It's very difficult to visualize a function f of three variables by its graph, since that would lie in a four-dimensional space. However, we do gain some insight into f by examining its **level surfaces**, which are the surfaces with equations $f(x, y, z) = k$, where k is a constant. If the point (x, y, z) moves along a level surface, the value of $f(x, y, z)$ remains fixed.

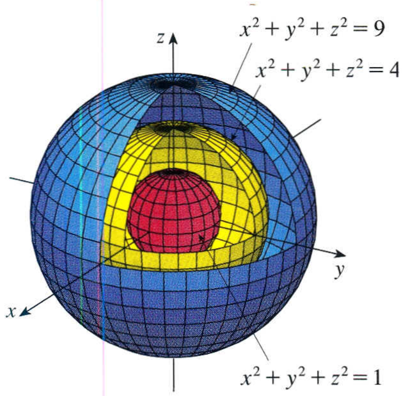


FIGURE 20

EXAMPLE 15 Find the level surfaces of the function

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

SOLUTION The level surfaces are $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = k$, where $k \geqslant 0$. These form a family of concentric spheres with radius $\sqrt{k}$. (See Figure 20.) Thus, as (x, y, z) varies over any sphere with center O, the value of $f(x, y, z)$ remains fixed. □

Functions of any number of variables can be considered. A **function of *n* variables** is a rule that assigns a number $z = f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ to an n-tuple $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ of real numbers. We denote by $\mathbb{R}^n$ the set of all such n-tuples. For example, if a company uses n different ingredients in making a food product, c_i is the cost per unit of the ith ingredient, and x_i units of the ith ingredient are used, then the total cost C of the ingredients is a function of the n variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$:

$$\boxed{3} \qquad C = f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + \cdots + c_nx_n$$

The function f is a real-valued function whose domain is a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$. Sometimes we will use vector notation to write such functions more compactly: If $\mathbf{x} = \langle x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \rangle$, we often write $f(\mathbf{x})$ in place of $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$. With this notation we can rewrite the function defined in Equation 3 as

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

where $\mathbf{c} = \langle c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n \rangle$ and $\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x}$ denotes the dot product of the vectors $\mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{x}$ in V_n.

In view of the one-to-one correspondence between points $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and their position vectors $\mathbf{x} = \langle x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \rangle$ in V_n, we have three ways of looking at a function f defined on a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$:

1. As a function of n real variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$
2. As a function of a single point variable $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$
3. As a function of a single vector variable $\mathbf{x} = \langle x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \rangle$

We will see that all three points of view are useful.

15.1 EXERCISES

1. In Example 2 we considered the function $W = f(T, v)$, where W is the wind-chill index, T is the actual temperature, and v is the wind speed. A numerical representation is given in Table 1.
(a) What is the value of $f(-15, 40)$? What is its meaning?
(b) Describe in words the meaning of the question "For what value of v is $f(-20, v) = -30$?" Then answer the question.
(c) Describe in words the meaning of the question "For what value of T is $f(T, 20) = -49$?" Then answer the question.
(d) What is the meaning of the function $W = f(-5, v)$? Describe the behavior of this function.
(e) What is the meaning of the function $W = f(T, 50)$? Describe the behavior of this function.

2. The *temperature-humidity index* I (or humidex, for short) is the perceived air temperature when the actual temperature is T and the relative humidity is h, so we can write $I = f(T, h)$. The following table of values of I is an excerpt from a table compiled by Environment Canada.

TABLE 3 Apparent temperature as a function of temperature and humidity

Relative humidity (%)

Actual temperature (°C) T \ h	20	30	40	50	60	70
20	20	20	20	21	22	23
25	25	25	26	28	30	32
30	30	31	34	36	38	41
35	36	39	42	45	48	51
40	43	47	51	55	59	63

(a) What is the value of $f(35, 60)$? What is its meaning?
(b) For what value of h is $f(30, h) = 36$?
(c) For what value of T is $f(T, 40) = 42$?
(d) What are the meanings of the functions $I = f(20, h)$ and $I = f(40, h)$? Compare the behavior of these two functions of h.

3. Verify for the Cobb-Douglas production function

$$P(L, K) = 1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25}$$

discussed in Example 3 that the production will be doubled if both the amount of labor and the amount of capital are doubled. Determine whether this is also true for the general production function

$$P(L, K) = bL^{\alpha}K^{1-\alpha}$$

4. The wind-chill index W discussed in Example 2 has been modeled by the following function:

$$W(T, v) = 13.12 + 0.6215T - 11.37v^{0.16} + 0.3965Tv^{0.16}$$

Check to see how closely this model agrees with the values in Table 1 for a few values of T and v.

5. The wave heights h in the open sea depend on the speed v of the wind and the length of time t that the wind has been blowing at that speed. Values of the function $h = f(v, t)$ are recorded in meters in Table 4.
(a) What is the value of $f(80, 15)$? What is its meaning?
(b) What is the meaning of the function $h = f(60, t)$? Describe the behavior of this function.
(c) What is the meaning of the function $h = f(v, 30)$? Describe the behavior of this function.

TABLE 4

Duration (hours)

Wind speed (km/h) v \ t	5	10	15	20	30	40	50
20	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
30	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
40	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
60	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.9
80	4.3	6.4	7.7	8.6	9.5	10.1	10.2
100	5.8	8.9	11.0	12.2	13.8	14.7	15.3
120	7.4	11.3	14.4	16.6	19.0	20.5	21.1

6. Let $f(x, y) = \ln(x + y - 1)$.
(a) Evaluate $f(1, 1)$. (b) Evaluate $f(e, 1)$.
(c) Find and sketch the domain of f.
(d) Find the range of f.

7. Let $f(x, y) = x^2e^{3xy}$.
(a) Evaluate $f(2, 0)$. (b) Find the domain of f.
(c) Find the range of f.

8. Find and sketch the domain of the function $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 + x - y^2}$. What is the range of f?

9. Let $f(x, y, z) = e^{\sqrt{z-x^2-y^2}}$.
(a) Evaluate $f(2, -1, 6)$. (b) Find the domain of f.
(c) Find the range of f.

10. Let $g(x, y, z) = \ln(25 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2)$.
(a) Evaluate $g(2, -2, 4)$. (b) Find the domain of g.
(c) Find the range of g.

11–20 Find and sketch the domain of the function.

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

12. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{xy}$

13. $f(x, y) = \ln(9 - x^2 - 9y^2)$

14. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{y - x}\ \ln(y + x)$

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

16. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$

17. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{\sqrt{y - x^2}}{1 - x^2}$

18. $f(x, y) = \arcsin(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$

19. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2}$

20. $f(x, y, z) = \ln(16 - 4x^2 - 4y^2 - z^2)$

21–29 Sketch the graph of the function.

21. $f(x, y) = 3$

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

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

24. $f(x, y) = \cos x$

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

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

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

28. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - 16y^2}$

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

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

(a) $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$

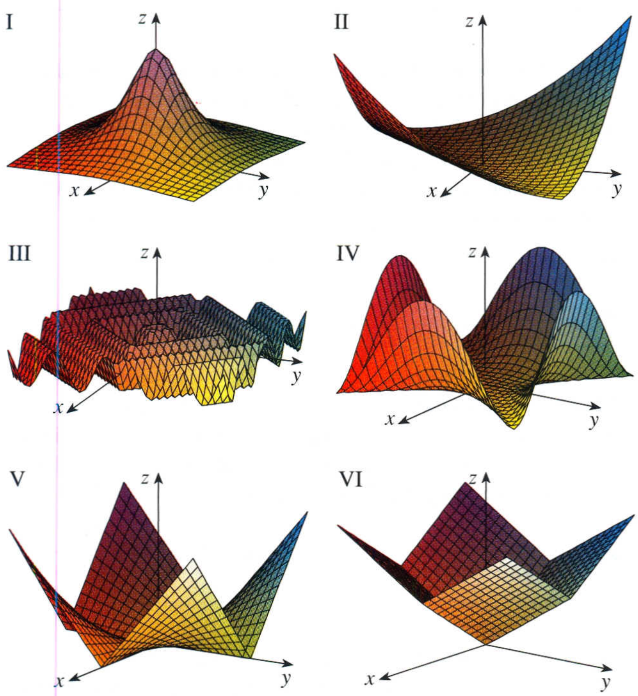
(b) $f(x, y) = |xy|$

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

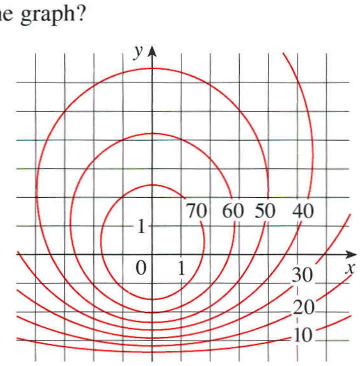
(d) $f(x, y) = (x^2 - y^2)^2$

(e) $f(x, y) = (x - y)^2$

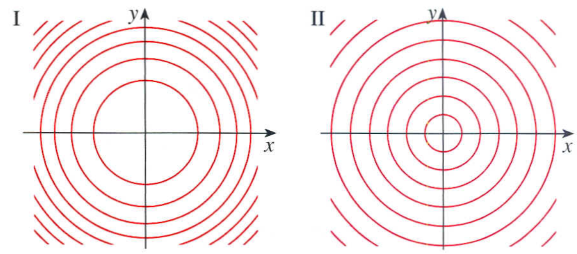
(f) $f(x, y) = \sin(|x| + |y|)$



31. 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?

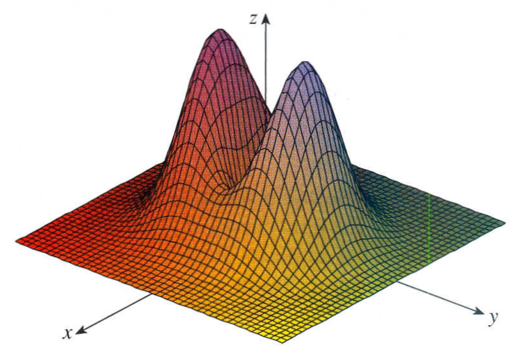


32. Two contour maps are shown. One is for a function f whose graph is a cone. The other is for a function g whose graph is a paraboloid. Which is which, and why?



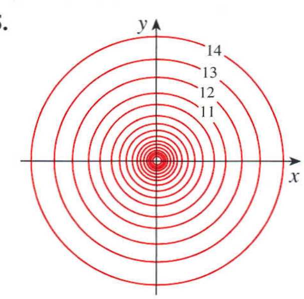
33. Locate the points A and B in the map of Lonesome Mountain (Figure 12). How would you describe the terrain near A? Near B?

34. Make a rough sketch of a contour map for the function whose graph is shown.



35–38 A contour map of a function is shown. Use it to make a rough sketch of the graph of f.

35.



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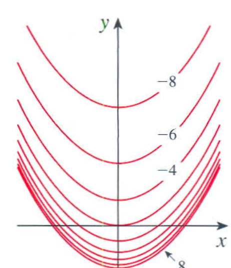

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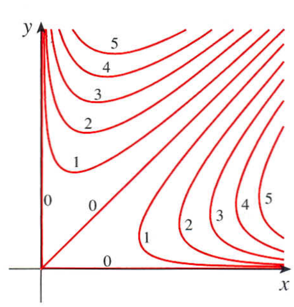

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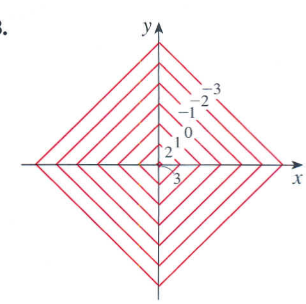


39–46 Draw a contour map of the function showing several level curves.

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

40. $f(x, y) = x^3 - y$

41. $f(x, y) = y - \ln x$

42. $f(x, y) = e^{y/x}$

43. $f(x, y) = ye^x$

44. $f(x, y) = y \sec x$

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

46. $f(x, y) = y/(x^2 + y^2)$

47–48 Sketch both a contour map and a graph of the function and compare them.

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

48. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{36 - 9x^2 - 4y^2}$

49. A thin metal plate, located in the xy-plane, has temperature $T(x, y)$ at the point (x, y). The level curves of T are called *isothermals* because at all points on an isothermal the temperature is the same. Sketch some isothermals if the temperature function is given by

$$T(x, y) = 100/(1 + x^2 + 2y^2)$$

50. If $V(x, y)$ is the electric potential at a point (x, y) in the xy-plane, then the level curves of V are called *equipotential curves* because at all points on such a curve the electric potential is the same. Sketch some equipotential curves if $V(x, y) = c/\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, where c is a positive constant.

51–54 Use a computer to graph the function using various domains and viewpoints. Get a printout of one that, in your opinion, gives a good view. If your software also produces level curves, then plot some contour lines of the same function and compare with the graph.

51. $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2} + e^{-2y^2}$

52. $f(x, y) = (1 - 3x^2 + y^2)e^{1-x^2-y^2}$

53. $f(x, y) = xy^2 - x^3$ (monkey saddle)

54. $f(x, y) = xy^3 - yx^3$ (dog saddle)

55–60 Match the function (a) with its graph (labeled A–F on page 905) and (b) with its contour map (labeled I–VI). Give reasons for your choices.

55. $z = \sin(xy)$

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

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

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

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

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

61–64 Describe the level surfaces of the function.

61. $f(x, y, z) = x + 3y + 5z$

62. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2$

63. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 + z^2$

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

65–66 Describe how the graph of g is obtained from the graph of f.

65. (a) $g(x, y) = f(x, y) + 2$ (b) $g(x, y) = 2f(x, y)$
(c) $g(x, y) = -f(x, y)$ (d) $g(x, y) = 2 - f(x, y)$

66. (a) $g(x, y) = f(x - 2, y)$ (b) $g(x, y) = f(x, y + 2)$
(c) $g(x, y) = f(x + 3, y - 4)$

67–68 Use a computer to graph the function using various domains and viewpoints. Get a printout that gives a good view of the "peaks and valleys." Would you say the function has a maximum value? Can you identify any points on the graph that you might consider to be "local maximum points"? What about "local minimum points"?

67. $f(x, y) = 3x - x^4 - 4y^2 - 10xy$

68. $f(x, y) = xye^{-x^2-y^2}$

69–70 Use a computer to graph the function using various domains and viewpoints. Comment on the limiting behavior of the function. What happens as both x and y become large? What happens as (x, y) approaches the origin?

69. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}$

70. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$

71. Use a computer to investigate the family of functions $f(x, y) = e^{cx^2+y^2}$. How does the shape of the graph depend on c?

72. Use a computer to investigate the family of surfaces

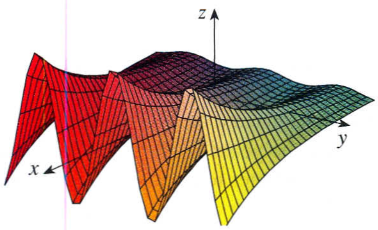
$$z = (ax^2 + by^2)e^{-x^2-y^2}$$

How does the shape of the graph depend on the numbers a and b?

