x,y)=\cos(xy)$

Solution

a)

The graph of $f(x,y)=\dfrac{1}{1+x^2+y^2}$ is III

When $x=y=0 \quad\Rightarrow\quad z=1$, so the graph intersects the z-axis at $(0,0,1)$.

If we solve for the zx and zy planes we get $z=\dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$ and $z=\dfrac{1}{1+y^2}$ respectively.

b)

The graph of $f(x, y) = \dfrac{1}{1 + x^2y^2}$ is I

When $x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 1$, so the graph intersects the z-axis at $(0, 0, 1)$.

Let $x = 1$ and then we solve for $z = \lim_{y\to\infty} \dfrac{1}{1 + y^2} = 0$. For graph I, if we gauge the $x = 1$ position and move up the y axis, we can see that z does indeed approach a value like 0.

c)

The graph of $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ is IV

When $x = y = 0$ z is undefined

The only graph that seems to have a hole at the origin is IV.

d)

The graph of $f(x, y) = \cos\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ is V

When $x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 1$, so the graph intersects the z-axis at $(0, 0, 1)$.

When $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ then $z = \cos y$ and $z = \cos x$ respectively.

The only graph that has a point at $(0, 0, 1)$ and has sinusoidal movement when $(0, (\text{y or x}) \to \infty, -1 \leq z \leq 1)$ is V.

e)

The graph of $f(x, y) = |xy|$ is VI

When $x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 0$, so the graph intersects the z-axis at $(0, 0, 0)$.

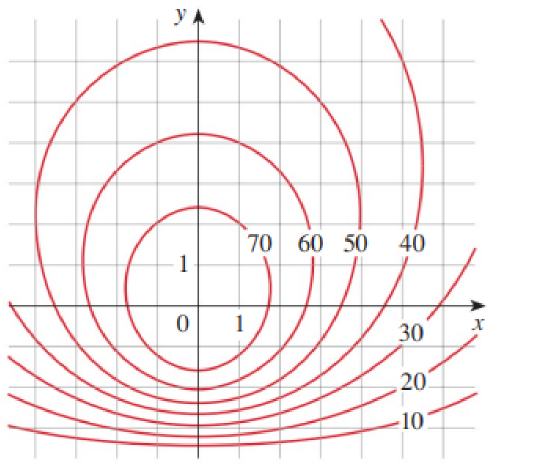
Out of the remaining graphs, the only graph that seems like it has an intersection at the origin is VI.

f)

The graph of $f(x, y) = \cos(xy)$ is II

Process of elimination :) (please don't dock me points for this)

33. A contour map for a function f is shown. Use it to estimate the values of $f(-3,3)$ and $f(3,-2)$. What can you say about the shape of the graph?



Solution

Looking at the contour map, it seems that $f(-3,3)$ is ≈ 56 because it is between the 50 and 60 but a little closer to the 60.

$f(3,-2)$ seems like it is ≈ 35 because it is in the middle of 40 and 35

The shape of the graph seems like a hill or the top half of an ellipsoid

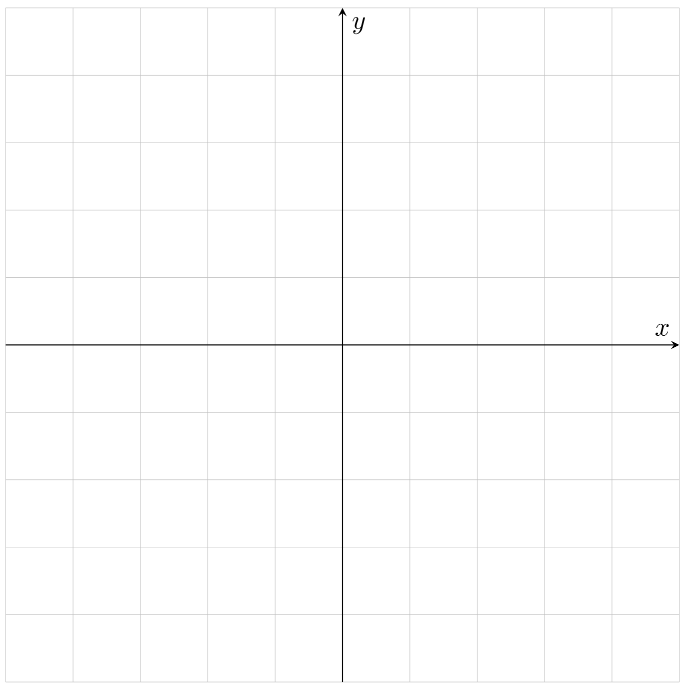
45, 47 & 51

Draw a contour map of the function showing several level curves.

