

TOTAL DERIVATIVES

* If $u = f(x, y)$ then the total differential of u is given by,

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

* If $u = f(x, y)$ where $x = f(t)$, $y = g(t)$ then the total derivative w.r.t t is given by,

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

* If $u = f(x, y)$ and $y = f(x)$, then the total derivative of u w.r.t x is given by,

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

* Let $f(x, y) = c$ (c is a constant or zero) be an implicit fn of x and y , then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{\partial f / \partial x}{\partial f / \partial y}$$

① If $u = f(x, y)$, $x = r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$ ST

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2$$

PROBLEMS:

① Find the total differential of $u = \sin(xy^2)$

Soln:

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \\ &= y^2 \cos(xy^2) dx + 2xy \cos(xy^2) dy \end{aligned}$$

② Find the total derivative of $u = xy \log xy$

Soln:

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \\ &= y(1 + \log xy) dx + x(1 + \log xy) dy \end{aligned}$$

③ Find $\frac{du}{dt}$ when $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, $x = e^{2t}$, $y = e^{2t} \cos 3t$, $z = e^{2t} \sin 3t$.

Soln:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2z$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2e^{2t} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = e^{2t} (-3 \sin 3t) \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = e^{2t} (3 \cos 3t) + 2e^{2t} \sin 3t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \\ &= 2x (2e^{2t}) + 2y e^{2t} (2 \cos 3t - 3 \sin 3t) \\ &\quad + 2z e^{2t} (3 \cos 3t + 2 \sin 3t) \end{aligned}$$

Replace x, y, z in terms of t

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= 4e^{4t} + 2e^{4t} \cos 3t (2 \cos 3t - 3 \sin 3t) \\ &\quad + 2e^{4t} \sin 3t (3 \cos 3t + 2 \sin 3t) \end{aligned}$$

④ Find $\frac{du}{dt}$ (i) when $u = x^2 + y^2$, $x = at^2$, $y = 2at$

(ii) $u = \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$, $x = e^t$, $y = t^2$ (iii) $u = xyz + z^2$

$x = e^t$, $y = e^{-t}$, $z = 1/t$.

Soln:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad \frac{du}{dt} &= 2x (2at) + 2y (2a) \\ &= 4a^2 t^3 + 8a^2 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{1}{y} \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) e^t - \frac{x}{y^2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) 2t \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{2}{t^2}\right) \left(\frac{e^t}{t^2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{e^t}{t^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \frac{du}{dt} = (y+z)e^t + (x+z)(-e^{-t}) + (x+y)\left(\frac{-1}{t^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} 2 \sin ht - \frac{1}{t^2} 2 \cos ht$$

5 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $x^3 + y^3 = 3ax^2y$

Soln:

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3ax^2y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\partial f / \partial x}{\partial f / \partial y}$$

$$= \frac{-(3x^2 - 6axy)}{3y^2 - 3ax^2}$$

$$= \frac{2axy - x^2}{y^2 - ax^2}$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 3a$$

$$3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 3ax^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 6xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2axy - x^2}{y^2 - ax^2}$$

6 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $x^y + y^x = c$

Soln:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\partial f / \partial x}{\partial f / \partial y} = \frac{-y x^{y-1} + y^x \log y}{x^y \log x + x y^{x-1}}$$

$$\frac{d(a^x)}{dx} = a^{x \log a}$$

7 Find $\frac{du}{dx}$ if $u = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ where $a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 = c^2$

Soln:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2) + 2y \cos(x^2 + y^2) \left(\frac{-a^2x}{b^2y}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) \left(\frac{x - \frac{a^2x}{b^2}}{b^2}\right)$$

$$b^2y^2 = c^2 - a^2x^2$$

$$b^2 \cdot \frac{2y}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 - a^2 \cdot (2x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-a^2x}{b^2y}$$

$$\frac{d^2x^2 + b^2y^2 = c^2}{b^2y^2 dy = -a^2x dx}$$