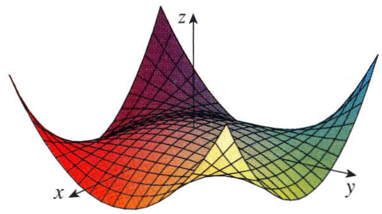
73. Use a computer to investigate the family of surfaces $z = x^2 + y^2 + cxy$. In particular, you should determine the transitional values of c for which the surface changes from one type of quadric surface to another.

Graphs and Contour Maps for Exercises 55–60

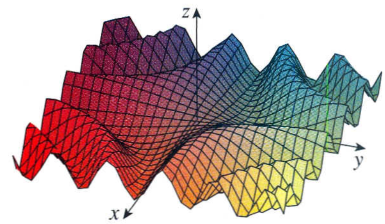
A



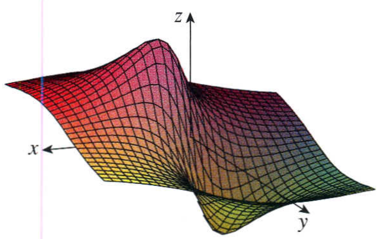
B



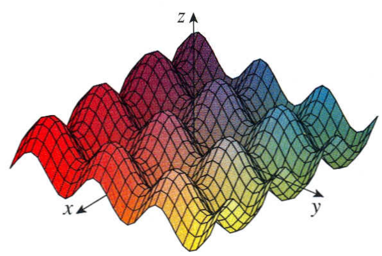
C



D



E



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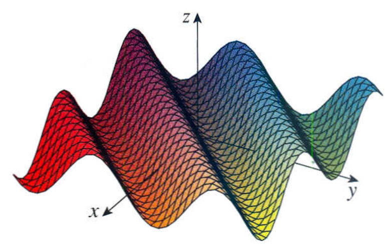
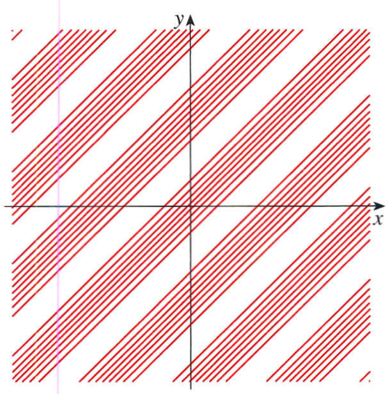
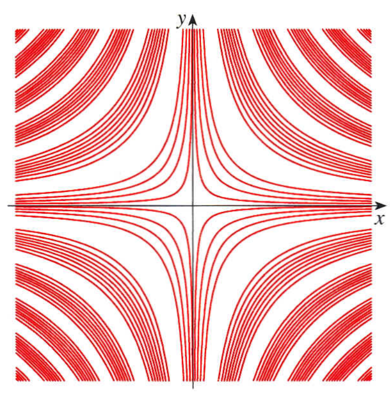


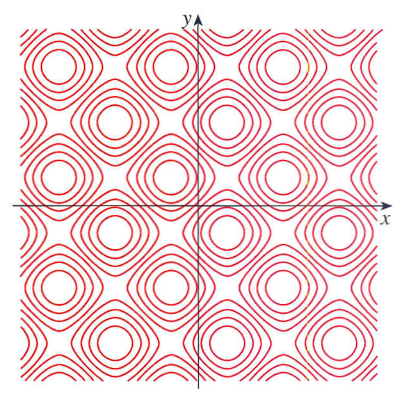
I



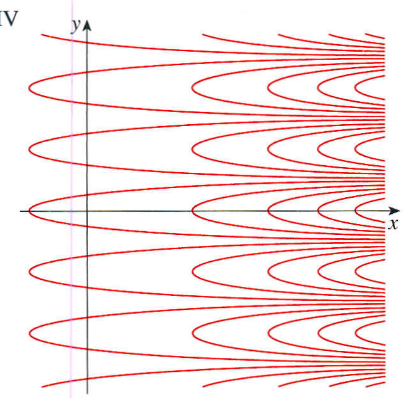
II



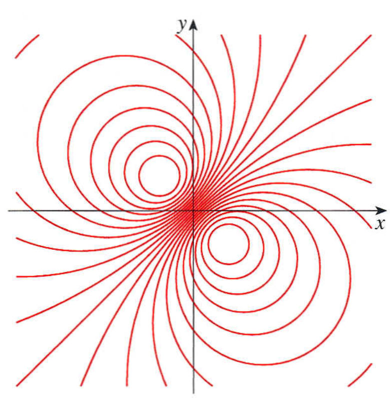
III



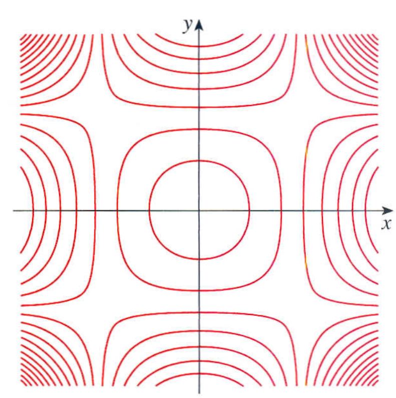
IV



V



VI



74. Graph the functions

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \qquad f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \qquad f(x, y) = \sin\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

and $$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

In general, if g is a function of one variable, how is the graph of

$$f(x, y) = g\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

obtained from the graph of g?

75. (a) Show that, by taking logarithms, the general Cobb-Douglas function $P = bL^{\alpha}K^{1-\alpha}$ can be expressed as

$$\ln\frac{P}{K} = \ln b + \alpha \ln\frac{L}{K}$$

(b) If we let $x = \ln(L/K)$ and $y = \ln(P/K)$, the equation in part (a) becomes the linear equation $y = \alpha x + \ln b$. Use Table 2 (in Example 3) to make a table of values of $\ln(L/K)$ and $\ln(P/K)$ for the years 1899–1922. Then use a graphing calculator or computer to find the least squares regression line through the points $(\ln(L/K), \ln(P/K))$.

(c) Deduce that the Cobb-Douglas production function is $P = 1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25}$.

15.2 LIMITS AND CONTINUITY

Let's compare the behavior of the functions

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \qquad \text{and} \qquad g(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

as x and y both approach 0 [and therefore the point (x, y) approaches the origin].

TABLE 1 Values of $f(x, y)$

$x \backslash y$	−1.0	−0.5	−0.2	0	0.2	0.5	1.0
−1.0	0.455	0.759	0.829	0.841	0.829	0.759	0.455
−0.5	0.759	0.959	0.986	0.990	0.986	0.959	0.759
−0.2	0.829	0.986	0.999	1.000	0.999	0.986	0.829
0	0.841	0.990	1.000		1.000	0.990	0.841
0.2	0.829	0.986	0.999	1.000	0.999	0.986	0.829
0.5	0.759	0.959	0.986	0.990	0.986	0.959	0.759
1.0	0.455	0.759	0.829	0.841	0.829	0.759	0.455

TABLE 2 Values of $g(x, y)$

$x \backslash y$	−1.0	−0.5	−0.2	0	0.2	0.5	1.0
−1.0	0.000	0.600	0.923	1.000	0.923	0.600	0.000
−0.5	−0.600	0.000	0.724	1.000	0.724	0.000	−0.600
−0.2	−0.923	−0.724	0.000	1.000	0.000	−0.724	−0.923
0	−1.000	−1.000	−1.000		−1.000	−1.000	−1.000
0.2	−0.923	−0.724	0.000	1.000	0.000	−0.724	−0.923
0.5	−0.600	0.000	0.724	1.000	0.724	0.000	−0.600
1.0	0.000	0.600	0.923	1.000	0.923	0.600	0.000

Tables 1 and 2 show values of $f(x, y)$ and $g(x, y)$, correct to three decimal places, for points (x, y) near the origin. (Notice that neither function is defined at the origin.) It appears that as (x, y) approaches $(0, 0)$, the values of $f(x, y)$ are approaching 1 whereas the values of $g(x, y)$ aren't approaching any number. It turns out that these guesses based on numerical evidence are correct, and we write

$$\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ does not exist}$$

In general, we use the notation

$$\lim_{(x, y)\to(a, b)} f(x, y) = L$$

15.2 EXERCISES

1. Suppose that $\lim_{(x, y)\to(3, 1)} f(x, y) = 6$. What can you say about the value of $f(3, 1)$? What if f is continuous?

2. Explain why each function is continuous or discontinuous.
(a) The outdoor temperature as a function of longitude, latitude, and time
(b) Elevation (height above sea level) as a function of longitude, latitude, and time
(c) The cost of a taxi ride as a function of distance traveled and time

3–4 Use a table of numerical values of $f(x, y)$ for (x, y) near the origin to make a conjecture about the value of the limit of $f(x, y)$ as $(x, y) \to (0, 0)$. Then explain why your guess is correct.

3. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{x^2y^3 + x^3y^2 - 5}{2 - xy}$ **4.** $f(x, y) = \dfrac{2xy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$

5–22 Find the limit, if it exists, or show that the limit does not exist.

5. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(5, -2)} (x^5 + 4x^3y - 5xy^2)$ **6.** $\lim_{(x, y)\to(6, 3)} xy\cos(x - 2y)$

7. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(2, 1)} \dfrac{4 - xy}{x^2 + 3y^2}$ **8.** $\lim_{(x, y)\to(1, 0)} \ln\left(\dfrac{1 + y^2}{x^2 + xy}\right)$

9. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{y^4}{x^4 + 3y^4}$ **10.** $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{x^2 + \sin^2 y}{2x^2 + y^2}$

11. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{xy\cos y}{3x^2 + y^2}$ **12.** $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{6x^3y}{2x^4 + y^4}$

13. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ **14.** $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{x^4 - y^4}{x^2 + y^2}$

15. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{x^2ye^y}{x^4 + 4y^2}$ **16.** $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{x^2\sin^2 y}{x^2 + 2y^2}$

17. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} - 1}$ **18.** $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{xy^4}{x^2 + y^8}$

19. $\lim_{(x, y, z)\to(3, 0, 1)} e^{-xy}\sin(\pi z/2)$

20. $\lim_{(x, y, z)\to(0, 0, 0)} \dfrac{x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

21. $\lim_{(x, y, z)\to(0, 0, 0)} \dfrac{xy + yz^2 + xz^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^4}$

22. $\lim_{(x, y, z)\to(0, 0, 0)} \dfrac{yz}{x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2}$

23–24 Use a computer graph of the function to explain why the limit does not exist.

23. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{2x^2 + 3xy + 4y^2}{3x^2 + 5y^2}$

24. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^6}$

25–26 Find $h(x, y) = g(f(x, y))$ and the set on which h is continuous.

25. $g(t) = t^2 + \sqrt{t}$, $f(x, y) = 2x + 3y - 6$

26. $g(t) = t + \ln t$, $f(x, y) = \dfrac{1 - xy}{1 + x^2y^2}$

27–28 Graph the function and observe where it is discontinuous. Then use the formula to explain what you have observed.

27. $f(x, y) = e^{1/(x-y)}$ **28.** $f(x, y) = \dfrac{1}{1 - x^2 - y^2}$

29–38 Determine the set of points at which the function is continuous.

29. $F(x, y) = \dfrac{1}{x^2 - y}$ **30.** $F(x, y) = \dfrac{x - y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$

31. $F(x, y) = \arctan(x + \sqrt{y})$ **32.** $F(x, y) = e^{x^2y} + \sqrt{x + y^2}$

33. $G(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 4)$ **34.** $G(x, y) = \tan^{-1}((x + y)^{-2})$

35. $f(x, y, z) = \dfrac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2 - y^2 + z^2}$

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

37. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{x^2y^3}{2x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 1 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

38. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{xy}{x^2 + xy + y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

39–41 Use polar coordinates to find the limit. [If (r, θ) are polar coordinates of the point (x, y) with $r \geq 0$, note that $r \to 0^+$ as $(x, y) \to (0, 0)$.]

39. $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \dfrac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$

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

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

42. At the beginning of this section we considered the function

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}$$

and guessed that $f(x, y) \to 1$ as $(x, y) \to (0, 0)$ on the basis of numerical evidence. Use polar coordinates to confirm the value of the limit. Then graph the function.

43. Graph and discuss the continuity of the function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\sin xy}{xy} & \text{if } xy \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

44. Let

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y \leqslant 0 \quad \text{or} \quad y \geqslant x^4 \\ 1 & \text{if } 0 < y < x^4 \end{cases}$$

(a) Show that $f(x, y) \to 0$ as $(x, y) \to (0, 0)$ along any path through $(0, 0)$ of the form $y = mx^a$ with $a < 4$.
(b) Despite part (a), show that f is discontinuous at $(0, 0)$.
(c) Show that f is discontinuous on two entire curves.

45. Show that the function f given by $f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{x}|$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}^n$. [*Hint*: Consider $|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}|^2 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})$.]

46. If $\mathbf{c} \in V_n$, show that the function f given by $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x}$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}^n$.

15.3 PARTIAL DERIVATIVES

On a hot day, extreme humidity makes us think the temperature is higher than it really is, whereas in very dry air we perceive the temperature to be lower than the thermometer indicates. The Meteorological Service of Canada has devised the *humidex* (or temperature-humidity index) to describe the combined effects of temperature and humidity. The humidex I is the perceived air temperature when the actual temperature is T and the relative humidity is H. So I is a function of T and H and we can write $I = f(T, H)$. The following table of values of I is an excerpt from a table compiled by the Meteorological Service.

TABLE 1
Humidex I as a function of temperature and humidity

Relative humidity (%); Actual temperature (°C)

T \ H	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
26	28	28	29	31	31	32	33	34	35
28	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
30	34	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43
32	37	38	39	41	42	43	45	46	47
34	41	42	43	45	47	48	49	51	52
36	43	45	47	48	50	51	53	54	56

If we concentrate on the highlighted column of the table, which corresponds to a relative humidity of $H = 60\%$, we are considering the humidex as a function of the single variable T for a fixed value of H. Let's write $g(T) = f(T, 60)$. Then $g(T)$ describes how the humidex I increases as the actual temperature T increases when the relative humidity is 60%. The derivative of g when $T = 30°\text{C}$ is the rate of change of I with respect to T when $T = 30°\text{C}$:

$$g'(30) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(30 + h) - g(30)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(30 + h, 60) - f(30, 60)}{h}$$

where b is a constant that is independent of both L and K. Assumption (i) shows that $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

Notice from Equation 8 that if labor and capital are both increased by a factor m, then

$$P(mL, mK) = b(mL)^\alpha(mK)^\beta = m^{\alpha+\beta}bL^\alpha K^\beta = m^{\alpha+\beta}P(L, K)$$

If $\alpha + \beta = 1$, then $P(mL, mK) = mP(L, K)$, which means that production is also increased by a factor of m. That is why Cobb and Douglas assumed that $\alpha + \beta = 1$ and therefore

$$P(L, K) = bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha}$$

This is the Cobb-Douglas production function that we discussed in Section 15.1.

15.3 EXERCISES

1. The temperature T at a location in the Northern Hemisphere depends on the longitude x, latitude y, and time t, so we can write $T = f(x, y, t)$. Let's measure time in hours from the beginning of January.

