

1. Find the partial derivatives of the following functions.

(a)  $x^2 + y^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y$$

(b)  $\sin(x+y)\cos(x-y)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos(x+y)\cos(x-y) - \sin(x+y)\sin(x-y) \quad \text{by the product rule}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \cos(x+y)\cos(x-y) + \sin(x+y)\sin(x-y) \quad \text{by the product \& chain rules}$$

(c)  $e^{xy^2+yz^2+zx^2}$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = (y^2 + 2zx)e^{xy^2+yz^2+zx^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = (z^2 + 2xy)e^{xy^2+yz^2+zx^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} = (x^2 + 2yz)e^{xy^2+yz^2+zx^2}$$

2. For each of the following functions  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and points  $(a, b)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , find the equation of the tangent plane to the graph of  $f$  at  $(a, b)$ . Draw a sketch if you can.

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

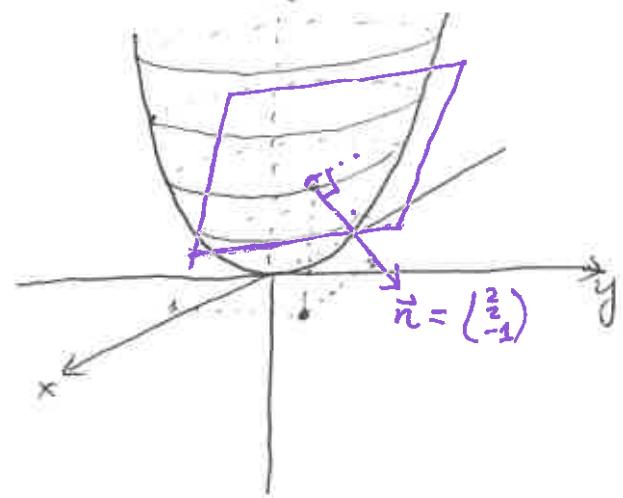
$$f_x(1, 1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2, \quad f_y(1, 1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2, \quad f(1, 1) = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2$$

So the tangent plane is:

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

or equivalently:

$$2x + 2y - z = 2$$



(b)  $f(x, y) = x \cos y - y \sin x$ ;  $(a, b) = (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ .

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos y - y \cos x \Rightarrow f_x(0, \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x \sin y - \sin x \Rightarrow f_y(0, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$$

$$f(0, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$$

So the tangent plane is

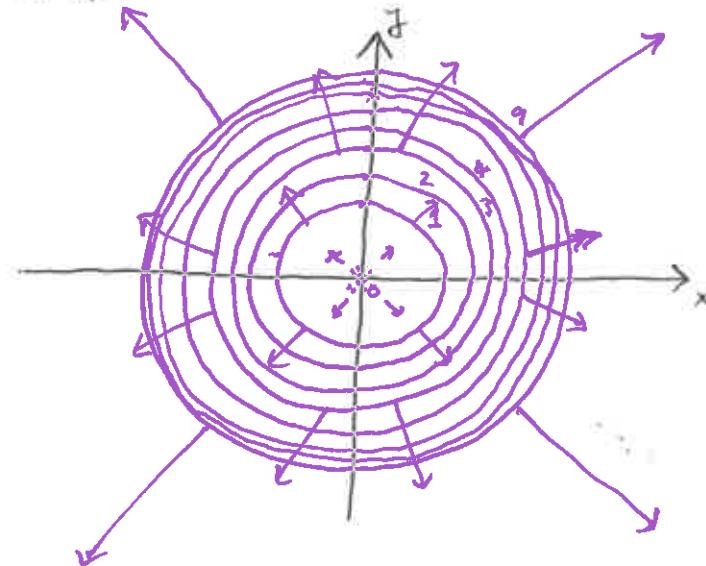
$$z = 0 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)(x - 0) + 0(y - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

i.e.  $\cancel{z = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)x}$

(I want try to sketch  $z = x \cos y - y \sin x$ )

