

2.5 pp. 142-143 (1, 7, 13, 21, 25, 27, 29, 35, 43, 55)

1.  $x^2 + y^2 = 36$   
 $2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

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

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{y}$

25.  $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 5 \quad (8, 1)$

$\frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-1/3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$\frac{2}{3}y^{-1/3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2}{3x^{1/3}}$

$\frac{2}{3y^{1/3}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2}{3x^{1/3}}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y^{1/3}}{x^{1/3}}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(8,1)} = \frac{-\sqrt[3]{8}}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{-1}{2}$

7.  $x^3 y^3 - y = x$   
 $x^3 \cdot 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - y^3 \cdot 3x^2 - \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$

$3y^2 x^3 \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - 3x^2 y^3$

$\frac{dy}{dx} (3x^3 y^2 - 1) = 1 - 3x^2 y^3$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - 3x^2 y^3}{3x^3 y^2 - 1}$

27.  $\tan(x+y) = x \quad (0, 0)$

$\sec^2(x+y) (1 + \frac{dy}{dx}) = 1$

$\sec^2(x+y) + \sec^2(x+y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$

$\sec^2(x+y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \sec^2(x+y)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \sec^2(x+y)}{\sec^2(x+y)} = \frac{-\tan^2(x+y)}{\sec^2(x+y)}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1 - \sec^2(0)}{\sec^2(0)} = \frac{1 - 1}{1} = 0$

13.  $\sin x = x(1 + \tan y)$   
 $\cos x = x(\sec^2 y \frac{dy}{dx}) + (1 + \tan y)(1)$

$\cos x = x \sec^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 + \tan y$

$-x \sec^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \tan y - \cos x$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1 + \tan y + \cos x}{x \sec^2 y}$

$-\sin^2(x+y)$

21.  $xy = 4 \quad (-4, -1)$

$x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$

$x \frac{dy}{dx} = -y$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y}{x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(-4,-1)} = \frac{-(-1)}{-4} = \frac{-1}{4}$

29.  $(x^2 + 4)y = 8 \quad (2, 1)$

$(x^2 + 4) \frac{dy}{dx} + y(2x) = 0$

$(x^2 + 4) \frac{dy}{dx} = -2xy$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2xy}{x^2 + 4}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(2,1)} = \frac{-2(2)(1)}{2^2 + 4} = \frac{-4}{8} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$$35. x^2 + y^2 = 36$$

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{y(-1) - (-x) \frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2}$$

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-y + x \frac{-x}{y}}{y^2}$$

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-y^2 - x^2}{y^3} = \frac{-36}{y^3}$$

END HERE

$$55. 2y^2 - 3x^4 = 0$$

w/ respect to x

$$4y \frac{dy}{dx} - 12x^3 = 0$$

$$4y \frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{12x^3}{4y} = \frac{3x^3}{y}$$

w/ respect to y

$$4y - 12x^3 \frac{dx}{dy} = 0$$

$$-12x^3 \frac{dx}{dy} = -4y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-4y}{-12x^3} = \frac{y}{3x^3}$$

$$43. x^2 + y^2 = 25 \quad (4,3) \quad (-3,4)$$

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{y}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(4,3)} = \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(-3,4)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

tangent

$$y - 3 = \frac{-4}{3}(x - 4)$$

normal

$$y - 3 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 4)$$

tangent

$$y - 4 = \frac{3}{4}(x + 3)$$

normal

$$y - 4 = \frac{-4}{3}(x + 3)$$