(a) What are the meanings of the partial derivatives $\partial T/\partial x$, $\partial T/\partial y$, and $\partial T/\partial t$?

(b) Honolulu has longitude 158° W and latitude 21° N. Suppose that at 9:00 AM on January 1 the wind is blowing hot air to the northeast, so the air to the west and south is warm and the air to the north and east is cooler. Would you expect $f_x(158, 21, 9)$, $f_y(158, 21, 9)$, and $f_t(158, 21, 9)$ to be positive or negative? Explain.

2. At the beginning of this section we discussed the function $I = f(T, H)$, where I is the humidex, T is the temperature, and H is the relative humidity. Use Table 1 to estimate $f_T(34, 75)$ and $f_H(34, 75)$. What are the practical interpretations of these values?

3. The wind-chill index W is the perceived temperature when the actual temperature is T and the wind speed is v, so we can write $W = f(T, v)$. The following table of values is an excerpt from Table 1 in Section 15.1.

Wind speed (km/h)

Actual temperature (°C) T \ v	20	30	40	50	60	70
−10	−18	−20	−21	−22	−23	−23
−15	−24	−26	−27	−29	−30	−30
−20	−30	−33	−34	−35	−36	−37
−25	−37	−39	−41	−42	−43	−44

(a) Estimate the values of $f_T(-15, 30)$ and $f_v(-15, 30)$. What are the practical interpretations of these values?

(b) In general, what can you say about the signs of $\partial W/\partial T$ and $\partial W/\partial v$?

(c) What appears to be the value of the following limit?

$$\lim_{v\to\infty} \frac{\partial W}{\partial v}$$

4. The wave heights h in the open sea depend on the speed v of the wind and the length of time t that the wind has been blowing at that speed. Values of the function $h = f(v, t)$ are recorded in meters in the following table.

Duration (hours)

Wind speed (km/h) v \ t	5	10	15	20	30	40	50
20	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
30	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
40	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
60	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.9
80	4.3	6.4	7.7	8.6	9.5	10.1	10.2
100	5.8	8.9	11.0	12.2	13.8	14.7	15.3
120	7.4	11.3	14.4	16.6	19.0	20.5	21.1

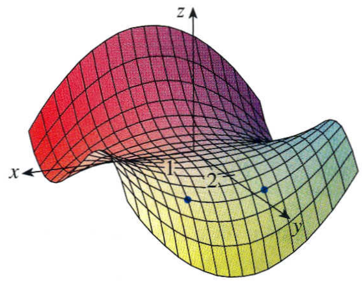
(a) What are the meanings of the partial derivatives $\partial h/\partial v$ and $\partial h/\partial t$?

(b) Estimate the values of $f_v(80, 15)$ and $f_t(80, 15)$. What are the practical interpretations of these values?

(c) What appears to be the value of the following limit?

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$

5–8 Determine the signs of the partial derivatives for the function f whose graph is shown.



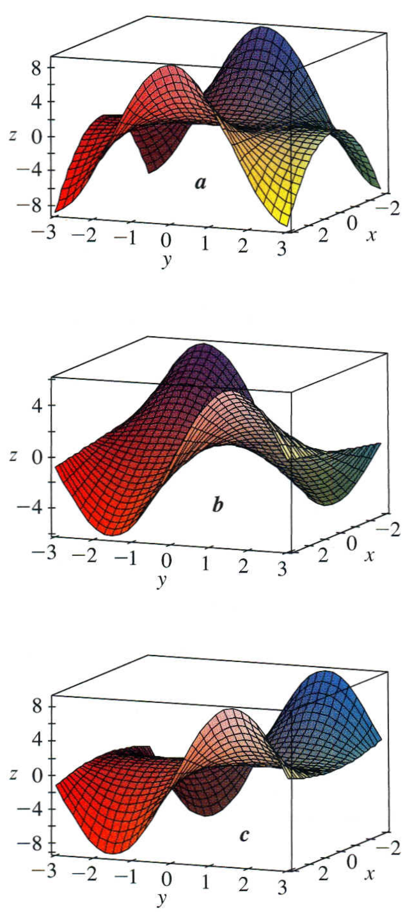
5. (a) $f_x(1, 2)$ (b) $f_y(1, 2)$

6. (a) $f_x(-1, 2)$ (b) $f_y(-1, 2)$

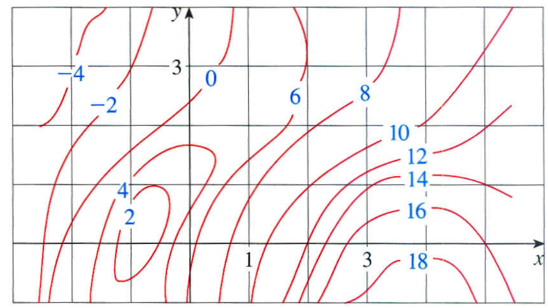
7. (a) $f_{xx}(-1, 2)$ (b) $f_{yy}(-1, 2)$

8. (a) $f_{xy}(1, 2)$ (b) $f_{xy}(-1, 2)$

9. The following surfaces, labeled a, b, and c, are graphs of a function f and its partial derivatives f_x and f_y. Identify each surface and give reasons for your choices.



10. A contour map is given for a function f. Use it to estimate $f_x(2, 1)$ and $f_y(2, 1)$.



11. If $f(x, y) = 16 - 4x^2 - y^2$, find $f_x(1, 2)$ and $f_y(1, 2)$ and interpret these numbers as slopes. Illustrate with either hand-drawn sketches or computer plots.

12. If $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - 4y^2}$, find $f_x(1, 0)$ and $f_y(1, 0)$ and interpret these numbers as slopes. Illustrate with either hand-drawn sketches or computer plots.

13–14 Find f_x and f_y and graph f, f_x, and f_y with domains and viewpoints that enable you to see the relationships between them.

13. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^2y$ **14.** $f(x, y) = xe^{-x^2-y^2}$

15–38 Find the first partial derivatives of the function.

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

16. $f(x, y) = x^5 + 3x^3y^2 + 3xy^4$

17. $z = xe^{3y}$ **18.** $f(x, t) = \sqrt{x} \ln t$

19. $z = (2x + 3y)^{10}$ **20.** $z = \tan xy$

21. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{x - y}{x + y}$ **22.** $f(x, y) = x^y$

23. $w = \sin \alpha \cos \beta$ **24.** $w = e^v/(u + v^2)$

25. $f(r, s) = r \ln(r^2 + s^2)$ **26.** $f(x, t) = \arctan(x\sqrt{t})$

27. $u = te^{w/t}$ **28.** $f(x, y) = \int_y^x \cos(t^2)\, dt$

29. $f(x, y, z) = xz - 5x^2y^3z^4$ **30.** $f(x, y, z) = x \sin(y - z)$

31. $w = \ln(x + 2y + 3z)$ **32.** $w = ze^{xyz}$

33. $u = xy \sin^{-1}(yz)$ **34.** $u = x^{y/z}$

35. $f(x, y, z, t) = xyz^2 \tan(yt)$ **36.** $f(x, y, z, t) = \dfrac{xy^2}{t + 2z}$

37. $u = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$

38. $u = \sin(x_1 + 2x_2 + \cdots + nx_n)$

39–42 Find the indicated partial derivatives.

39. $f(x, y) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$; $f_x(3, 4)$

40. $f(x, y) = \arctan(y/x)$; $f_x(2, 3)$

41. $f(x, y, z) = \dfrac{y}{x + y + z}$; $f_y(2, 1, -1)$

42. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 y + \sin^2 z}$; $f_z(0, 0, \pi/4)$

43–44 Use the definition of partial derivatives as limits (4) to find $f_x(x, y)$ and $f_y(x, y)$.

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

44. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{x}{x + y^2}$

45–48 Use implicit differentiation to find $\partial z/\partial x$ and $\partial z/\partial y$.

45. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz$

46. $yz = \ln(x + z)$

47. $x - z = \arctan(yz)$

48. $\sin(xyz) = x + 2y + 3z$

49–50 Find $\partial z/\partial x$ and $\partial z/\partial y$.

49. (a) $z = f(x) + g(y)$ (b) $z = f(x + y)$

50. (a) $z = f(x)g(y)$ (b) $z = f(xy)$
(c) $z = f(x/y)$

51–56 Find all the second partial derivatives.

51. $f(x, y) = x^3 y^5 + 2x^4 y$

52. $f(x, y) = \sin^2(mx + ny)$

53. $w = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$

54. $v = \dfrac{xy}{x - y}$

55. $z = \arctan \dfrac{x + y}{1 - xy}$

56. $v = e^{xe^y}$

57–60 Verify that the conclusion of Clairaut's Theorem holds, that is, $u_{xy} = u_{yx}$.

57. $u = x \sin(x + 2y)$

58. $u = x^4 y^2 - 2xy^5$

59. $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

60. $u = xye^y$

61–68 Find the indicated partial derivative.

61. $f(x, y) = 3xy^4 + x^3 y^2$; f_{xxy}, f_{yyy}

62. $f(x, t) = x^2 e^{-ct}$; f_{ttt}, f_{txx}

63. $f(x, y, z) = \cos(4x + 3y + 2z)$; f_{xyz}, f_{yzz}

64. $f(r, s, t) = r \ln(rs^2 t^3)$; f_{rss}, f_{rst}

65. $u = e^{r\theta} \sin \theta$; $\dfrac{\partial^3 u}{\partial r^2 \partial \theta}$

66. $z = u\sqrt{v - w}$; $\dfrac{\partial^3 z}{\partial u\, \partial v\, \partial w}$

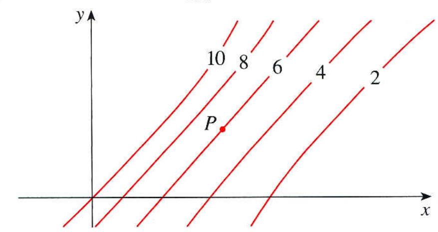
67. $w = \dfrac{x}{y + 2z}$; $\dfrac{\partial^3 w}{\partial z\, \partial y\, \partial x}$, $\dfrac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$

68. $u = x^a y^b z^c$; $\dfrac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x\, \partial y^2\, \partial z^3}$

69. Use the table of values of $f(x, y)$ to estimate the values of $f_x(3, 2)$, $f_x(3, 2.2)$, and $f_{xy}(3, 2)$.

x \ y	1.8	2.0	2.2
2.5	12.5	10.2	9.3
3.0	18.1	17.5	15.9
3.5	20.0	22.4	26.1

70. Level curves are shown for a function f. Determine whether the following partial derivatives are positive or negative at the point P.
(a) f_x (b) f_y (c) f_{xx}
(d) f_{xy} (e) f_{yy}



71. Verify that the function $u = e^{-\alpha^2 k^2 t} \sin kx$ is a solution of the *heat conduction equation* $u_t = \alpha^2 u_{xx}$.

72. Determine whether each of the following functions is a solution of Laplace's equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$.
(a) $u = x^2 + y^2$ (b) $u = x^2 - y^2$
(c) $u = x^3 + 3xy^2$ (d) $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
(e) $u = \sin x \cosh y + \cos x \sinh y$
(f) $u = e^{-x} \cos y - e^{-y} \cos x$

73. Verify that the function $u = 1/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ is a solution of the three-dimensional Laplace equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0$.

74. Show that each of the following functions is a solution of the wave equation $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$.
(a) $u = \sin(kx) \sin(akt)$ (b) $u = t/(a^2 t^2 - x^2)$
(c) $u = (x - at)^6 + (x + at)^6$
(d) $u = \sin(x - at) + \ln(x + at)$

75. If f and g are twice differentiable functions of a single variable, show that the function

$$u(x, t) = f(x + at) + g(x - at)$$

is a solution of the wave equation given in Exercise 74.

76. If $u = e^{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \cdots + a_n x_n}$, where $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2 = 1$, show that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = u$$

77. Verify that the function $z = \ln(e^x + e^y)$ is a solution of the differential equations

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$$

and

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\,\partial y}\right)^2 = 0$$

78. Show that the Cobb-Douglas production function $P = bL^\alpha K^\beta$ satisfies the equation

$$L\frac{\partial P}{\partial L} + K\frac{\partial P}{\partial K} = (\alpha + \beta)P$$

79. Show that the Cobb-Douglas production function satisfies $P(L, K_0) = C_1(K_0)L^\alpha$ by solving the differential equation

$$\frac{dP}{dL} = \alpha\frac{P}{L}$$

(See Equation 5.)

80. The temperature at a point (x, y) on a flat metal plate is given by $T(x, y) = 60/(1 + x^2 + y^2)$, where T is measured in °C and x, y in meters. Find the rate of change of temperature with respect to distance at the point (2, 1) in (a) the x-direction and (b) the y-direction.

81. The total resistance R produced by three conductors with resistances R_1, R_2, R_3 connected in a parallel electrical circuit is given by the formula

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

Find $\partial R/\partial R_1$.

82. The gas law for a fixed mass m of an ideal gas at absolute temperature T, pressure P, and volume V is $PV = mRT$, where R is the gas constant. Show that

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = -1$$

83. For the ideal gas of Exercise 82, show that

$$T\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = mR$$

84. The wind-chill index is modeled by the function

$$W = 13.12 + 0.6215T - 11.37v^{0.16} + 0.3965Tv^{0.16}$$

where T is the temperature (°C) and v is the wind speed (km/h). When $T = -15$°C and $v = 30$ km/h, by how much would you expect the apparent temperature W to drop if the actual temperature decreases by 1°C? What if the wind speed increases by 1 km/h?

85. The kinetic energy of a body with mass m and velocity v is $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$. Show that

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial m}\frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial v^2} = K$$

86. If a, b, c are the sides of a triangle and A, B, C are the opposite angles, find $\partial A/\partial a$, $\partial A/\partial b$, $\partial A/\partial c$ by implicit differentiation of the Law of Cosines.

87. You are told that there is a function f whose partial derivatives are $f_x(x, y) = x + 4y$ and $f_y(x, y) = 3x - y$. Should you believe it?

88. The paraboloid $z = 6 - x - x^2 - 2y^2$ intersects the plane $x = 1$ in a parabola. Find parametric equations for the tangent line to this parabola at the point $(1, 2, -4)$. Use a computer to graph the paraboloid, the parabola, and the tangent line on the same screen.

89. The ellipsoid $4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 16$ intersects the plane $y = 2$ in an ellipse. Find parametric equations for the tangent line to this ellipse at the point (1, 2, 2).

90. In a study of frost penetration it was found that the temperature T at time t (measured in days) at a depth x (measured in meters) can be modeled by the function

$$T(x, t) = T_0 + T_1 e^{-\lambda x}\sin(\omega t - \lambda x)$$

where $\omega = 2\pi/365$ and λ is a positive constant.

(a) Find $\partial T/\partial x$. What is its physical significance?
(b) Find $\partial T/\partial t$. What is its physical significance?
(c) Show that T satisfies the heat equation $T_t = kT_{xx}$ for a certain constant k.
(d) If $\lambda = 0.2$, $T_0 = 0$, and $T_1 = 10$, use a computer to graph $T(x, t)$.
(e) What is the physical significance of the term $-\lambda x$ in the expression $\sin(\omega t - \lambda x)$?

