

# 14.6/14.7 Homework

14.6

$$1. a. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy^3 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2y^3 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 4z^3$$

$$b. \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = 2s \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = t^2 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = 2st$$

$$c. \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = (2xy^3)(2s) + (3x^2y^3)(t^2) + (4z^3)(2st)$$

$$= 4xy^3s + 3x^2y^3t^2 + 8z^3st$$

$$= 7s^6t^6 + 8s^7t^4$$

3.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{ds} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{ds} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{ds}$$

$$= (y)(2s) + (x)(2r) + (2z)(0)$$

$$= 4rs^2 + 2s^2r \quad \boxed{= 6rs^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = f'(0) + (x)(2s) + (2z)(2r)$$

$$\boxed{= 2s^3 + 4r^3}$$

$$5. \frac{dg}{du} = -\sin(x-y)(8) + \sin(x-y)(-7)$$

$$= -15 \sin(10u - 20v)$$

$$\frac{dg}{dv} = -\sin(x+y)(-5) + \sin(x+y)(15)$$

$$= 20 \sin(10u - 20v)$$

7.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$= (e^{uv})(0) + (e^{u+y})(y)$$

$$= e^{u+y}$$

$$= x e^{x+xy}$$

$$15. \frac{dg}{du} = \frac{dg}{dx} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{dg}{dy} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$= (2x)(e^u \cos u) + (2y)(e^u \sin u)$$

$$2e^{2u} \cos^2 u - 2e^{2u} \sin^2 u$$

$$2 \cos^2 u - 2 \sin^2 u \quad | \quad = -0.83229$$

$$23. \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (-1) \right] [ \quad ]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (1) + (-1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] \text{ Difference of squares}$$

$$1 = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right]^2 - \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]^2$$

$$27. 0 = 2xy + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2xz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy - z^2}{y^2 - 2xz}$$

29.

$$0 = xe^{xy} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos(xz) + 1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{-1 - xe^{xy}}{x \cos(xz)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}$$

31.

$$k = (w^2 + x^2)^{-1} + (w^2 + y^2)^{-1}$$

$$0 = \frac{-2w}{(w^2 + x^2)^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{2w + 2y}{(w^2 + y^2)^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{2w + 2y}{(w^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{2w}{(w^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x,y,w)=(1,1,1)} = \boxed{1.8}$$

14.7

$$1. a) f_x(x,y) = 2x - 4y = 0$$

$$x = 2y$$

$$a = 2b$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 4y^3 - 4x = 0$$

$$x = y^3 \quad 2y^3 - 4y = 0$$

$$(2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), (-2\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) \quad 2y(y^2 - 2) = 0$$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{2} \quad x = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b. \quad f_x &= 2x - 4y \\
 f_y &= 4y^3 - 4x \\
 f_{xx} &= 2 \\
 f_{yy} &= 12y^2 \\
 f_{xy} &= -4
 \end{aligned}$$

critical points:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \quad (0, 0) \\
 &(-2\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{(2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})} = 32$$

$$D_{(-2\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})} = 32$$

$$f_{xx} = 2$$

$$f_{xx} = 2$$

$$D_{(0,0)} = -16 \quad (0,0) = \text{saddle point}$$

$(2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), (-2\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$  are local minima

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad f_x = 2x + y = 0 & \quad f_y = 32y^3 + x - 6y - 8y^2 = 0 \\
 -x = y/2 &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$32y^3 - 8y^2 - 13/2 y = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-13}{32}, \frac{1}{2}, 0$$

$$(0,0) \quad (13/64, -13/32) \quad (-1/4, 1/2)$$

↑  
SADDLE

↑  
LOCAL MINIMA

$$f_{xx} = 2$$

$$f_{yy} = 96y^2 - 6 - 6y$$

$$f_{xy} = 0$$

5. a)  $f_x = y^2 - 2xy + y = y(y - 2x + 1) \checkmark$   
 $\circ = \begin{cases} + \\ f_y = 2xy - x^2 + x = x(2y - x + 1) \checkmark \end{cases}$

b.  $(0, 0)$   $(1, 0)$   $(0, -1)$   $(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

c.  $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 SADDLE POINTS local min

