

Homework 10: Partial derivatives

This homework is due Monday, 10/2 resp Tuesday 10/3.

- 1 If $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 + 4y^2}$, find $f_x(1, 2)$ and $f_y(1, 2)$ and interpret these numbers as slopes. Illustrate this with either hand-drawn sketches of traces (functions of one variable) or using computer plots.
- 2 Find the partial derivatives $f_x(x, y)$, $f_y(x, y)$ of the function $f(x, y) = 5x^y$ at the point $(1, 2)$.

- 3 Find the first partial derivatives $f_x(x, y)$, $f_y(x, y)$ of the function

$$f(x, y) = \int_y^x \sin(t^2) dt .$$

- 4 Verify that for any constant k and α , the function

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

is a solution of the heat equation $u_t(x, t) = \alpha^2 u_{xx}(x, t)$.

- 5 Verify that the function

$$u(x, y, z) = 1/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

is a solution of the three dimensional Laplace equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0$.

Main definitions

If $f(x, y)$ is a function of two variables, then $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}f(x, y)$ is defined as the derivative of the function $g(x) = f(x, y)$, where y is considered a constant. It is called **partial derivative** of f with respect to x . The partial derivative with respect to y is defined similarly. We also write $f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}f(x, y)$. and $f_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}f$.

Clairaut's theorem If f_{xy} and f_{yx} are both continuous, then $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$.

We will in the next lecture look more at partial differential equations: an equation for an unknown function $f(x, y)$ which involves partial derivatives with respect to at least two different variables is called a **partial differential equation**. If only the derivative with respect to one variable appears, it is called an **ordinary differential equation**. Both ordinary and partial differential equations are of great importance in other sciences. Here are examples we are going to look in the next class:

- 1 The **wave equation** $f_{tt}(t, x) = f_{xx}(t, x)$ governs the motion of light or sound.
- 2 The **heat equation** $f_t(t, x) = f_{xx}(t, x)$ describes diffusion of heat or spread of an epidemic.
- 3 The **Laplace equation** $f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 0$ determines the shape of a membrane.
- 4 The **advection equation** $f_t = f_x$ is used to model transport in a wire.
- 5 The **eiconal equation** $f_x^2 + f_y^2 = 1$ is used to see the evolution of wave fronts in optics.
- 6 The **Burgers equation** $f_t + ff_x = f_{xx}$ describes waves at the beach which break.