91. Use Clairaut's Theorem to show that if the third-order partial derivatives of f are continuous, then

$$f_{xyy} = f_{yxy} = f_{yyx}$$

92. (a) How many nth-order partial derivatives does a function of two variables have?
(b) If these partial derivatives are all continuous, how many of them can be distinct?
(c) Answer the question in part (a) for a function of three variables.

93. If $f(x, y) = x(x^2 + y^2)^{-3/2}e^{\sin(x^2 y)}$, find $f_x(1, 0)$. [*Hint:* Instead of finding $f_x(x, y)$ first, note that it's easier to use Equation 1 or Equation 2.]

94. If $f(x, y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3}$, find $f_x(0, 0)$.

95. Let

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{x^3y - xy^3}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

(a) Use a computer to graph f.
(b) Find $f_x(x, y)$ and $f_y(x, y)$ when $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$.
(c) Find $f_x(0, 0)$ and $f_y(0, 0)$ using Equations 2 and 3.
(d) Show that $f_{xy}(0, 0) = -1$ and $f_{yx}(0, 0) = 1$.
CAS (e) Does the result of part (d) contradict Clairaut's Theorem? Use graphs of f_{xy} and f_{yx} to illustrate your answer.

15.4 EXERCISES

1–6 Find an equation of the tangent plane to the given surface at the specified point.

1. $z = 4x^2 - y^2 + 2y$, $(-1, 2, 4)$

2. $z = 3(x - 1)^2 + 2(y + 3)^2 + 7$, $(2, -2, 12)$

3. $z = \sqrt{xy}$, $(1, 1, 1)$

4. $z = y \ln x$, $(1, 4, 0)$

5. $z = y \cos(x - y)$, $(2, 2, 2)$

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

7–8 Graph the surface and the tangent plane at the given point. (Choose the domain and viewpoint so that you get a good view of both the surface and the tangent plane.) Then zoom in until the surface and the tangent plane become indistinguishable.

7. $z = x^2 + xy + 3y^2$, $(1, 1, 5)$

8. $z = \arctan(xy^2)$, $(1, 1, \pi/4)$

CAS **9–10** Draw the graph of f and its tangent plane at the given point. (Use your computer algebra system both to compute the partial derivatives and to graph the surface and its tangent plane.) Then zoom in until the surface and the tangent plane become indistinguishable.

9. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{xy \sin(x - y)}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$, $(1, 1, 0)$

10. $f(x, y) = e^{-xy/10}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{xy})$, $(1, 1, 3e^{-0.1})$

11–16 Explain why the function is differentiable at the given point. Then find the linearization $L(x, y)$ of the function at that point.

11. $f(x, y) = x\sqrt{y}$, $(1, 4)$

12. $f(x, y) = x^3y^4$, $(1, 1)$

13. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{x}{x + y}$, $(2, 1)$

14. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x + e^{4y}}$, $(3, 0)$

15. $f(x, y) = e^{-xy}\cos y$, $(\pi, 0)$

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

17–18 Verify the linear approximation at $(0, 0)$.

17. $\dfrac{2x + 3}{4y + 1} \approx 3 + 2x - 12y$

18. $\sqrt{y + \cos^2 x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}y$

19. Find the linear approximation of the function $f(x, y) = \sqrt{20 - x^2 - 7y^2}$ at $(2, 1)$ and use it to approximate $f(1.95, 1.08)$.

20. Find the linear approximation of the function $f(x, y) = \ln(x - 3y)$ at $(7, 2)$ and use it to approximate $f(6.9, 2.06)$. Illustrate by graphing f and the tangent plane.

21. Find the linear approximation of the function $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ at $(3, 2, 6)$ and use it to approximate the number $\sqrt{(3.02)^2 + (1.97)^2 + (5.99)^2}$.

22. The wave heights h in the open sea depend on the speed v of the wind and the length of time t that the wind has been blowing at that speed. Values of the function $h = f(v, t)$ are recorded in meters in the following table.

Duration (hours); rows: Wind speed (km/h)

v \ t	5	10	15	20	30	40	50
40	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
60	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.9
80	4.3	6.4	7.7	8.6	9.5	10.1	10.2
100	5.8	8.9	11.0	12.2	13.8	14.7	15.3
120	7.4	11.3	14.4	16.6	19.0	20.5	21.1

Use the table to find a linear approximation to the wave height function when v is near 80 km/h and t is near 20 hours. Then estimate the wave heights when the wind has been blowing for 24 hours at 84 km/h.

23. Use the table in Example 3 to find a linear approximation to the humidex function when the temperature is near 32°C and the relative humidity is near 65%. Then estimate the humidex when the temperature is 33°C and the relative humidity is 63%.

24. The wind-chill index W is the perceived temperature when the actual temperature is T and the wind speed is v, so we can write $W = f(T, v)$. The following table of values is an excerpt from Table 1 in Section 15.1.

Wind speed (km/h); rows: Actual temperature (°C)

T \ v	20	30	40	50	60	70
−10	−18	−20	−21	−22	−23	−23
−15	−24	−26	−27	−29	−30	−30
−20	−30	−33	−34	−35	−36	−37
−25	−37	−39	−41	−42	−43	−44

Use the table to find a linear approximation to the wind-chill index function when T is near $-15°C$ and v is near 50 km/h. Then estimate the wind-chill index when the temperature is $-17°C$ and the wind speed is 55 km/h.

25–30 Find the differential of the function.

25. $z = x^3 \ln(y^2)$

26. $v = y \cos xy$

27. $m = p^5 q^3$

28. $T = \dfrac{v}{1 + uvw}$

29. $R = \alpha\beta^2 \cos \gamma$

30. $w = xye^{xz}$

31. If $z = 5x^2 + y^2$ and (x, y) changes from $(1, 2)$ to $(1.05, 2.1)$, compare the values of Δz and dz.

32. If $z = x^2 - xy + 3y^2$ and (x, y) changes from $(3, -1)$ to $(2.96, -0.95)$, compare the values of Δz and dz.

33. The length and width of a rectangle are measured as 30 cm and 24 cm, respectively, with an error in measurement of at most 0.1 cm in each. Use differentials to estimate the maximum error in the calculated area of the rectangle.

34. The dimensions of a closed rectangular box are measured as 80 cm, 60 cm, and 50 cm, respectively, with a possible error of 0.2 cm in each dimension. Use differentials to estimate the maximum error in calculating the surface area of the box.

35. Use differentials to estimate the amount of tin in a closed tin can with diameter 8 cm and height 12 cm if the tin is 0.04 cm thick.

36. Use differentials to estimate the amount of metal in a closed cylindrical can that is 10 cm high and 4 cm in diameter if the metal in the top and bottom is 0.1 cm thick and the metal in the sides is 0.05 cm thick.

37. A boundary stripe 8 cm wide is painted around a rectangle whose dimensions are 30 m by 60 m. Use differentials to approximate the number of square meters of paint in the stripe.

38. The pressure, volume, and temperature of a mole of an ideal gas are related by the equation $PV = 8.31T$, where P is measured in kilopascals, V in liters, and T in kelvins. Use differentials to find the approximate change in the pressure if the volume increases from 12 L to 12.3 L and the temperature decreases from 310 K to 305 K.

39. If R is the total resistance of three resistors, connected in parallel, with resistances R_1, R_2, R_3, then

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

If the resistances are measured in ohms as $R_1 = 25\ \Omega$, $R_2 = 40\ \Omega$, and $R_3 = 50\ \Omega$, with a possible error of 0.5% in each case, estimate the maximum error in the calculated value of R.

40. Four positive numbers, each less than 50, are rounded to the first decimal place and then multiplied together. Use differentials to estimate the maximum possible error in the computed product that might result from the rounding.

41. A model for the surface area of a human body is given by $S = 72.09w^{0.425}h^{0.725}$, where w is the weight (in kilograms), h is the height (in centimeters), and S is measured in square centimeters. If the errors in measurement of w and h are at most 2%, use differentials to estimate the maximum percentage error in the calculated surface area.

42. Suppose you need to know an equation of the tangent plane to a surface S at the point $P(2, 1, 3)$. You don't have an equation for S but you know that the curves

$$\mathbf{r}_1(t) = \langle 2 + 3t, 1 - t^2, 3 - 4t + t^2 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}_2(u) = \langle 1 + u^2, 2u^3 - 1, 2u + 1 \rangle$$

both lie on S. Find an equation of the tangent plane at P.

43–44 Show that the function is differentiable by finding values of ε_1 and ε_2 that satisfy Definition 7.

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

44. $f(x, y) = xy - 5y^2$

45. Prove that if f is a function of two variables that is differentiable at (a, b), then f is continuous at (a, b).
Hint: Show that

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y)\to(0,0)} f(a + \Delta x, b + \Delta y) = f(a, b)$$

46. (a) The function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

was graphed in Figure 4. Show that $f_x(0, 0)$ and $f_y(0, 0)$ both exist but f is not differentiable at $(0, 0)$. [*Hint:* Use the result of Exercise 45.]

(b) Explain why f_x and f_y are not continuous at $(0, 0)$.

EXAMPLE 9 Find $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ and $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ if $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 6xyz = 1$.

SOLUTION Let $F(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 6xyz - 1$. Then, from Equations 7, we have

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{3x^2 + 6yz}{3z^2 + 6xy} = -\frac{x^2 + 2yz}{z^2 + 2xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{3y^2 + 6xz}{3z^2 + 6xy} = -\frac{y^2 + 2xz}{z^2 + 2xy}$$ □

■ The solution to Example 9 should be compared to the one in Example 4 in Section 15.3.

15.5 EXERCISES

1–6 Use the Chain Rule to find dz/dt or dw/dt.

1. $z = x^2y + xy^2$, $x = 2 + t^4$, $y = 1 - t^3$

2. $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $x = e^{2t}$, $y = e^{-2t}$

3. $z = \sin x \cos y$, $x = \pi t$, $y = \sqrt{t}$

4. $z = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$, $x = e^t$, $y = 1 - e^{-t}$

5. $w = xe^{y/z}$, $x = t^2$, $y = 1 - t$, $z = 1 + 2t$

6. $w = \ln\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, $x = \sin t$, $y = \cos t$, $z = \tan t$

7–12 Use the Chain Rule to find $\partial z/\partial s$ and $\partial z/\partial t$.

7. $z = x^2y^3$, $x = s\cos t$, $y = s\sin t$

8. $z = \arcsin(x - y)$, $x = s^2 + t^2$, $y = 1 - 2st$

9. $z = \sin\theta\cos\phi$, $\theta = st^2$, $\phi = s^2t$

10. $z = e^{x+2y}$, $x = s/t$, $y = t/s$

11. $z = e^r\cos\theta$, $r = st$, $\theta = \sqrt{s^2 + t^2}$

12. $z = \tan(u/v)$, $u = 2s + 3t$, $v = 3s - 2t$

13. If $z = f(x, y)$, where f is differentiable, and

$$x = g(t) \qquad y = h(t)$$
$$g(3) = 2 \qquad h(3) = 7$$
$$g'(3) = 5 \qquad h'(3) = -4$$
$$f_x(2, 7) = 6 \qquad f_y(2, 7) = -8$$

find dz/dt when $t = 3$.

14. Let $W(s, t) = F(u(s, t), v(s, t))$, where F, u, and v are differentiable, and

$$u(1, 0) = 2 \qquad v(1, 0) = 3$$
$$u_s(1, 0) = -2 \qquad v_s(1, 0) = 5$$
$$u_t(1, 0) = 6 \qquad v_t(1, 0) = 4$$
$$F_u(2, 3) = -1 \qquad F_v(2, 3) = 10$$

Find $W_s(1, 0)$ and $W_t(1, 0)$.

15. Suppose f is a differentiable function of x and y, and $g(u, v) = f(e^u + \sin v, e^u + \cos v)$. Use the table of values to calculate $g_u(0, 0)$ and $g_v(0, 0)$.

	f	g	f_x	f_y
(0, 0)	3	6	4	8
(1, 2)	6	3	2	5

16. Suppose f is a differentiable function of x and y, and $g(r, s) = f(2r - s, s^2 - 4r)$. Use the table of values in Exercise 15 to calculate $g_r(1, 2)$ and $g_s(1, 2)$.

17–20 Use a tree diagram to write out the Chain Rule for the given case. Assume all functions are differentiable.

17. $u = f(x, y)$, where $x = x(r, s, t)$, $y = y(r, s, t)$

18. $R = f(x, y, z, t)$, where $x = x(u, v, w)$, $y = y(u, v, w)$, $z = z(u, v, w)$, $t = t(u, v, w)$

19. $w = f(r, s, t)$, where $r = r(x, y)$, $s = s(x, y)$, $t = t(x, y)$

20. $t = f(u, v, w)$, where $u = u(p, q, r, s)$, $v = v(p, q, r, s)$, $w = w(p, q, r, s)$

21–26 Use the Chain Rule to find the indicated partial derivatives.

21. $z = x^2 + xy^3, \quad x = uv^2 + w^3, \quad y = u + ve^w;$
$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}$ when $u = 2, v = 1, w = 0$

22. $u = \sqrt{r^2 + s^2}, \quad r = y + x\cos t, \quad s = x + y\sin t;$
$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ when $x = 1, y = 2, t = 0$

23. $R = \ln(u^2 + v^2 + w^2),$
$u = x + 2y, \quad v = 2x - y, \quad w = 2xy;$
$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}$ when $x = y = 1$

24. $M = xe^{y - z^2}, \quad x = 2uv, \quad y = u - v, \quad z = u + v;$
$\frac{\partial M}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial M}{\partial v}$ when $u = 3, v = -1$

25. $u = x^2 + yz, \quad x = pr\cos\theta, \quad y = pr\sin\theta, \quad z = p + r;$
$\frac{\partial u}{\partial p}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$ when $p = 2, r = 3, \theta = 0$

26. $Y = w\tan^{-1}(uv), \quad u = r + s, \quad v = s + t, \quad w = t + r;$
$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t}$ when $r = 1, s = 0, t = 1$

27–30 Use Equation 6 to find dy/dx.

27. $\sqrt{xy} = 1 + x^2y$

28. $y^5 + x^2y^3 = 1 + ye^{x^2}$

29. $\cos(x - y) = xe^y$

30. $\sin x + \cos y = \sin x \cos y$

31–34 Use Equations 7 to find $\partial z/\partial x$ and $\partial z/\partial y$.

31. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz$

32. $xyz = \cos(x + y + z)$

33. $x - z = \arctan(yz)$

34. $yz = \ln(x + z)$

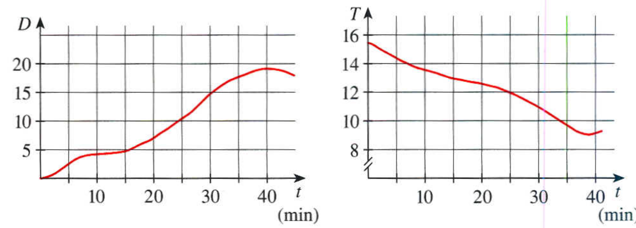
35. The temperature at a point (x, y) is $T(x, y)$, measured in degrees Celsius. A bug crawls so that its position after t seconds is given by $x = \sqrt{1 + t}$, $y = 2 + \frac{1}{3}t$, where x and y are measured in centimeters. The temperature function satisfies $T_x(2, 3) = 4$ and $T_y(2, 3) = 3$. How fast is the temperature rising on the bug's path after 3 seconds?

