



LESSON 11

MA 26100-FALL 2023

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LESSON 11 – WARM UP

(Spring 23 Exam 1 #9) How should $f(0,0)$ be defined so that

$$f(x, y) = \frac{(x+y)^2}{x^2+y^2} \text{ is continuous at } (0,0)?$$

along $y=x$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+x)^2}{x^2+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2}{2x^2} = 2$

a) $f(0,0) = 1$

b) $f(0,0) = 2$ along $y=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x)^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$y=kx$
 $k=1$
 $k=0$

c) $f(0,0) = 0$

d) Not possible to define $f(0,0)$ such that $f(x, y)$ is continuous at $(0,0)$

POLL 1

Let $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2y - 2y)$. Find $f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ at the point

$$(x, y) = (2, 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [\sin(x^2y - 2y)]$$

$$= \cos(x^2y - 2y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [x^2y - 2y]$$

$$= \cos(x^2y - 2y) [x^2 - 2] \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}}$$

$$= \cos(2^2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1) [2^2 - 2]$$

$$= 2 \cos(2)$$

a) $2 \cos(2)$

b) $\cos(2)$

c) $4 \cos(2)$

POLL 2

(Spring 2017 Exam 1 #9)

If $f(x, y) = \ln(xy^2 + x)$, find f_{xy}

a) 0

b) $\frac{-2y}{(xy^2+x)^2}$

c) $\frac{-2xy}{(xy^2+x)^2}$

$$f_y = \frac{1}{xy^2+x} \cdot 2xy = \frac{y}{y^2+1}$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f_y] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{y}{y^2+1} \right] = 0$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$$

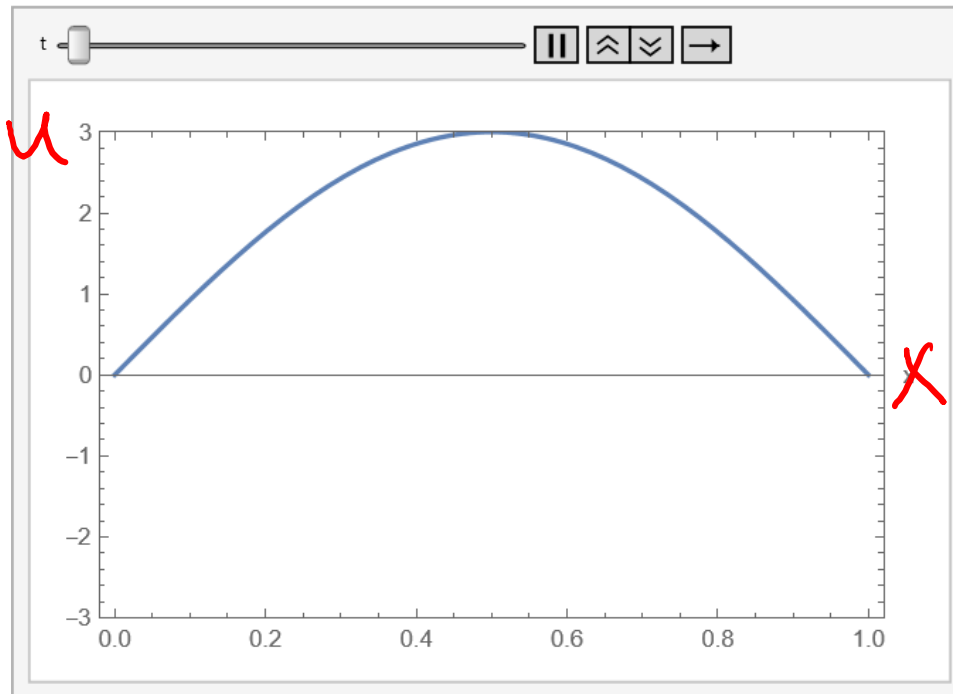
$$u(x=0, t) = 3 \cos(2\pi t) \sin(0) = 0$$

POLL 3

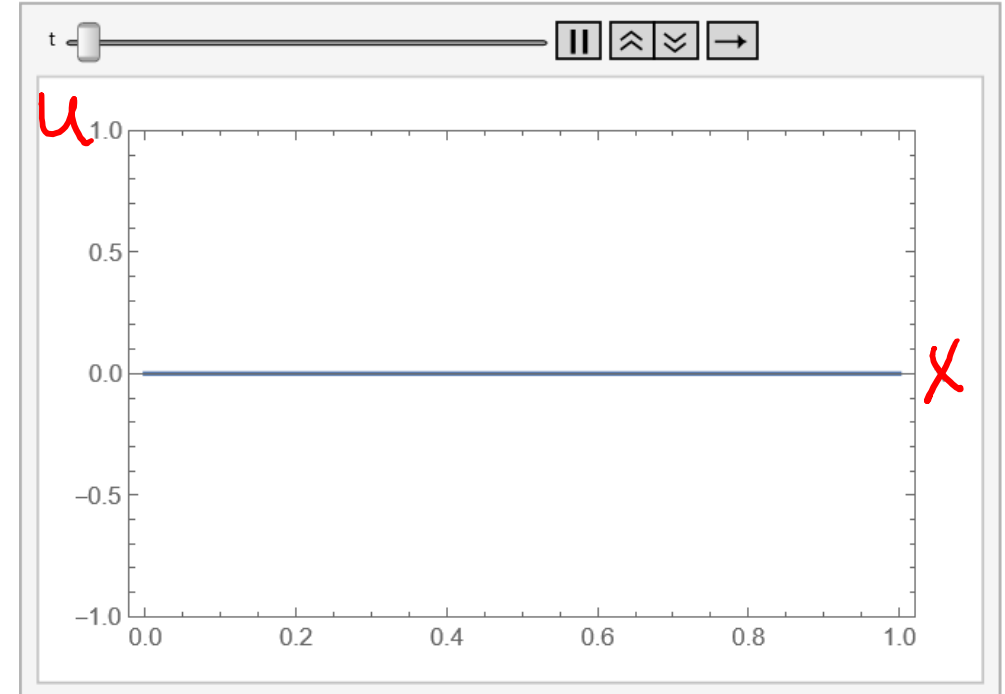
Which animation below depicts the motion of the guitar string (that solves the wave equation): $u(x, t) = 3 \cos(2\pi t) \sin(\pi x)$

amplitude

a)



b)



POLL 4

$$G'(t) = g(t)$$

$$f(x, y) = \int_{2x+1}^{y^2} g(t) dt = G(y^2) - G(2x+1)$$

For some function $g(t)$. Find $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

a) $g(y^2)$

b) $g(2y)$

c) $2y g(y^2)$

d) $g'(2y)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} [G(y^2) - G(2x+1)]$$

$$G'(y^2)(2y) = 2y g(y^2)$$

MUDDIEST POINT

What was the muddiest point from today's lecture?

- a) First order partial derivatives
- b) Second order partial derivatives
- c) Mixed partial derivatives
- d) Solutions to partial differential equations
- e) None – understood everything today