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

Solution

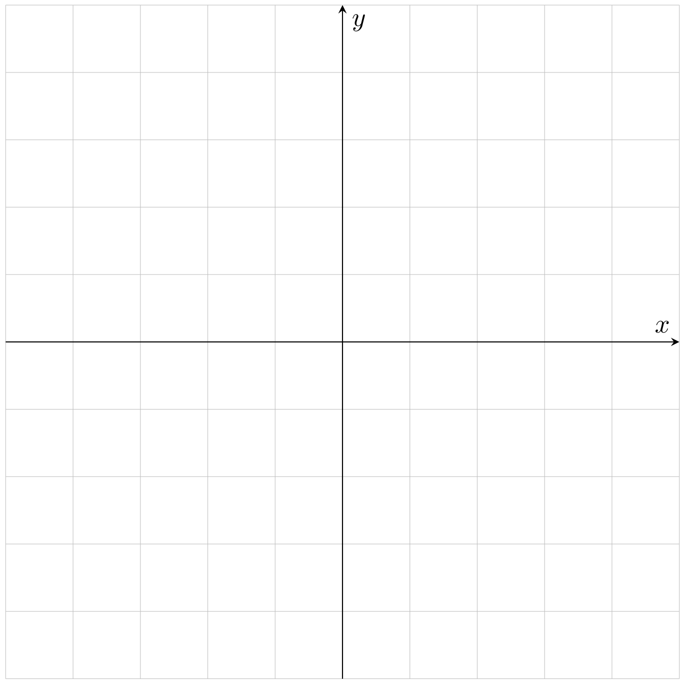
Contour map $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$



47. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x} + y$

Solution

Contour map $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x} + y$



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

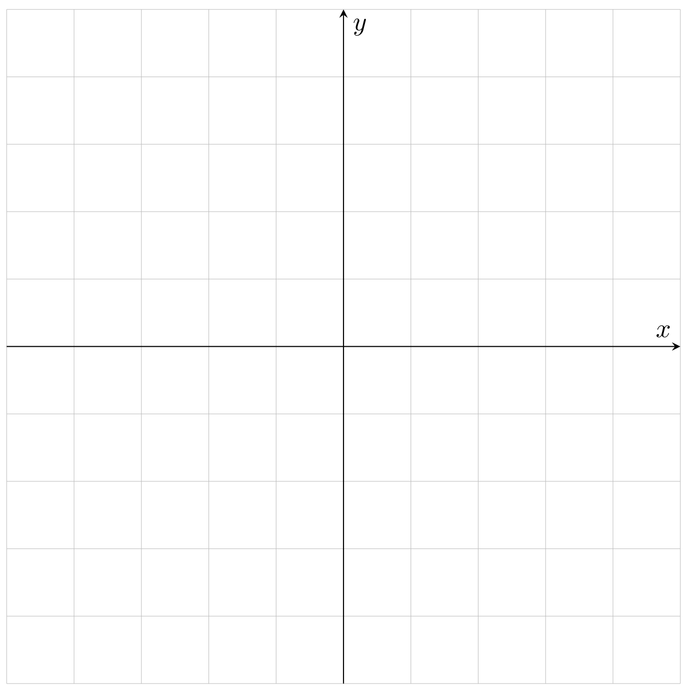
Solution

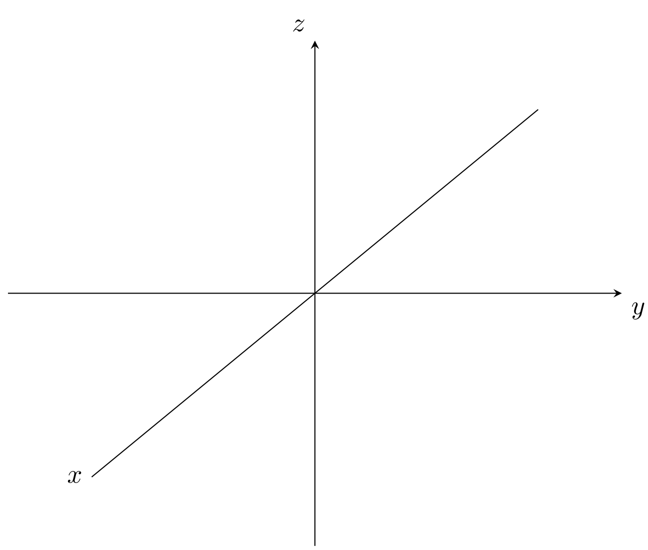
53. Sketch both a contour map and a graph of the given function and compare them.

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + 9y^2$$

Solution

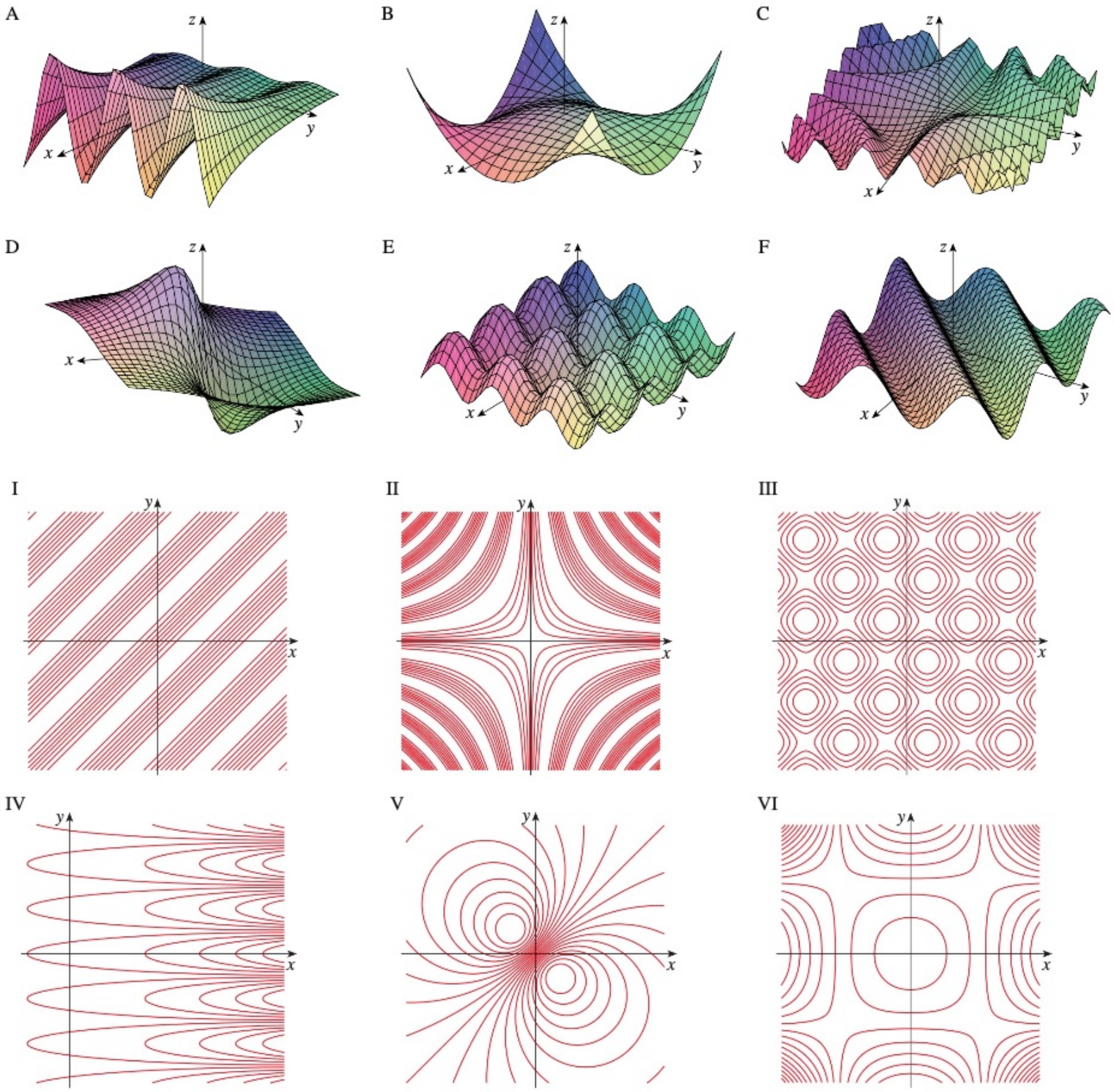
Contour map $f(x, y) = x^2 + 9y^2$;