36. Wheat production W in a given year depends on the average temperature T and the annual rainfall R. Scientists estimate that the average temperature is rising at a rate of 0.15°C/year and rainfall is decreasing at a rate of 0.1 cm/year. They also estimate that, at current production levels, $\partial W/\partial T = -2$ and $\partial W/\partial R = 8$.
(a) What is the significance of the signs of these partial derivatives?
(b) Estimate the current rate of change of wheat production, dW/dt.

37. The speed of sound traveling through ocean water with salinity 35 parts per thousand has been modeled by the equation

$$C = 1449.2 + 4.6T - 0.055T^2 + 0.00029T^3 + 0.016D$$

where C is the speed of sound (in meters per second), T is the temperature (in degrees Celsius), and D is the depth below the ocean surface (in meters). A scuba diver began a leisurely dive into the ocean water; the diver's depth and the surrounding water temperature over time are recorded in the following graphs. Estimate the rate of change (with respect to time) of the speed of sound through the ocean water experienced by the diver 20 minutes into the dive. What are the units?



38. The radius of a right circular cone is increasing at a rate of 4.6 cm/s while its height is decreasing at a rate of 6.5 cm/s. At what rate is the volume of the cone changing when the radius is 300 cm and the height is 350 cm?

39. The length ℓ, width w, and height h of a box change with time. At a certain instant the dimensions are $\ell = 1$ m and $w = h = 2$ m, and ℓ and w are increasing at a rate of 2 m/s while h is decreasing at a rate of 3 m/s. At that instant find the rates at which the following quantities are changing.
(a) The volume
(b) The surface area
(c) The length of a diagonal

40. The voltage V in a simple electrical circuit is slowly decreasing as the battery wears out. The resistance R is slowly increasing as the resistor heats up. Use Ohm's Law, $V = IR$, to find how the current I is changing at the moment when $R = 400\ \Omega$, $I = 0.08$ A, $dV/dt = -0.01$ V/s, and $dR/dt = 0.03\ \Omega$/s.

41. The pressure of 1 mole of an ideal gas is increasing at a rate of 0.05 kPa/s and the temperature is increasing at a rate of 0.15 K/s. Use the equation in Example 2 to find the rate of change of the volume when the pressure is 20 kPa and the temperature is 320 K.

42. Car A is traveling north on Highway 16 and car B is traveling west on Highway 83. Each car is approaching the intersection of these highways. At a certain moment, car A is 0.3 km from the intersection and traveling at 90 km/h while car B is 0.4 km from the intersection and traveling at 80 km/h. How fast is the distance between the cars changing at that moment?

43. One side of a triangle is increasing at a rate of 3 cm/s and a second side is decreasing at a rate of 2 cm/s. If the area of the triangle remains constant, at what rate does the angle between the sides change when the first side is 20 cm long, the second side is 30 cm, and the angle is $\pi/6$?

44. If a sound with frequency f_s is produced by a source traveling along a line with speed v_s and an observer is traveling with speed v_o along the same line from the opposite direction toward the source, then the frequency of the sound heard by the observer is

$$f_o = \left(\frac{c + v_o}{c - v_s}\right) f_s$$

where c is the speed of sound, about 332 m/s. (This is the **Doppler effect**.) Suppose that, at a particular moment, you are in a train traveling at 34 m/s and accelerating at 1.2 m/s^2. A train is approaching you from the opposite direction on the other track at 40 m/s, accelerating at 1.4 m/s^2, and sounds its whistle, which has a frequency of 460 Hz. At that instant, what is the perceived frequency that you hear and how fast is it changing?

45–48 Assume that all the given functions are differentiable.

45. If $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = r\cos\theta$ and $y = r\sin\theta$, (a) find $\partial z/\partial r$ and $\partial z/\partial\theta$ and (b) show that

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^2$$

46. If $u = f(x, y)$, where $x = e^s\cos t$ and $y = e^s\sin t$, show that

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = e^{-2s}\left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)^2\right]$$

47. If $z = f(x - y)$, show that $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

48. If $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = s + t$ and $y = s - t$, show that

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial s}\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

49–54 Assume that all the given functions have continuous second-order partial derivatives.

49. Show that any function of the form

$$z = f(x + at) + g(x - at)$$

is a solution of the wave equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

[*Hint:* Let $u = x + at$, $v = x - at$.]

50. If $u = f(x, y)$, where $x = e^s\cos t$ and $y = e^s\sin t$, show that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = e^{-2s}\left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\right]$$

51. If $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = r^2 + s^2$ and $y = 2rs$, find $\partial^2 z/\partial r\,\partial s$. (Compare with Example 7.)

52. If $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = r\cos\theta$ and $y = r\sin\theta$, find (a) $\partial z/\partial r$, (b) $\partial z/\partial\theta$, and (c) $\partial^2 z/\partial r\,\partial\theta$.

53. If $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = r\cos\theta$ and $y = r\sin\theta$, show that

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$$

54. Suppose $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = g(s, t)$ and $y = h(s, t)$.
(a) Show that

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\,\partial y}\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$$

(b) Find a similar formula for $\partial^2 z/\partial s\,\partial t$.

55. A function f is called **homogeneous of degree *n*** if it satisfies the equation $f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$ for all t, where n is a positive integer and f has continuous second-order partial derivatives.
(a) Verify that $f(x, y) = x^2y + 2xy^2 + 5y^3$ is homogeneous of degree 3.
(b) Show that if f is homogeneous of degree n, then

$$x\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = nf(x, y)$$

[*Hint:* Use the Chain Rule to differentiate $f(tx, ty)$ with respect to t.]

56. If f is homogeneous of degree n, show that

$$x^2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + 2xy\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\,\partial y} + y^2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = n(n - 1)f(x, y)$$

57. If f is homogeneous of degree n, show that

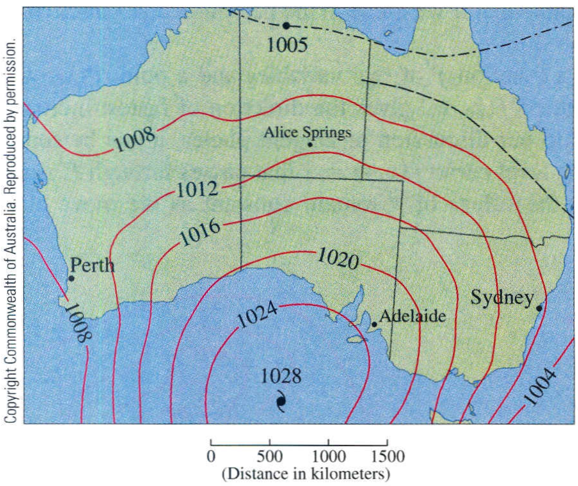
$$f_x(tx, ty) = t^{n-1}f_x(x, y)$$

58. Suppose that the equation $F(x, y, z) = 0$ implicitly defines each of the three variables x, y, and z as functions of the other two: $z = f(x, y)$, $y = g(x, z)$, $x = h(y, z)$. If F is differentiable and F_x, F_y, and F_z are all nonzero, show that

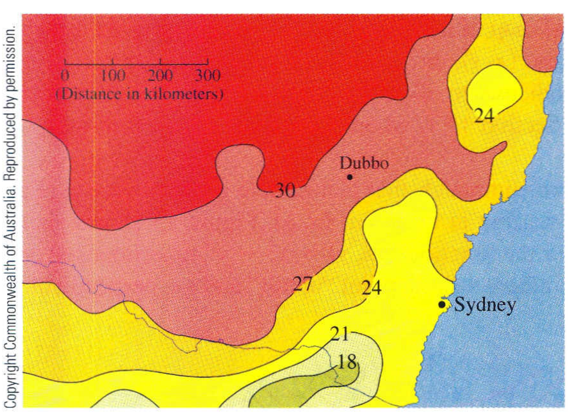
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -1$$

15.6 EXERCISES

1. A contour map of barometric pressure in hectopascals (hPa) is shown for Australia on December 28, 2004. Estimate the value of the directional derivative of the pressure function at Alice Springs in the direction of Adelaide. What are the units of the directional derivative?



2. The contour map shows the average maximum temperature for November 2004 (in °C). Estimate the value of the directional derivative of this temperature function at Dubbo, New South Wales, in the direction of Sydney. What are the units?



3. A table of values for the wind-chill index $W = f(T, v)$ is given in Exercise 3 on page 924. Use the table to estimate the value of $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(-20, 30)$, where $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})/\sqrt{2}$.

4–6 Find the directional derivative of f at the given point in the direction indicated by the angle θ.

4. $f(x, y) = x^2y^3 - y^4$, $(2, 1)$, $\theta = \pi/4$

5. $f(x, y) = ye^{-x}$, $(0, 4)$, $\theta = 2\pi/3$

6. $f(x, y) = x\sin(xy)$, $(2, 0)$, $\theta = \pi/3$

7–10
(a) Find the gradient of f.
(b) Evaluate the gradient at the point P.
(c) Find the rate of change of f at P in the direction of the vector $\mathbf{u}$.

7. $f(x, y) = 5xy^2 - 4x^3y$, $P(1, 2)$, $\mathbf{u} = \left\langle \frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \right\rangle$

8. $f(x, y) = y\ln x$, $P(1, -3)$, $\mathbf{u} = \left\langle -\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right\rangle$

9. $f(x, y, z) = xe^{2yz}$, $P(3, 0, 2)$, $\mathbf{u} = \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right\rangle$

10. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x + yz}$, $P(1, 3, 1)$, $\mathbf{u} = \left\langle \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7} \right\rangle$

11–17 Find the directional derivative of the function at the given point in the direction of the vector $\mathbf{v}$.

11. $f(x, y) = 1 + 2x\sqrt{y}$, $(3, 4)$, $\mathbf{v} = \langle 4, -3 \rangle$

12. $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$, $(2, 1)$, $\mathbf{v} = \langle -1, 2 \rangle$

13. $g(p, q) = p^4 - p^2q^3$, $(2, 1)$, $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$

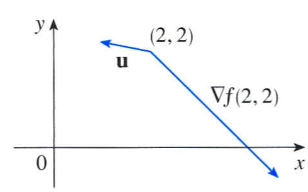
14. $g(r, s) = \tan^{-1}(rs)$, $(1, 2)$, $\mathbf{v} = 5\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j}$

15. $f(x, y, z) = xe^y + ye^z + ze^x$, $(0, 0, 0)$, $\mathbf{v} = \langle 5, 1, -2 \rangle$

16. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{xyz}$, $(3, 2, 6)$, $\mathbf{v} = \langle -1, -2, 2 \rangle$

17. $g(x, y, z) = (x + 2y + 3z)^{3/2}$, $(1, 1, 2)$, $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$

18. Use the figure to estimate $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(2, 2)$.



19. Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y) = \sqrt{xy}$ at $P(2, 8)$ in the direction of $Q(5, 4)$.

20. Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx$ at $P(1, -1, 3)$ in the direction of $Q(2, 4, 5)$.

21–26 Find the maximum rate of change of f at the given point and the direction in which it occurs.

21. $f(x, y) = y^2/x$, $(2, 4)$

22. $f(p, q) = qe^{-p} + pe^{-q}$, $(0, 0)$

23. $f(x, y) = \sin(xy)$, $(1, 0)$

24. $f(x, y, z) = (x + y)/z$, $(1, 1, -1)$

25. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, $(3, 6, -2)$

26. $f(x, y, z) = \tan(x + 2y + 3z)$, $(-5, 1, 1)$

27. (a) Show that a differentiable function f decreases most rapidly at $\mathbf{x}$ in the direction opposite to the gradient vector, that is, in the direction of $-\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$.
(b) Use the result of part (a) to find the direction in which the function $f(x, y) = x^4y - x^2y^3$ decreases fastest at the point $(2, -3)$.

28. Find the directions in which the directional derivative of $f(x, y) = ye^{-xy}$ at the point $(0, 2)$ has the value 1.

29. Find all points at which the direction of fastest change of the function $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y$ is $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$.

30. Near a buoy, the depth of a lake at the point with coordinates (x, y) is $z = 200 + 0.02x^2 - 0.001y^3$, where x, y, and z are measured in meters. A fisherman in a small boat starts at the point $(80, 60)$ and moves toward the buoy, which is located at $(0, 0)$. Is the water under the boat getting deeper or shallower when he departs? Explain.

31. The temperature T in a metal ball is inversely proportional to the distance from the center of the ball, which we take to be the origin. The temperature at the point $(1, 2, 2)$ is $120°$.
(a) Find the rate of change of T at $(1, 2, 2)$ in the direction toward the point $(2, 1, 3)$.
(b) Show that at any point in the ball the direction of greatest increase in temperature is given by a vector that points toward the origin.

32. The temperature at a point (x, y, z) is given by

$$T(x, y, z) = 200e^{-x^2-3y^2-9z^2}$$

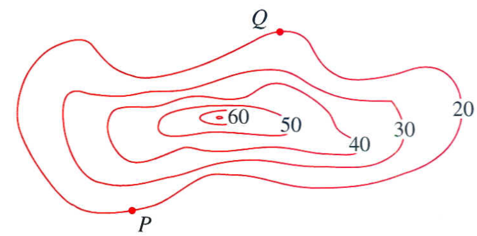
where T is measured in °C and x, y, z in meters.
(a) Find the rate of change of temperature at the point $P(2, -1, 2)$ in the direction toward the point $(3, -3, 3)$.
(b) In which direction does the temperature increase fastest at P?
(c) Find the maximum rate of increase at P.

33. Suppose that over a certain region of space the electrical potential V is given by $V(x, y, z) = 5x^2 - 3xy + xyz$.
(a) Find the rate of change of the potential at $P(3, 4, 5)$ in the direction of the vector $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$.
(b) In which direction does V change most rapidly at P?
(c) What is the maximum rate of change at P?

34. Suppose you are climbing a hill whose shape is given by the equation $z = 1000 - 0.005x^2 - 0.01y^2$, where x, y, and z are measured in meters, and you are standing at a point with coordinates $(60, 40, 966)$. The positive x-axis points east and the positive y-axis points north.
(a) If you walk due south, will you start to ascend or descend? At what rate?
(b) If you walk northwest, will you start to ascend or descend? At what rate?
(c) In which direction is the slope largest? What is the rate of ascent in that direction? At what angle above the horizontal does the path in that direction begin?

