

2S1 Problem Sheet 2

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QUESTION 1. Define the gradient of a function $f(x, y)$ of two variables. In your own words, say what the gradient tells about the function f and how it relates to the level curves of f .

QUESTION 2. Determine the gradient of the following functions.

$$\begin{array}{ll} (a) & f(x, y) = x^3y - 2x^2y^2 + 5xy^4 \\ (b) & f(x, y) = \frac{3xy - x^2}{\sin x} \\ (c) & f(x, y) = \sin(2xy^2) + \cos(x - 3y) \\ (d) & f(x, y) = \frac{C}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad C = \text{const.} \end{array}$$

QUESTION 3. Let $f(x, y) = 1 + \sin(xy - 3y)$ and put $(x_0, y_0) = (\frac{10}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2})$. The function f defines a fairly hilly surface in \mathbb{R}^3 , as plotting it with **Mathematica** confirms.

- Find a formula for the level curve C of f through the point (x_0, y_0) and draw a sketch of it. What is the value f has at every point on C ?
- Suppose you stand on the surface of f at the point $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$. Find a unit vector in the direction you would choose if you wanted to go downhill as quickly as possible.
- Find the directional derivative of f in the direction of the vector $(\cos t, \sin t)$. (Hint: you should get a function of the three variables x, y and t .)

QUESTION 4. (a) Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y) = \frac{5}{x^2 + y^2}$ at the point P towards the origin when

$$(i) \quad P = (2, 1) \quad (ii) \quad P = (-1, 2) \quad (iii) \quad P = (\sqrt{5}, 0).$$

- Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y) = Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2$ at (a, b) in the direction from (a, b) towards (b, a) , where A, B and C are constants.
- Give a reason why you always got the same answer in part (a) above.

QUESTION 5. Let $f(x, y)$ be a function of the independent variables x and y with continuous second-order partial derivatives. Show that, if $x = e^{\frac{1}{2}(u-v)}$ and $y = e^{\frac{1}{2}(u+v)}$, then

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} = axy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

and determine the constant a .

QUESTION 6. Find the extreme points, that is relative maxima and minima and saddle points, of the following functions of two variables.

$$\begin{array}{ll} (a) & f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2 - xy + 7y \\ (b) & f(x, y) = -xye^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} \\ (c) & f(x, y) = y^2 - xy + 2x + y + 1 \\ (d) & f(x, y) = x \sin y \end{array}$$