Calculus II, Spring 2022 (Thomas' Calculus Early Transcendentals 13ed), http://www.math.nthu.edu.tw/~wangwc/

Brief solutions to selected problems in homework week 11 1. Section 14.10, problem 12:

 $f(x,y,z,w) = 0, \dots, 0, f = w^{2}x + w^{2}z + (x,y,z,w) = 0, \dots, 0$ = F(x,y), w = w(x,y), = f(x,y), = w(x,y), = w(x,9

$$By \Theta$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial W} = \frac{1}{\partial x} \left( \left( -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\partial w} \left( \left( -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \left( \frac{1}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \right)_{x} = \frac{1}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}$$

Remark:

$$f_x + f_w w_x + f_z z_x = 0$$
$$g_x + g_w w_x + g_z z_x = 0$$

Two linear equations for the two unknowns  $z_x$  and  $w_x$ , solve for  $z_x$  and  $w_x$ .

2. Problem 2:

5 variables (u, x, y, z, w) and 3 (equations+constraints). Therefore 2 independent variables (must be x, y since we want  $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})_y$ .

So f(x, y, z(x, y), w(x, y)) = 0, g(x, y, z(x, y), w(x, y)) = 0 and u = U(x, y, z(x, y), w(x, y)). From the *u* equation,  $u_x = U_x + U_z z_x + U_w w_x$ .

From f and g constraints, we have as in problem 12:

$$f_x + f_w w_x + f_z z_x = 0$$
$$g_x + g_w w_x + g_z z_x = 0$$

then solve for  $w_x$  and  $z_x$ , plug them into  $u_x = U_x + U_z z_x + U_w w_x$  to get the desired formula of  $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})_y$ .