61 - 66

Match the function (a) with its graph (labeled A–F below) and (b) with its contour map (labeled I–VI). Give reasons for your choices.



61. $z = \sin(xy)$

Solution

It seems like the graph of $z = \sin(xy)$ is C

When $x \to \infty$ and $y \to \infty$ then $-1 \le z \le 1$.

In other words, at $45°, 135°, 235°, 315°$ in terms of xy, z should be infinitely sinusoidal the farther you go out

Since the function of z is sin then the graph must intersect the z at origin

For the contour map, the graph that looks that follows this description is II

62. $z = e^x \cos y$

Solution

When $x = y = 0$ then $z = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (0, 0, 1)$.

Setting $x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = \cos y \quad \Rightarrow \quad (0, y \to \infty, -1 \leq z \leq 1)$ this just means that x is constant and as y increases/decreases towards either positive or negative infinity, z will be sinusoidal

Setting $y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = e^x \quad \Rightarrow \quad (0, y \to \infty^+, \infty^+)(0, y \to \infty^-, 0)$ this just means that y is constant and depending if x is increasing or decreasing, z will increase exponentially to infinity or approach 0

$\therefore$ The graph that seems to follow this description is A and the associated contour map seems to be IV

63. $z = \sin(x - y)$

Solution

The graph would have an intersection at the origin $x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 0$

When $x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = \sin(-y)$, so the function will first dip down to $z = -1$ in the zy-trace

When $y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = \sin(x)$, so the function will first go up to $z = 1$ in the zx-trace

$\therefore$ The graph that matches this description looks like F and the associated contour map seems to be I

64. $z = \sin x - \sin y$

Solution

The graph would have an intersection at the origin $x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 0$

$z = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \text{x} = \text{y} = \text{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2},\ \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n = 2k - 1, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$z = 0 - 0 = 0 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \text{x} = \text{y} = \text{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2},\ \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

This behavior appears symmetric with $z = 0$ appearing at areas where $x = y$.

$\therefore$ The graph that best matches this behavior is E and the associated contour map would be III

65. $z = (1 - x^2)(1 - y^2)$

Solution

The graph would have an intersection at $(0, 0, 1)$ $\quad x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 1$

If we look at the zy and zx traces, we see that it is a parabola opening down to negative z

However, if we take $\lim_{(x,y)\to(\infty,\infty)}(1 - x^2)(1 - y^2), \quad \{(x, y) \mid x = y\}$ then we get ∞ where the graph, in this direction, would exponentially grow.

$\therefore$ The graph that best fits this description would be B and the associated contour map would be VI.

66. $z = \dfrac{x - y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$

Solution

The graph would have an intersection at $(0, 0, 0)$ $\quad x = y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 0$

Using process of elimination, the only graph left would be D and the associated contour map would be V.

