Questions from Homework

④ $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^3} = (1+x^3)^{1/2}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x^3)^{-1/2}(3x^2)$$

$$= \frac{3x^2}{2(1+x^3)^{1/2}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2(1+x^3)^{1/2}(6x) - 3x^2(1)(1+x^3)^{-1/2}(3x^2)}{\left[2(1+x^3)^{1/2}\right]^2}$$

$$= \frac{12x(1+x^3)^{1/2} - 9x^4(1+x^3)^{-1/2}}{4(1+x^3)}$$

$$= \frac{3x(1+x^3)^{-1/2}\left[4(1+x^3) - 3x^3\right]}{4(1+x^3)}$$

$$= \frac{3x(1+x^3)^{-1/2}(4+x^3)}{4(1+x^3)}$$

$$= \frac{3x(4+x^3)}{4(1+x^3)(1+x^3)^{1/2}} = \frac{3x(4+x^3)}{4(1+x^3)^{3/2}}$$

$$f''(2) = \frac{3(2)\left[4+(2)^3\right]}{4\sqrt{(1+(2)^3)^3}}$$

$$= \frac{6(12)}{4\sqrt{729}}$$

$$= \frac{72}{4(27)}$$

$$= \frac{72}{108}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

⑧ Quadratic Function

$f(3) = 33$ $\quad \boxed{f(x) = 4x^2 - 2x + 3}$

$f'(3) = 22$ $\quad f'(x) = 8x - 2$

$f''(3) = 8$ $\quad f''(x) = 8$

⑤ $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3x+4}} = \dfrac{1}{(3x+4)^{1/2}} = (3x+4)^{-1/2}$

$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(3x+4)^{-3/2}(3) = \frac{-3}{2}(3x+4)^{-3/2}$

$g''(x) = \frac{9}{4}(3x+4)^{-5/2}(3) = \frac{27}{4}(3x+4)^{-5/2}$

$g'''(x) = \frac{-135}{8}(3x+4)^{-7/2}(3)$

$g'''(x) = \dfrac{-405}{8(3x+4)^{7/2}}$

$g'''(x) = \dfrac{-405}{8\sqrt{(3x+4)^7}}$

$g'''(4) = \dfrac{-405}{8\sqrt{(3(4)+4)^7}}$

$= \dfrac{-405}{8\sqrt{(16)^7}}$

$\boxed{= \dfrac{-405}{131072}}$

Implicit Differentiation

So far we have described functions by expressing one variable *explicitly* in terms of another variable: for example,

$$y = x^2 \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$$

$y' = 2x$

- Sometimes an equation only <u>implicitly</u> defines y as a function (or functions) of x .
- Examples
  - $x^2 + y^2 = 25$
  - $x^3 + y^3 = 6xy$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25$$
$$y^2 = 25 - x^2$$
$$y = \pm\sqrt{25 - x^2}$$

- The first equation could easily be rearranged for $y = \ldots$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{25 - x^2}$$ ← Actually gives two functions

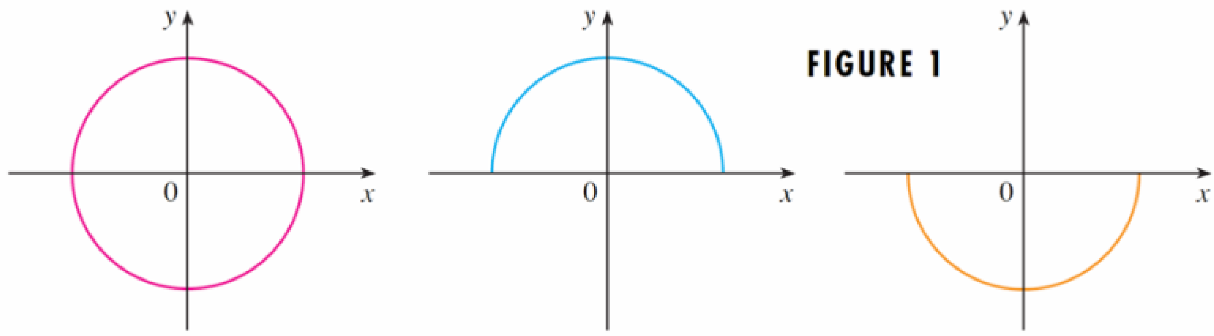

FIGURE 1

(a) $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ (b) $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ (c) $g(x) = -\sqrt{25 - x^2}$

