

MATH 203 QUIZ 6 - Version A

June 23, 2014

Name: ANSWERS

Instructions: (1) No calculators! (2) Use your own scrap paper. (3) Write your answers in the space provided. Assume all functions are differentiable.

1. Suppose $w = f(x, y, z)$ and $x = x(q, r, s)$, $y = y(q, r, s)$ and $z = z(q, r, s)$, write down a formula for

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \quad \text{or} \quad f_x X_r + f_y Y_r + f_z Z_r \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{may use } w \\ \text{instead of } f \end{array} \right)$$

2. Find the indicated derivative for the given function.

(a) $z = x \ln(x + 2y)$, $x = \sin t$, $y = \cos t$. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\left(\ln(x+2y) + \frac{x}{x+2y} \right) \cos t - \frac{2x}{x+2y} \sin t}{}$

(b) $z = 2x/y$, $x = se^{-t}$, $y = 1 + se^t$. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{2e^{-t}}{y} - \frac{2xe^{-t}}{y^2} e^t$

(c) For the above problem, find $z_t(2, 3) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{9} = -\frac{2}{9}$

3. Suppose $W(s, t) = F(u(s, t), v(s, t))$. Also, $u(1, 0) = 2$, $u_s(1, 0) = -2$, $u_t(1, 0) = 6$, $v(1, 0) = 3$, $v_s(1, 0) = 5$, $v_t(1, 0) = 4$, $F_u(2, 3) = -1$ and $F_v(2, 3) = 10$. Find $W_s(1, 0)$.

$W_s(1, 0) = \underline{52}$

4. A function $z = f(x, y)$ is defined implicitly by $xyz = \cos(x + y + z) - \ln\left(\frac{xy}{z}\right)$. What is:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-yz + \sin(x+y+z) + \frac{1}{z}}{xy + \sin(x+y+z) - \frac{1}{z}}$$

Bonus 1: Suppose $f = f(x, y, z)$. Define $\nabla f = \underline{\langle f_x, f_y, f_z \rangle}$

Bonus 2: Let $D_{\mathbf{u}}f$ be the directional derivative of a function $f(x, y)$ in the direction of the unit vector \mathbf{u} .

(a) Using limits, define $D_{\mathbf{u}}f = \frac{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+ah, y+bh) - f(x, y)}{h}$, where $\vec{u} = \langle a, b \rangle$

(b) Using a dot product, define $D_{\mathbf{u}}f = \underline{\nabla f \cdot \vec{u}}$