We could note its behavior in the zy trace and see that $lim_{y\to\infty^+} \frac{-y}{1+y^2} = 0$ with z decreasing at first, vice versa with zx trace

To find the point at which z is at a minimum when $y \to \infty^+$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= -y(1 + y^2)^{-1} \\
\frac{dz}{dy} &= -\frac{1}{1 + y^2} + \frac{2y^2}{(1 + y^2)^2} \\
0 &= -\frac{1}{1 + y^2} + \frac{2y^2}{(1 + y^2)^2} \\
\frac{1}{1 + y^2} &= \frac{2y^2}{(1 + y^2)^2} \\
1 &= \frac{2y^2}{1 + y^2} \\
1 + y^2 &= 2y^2 \\
1 &= y^2 \\
y &= \pm 1 = +1
\end{aligned}
$$

And it seems there would be a maximum at $y = -1$

67. Describe the level surfaces of the function.

$$f(x, y, z) = 2y - z + 1$$

Solution

If we rearrange the function, $x - 2y + z = 1$ and we see that this is an equation of a plane. If we substitute k for 1 and play around with its value (choosing 3-5 vals for k) then we see that no matter which value we pick, the planes will be parallel

Section 2: Limits and Continuity

5 - 11 (odd)

Find the limit

5. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(3,2)}(x^2y^3 - 4y^2)$

Solution

Using direct substitution,

$$(9)(8) - 4(4) = 72 - 16 = 56$$

7. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(-3,1)} \dfrac{x^2y - xy^3}{x - y + 2}$

Solution

Using direct substitution,

$$\frac{9(1) + 3(1^3)}{-3 - 1 + 2} = \frac{12}{-2} = -6$$

9. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(\pi,\pi/2)} y\sin(x - y)$

Solution

Using direct substitution,

$$\frac{\pi}{2}\sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

11. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,1)} \left(\dfrac{x^2y^3 - x^3y^2}{x^2 - y^2}\right)$

Solution

Let $x = 1$,

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\left(\frac{1^2y^3 - 1^3y^2}{1^2 - y^2}\right) = \lim_{x\to 1}\left(\frac{y^3 - y^2}{1 - y^2}\right) \overset{L'H}{=} \lim_{x\to 1}\frac{3y^2 - 2y}{-2y} = \frac{1}{-2}$$

Let $y = 1$,

$$\lim_{y\to 1}\left(\frac{x^2 1^3 - x^3 1^2}{1^2 - y^2}\right) = \lim_{y\to 1}\left(\frac{x^2 - x^3}{x^2 - 1}\right) \overset{L'H}{=} \lim_{x\to 1}\frac{2x - 3x^2}{2x} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$\therefore$ The limit $= \frac{1}{2}$

13 - 17 (odd)

Show that the limit does not exist

13. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}$

Solution

Let $x = 0$,

$$\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{y^2}{y^2} = 1$$

Let $y = 0$,

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$$

$1 \neq 0 \quad \therefore$ The limit DNE

15. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{(x+y)^2}{x^2+y^2}$

Solution

Let $y = x$, $\lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{(x+x)^2}{x^2+x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{4x^2}{2x^2} = 2Let$y = -x, $\lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{(0)^2}{x^2+(-x)^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{0}{2x^2} = 0$
$\therefore$ The limit DNE

*****17.** $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{y^2 \sin^2 x}{x^4+y^4}$

Solution

skip

19 - 25 (odd)

Find the limit, if it exists, or show that the limit does not exist.

19. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(-1,-2)} (x^2y - xy^2 + 3)^3$

Solution

Using direct substitution

$$((-1)^2(-2) - (-1)(-2)^2 + 3)^3 = (5)^3 = 125$$

21. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(2,3)} \dfrac{3x-2y}{4x^2-y^2}$

Solution

Using direct substitution

$$\frac{3(2)-2(3)}{4(2)^2-(3)^2} = \frac{0}{7} = 0$$

*****23.** $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{xy^2\cos y}{x^2+y^4}$

Solution

skip

25. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}-1}$

Solution

Rationalizing the denominator,

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}-1}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}+1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}+1} = \frac{(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}+1}{x^2+y^2+1-1} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}+1 = 2$$

31 & 33

Use the Squeeze Theorem to find the limit.

31. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} xy\sin\dfrac{1}{x^2+y^2}$

Solution

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} xy\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \quad\Rightarrow\quad -xy \le xy\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \le xy$$
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} -xy \le \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} xy\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \le \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} xy \quad\Rightarrow\quad 0 \le \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} xy\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \le 0$$

$\therefore$ The limit $= 0$

33. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \dfrac{xy^4}{x^4+y^4}$

Solution

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^4}{x^4+y^4} \quad\Rightarrow\quad [x=r\cos\theta, y=r\sin\theta]$$
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{r\cos\theta r^4\sin\theta}{r^4\cos^4\theta+r^4\sin^4\theta} = \frac{r^5\cos\theta\sin\theta}{r^4(1)} = r^4\cos\theta\sin\theta$$

Using Squeeze theorem,

$$-r^4 \le r^4\cos\theta\sin\theta \le r^4 \quad\Rightarrow\quad 0 \le r^4\cos\theta\sin\theta \le 0$$

$\therefore$ The limit $= 0$

41, 43 & 45

Determine the set of points at which the function is continuous.

41. $F(x, y) = \dfrac{xy}{1 + e^{x-y}}$

Solution

We can see that $1 + e^{x-y} \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{x-y} \neq -1$ which can never happen

$\therefore$ the function is continuous in the set $\{(x, y) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

43. $F(x, y) = \dfrac{1 + x^2 + y^2}{1 - x^2 - y^2}$

Solution

$1 - x^2 - y^2 \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 \neq 1$ so the function is continuous in the set $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \neq 1\}$

45. $G(x, y) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$

Solution

We see that $x \geq 0$ and $1 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0$

$\therefore$ the function is continuous in the set $\{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

Section 3: Partial Derivatives

9 - 25 (odd)

Find the first partial derivatives of the function.

9. $f(x, y) = x^4 + 5xy^3$

11. $g(x, y) = x^3 \sin y$

13. $z = \ln(x + t^2)$

15. $f(x, y) = ye^{xy}$

17. $g(x, y) = y(x + x^2y)^5$

19. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{ax + by}{cx + dy}$

21. $g(u, v) = (u^2v - v^3)^5$

23. $R(p, q) = \tan^{-1}(pq^2)$

25. $F(x, y) = \int_y^x \cos(e^t)dt$

37. Find the indicated partial derivative.

$$R(s, t) = te^{s/t}; \qquad R_t(0, 1)$$

41 & 43

Use implicit differentiation to find $\partial z/\partial x$ and $\partial z/\partial y$

41. $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3x^2 = 1$

43. $e^z = xyz$

45. Find $\partial z/\partial x$ and $\partial z/\partial y$.

$$(a)\ z = f(x) + g(y); \qquad (b)\ z = f(x + y)$$

47. Find all the second partial derivatives.

$$f(x, y) = x^4y - 2x^3y^2$$

57 - 61 (odd)

Find the indicated partial derivative(s).

57. $f(x, y) = x^4y^2 - x^3y; \quad f_{xxx},\ f_{xyx}$

59. $f(x, y, z) = e^{xyz^2}; \quad f_{xyz}$

61. $W = \sqrt{u + v^2}; \quad \dfrac{\partial^3 W}{\partial u^2 \partial v}$

Section 4: Tangent Planes and Linear Approximations

1. The graph of a function f is shown. Find an equation of the tangent plane to the surface $z = f(x, y)$ at the specified point

3 - 9 (odd)

Find an equation of the tangent plane to the given surface at the specified point.

3. $z = 2x^2 + y^5 - 5y, \quad (1, 2, -4)$

5. $z = e^{x-y}, \quad (2, 2, 1)$

7. $z = 2\sqrt{y}/x, \quad (-1, 1, -2)$

9. $z = x \sin(x + y), \quad (-1, 1, 0)$

15 - 19 odd

Explain why the function is differentiable at the given point. Then find the linearization $L(x, y)$ of the function at that point.

15. $f(x, y) = x^3y^2, \quad (-2, 1)$

17. $f(x, y) = 1 + x\ln(xy - 5), \quad (2, 3)$

19. $f(x, y) = x^2e^y, \quad (1, 0)$