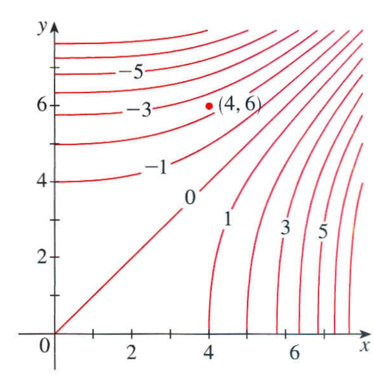
35. Let f be a function of two variables that has continuous partial derivatives and consider the points $A(1, 3)$, $B(3, 3)$, $C(1, 7)$, and $D(6, 15)$. The directional derivative of f at A in the direction of the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$ is 3 and the directional derivative at A in the direction of $\overrightarrow{AC}$ is 26. Find the directional derivative of f at A in the direction of the vector $\overrightarrow{AD}$.

36. For the given contour map draw the curves of steepest ascent starting at P and at Q.



37. Show that the operation of taking the gradient of a function has the given property. Assume that u and v are differentiable functions of x and y and that a, b are constants.
(a) $\nabla(au + bv) = a\,\nabla u + b\,\nabla v$ (b) $\nabla(uv) = u\,\nabla v + v\,\nabla u$
(c) $\nabla\left(\dfrac{u}{v}\right) = \dfrac{v\,\nabla u - u\,\nabla v}{v^2}$ (d) $\nabla u^n = nu^{n-1}\,\nabla u$

38. Sketch the gradient vector $\nabla f(4, 6)$ for the function f whose level curves are shown. Explain how you chose the direction and length of this vector.



39–44 Find equations of (a) the tangent plane and (b) the normal line to the given surface at the specified point.

39. $2(x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 10$, $(3, 3, 5)$

40. $y = x^2 - z^2$, $(4, 7, 3)$

41. $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 + yz = 2$, $(2, 1, -1)$

42. $x - z = 4\arctan(yz)$, $(1 + \pi, 1, 1)$

43. $z + 1 = xe^y \cos z$, $(1, 0, 0)$

44. $yz = \ln(x + z)$, $(0, 0, 1)$

45–46 Use a computer to graph the surface, the tangent plane, and the normal line on the same screen. Choose the domain carefully so that you avoid extraneous vertical planes. Choose the viewpoint so that you get a good view of all three objects.

45. $xy + yz + zx = 3, \quad (1, 1, 1)$

46. $xyz = 6, \quad (1, 2, 3)$

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47. If $f(x, y) = xy$, find the gradient vector $\nabla f(3, 2)$ and use it to find the tangent line to the level curve $f(x, y) = 6$ at the point $(3, 2)$. Sketch the level curve, the tangent line, and the gradient vector.

48. If $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4x$, find the gradient vector $\nabla g(1, 2)$ and use it to find the tangent line to the level curve $g(x, y) = 1$ at the point $(1, 2)$. Sketch the level curve, the tangent line, and the gradient vector.

49. Show that the equation of the tangent plane to the ellipsoid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$ at the point (x_0, y_0, z_0) can be written as

$$\frac{xx_0}{a^2} + \frac{yy_0}{b^2} + \frac{zz_0}{c^2} = 1$$

50. Find the equation of the tangent plane to the hyperboloid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 - z^2/c^2 = 1$ at (x_0, y_0, z_0) and express it in a form similar to the one in Exercise 49.

51. Show that the equation of the tangent plane to the elliptic paraboloid $z/c = x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2$ at the point (x_0, y_0, z_0) can be written as

$$\frac{2xx_0}{a^2} + \frac{2yy_0}{b^2} = \frac{z + z_0}{c}$$

52. At what point on the paraboloid $y = x^2 + z^2$ is the tangent plane parallel to the plane $x + 2y + 3z = 1$?

53. Are there any points on the hyperboloid $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 1$ where the tangent plane is parallel to the plane $z = x + y$?

54. Show that the ellipsoid $3x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 8x - 6y - 8z + 24 = 0$ are tangent to each other at the point $(1, 1, 2)$. (This means that they have a common tangent plane at the point.)

55. Show that every plane that is tangent to the cone $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ passes through the origin.

56. Show that every normal line to the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ passes through the center of the sphere.

57. Show that the sum of the x-, y-, and z-intercepts of any tangent plane to the surface $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{c}$ is a constant.

58. Show that the pyramids cut off from the first octant by any tangent planes to the surface $xyz = 1$ at points in the first octant must all have the same volume.

59. Find parametric equations for the tangent line to the curve of intersection of the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and the ellipsoid $4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ at the point $(-1, 1, 2)$.

60. (a) The plane $y + z = 3$ intersects the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 5$ in an ellipse. Find parametric equations for the tangent line to this ellipse at the point $(1, 2, 1)$.

(b) Graph the cylinder, the plane, and the tangent line on the same screen.

61. (a) Two surfaces are called **orthogonal** at a point of intersection if their normal lines are perpendicular at that point. Show that surfaces with equations $F(x, y, z) = 0$ and $G(x, y, z) = 0$ are orthogonal at a point P where $\nabla F \neq \mathbf{0}$ and $\nabla G \neq \mathbf{0}$ if and only if

$$F_x G_x + F_y G_y + F_z G_z = 0 \quad \text{at } P$$

(b) Use part (a) to show that the surfaces $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ are orthogonal at every point of intersection. Can you see why this is true without using calculus?

62. (a) Show that the function $f(x, y) = \sqrt[3]{xy}$ is continuous and the partial derivatives f_x and f_y exist at the origin but the directional derivatives in all other directions do not exist.

(b) Graph f near the origin and comment on how the graph confirms part (a).

63. Suppose that the directional derivatives of $f(x, y)$ are known at a given point in two nonparallel directions given by unit vectors $\mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{v}$. Is it possible to find ∇f at this point? If so, how would you do it?

64. Show that if $z = f(x, y)$ is differentiable at $\mathbf{x}_0 = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$, then

$$\lim_{\mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{x}_0} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0) - \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0|} = 0$$

[*Hint:* Use Definition 15.4.7 directly.]

15.7 MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES

As we saw in Chapter 4, one of the main uses of ordinary derivatives is in finding maximum and minimum values. In this section we see how to use partial derivatives to locate maxima and minima of functions of two variables. In particular, in Example 6 we will see how to maximize the volume of a box without a lid if we have a fixed amount of cardboard to work with.

We close this section by giving a proof of the first part of the Second Derivatives Test. Part (b) has a similar proof.

PROOF OF THEOREM 3, PART (A) We compute the second-order directional derivative of f in the direction of $\mathbf{u} = \langle h, k \rangle$. The first-order derivative is given by Theorem 15.6.3:

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} f = f_x h + f_y k$$

Applying this theorem a second time, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\mathbf{u}}^2 f = D_{\mathbf{u}}(D_{\mathbf{u}} f) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(D_{\mathbf{u}} f)h + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(D_{\mathbf{u}} f)k \\ &= (f_{xx}h + f_{yx}k)h + (f_{xy}h + f_{yy}k)k \\ &= f_{xx}h^2 + 2f_{xy}hk + f_{yy}k^2 \qquad \text{(by Clairaut's Theorem)} \end{aligned}$$

If we complete the square in this expression, we obtain

$$\boxed{10} \qquad D_{\mathbf{u}}^2 f = f_{xx}\left(h + \frac{f_{xy}}{f_{xx}}k\right)^2 + \frac{k^2}{f_{xx}}(f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)$$

We are given that $f_{xx}(a, b) > 0$ and $D(a, b) > 0$. But f_{xx} and $D = f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2$ are continuous functions, so there is a disk B with center (a, b) and radius $\delta > 0$ such that $f_{xx}(x, y) > 0$ and $D(x, y) > 0$ whenever (x, y) is in B. Therefore, by looking at Equation 10, we see that $D_{\mathbf{u}}^2 f(x, y) > 0$ whenever (x, y) is in B. This means that if C is the curve obtained by intersecting the graph of f with the vertical plane through $P(a, b, f(a, b))$ in the direction of $\mathbf{u}$, then C is concave upward on an interval of length 2δ. This is true in the direction of every vector $\mathbf{u}$, so if we restrict (x, y) to lie in B, the graph of f lies above its horizontal tangent plane at P. Thus $f(x, y) \geq f(a, b)$ whenever (x, y) is in B. This shows that $f(a, b)$ is a local minimum. □

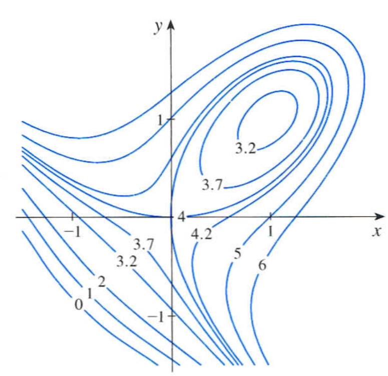
15.7 EXERCISES

1. Suppose $(1, 1)$ is a critical point of a function f with continuous second derivatives. In each case, what can you say about f?
   (a) $f_{xx}(1, 1) = 4$, $f_{xy}(1, 1) = 1$, $f_{yy}(1, 1) = 2$
   (b) $f_{xx}(1, 1) = 4$, $f_{xy}(1, 1) = 3$, $f_{yy}(1, 1) = 2$

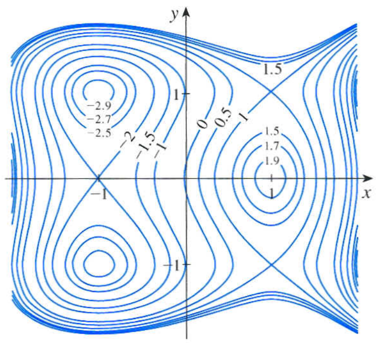
2. Suppose $(0, 2)$ is a critical point of a function g with continuous second derivatives. In each case, what can you say about g?
   (a) $g_{xx}(0, 2) = -1$, $g_{xy}(0, 2) = 6$, $g_{yy}(0, 2) = 1$
   (b) $g_{xx}(0, 2) = -1$, $g_{xy}(0, 2) = 2$, $g_{yy}(0, 2) = -8$
   (c) $g_{xx}(0, 2) = 4$, $g_{xy}(0, 2) = 6$, $g_{yy}(0, 2) = 9$

3–4 Use the level curves in the figure to predict the location of the critical points of f and whether f has a saddle point or a local maximum or minimum at each critical point. Explain your reasoning. Then use the Second Derivatives Test to confirm your predictions.

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



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



5–18 Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle point(s) of the function. If you have three-dimensional graphing software, graph the function with a domain and viewpoint that reveal all the important aspects of the function.

5. $f(x, y) = 9 - 2x + 4y - x^2 - 4y^2$

6. $f(x, y) = x^3y + 12x^2 - 8y$

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

8. $f(x, y) = e^{4y - x^2 - y^2}$

9. $f(x, y) = xy - 2x - y$

10. $f(x, y) = 2x^3 + xy^2 + 5x^2 + y^2$

11. $f(x, y) = x^3 - 12xy + 8y^3$

12. $f(x, y) = xy + \dfrac{1}{x} + \dfrac{1}{y}$

13. $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$

14. $f(x, y) = y \cos x$

15. $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)e^{y^2 - x^2}$

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

17. $f(x, y) = y^2 - 2y \cos x, \quad -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 7$

18. $f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y, \quad -\pi < x < \pi, \quad -\pi < y < \pi$

19. Show that $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 - 4xy + 2$ has an infinite number of critical points and that $D = 0$ at each one. Then show that f has a local (and absolute) minimum at each critical point.

20. Show that $f(x, y) = x^2ye^{-x^2-y^2}$ has maximum values at $(\pm 1, 1/\sqrt{2})$ and minimum values at $(\pm 1, -1/\sqrt{2})$. Show also that f has infinitely many other critical points and $D = 0$ at each of them. Which of them give rise to maximum values? Minimum values? Saddle points?

21–24 Use a graph and/or level curves to estimate the local maximum and minimum values and saddle point(s) of the function. Then use calculus to find these values precisely.

21. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^{-2}y^{-2}$

22. $f(x, y) = xye^{-x^2-y^2}$

23. $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x + y),$
$0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\pi, \; 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2\pi$

24. $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y + \cos(x + y),$
$0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi/4, \; 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \pi/4$

25–28 Use a graphing device as in Example 4 (or Newton's method or a rootfinder) to find the critical points of f correct to three decimal places. Then classify the critical points and find the highest or lowest points on the graph.

25. $f(x, y) = x^4 - 5x^2 + y^2 + 3x + 2$

26. $f(x, y) = 5 - 10xy - 4x^2 + 3y - y^4$

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

28. $f(x, y) = e^x + y^4 - x^3 + 4 \cos y$

29–36 Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of f on the set D.

29. $f(x, y) = 1 + 4x - 5y$, D is the closed triangular region with vertices (0, 0), (2, 0), and (0, 3)

30. $f(x, y) = 3 + xy - x - 2y$, D is the closed triangular region with vertices (1, 0), (5, 0), and (1, 4)

31. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^2y + 4,$
$D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| \leqslant 1, \; |y| \leqslant 1\}$

32. $f(x, y) = 4x + 6y - x^2 - y^2,$
$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 4, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 5\}$

33. $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy + 2,$
$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 3, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2\}$

34. $f(x, y) = xy^2, \quad D = \{(x, y) \mid x \geqslant 0, \; y \geqslant 0, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 3\}$

35. $f(x, y) = 2x^3 + y^4, \quad D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1\}$

36. $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x - y^3 + 12y$, D is the quadrilateral whose vertices are (−2, 3), (2, 3), (2, 2), and (−2, −2).

37. For functions of one variable it is impossible for a continuous function to have two local maxima and no local minimum. But for functions of two variables such functions exist. Show that the function

$$f(x, y) = -(x^2 - 1)^2 - (x^2y - x - 1)^2$$

has only two critical points, but has local maxima at both of them. Then use a computer to produce a graph with a carefully chosen domain and viewpoint to see how this is possible.

38. If a function of one variable is continuous on an interval and has only one critical number, then a local maximum has to be an absolute maximum. But this is not true for functions of two variables. Show that the function

$$f(x, y) = 3xe^y - x^3 - e^{3y}$$

has exactly one critical point, and that f has a local maximum there that is not an absolute maximum. Then use a computer to produce a graph with a carefully chosen domain and viewpoint to see how this is possible.

39. Find the shortest distance from the point $(2, 1, -1)$ to the plane $x + y - z = 1$.

40. Find the point on the plane $x - y + z = 4$ that is closest to the point $(1, 2, 3)$.

41. Find the points on the cone $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ that are closest to the point $(4, 2, 0)$.

42. Find the points on the surface $y^2 = 9 + xz$ that are closest to the origin.

43. Find three positive numbers whose sum is 100 and whose product is a maximum.

44. Find three positive numbers whose sum is 12 and the sum of whose squares is as small as possible.

45. Find the maximum volume of a rectangular box that is inscribed in a sphere of radius r.

46. Find the dimensions of the box with volume 1000 cm^3 that has minimal surface area.

47. Find the volume of the largest rectangular box in the first octant with three faces in the coordinate planes and one vertex in the plane $x + 2y + 3z = 6$.

48. Find the dimensions of the rectangular box with largest volume if the total surface area is given as 64 cm^2.

49. Find the dimensions of a rectangular box of maximum volume such that the sum of the lengths of its 12 edges is a constant c.