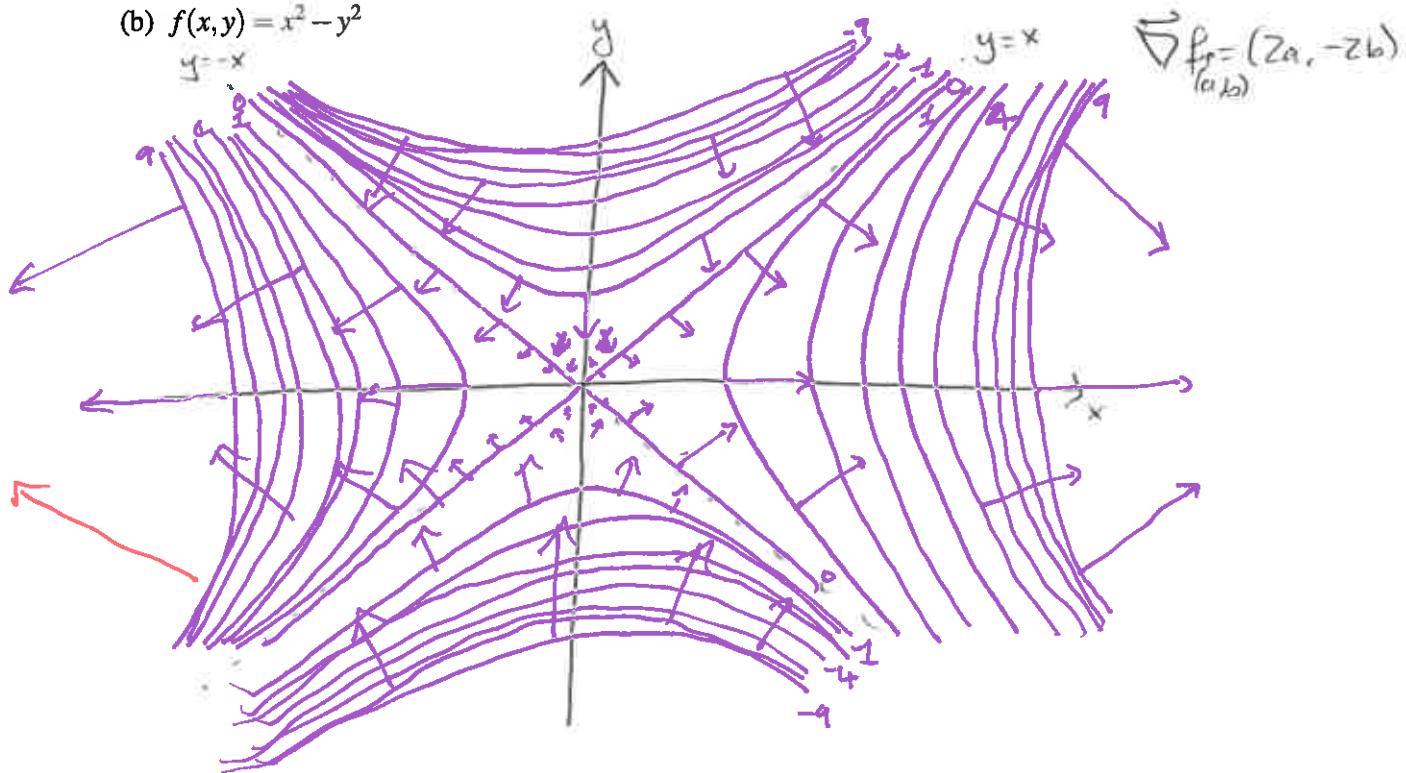
3. For each of the following functions  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , sketch the level curves of its graph and indicate the direction of  $\nabla f(a, b)$  at a few points  $(a, b)$  of your choosing.

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



$$\nabla f(a, b) = (2a, 2b)$$

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



$$\nabla f(a, b) = (2a, -2b)$$