

THUR 11-10-05

$$(2x-5)\sqrt{x+1}$$

* PARENTHESES ARE
EXTREMELY
NECESSARY!

QUICK REV. 2, 6-9

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36$$

$$\frac{9y^2}{9} = \frac{-4x^2 + 36}{9}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{-4x^2 + 36}{9}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-4x^2 + 36}{9}}$$

$$y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{-4x^2 + 36}{9}}$$

TOP

$$y_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{-4x^2 + 36}{9}}$$

BOTTOM

ELLIPSE

3.7 IMPLICIT DIFFERENTIATION

- A PROCESS OF FINDING
DERIVATIVES OF EQUATIONS
THAT ARE NOT "SOLVED FOR y ."

Ex) $x^3 + y^2 - 9xy = 0$; Find y' .

Ex. 1) $x = y^2$; Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\frac{d(x)}{dx} = \frac{d(y^2)}{dx}$$

THE CHAIN RULE

$$1 = 2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2y} = \frac{dy}{dx}}}}$$

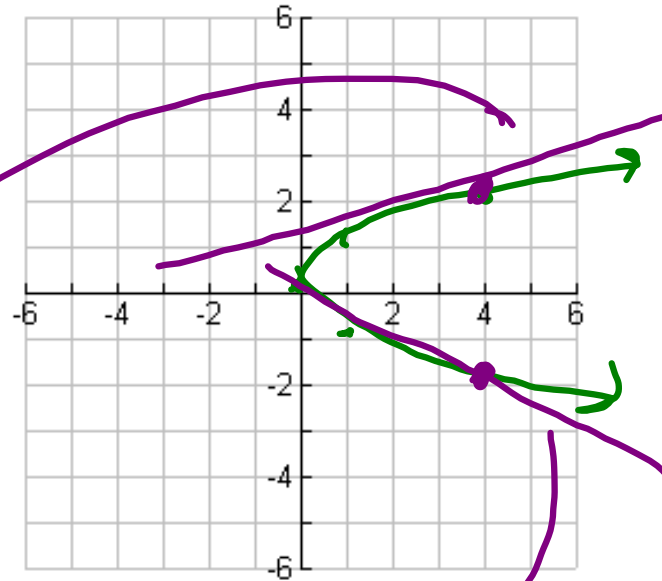
$$\underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2y} = y'}}}}$$

FIND THE SLOPE OF THE TANGENT
LINE AT $x = 4$; $x = y^2$.

Soln: $m_{\text{tan}} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}$

$x = 4 \rightarrow 4 = y^2$
 $y = \pm 2$

$m_1 = \frac{1}{4}$; $m_2 = \frac{-1}{4}$



P.155 #10 $x^2 + y^3 = 18xy$; Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

SOLN: TAKE $\frac{dy}{dx}$ OF EACH TERM.
PRODUCT RULE

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 18x \cdot 1 + y \cdot 18$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' = 18x + 18y$$

Solve for y'

$$3y^2 y' - 18x y' = 18y - 3x^2$$

$$y'(3y^2 - 18x) = 18y - 3x^2$$

$$y' = \frac{18y - 3x^2}{3y^2 - 18x} = \frac{3(6y - x^2)}{3(y^2 - 6x)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y' = \frac{6y - x^2}{y^2 - 6x}}}$$

Q.155 (12) $x^2 = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$; Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

SOLN: QUOTIENT RULE

TAKE THE DERIV. OF EACH TERM:

$$\frac{v \cdot u' - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$$

$$2x = \frac{(x+y)(1 - 1 \cdot y') - (x-y)(1 + 1 \cdot y')}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$2x = \frac{x+y - x \cdot y' - y \cdot y' - (x-y + x \cdot y' - y \cdot y')}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$2x = \frac{x+y - x \cdot y' - y \cdot y' - (x-y + x \cdot y' - y \cdot y')}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$2x = \frac{x+y - x \cdot y' - y \cdot y' - x+y - x \cdot y' - y \cdot y'}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$2x = \frac{2y - 2x \cdot y'}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$\frac{2x(x+y)^2}{2} = \frac{2y - 2x \cdot y'}{2}$$

$$x(x+y)^2 = y - x \cdot y'$$

$$x(x+y)^2 - y = -x \cdot y'$$

$$\frac{x(x+y)^2 - y}{-x} = y' = \frac{y - x(x+y)^2}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} - (x+y)^2$$

O.T.L.

- CORRECT TESTS
- P.152 Ex. 5
- P.155 7-27 (ODD)

"DON'T GET DISCOURAGED"