50. The base of an aquarium with given volume V is made of slate and the sides are made of glass. If slate costs five times as much (per unit area) as glass, find the dimensions of the aquarium that minimize the cost of the materials.

51. A cardboard box without a lid is to have a volume of 32,000 cm^3. Find the dimensions that minimize the amount of cardboard used.

52. A rectangular building is being designed to minimize heat loss. The east and west walls lose heat at a rate of 10 units/m^2 per day, the north and south walls at a rate of 8 units/m^2 per day, the floor at a rate of 1 unit/m^2 per day, and the roof at a rate of 5 units/m^2 per day. Each wall must be at least 30 m long, the height must be at least 4 m, and the volume must be exactly 4000 m^3.

(a) Find and sketch the domain of the heat loss as a function of the lengths of the sides.

(b) Find the dimensions that minimize heat loss. (Check both the critical points and the points on the boundary of the domain.)

(c) Could you design a building with even less heat loss if the restrictions on the lengths of the walls were removed?

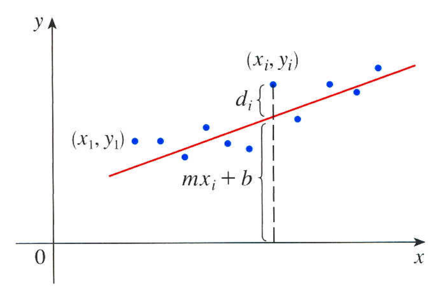
53. If the length of the diagonal of a rectangular box must be L, what is the largest possible volume?

54. Three alleles (alternative versions of a gene) A, B, and O determine the four blood types A (AA or AO), B (BB or BO), O (OO), and AB. The Hardy-Weinberg Law states that the proportion of individuals in a population who carry two different alleles is

$$P = 2pq + 2pr + 2rq$$

where p, q, and r are the proportions of A, B, and O in the population. Use the fact that $p + q + r = 1$ to show that P is at most $\frac{2}{3}$.

55. Suppose that a scientist has reason to believe that two quantities x and y are related linearly, that is, $y = mx + b$, at least approximately, for some values of m and b. The scientist performs an experiment and collects data in the form of points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$, and then plots these points. The points don't lie exactly on a straight line, so the scientist wants to find constants m and b so that the line $y = mx + b$ "fits" the points as well as possible. (See the figure.)



Let $d_i = y_i - (mx_i + b)$ be the vertical deviation of the point (x_i, y_i) from the line. The **method of least squares** determines m and b so as to minimize $\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i^2$, the sum of the squares of these deviations. Show that, according to this method, the line of best fit is obtained when

$$m \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + bn = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i$$

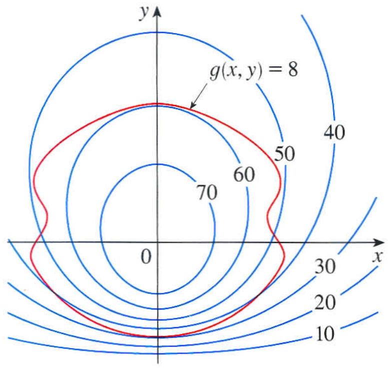
$$m \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 + b \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i$$

Thus the line is found by solving these two equations in the two unknowns m and b. (See Section 1.2 for a further discussion and applications of the method of least squares.)

56. Find an equation of the plane that passes through the point $(1, 2, 3)$ and cuts off the smallest volume in the first octant.

15.8 EXERCISES

1. Pictured are a contour map of f and a curve with equation $g(x, y) = 8$. Estimate the maximum and minimum values of f subject to the constraint that $g(x, y) = 8$. Explain your reasoning.



2. (a) Use a graphing calculator or computer to graph the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. On the same screen, graph several curves of the form $x^2 + y = c$ until you find two that just touch the circle. What is the significance of the values of c for these two curves?

(b) Use Lagrange multipliers to find the extreme values of $f(x, y) = x^2 + y$ subject to the constraint $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. Compare your answers with those in part (a).

3–17 Use Lagrange multipliers to find the maximum and minimum values of the function subject to the given constraint(s).

3. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2;\quad xy = 1$

4. $f(x, y) = 4x + 6y;\quad x^2 + y^2 = 13$

5. $f(x, y) = x^2y;\quad x^2 + 2y^2 = 6$

6. $f(x, y) = e^{xy};\quad x^3 + y^3 = 16$

7. $f(x, y, z) = 2x + 6y + 10z;\quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 35$

8. $f(x, y, z) = 8x - 4z;\quad x^2 + 10y^2 + z^2 = 5$

9. $f(x, y, z) = xyz;\quad x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6$

10. $f(x, y, z) = x^2y^2z^2;\quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

11. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2;\quad x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 1$

12. $f(x, y, z) = x^4 + y^4 + z^4;\quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

13. $f(x, y, z, t) = x + y + z + t;\quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2 = 1$

14. $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n;$
$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 = 1$

15. $f(x, y, z) = x + 2y;\quad x + y + z = 1,\quad y^2 + z^2 = 4$

16. $f(x, y, z) = 3x - y - 3z;$
$x + y - z = 0,\quad x^2 + 2z^2 = 1$

17. $f(x, y, z) = yz + xy;\quad xy = 1,\quad y^2 + z^2 = 1$

18–19 Find the extreme values of f on the region described by the inequality.

18. $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x - 5,\quad x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 16$

19. $f(x, y) = e^{-xy},\quad x^2 + 4y^2 \leqslant 1$

20. Consider the problem of maximizing the function $f(x, y) = 2x + 3y$ subject to the constraint $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 5$.

(a) Try using Lagrange multipliers to solve the problem.

(b) Does $f(25, 0)$ give a larger value than the one in part (a)?

(c) Solve the problem by graphing the constraint equation and several level curves of f.

(d) Explain why the method of Lagrange multipliers fails to solve the problem.

(e) What is the significance of $f(9, 4)$?

21. Consider the problem of minimizing the function $f(x, y) = x$ on the curve $y^2 + x^4 - x^3 = 0$ (a piriform).

(a) Try using Lagrange multipliers to solve the problem.

(b) Show that the minimum value is $f(0, 0) = 0$ but the Lagrange condition $\nabla f(0, 0) = \lambda \nabla g(0, 0)$ is not satisfied for any value of λ.

(c) Explain why Lagrange multipliers fail to find the minimum value in this case.

CAS **22.** (a) If your computer algebra system plots implicitly defined curves, use it to estimate the minimum and maximum values of $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy$ subject to the constraint $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 9$ by graphical methods.

(b) Solve the problem in part (a) with the aid of Lagrange multipliers. Use your CAS to solve the equations numerically. Compare your answers with those in part (a).

23. The total production P of a certain product depends on the amount L of labor used and the amount K of capital investment. In Sections 15.1 and 15.3 we discussed how the Cobb-Douglas model $P = bL^{\alpha}K^{1-\alpha}$ follows from certain economic assumptions, where b and α are positive constants and $\alpha < 1$. If the cost of a unit of labor is m and the cost of a unit of capital is n, and the company can spend only p dollars as its total budget, then maximizing the production P is subject to the constraint $mL + nK = p$. Show that the maximum production occurs when

$$L = \frac{\alpha p}{m} \quad \text{and} \quad K = \frac{(1 - \alpha)p}{n}$$

24. Referring to Exercise 23, we now suppose that the production is fixed at $bL^{\alpha}K^{1-\alpha} = Q$, where Q is a constant. What values of L and K minimize the cost function $C(L, K) = mL + nK$?

25. Use Lagrange multipliers to prove that the rectangle with maximum area that has a given perimeter p is a square.

26. Use Lagrange multipliers to prove that the triangle with maximum area that has a given perimeter p is equilateral.
Hint: Use Heron's formula for the area:

$$A = \sqrt{s(s-x)(s-y)(s-z)}$$

where $s = p/2$ and x, y, z are the lengths of the sides.

27–39 Use Lagrange multipliers to give an alternate solution to the indicated exercise in Section 15.7.

27. Exercise 39
28. Exercise 40
29. Exercise 41
30. Exercise 42
31. Exercise 43
32. Exercise 44
33. Exercise 45
34. Exercise 46
35. Exercise 47
36. Exercise 48
37. Exercise 49
38. Exercise 50
39. Exercise 53

40. Find the maximum and minimum volumes of a rectangular box whose surface area is 1500 cm^2 and whose total edge length is 200 cm.

41. The plane $x + y + 2z = 2$ intersects the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ in an ellipse. Find the points on this ellipse that are nearest to and farthest from the origin.

42. The plane $4x - 3y + 8z = 5$ intersects the cone $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ in an ellipse.
(a) Graph the cone, the plane, and the ellipse.
(b) Use Lagrange multipliers to find the highest and lowest points on the ellipse.

CAS **43–44** Find the maximum and minimum values of f subject to the given constraints. Use a computer algebra system to solve the system of equations that arises in using Lagrange multipliers. (If your CAS finds only one solution, you may need to use additional commands.)

43. $f(x, y, z) = ye^{x-z}$; $9x^2 + 4y^2 + 36z^2 = 36$, $xy + yz = 1$

44. $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$; $x^2 - y^2 = z$, $x^2 + z^2 = 4$

45. (a) Find the maximum value of

$$f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}$$

given that $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ are positive numbers and $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = c$, where c is a constant.
(b) Deduce from part (a) that if $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ are positive numbers, then

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$$

This inequality says that the geometric mean of n numbers is no larger than the arithmetic mean of the numbers. Under what circumstances are these two means equal?

46. (a) Maximize $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i$ subject to the constraints $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 = 1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2 = 1$.
(b) Put

$$x_i = \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{\sum a_j^2}} \quad \text{and} \quad y_i = \frac{b_i}{\sqrt{\sum b_j^2}}$$

to show that

$$\sum a_i b_i \leq \sqrt{\sum a_j^2}\,\sqrt{\sum b_j^2}$$

for any numbers $a_1, \ldots, a_n, b_1, \ldots, b_n$. This inequality is known as the Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality.

APPLIED PROJECT — ROCKET SCIENCE

Many rockets, such as the Pegasus XL currently used to launch satellites and the Saturn V that first put men on the moon, are designed to use three stages in their ascent into space. A large first stage initially propels the rocket until its fuel is consumed, at which point the stage is jettisoned to reduce the mass of the rocket. The smaller second and third stages function similarly in order to place the rocket's payload into orbit about the earth. (With this design, at least two stages are required in order to reach the necessary velocities, and using three stages has proven to be a good compromise between cost and performance.) Our goal here is to determine the individual masses of the three stages, which are to be designed in such a way as to minimize the total mass of the rocket while enabling it to reach a desired velocity.

15 REVIEW

CONCEPT CHECK

1. (a) What is a function of two variables?
(b) Describe three methods for visualizing a function of two variables.

2. What is a function of three variables? How can you visualize such a function?

3. What does

$$\lim_{(x, y) \to (a, b)} f(x, y) = L$$

mean? How can you show that such a limit does not exist?

4. (a) What does it mean to say that f is continuous at (a, b)?
(b) If f is continuous on $\mathbb{R}^2$, what can you say about its graph?

5. (a) Write expressions for the partial derivatives $f_x(a, b)$ and $f_y(a, b)$ as limits.
(b) How do you interpret $f_x(a, b)$ and $f_y(a, b)$ geometrically? How do you interpret them as rates of change?
(c) If $f(x, y)$ is given by a formula, how do you calculate f_x and f_y?

6. What does Clairaut's Theorem say?

7. How do you find a tangent plane to each of the following types of surfaces?
(a) A graph of a function of two variables, $z = f(x, y)$
(b) A level surface of a function of three variables, $F(x, y, z) = k$

8. Define the linearization of f at (a, b). What is the corresponding linear approximation? What is the geometric interpretation of the linear approximation?

9. (a) What does it mean to say that f is differentiable at (a, b)?
(b) How do you usually verify that f is differentiable?

10. If $z = f(x, y)$, what are the differentials dx, dy, and dz?

11. State the Chain Rule for the case where $z = f(x, y)$ and x and y are functions of one variable. What if x and y are functions of two variables?

12. If z is defined implicitly as a function of x and y by an equation of the form $F(x, y, z) = 0$, how do you find $\partial z/\partial x$ and $\partial z/\partial y$?

13. (a) Write an expression as a limit for the directional derivative of f at (x_0, y_0) in the direction of a unit vector $\mathbf{u} = \langle a, b \rangle$. How do you interpret it as a rate? How do you interpret it geometrically?
(b) If f is differentiable, write an expression for $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x_0, y_0)$ in terms of f_x and f_y.

14. (a) Define the gradient vector ∇f for a function f of two or three variables.
(b) Express $D_{\mathbf{u}} f$ in terms of ∇f.
(c) Explain the geometric significance of the gradient.

15. What do the following statements mean?
(a) f has a local maximum at (a, b).
(b) f has an absolute maximum at (a, b).
(c) f has a local minimum at (a, b).
(d) f has an absolute minimum at (a, b).
(e) f has a saddle point at (a, b).

16. (a) If f has a local maximum at (a, b), what can you say about its partial derivatives at (a, b)?
(b) What is a critical point of f?

17. State the Second Derivatives Test.

18. (a) What is a closed set in $\mathbb{R}^2$? What is a bounded set?
(b) State the Extreme Value Theorem for functions of two variables.
(c) How do you find the values that the Extreme Value Theorem guarantees?

19. Explain how the method of Lagrange multipliers works in finding the extreme values of $f(x, y, z)$ subject to the constraint $g(x, y, z) = k$. What if there is a second constraint $h(x, y, z) = c$?

TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

Determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is true, explain why. If it is false, explain why or give an example that disproves the statement.

1. $f_y(a, b) = \lim_{y \to b} \dfrac{f(a, y) - f(a, b)}{y - b}$

2. There exists a function f with continuous second-order partial derivatives such that $f_x(x, y) = x + y^2$ and $f_y(x, y) = x - y^2$.

3. $f_{xy} = \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\, \partial y}$

4. $D_{\mathbf{k}} f(x, y, z) = f_z(x, y, z)$

5. If $f(x, y) \to L$ as $(x, y) \to (a, b)$ along every straight line through (a, b), then $\lim_{(x, y) \to (a, b)} f(x, y) = L$.

6. If $f_x(a, b)$ and $f_y(a, b)$ both exist, then f is differentiable at (a, b).

7. If f has a local minimum at (a, b) and f is differentiable at (a, b), then $\nabla f(a, b) = \mathbf{0}$.

8. If f is a function, then

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(2,5)} f(x, y) = f(2, 5)$$

9. If $f(x, y) = \ln y$, then $\nabla f(x, y) = 1/y$.

10. If $(2, 1)$ is a critical point of f and

$$f_{xx}(2, 1)\, f_{yy}(2, 1) < [f_{xy}(2, 1)]^2$$

then f has a saddle point at $(2, 1)$.

11. If $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y$, then $-\sqrt{2} \leqslant D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x, y) \leqslant \sqrt{2}$.

12. If $f(x, y)$ has two local maxima, then f must have a local minimum.

EXERCISES

1–2 Find and sketch the domain of the function.

