

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

SECTION 2.3

Math 2000 Worksheet

WINTER 2020

SOLUTIONS

1. (a) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos(x) \cos(y)$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sin(x) \sin(y)$

(b) $f_x(x, y) = y^x \ln(y)$ $f_y(x, y) = xy^{x-1}$

(c)

$$\frac{\partial f(s, t)}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{s^2}{t^2}\right)^2} \left(\frac{2s}{t^2}\right) = \frac{2st^2}{s^4 + t^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(s, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{s^2}{t^2}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{2s^2}{t^3}\right) = -\frac{2s^2t}{s^4 + t^4}$$

(d)

$$z_x(x, y) = -3 \sin(3x - 5y) \implies z_x\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{15}\right) = -3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$z_y(x, y) = 5 \sin(3x - 5y) \implies z_y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{15}\right) = 5 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 5 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{5}{2}$$

(e) $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y^2 z^3$ $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 2xy z^3$ $\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 3xy^2 z^2$

(f)

$$f_x(x, y, z) = \frac{6y}{\sqrt{25 - z^2}} \implies f_x(1, 2, 4) = 4$$

$$f_y(x, y, z) = \frac{6x}{\sqrt{25 - z^2}} \implies f_y(1, 2, 4) = 2$$

$$f_z(x, y, z) = \frac{6xyz}{(25 - z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \implies f_z(1, 2, 4) = \frac{16}{9}$$

2. We have

$$\begin{array}{ll} f_x(x, y) = ye^y & f_y(x, y) = xe^y + xye^y \\ f_{xx}(x, y) = 0 & f_{xy}(x, y) = e^y + ye^y \\ f_{yx}(x, y) = e^y + ye^y & f_{yy}(x, y) = xe^y + xe^y + xye^y = 2xe^y + xye^y \end{array}$$

Since $f_{xy}(x, y) = f_{yx}(x, y)$, Clairaut's Theorem is satisfied.

3. We have

$$\begin{aligned} z_x &= 3e^{3x} \sin(5y) & z_y &= 5e^{3x} \cos(5y) \\ z_{xx} &= 9e^{3x} \sin(5y) & z_{xxy} &= 45e^{3x} \cos(5y) \\ z_{yx} &= 15e^{3x} \cos(5y) & z_{yxx} &= 45e^{3x} \cos(5y) \\ & & z_{yxy} &= -75e^{3x} \sin(5y) \\ z_{yy} &= -25e^{3x} \sin(5y) & z_{yyx} &= -75e^{3x} \sin(5y). \end{aligned}$$

These results are consistent with Clairault's Theorem, because as long as we differentiate the same number of times by the same variables, the partial derivatives are equal; that is, $z_{xxy} = z_{yxx}$ and $z_{yxy} = z_{yyx}$.

4. (a) We have

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x, y) &= 2x & f_y(x, y) &= -2y \\ f_{xx}(x, y) &= 2 & f_{yy}(x, y) &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

so

$$f_{xx}(x, y) + f_{yy}(x, y) = 2 - 2 = 0,$$

and so this is a solution to Laplace's equation.

(b) We have

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x, y) &= 2x & f_y(x, y) &= 2y \\ f_{xx}(x, y) &= 2 & f_{yy}(x, y) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

so

$$f_{xx}(x, y) + f_{yy}(x, y) = 2 + 2 = 4 \neq 0,$$

and hence this is not a solution to Laplace's equation.

(c) We have

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x, y) &= \frac{4x}{x^2 + y^2} & f_y(x, y) &= \frac{4y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ f_{xx}(x, y) &= \frac{4y^2 - 4x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} & f_{yy}(x, y) &= \frac{4x^2 - 4y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

so

$$f_{xx}(x, y) + f_{yy}(x, y) = \frac{4y^2 - 4x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{4x^2 - 4y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0,$$

and so this is a solution to Laplace's equation.

(d) We have

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x, y) &= -e^{-x} \cos(y) + e^{-y} \sin(x) \\ f_y(x, y) &= -e^{-x} \sin(y) + e^{-y} \cos(x) \\ f_{xx}(x, y) &= e^{-x} \cos(y) + e^{-y} \cos(x) \\ f_{yy}(x, y) &= -e^{-x} \cos(y) - e^{-y} \cos(x) \end{aligned}$$

so

$$f_{xx}(x, y) + f_{yy}(x, y) = e^{-x} \cos(y) + e^{-y} \cos(x) - e^{-x} \cos(y) - e^{-y} \cos(x) = 0,$$

and so this is a solution to Laplace's equation.

5. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= k \cos(kx) \sin(\alpha kt) & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \alpha k \sin(kx) \cos(\alpha kt) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= -k^2 \sin(kx) \sin(\alpha kt) & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= -\alpha^2 k^2 \sin(kx) \sin(\alpha kt)\end{aligned}$$

so

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = -\alpha^2 k^2 \sin(kx) \sin(\alpha kt) = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2},$$

as desired.

6. We have

$$\begin{aligned}f_x(x, y) &= e^y + ye^x & f_y(x, y) &= xe^y + e^x & f_{xx}(x, y) &= ye^x \\ f_{xy}(x, y) &= e^y + e^x & f_{yy}(x, y) &= xe^y & f_{xxx}(x, y) &= ye^x \\ f_{xxy}(x, y) &= e^x & f_{xyy}(x, y) &= e^y & f_{yyy}(x, y) &= xe^y\end{aligned}$$

so

$$f_{xxx}(x, y) + f_{yyy}(x, y) = ye^x + xe^y = yf_{xxy}(x, y) + xf_{xyy}(x, y)$$

as desired.