

Find y' in terms of x and y .

4. $x^3 + y^3 - 6xy = 0$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^3 + y^3 - 6xy] = \frac{d}{dx} [0]$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 \cdot y' - 6(xy' + 1 \cdot y) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' - 6xy' - 6y = 0$$

$$3y^2 y' - 6xy' = 6y - 3x^2$$

$$y' = \frac{6y - 3x^2}{3y^2 - 6x} = \boxed{\frac{2y - x^2}{y^2 - 2x}}$$

Find y' in terms of x and y .

5. $y = \sin(xy)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [y] = \frac{d}{dx} [\sin(xy)]$$

$$y' = \cos(xy) \cdot [xy' + 1 \cdot y]$$

$$y' = xy' \cos xy + y \cos xy$$

$$y' - xy' \cos xy = y \cos xy$$

$$y'(1 - x \cos xy) = y \cos xy$$

$$y' = \boxed{\frac{y \cos xy}{1 - x \cos xy}}$$

Find the limit (if it exists).

Review

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + 2}{\sqrt{x+3} + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+3 - 4}{(x^2-1)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{x-1}}{(\cancel{x-1})(x+1)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \frac{1}{(1+1)(\sqrt{1+3} + 2)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2(2+2)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{8}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \boxed{8} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 10 - x, & x \leq 2 \\ x^2 + 2x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 - 2 &= 8 \\ 2^2 + 2(2) &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

Review

Find k such that the line $y = 2x$ is tangent to the graph of the function $f(x) = x^2 + kx$.

Slope of tangent line = derivative of function
 $2 = 2x + k$

equations are equal at point of tangency (intersection)
 $2x = x^2 + kx$

$$2 - k = 2x$$

$$1 - \frac{k}{2} = x$$

$$2\left(1 - \frac{k}{2}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{k}{2}\right)^2 + k\left(1 - \frac{k}{2}\right)$$

$$2 - k = 1 - \cancel{k} + \frac{k^2}{4} + \cancel{k} - \frac{k^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{k^2}{2} - \frac{k^2}{4} - k + 2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{k^2}{4} - k + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{k=2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k^2 - 4k + 4 &= 0 \\ (k-2)^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Find the derivative of f with respect to x .

Review

$$f(x) = 5 \sin^2 \left(\sqrt{3 \csc(7x^2 - 2x)} \right)$$

$$= 5 \left[\sin \left(3 \csc [7x^2 - 2x] \right)^{1/2} \right]^2$$

$$f'(x) = 10 \sin \sqrt{3 \csc(7x^2 - 2x)} \cdot \cos \sqrt{3 \csc(7x^2 - 2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (3 \csc(7x^2 - 2x))^{-1/2} \cdot (-3 \csc(7x^2 - 2x) \cot(7x^2 - 2x)) \cdot (14x - 2)$$

Homework #6 (submitted Wed. 9/17)

2.5 # 1-39 odd; 43, 47 - Implicit Differentiation

Homework #7 (due Fri. 9/26)

2.6 # 15-23 odd - Related Rates

2.6 # 25, 27, 35 - Related Rates (more challenging problems)

3.1 # 17-31 odd - Absolute Extrema on an Interval

Homework #8 (due Fri. 10/3)

3.2 # 7-19 odd - Rolle's Theorem

3.2 # 31-37 odd - Mean Value Theorem

3.3 # 11-31 odd - Increasing, Decreasing, and Relative Extrema

3.4 # 11-25 odd - Inflection Points and Concavity

Quiz #4 - Mon, 9/29

Test #3 - Fri, 10/3