$f_{xx} = -2y$   $f_{xy} = 2x$   $f_{yy} = 2y - 2x + 1$

7.  $f_x = 2x - y + 1$   $f_y = 2y - x$   $2y = x$

$f_{xx} = 2$   $f_{yy} = 2$

$f_{xy} = -1$

D always equals 3  $f_{xx}f_{yy} - [f_{xy}]^2$

$y = -\frac{1}{3}$   $x = -\frac{2}{3}$   $(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$  local min

11.  $f_x = 4 - 9x^2 - 2y^2$   $f_y = -4xy$   $x \text{ or } y = 0$

$f_{xx} = -18x$   $f_{yy} = -4x$

$f_{xy} = 0$

$D = 72x^2$   $(0, \sqrt{2})$   $(0, -\sqrt{2})$

Local min:  $(0, \sqrt{2}), (0, -\sqrt{2})$   $(\frac{2}{3}, 0)$   $(-\frac{2}{3}, 0)$   
 $(\frac{2}{3}, 0)$   $(-\frac{2}{3}, 0)$

Local max:  $(\frac{2}{3}, 0)$

$$13. \quad f_x = 4x^3 - 4y \quad f_y = 4y^3 - 4x$$

$$f_{xx} = 12x^2$$

$$f_{yy} = 12y^2$$

$$f_{xy} = -4$$

$$D = 144x^2y^2 - 16$$

$$x^3 = y$$

$$y^3 = x$$

$$x, y = \pm 1$$

$$(1, 1)$$

$$(-1, -1)$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$D_{(1,1)} = 128$$

$$= 128$$

$$(1, 1)$$

Local min

$$D_{(-1,-1)} = 128$$

$$= 128$$

$$(-1, -1)$$

Local min

$$D_{(0,0)} = -16$$

$$= -16$$

$$(0, 0)$$

Saddle point

$$19. \quad f_x = \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$f_y = \frac{2}{y} - 4$$

$$f_{xx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f_{yy} = -\frac{2}{y^2}$$

$$f_{xy} = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 1/2$$

$$D = \frac{2}{x^2y^2}$$

$$D_{(1, 1/2)} = 8$$

$$= 8$$

$$f_{xx} = -1$$

$$(1, 1/2)$$

Local max

$$21. f_x = 1 - \frac{1}{x+y} \quad f_y = -2y - \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} \quad f_{yy} = -2 + \frac{1}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} \quad x+y=1 \quad (3/2, -1/2)$$

$$x+y = \frac{1}{2y}$$

$D < 0$ ,  $(3/2, -1/2)$  SADDLE POINT

$$D = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$23. f_x = (x+3y) - 2x e^{y-x^2} + e^{y-x^2}$$

$$f_y = (x+3y) e^{y-x^2} + 3(e^{y-x^2})$$

$$f_{xx} = 4e^{y-x^2} x^3 + 12e^{y-x^2} x^2 - 6e^{y-x^2} x - 6e^{y-x^2} x$$

$$f_{yy} = -6ye^{y-x^2} + e^{y-x^2} - 2e^{y-x^2} x^2 - 6e^{y-x^2} x$$

$$f_{xy} = -6x(e^{y-x^2} + e^{y-x^2} y) - 2x^2 e^{y-x^2} + e^{y-x^2}$$

I AM NOT SURE HOW TO

SOLVE THIS

$$29. \text{min: } 0 \quad (0, 0)$$

$$\text{Max: } 2 \quad (1, 1)$$

Direct Substitution

$$35. f_x = 1 - 2x - y$$

$$f_y = 1 - 2y - x \quad -x=y$$

$$f_{xx} = -2$$

$$f_{yy} = -2$$

$$f_{xy} = -1$$

Always  $> 0$

Local min (-1, 0)
(1, 1)

$f_{xy}$  always  $< 0$