

1. (a)  $\frac{d}{dx} [(x^3 + 4x^2)^7] =$

(b)  $\frac{d}{dx} [(\ln x)^7] =$

(c)  $\frac{d}{dx} [(\sin x)^7] =$

(d)  $\frac{d}{dx} [(\arcsin x)^7] =$

(e)  $\frac{d}{dx} [(f(x))^7] =$

(f) So if  $y = f(x)$ , then  $\frac{d}{dx} [y^7] =$

Part (e) is chain rule. Part (f) is **implicit differentiation**.

What is the difference?

To understand the MEANING of implicit differentiation in terms of rates of change, fill in the following blanks.

$$\frac{d}{dy} [y^3] =$$

So, at  $y = 2$ , the rate of change of  $y^3$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

This means increasing  $y$  by 1 unit causes  $y^3$  to increase by \_\_\_\_\_ units.

Now, suppose  $y$  is a function of  $x$ . And suppose  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5$ .

This means increasing  $x$  by 1 unit causes  $y$  to increase by \_\_\_\_\_ units, which in turn causes  $y^3$  to increase by \_\_\_\_\_ units.

Implicit differentiation says exactly the same thing:

$$\frac{d}{dx} [y^3] =$$

2. (a) Solve the equation  $8x^3 + 2y^5 = 1$  for  $x$  in terms of  $y$ .

(b) Now solve the same equation for  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .

(c) When  $x = 29$ ,  $y =$

When  $y = 132$ ,  $x =$

(d) Is  $x$  a function of  $y$  or is  $y$  a function of  $x$ ?

$\Rightarrow$  We say the equation  $8x^3 + 2y^5 = 1$  gives  $x$  *implicitly* as a function of \_\_\_\_\_, while the equation  $x = (1/2)\sqrt[3]{1 - 2y^5}$  gives  $x$  \_\_\_\_\_ as a function of  $y$ .

Similarly, we say the equation  $8x^3 + 2y^5 = 1$  gives  $y$  *implicitly* as a function of \_\_\_\_\_, while the equation  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gives  $y$  explicitly as a function of  $x$ .

3. (a) Can you solve the equation  $x^2 + y^3 = 8 - x + xy^5$  for  $y$  in terms of  $x$ ?

(b) When  $x = 0$ ,  $y =$

(c) Surprising fact: We can find the slope of the graph at  $x = 0$  ! (as follows)

Implicitly differentiate the above equation with respect to  $x$ , i.e., apply  $\frac{d}{dx}$  to both sides of the equation.

Now plug in  $x = 0$  and  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_, and then solve for  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

4. Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of  $\ln(xy) = 2x$  at  $x = 1$ .

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Homework due Monday, 11/02/98:  
HH, section 4.7: 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 18.