

1) Let  $f(x, y) = x \ln(3x + 2y)$ ,  $3x + 2y > 0$ . Find the partial derivative  $f_{xy}$ .

**Solution:**  $f_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{4y}{(3x + 2y)^2}$ .

First we have to find the partial derivative  $f_x$ , and then we have to differentiate  $f_x$  with respect to the variable  $y$ .

We have

$$f_x(x, y) = \ln(3x + 2y) + x \frac{3}{3x + 2y} = \ln(3x + 2y) + \frac{3x}{3x + 2y}.$$

Next we find the partial derivative of  $f_x$  with respect to  $y$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (f_x)_y(x, y) &= \frac{2}{3x + 2y} - \frac{3x \cdot 2}{(3x + 2y)^2} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot (3x + 2y) - 6x}{(3x + 2y)^2} \\ &= \frac{4y}{(3x + 2y)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

2) Use implicit differentiation to find  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  if  $z$  is defined by the equation  $x^2y + xy^2 + z + z^3xy = 1$ .

**Solution:**  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy + y^2 + z^3y}{1 + 3z^2xy}$ .

We differentiate the equation  $x^2y + xy^2 + z + z^3xy = 1$  with respect to  $x$  and get

$$2xy + y^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z^3y + 3z^2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0.$$

Next we collect the terms involving  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  on the one side

$$(1 + 3z^2xy) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z^3y = -(2xy + y^2 + z^3y).$$

Then we solve for  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  and get

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy + y^2 + z^3y}{1 + 3z^2xy}.$$

3) Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface  $z = x^2y + 2xy - y^2$  at the point  $P(1, 1, 2)$ .

**Solution:** The equation is  $z = 4x + y - 3$ .

The equation of the tangent plane of a surface  $z = f(x, y)$  at the point  $P(a, b, c)$  is given by

$$z - c = f_x(a, b)(x - a) + f_y(a, b)(y - b).$$

If possible, one should then try to simplify the solution, as we will see in a moment.

So what we have to do, is to find  $f_x(1, 1)$  and  $f_y(1, 1)$  for  $f(x, y) = x^2y + 2xy - y^2$ .  $f_x(x, y) = 2xy + 2y$ . Inserting  $x = 1$  and  $y = 1$  we get  $f_x(1, 1) = 4$ . Next we find that  $f_y(x, y) = x^2 + 2x - 2y$ . Inserting  $x = y = 1$  we get  $f_y(1, 1) = 1$ . Hence, the equation is:

$$z - 2 = 4(x - 1) + (y - 1) = 4x + y - 5.$$

Simplifying gives then:

$$z = 4x + y - 3.$$