Implicit Differentiation

- There is a way called *implicit differentiation* to find dy/dx without solving for y :
  - First differentiate both sides of the equation with respect to x ;
  - Then solve the resulting equation for y' . or $\frac{dy}{dx}$
- We will always assume that the given equation does indeed define y as a differentiable function of x .

Example

- For the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$, find
  a) dy/dx or y' or (Slope of the tangent)
  b) an equation of the tangent at the point $(3, 4)$.

Solution:

Start by differentiating both sides of the equation:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(25)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = 0$$

Remembering that y is a function of x and using the Chain Rule, we have

$$2x + 2y(y') = 0$$

Thus... $$2x + 2y\,y' = 0$$

Solving for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ...

$$2yy' = -2x$$

$$y' = \frac{-2x}{2y}$$

$$y' = \frac{-x}{y} = \frac{-3}{4} = m$$

Therefore at the point (3,4) the equation of the tangent would be...

$$y - 4 = -\tfrac{3}{4}(x - 3) \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{\cancel{3x + 4y = 25}}$$

$$y - 4 = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$4y - 16 = -3x + 9$$

$$\boxed{3x + 4y - 25 = 0}$$

Same Example Revisited

- Since it is easy to solve this equation for y, we
  - do so, and then
  - find the equation of the tangent line by earlier methods, and then
  - compare the result with our preceding answer:

Solution

- Solving the equation gives $y = \pm\sqrt{25 - x^2}$ as before.
- The point (3, 4) lies on the upper semicircle $y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ and so we consider the function $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$

Differentiate f:

$$y = \sqrt{25 - x^2} = (25 - x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}(25 - x^2)^{-1/2}(-2x)$$

$$y' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} = \frac{-(3)}{\sqrt{25 - (3)^2}} = \frac{-3}{4}$$

Equation:

$$y - 4 = \frac{-3}{4}(x - 3)$$

$$y - 4 = \frac{-3x}{4} + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$4y - 16 = -3x + 9$$

$$\boxed{3x + 4y + 25 = 0}$$

Solution (cont'd)

- So $f'(3) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{25-3^2}} = -\frac{3}{4}$,

  leading to the same equation

  $$3x + 4y = 25$$

  for the tangent that we obtained earlier.
- Note that although this problem could be done both ways, implicit differentiation was easier!

Sometimes Implicit Differentiation is not only the easiest way, it's the *only* way

Example:

Given $$x^3 + y^3 = \boxed{6x}\boxed{y}$$

first second

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' = 6xy' + 6y$$

Product Rule

$$3y^2 y' - 6xy' = -3x^2 + 6y$$

Factor $$y'(3y^2 - 6x) = -3x^2 + 6y$$

$$y' = \frac{-3x^2 + 6y}{3y^2 - 6x}$$

$$y' = \frac{-\cancel{3}(x^2 - 2y)}{\cancel{3}(y^2 - 2x)}$$

$$\boxed{y' = -\frac{x^2 - 2y}{y^2 - 2x}}$$

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Product Rule

$$2x^5 + x^4y + y^5 = 36$$

$$10x^4 + x^4y' + 4x^3y + 5y^4y' = 0$$

$$x^4y' + 5y^4y' = -10x^4 - 4x^3y$$

Factor $y'(x^4 + 5y^4) = -10x^4 - 4x^3y$

$$y' = \frac{-10x^4 - 4x^3y}{x^4 + 5y^4}$$

$$\boxed{y' = -\frac{10x^4 + 4x^3y}{x^4 + 5y^4}}$$

Homework