1. $f(x, y) = \ln(x + y + 1)$

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

3–4 Sketch the graph of the function.

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

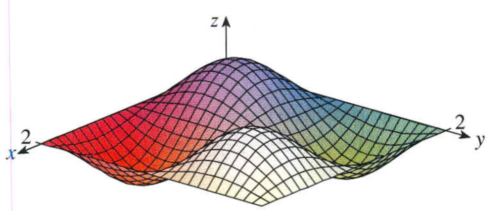
4. $f(x, y) = x^2 + (y - 2)^2$

5–6 Sketch several level curves of the function.

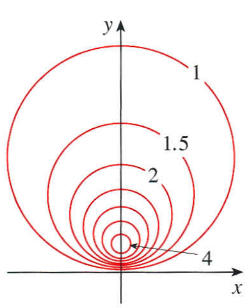
5. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4x^2 + y^2}$

6. $f(x, y) = e^x + y$

7. Make a rough sketch of a contour map for the function whose graph is shown.



8. A contour map of a function f is shown. Use it to make a rough sketch of the graph of f.



9–10 Evaluate the limit or show that it does not exist.

9. $\displaystyle\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,1)} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$

10. $\displaystyle\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$

11. A metal plate is situated in the xy-plane and occupies the rectangle $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 10$, $0 \leqslant y \leqslant 8$, where x and y are measured in meters. The temperature at the point (x, y) in the plate is $T(x, y)$, where T is measured in degrees Celsius. Temperatures at equally spaced points were measured and recorded in the table.

(a) Estimate the values of the partial derivatives $T_x(6, 4)$ and $T_y(6, 4)$. What are the units?

(b) Estimate the value of $D_{\mathbf{u}} T(6, 4)$, where $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})/\sqrt{2}$. Interpret your result.

(c) Estimate the value of $T_{xy}(6, 4)$.

x \ y	0	2	4	6	8
0	30	38	45	51	55
2	52	56	60	62	61
4	78	74	72	68	66
6	98	87	80	75	71
8	96	90	86	80	75
10	92	92	91	87	78

12. Find a linear approximation to the temperature function $T(x, y)$ in Exercise 11 near the point $(6, 4)$. Then use it to estimate the temperature at the point $(5, 3.8)$.

13–17 Find the first partial derivatives.

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

14. $u = e^{-r} \sin 2\theta$

15. $g(u, v) = u \tan^{-1} v$

16. $w = \dfrac{x}{y - z}$

17. $T(p, q, r) = p \ln(q + e^r)$

18. The speed of sound traveling through ocean water is a function of temperature, salinity, and pressure. It has been modeled by the function

$$C = 1449.2 + 4.6T - 0.055T^2 + 0.00029T^3 + (1.34 - 0.01T)(S - 35) + 0.016D$$

where C is the speed of sound (in meters per second), T is the temperature (in degrees Celsius), S is the salinity (the concentration of salts in parts per thousand, which means the number of grams of dissolved solids per 1000 g of water), and D is the depth below the ocean surface (in meters). Compute $\partial C/\partial T$, $\partial C/\partial S$, and $\partial C/\partial D$ when $T = 10°C$, $S = 35$ parts per thousand, and $D = 100$ m. Explain the physical significance of these partial derivatives.

19–22 Find all second partial derivatives of f.

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

20. $z = xe^{-2y}$

21. $f(x, y, z) = x^k y^l z^m$

22. $v = r\cos(s + 2t)$

23. If $z = xy + xe^{y/x}$, show that $x\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + z$.

24. If $z = \sin(x + \sin t)$, show that

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\,\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

25–29 Find equations of (a) the tangent plane and (b) the normal line to the given surface at the specified point.

25. $z = 3x^2 - y^2 + 2x$, $(1, -2, 1)$

26. $z = e^x \cos y$, $(0, 0, 1)$

27. $x^2 + 2y^2 - 3z^2 = 3$, $(2, -1, 1)$

28. $xy + yz + zx = 3$, $(1, 1, 1)$

29. $\sin(xyz) = x + 2y + 3z$, $(2, -1, 0)$

30. Use a computer to graph the surface $z = x^2 + y^4$ and its tangent plane and normal line at $(1, 1, 2)$ on the same screen. Choose the domain and viewpoint so that you get a good view of all three objects.

31. Find the points on the hyperboloid $x^2 + 4y^2 - z^2 = 4$ where the tangent plane is parallel to the plane $2x + 2y + z = 5$.

32. Find du if $u = \ln(1 + se^{2t})$.

33. Find the linear approximation of the function $f(x, y, z) = x^3\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$ at the point $(2, 3, 4)$ and use it to estimate the number $(1.98)^3\sqrt{(3.01)^2 + (3.97)^2}$.

34. The two legs of a right triangle are measured as 5 m and 12 m with a possible error in measurement of at most 0.2 cm in each. Use differentials to estimate the maximum error in the calculated value of (a) the area of the triangle and (b) the length of the hypotenuse.

35. If $u = x^2y^3 + z^4$, where $x = p + 3p^2$, $y = pe^p$, and $z = p\sin p$, use the Chain Rule to find du/dp.

36. If $v = x^2\sin y + ye^{xy}$, where $x = s + 2t$ and $y = st$, use the Chain Rule to find $\partial v/\partial s$ and $\partial v/\partial t$ when $s = 0$ and $t = 1$.

37. Suppose $z = f(x, y)$, where $x = g(s, t)$, $y = h(s, t)$, $g(1, 2) = 3$, $g_s(1, 2) = -1$, $g_t(1, 2) = 4$, $h(1, 2) = 6$, $h_s(1, 2) = -5$, $h_t(1, 2) = 10$, $f_x(3, 6) = 7$, and $f_y(3, 6) = 8$. Find $\partial z/\partial s$ and $\partial z/\partial t$ when $s = 1$ and $t = 2$.

38. Use a tree diagram to write out the Chain Rule for the case where $w = f(t, u, v)$, $t = t(p, q, r, s)$, $u = u(p, q, r, s)$, and $v = v(p, q, r, s)$ are all differentiable functions.

39. If $z = y + f(x^2 - y^2)$, where f is differentiable, show that

$$y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x$$

40. The length x of a side of a triangle is increasing at a rate of 6 cm/s, the length y of another side is decreasing at a rate of 4 cm/s, and the contained angle θ is increasing at a rate of 0.05 radian/s. How fast is the area of the triangle changing when $x = 80$ cm, $y = 100$ cm, and $\theta = \pi/6$?

41. If $z = f(u, v)$, where $u = xy$, $v = y/x$, and f has continuous second partial derivatives, show that

$$x^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -4uv\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\,\partial v} + 2v\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

42. If $yz^4 + x^2z^3 = e^{xyz}$, find $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ and $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

43. Find the gradient of the function $f(x, y, z) = z^2e^{x\sqrt{y}}$.

44. (a) When is the directional derivative of f a maximum?
(b) When is it a minimum?
(c) When is it 0?
(d) When is it half of its maximum value?

45–46 Find the directional derivative of f at the given point in the indicated direction.

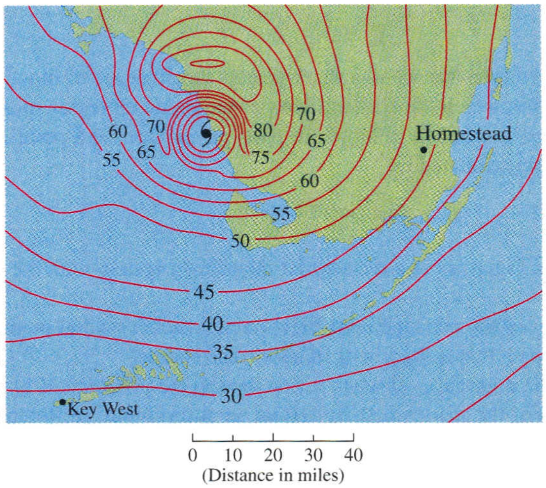
45. $f(x, y) = 2\sqrt{x} - y^2$, $(1, 5)$, in the direction toward the point $(4, 1)$

46. $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + x\sqrt{1 + z}$, $(1, 2, 3)$, in the direction of $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$

47. Find the maximum rate of change of $f(x, y) = x^2y + \sqrt{y}$ at the point $(2, 1)$. In which direction does it occur?

48. Find the direction in which $f(x, y, z) = ze^{xy}$ increases most rapidly at the point $(0, 1, 2)$. What is the maximum rate of increase?

49. The contour map shows wind speed in knots during Hurricane Andrew on August 24, 1992. Use it to estimate the value of the directional derivative of the wind speed at Homestead, Florida, in the direction of the eye of the hurricane.



NOAA / AOML / Hurricane Research Division

50. Find parametric equations of the tangent line at the point $(-2, 2, 4)$ to the curve of intersection of the surface $z = 2x^2 - y^2$ and the plane $z = 4$.

51–54 Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle points of the function. If you have three-dimensional graphing software, graph the function with a domain and viewpoint that reveal all the important aspects of the function.

51. $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 + 9x - 6y + 10$

52. $f(x, y) = x^3 - 6xy + 8y^3$

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

54. $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y)e^{y/2}$

55–56 Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of f on the set D.

55. $f(x, y) = 4xy^2 - x^2y^2 - xy^3$; D is the closed triangular region in the xy-plane with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(0, 6)$, and $(6, 0)$

56. $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(x^2 + 2y^2)$; D is the disk $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4$

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57. Use a graph and/or level curves to estimate the local maximum and minimum values and saddle points of $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x + y^4 - 2y^2$. Then use calculus to find these values precisely.

58. Use a graphing calculator or computer (or Newton's method or a computer algebra system) to find the critical points of $f(x, y) = 12 + 10y - 2x^2 - 8xy - y^4$ correct to three decimal places. Then classify the critical points and find the highest point on the graph.

59–62 Use Lagrange multipliers to find the maximum and minimum values of f subject to the given constraint(s).

59. $f(x, y) = x^2y$; $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

60. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{1}{x} + \dfrac{1}{y}$; $\dfrac{1}{x^2} + \dfrac{1}{y^2} = 1$

61. $f(x, y, z) = xyz$; $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$

62. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2$;
$x + y + z = 1$, $x - y + 2z = 2$

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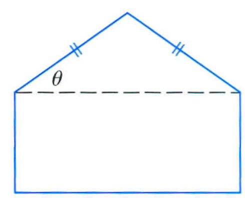
63. Find the points on the surface $xy^2z^3 = 2$ that are closest to the origin.

64. A package in the shape of a rectangular box can be mailed by the US Postal Service if the sum of its length and girth (the perimeter of a cross-section perpendicular to the length) is at most 108 in. Find the dimensions of the package with largest volume that can be mailed.

65. A pentagon is formed by placing an isosceles triangle on a rectangle, as shown in the figure. If the pentagon has fixed perimeter P, find the lengths of the sides of the pentagon that maximize the area of the pentagon.



66. A particle of mass m moves on the surface $z = f(x, y)$. Let $x = x(t)$ and $y = y(t)$ be the x- and y-coordinates of the particle at time t.

(a) Find the velocity vector $\mathbf{v}$ and the kinetic energy $K = \frac{1}{2}m|\mathbf{v}|^2$ of the particle.

(b) Determine the acceleration vector $\mathbf{a}$.

(c) Let $z = x^2 + y^2$ and $x(t) = t\cos t$, $y(t) = t\sin t$. Find the velocity vector, the kinetic energy, and the acceleration vector.

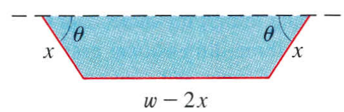
1. A rectangle with length L and width W is cut into four smaller rectangles by two lines parallel to the sides. Find the maximum and minimum values of the sum of the squares of the areas of the smaller rectangles.

2. Marine biologists have determined that when a shark detects the presence of blood in the water, it will swim in the direction in which the concentration of the blood increases most rapidly. Based on certain tests, the concentration of blood (in parts per million) at a point $P(x, y)$ on the surface of seawater is approximated by

$$C(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+2y^2)/10^4}$$

where x and y are measured in meters in a rectangular coordinate system with the blood source at the origin.
   (a) Identify the level curves of the concentration function and sketch several members of this family together with a path that a shark will follow to the source.
   (b) Suppose a shark is at the point (x_0, y_0) when it first detects the presence of blood in the water. Find an equation of the shark's path by setting up and solving a differential equation.

3. A long piece of galvanized sheet metal with width w is to be bent into a symmetric form with three straight sides to make a rain gutter. A cross-section is shown in the figure.
   (a) Determine the dimensions that allow the maximum possible flow; that is, find the dimensions that give the maximum possible cross-sectional area.
   (b) Would it be better to bend the metal into a gutter with a semicircular cross-section?



4. For what values of the number r is the function

$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{(x+y+z)^r}{x^2+y^2+z^2} & \text{if } (x, y, z) \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous on $\mathbb{R}^3$?

5. Suppose f is a differentiable function of one variable. Show that all tangent planes to the surface $z = xf(y/x)$ intersect in a common point.

6. (a) Newton's method for approximating a root of an equation $f(x) = 0$ (see Section 4.8) can be adapted to approximating a solution of a system of equations $f(x, y) = 0$ and $g(x, y) = 0$. The surfaces $z = f(x, y)$ and $z = g(x, y)$ intersect in a curve that intersects the

xy-plane at the point (r, s), which is the solution of the system. If an initial approximation (x_1, y_1) is close to this point, then the tangent planes to the surfaces at (x_1, y_1) intersect in a straight line that intersects the xy-plane in a point (x_2, y_2), which should be closer to (r, s). (Compare with Figure 2 in Section 4.8.) Show that

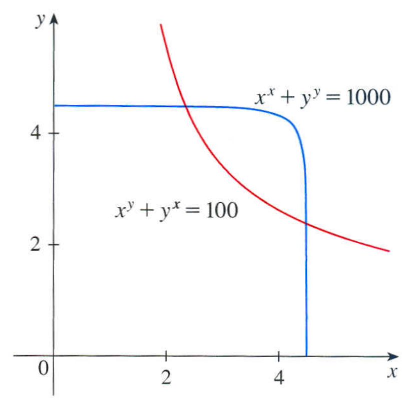
$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{fg_y - f_y g}{f_x g_y - f_y g_x} \qquad \text{and} \qquad y_2 = y_1 - \frac{f_x g - fg_x}{f_x g_y - f_y g_x}$$

where f, g, and their partial derivatives are evaluated at (x_1, y_1). If we continue this procedure, we obtain successive approximations (x_n, y_n).

(b) It was Thomas Simpson (1710–1761) who formulated Newton's method as we know it today and who extended it to functions of two variables as in part (a). (See the biography of Simpson on page 538.) The example that he gave to illustrate the method was to solve the system of equations

$$x^x + y^y = 1000 \qquad x^y + y^x = 100$$

In other words, he found the points of intersection of the curves in the figure. Use the method of part (a) to find the coordinates of the points of intersection correct to six decimal places.



7. If the ellipse $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$ is to enclose the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$, what values of a and b minimize the area of the ellipse?

8. Among all planes that are tangent to the surface $xy^2z^2 = 1$, find the ones that are farthest from the origin.