

Solutions to Partial Differentiation

$$1. \quad (i) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 6xy + y^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 2xy + 12y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(3x^2 + 2xy + 12y^2) = 6x + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3x^2 + 6xy + y^2) = 6x + 2y$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sin(xy) + \sin(xy) = xy \cos(xy) + \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sin(xy) = x^2 \cos(xy)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[xy \cos(xy) + \sin(xy)] = x[\cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy)] + x \cos(xy) \\ &= 2x \cos(xy) - x^2 y \sin(xy) \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= y^2 \left\{ \ln(x^2 + y^2) + x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \right\} = y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2) + xy^2 \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= x \left\{ 2y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \right\} = 2xy \ln(x^2 + y^2) + xy^2 \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= 2xy \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2xy^3}{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ 2xy \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2xy^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right\} \\ &= 2y \left\{ \ln(x^2 + y^2) + x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \right\} + 2y^3 \left\{ \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - x \times 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right\} \\ &= 2y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + 2xy \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)} + \frac{2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)} - \frac{4x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right\} \\ &= 2y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + 2x^2 \frac{(x^2 + y^2)2y - y^2 \times 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= 2y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + y^2 \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)} + \frac{4x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)} - \frac{4x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \end{aligned}$$

$$(iv) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{\sin r}{r} \right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{r \cos r - \sin r}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}. \text{ Now } r^2 = x^2 + y^2 \text{ and so}$$

$$2r \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} \text{ and similarly } \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}.$$

Hence $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r^3}(r \cos r - \sin r)$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r^3}(r \cos r - \sin r)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{y}{r^3}(r \cos r - \sin r) \right\} = y \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ \frac{(r \cos r - \sin r)}{r^3} \right\} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{xy [r^3(\cos r - r \sin r - \cos r) - (r \cos r - \sin r)3r^2]}{r^6} \\ &= \frac{xy}{r^4}(-r \sin r) - \frac{3xy}{r^5}(r \cos r - \sin r) = -\frac{xy}{r^3} \sin r - \frac{3xy}{r^5}(r \cos r - \sin r)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \frac{x}{r^3}(r \cos r - \sin r) \right\} = x \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ \frac{(r \cos r - \sin r)}{r^3} \right\} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{xy}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ \frac{(r \cos r - \sin r)}{r^3} \right\} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \text{ as before.}\end{aligned}$$

2. $f(x, y) = 3x^2y + y^3 + 4xy^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6xy + 4y^2$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 8xy$. Hence

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x(6xy + 4y^2) + y(3x^2 + 3y^2 + 8xy) = 9x^2y + 12xy^2 + 3y^3 = 3f.$$

3. $f(x, y) = \cos^3(x^2 - y^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3 \cos^2(x^2 - y^2)[- \sin(x^2 - y^2)](2x) \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3 \cos^2(x^2 - y^2)[- \sin(x^2 - y^2)](-2y). \text{ Hence } y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0.$$

4. $V = xt^{-3/2} \exp(x^2/t) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = x \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) t^{-5/2} \exp(x^2/t) + xt^{-3/2} \exp(x^2/t) \left(-\frac{x^2}{t^2}\right)$ or

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -xt^{-7/2} \exp(x^2/t)(3t + 2x^2)/2$$

$$\text{Also } \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = t^{-3/2} \exp(x^2/t) + t^{-3/2} x \exp(x^2/t) \left(\frac{2x}{t}\right) = t^{-5/2}(t + 2x^2) \exp(x^2/t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = t^{-5/2} \exp(x^2/t) \left[(4x) + (t + 2x^2) \left(\frac{2x}{t}\right)\right] = 2xt^{-7/2} \exp(x^2/t)(3t + 2x^2).$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \bigg/ \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

5. $z = \ln r$ where $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}$, see 1. (iv). Thus

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2x}{r^3} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2x^2}{r^4}.$$

Likewise, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2y^2}{r^4}$ and so

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2}{r^2} - \frac{(2x^2 + 2y^2)}{r^4} = 0.$$

6. Because F only depends upon r , we can write $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{dF}{dr} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = F'(r) \frac{x}{r}$ (see 1(iv)).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hence } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(F'(r) \frac{x}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial F'(r)}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{F'(r)}{r} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + F'(r) x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \\ &= \left(F''(r) \frac{x}{r} \right) \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{F'(r)}{r} + F'(r) x \left(\frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{x}{r} \right) \\ &= F''(r) \frac{x^2}{r^2} + F'(r) \frac{1}{r} - F'(r) \frac{x^2}{r^3} = F''(r) \frac{x^2}{r^2} + F'(r) \frac{y^2}{r^3}\end{aligned}$$

because $r^2 - x^2 = y^2$.

$$\text{Likewise } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = F''(r) \frac{y^2}{r^2} + F'(r) \frac{x^2}{r^3}$$

$$\text{and so } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = F''(r) \frac{(x^2 + y^2)}{r^2} + F'(r) \frac{(y^2 + x^2)}{r^3} = F''(r) + \frac{F'(r)}{r}$$