2.5 Exercises

See CalcChat.com for tutorial help and worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Finding a Derivative In Exercises 1–16, find dy/dx by implicit differentiation.

1. $x^2 + y^2 = 9$
2. $x^2 - y^2 = 25$
3. $x^{1/2} + y^{1/2} = 16$
4. $2x^3 + 3y^3 = 64$
5. $x^3 - xy + y^2 = 7$
6. $x^2y + y^2x = -2$
7. $x^3y^3 - y = x$
8. $\sqrt{xy} = x^2y + 1$
9. $x^3 - 3x^2y + 2xy^2 = 12$
10. $4 \cos x \sin y = 1$
11. $\sin x + 2 \cos 2y = 1$
12. $(\sin \pi x + \cos \pi y)^2 = 2$
13. $\sin x = x(1 + \tan y)$
14. $\cot y = x - y$
15. $y = \sin xy$
16. $x = \sec \dfrac{1}{y}$

Finding Derivatives Implicity and Explicitly In Exercises 17–20, (a) find two explicit functions by solving the equation for y in terms of x, (b) sketch the graph of the equation and label the parts given by the corresponding explicit functions, (c) differentiate the explicit functions, and (d) find dy/dx implicitly and show that the result is equivalent to that of part (c).

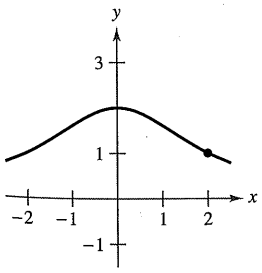
17. $x^2 + y^2 = 64$
18. $25x^2 + 36y^2 = 300$
19. $16y^2 - x^2 = 16$
20. $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y + 9 = 0$

Finding and Evaluating a Derivative In Exercises 21–28, find dy/dx by implicit differentiation and evaluate the derivative at the given point.

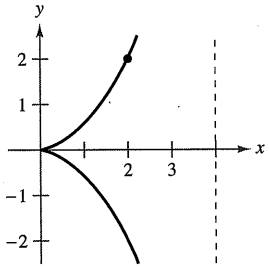
21. $xy = 6, \quad (-6, -1)$
22. $y^3 - x^2 = 4, \quad (2, 2)$
23. $y^2 = \dfrac{x^2 - 49}{x^2 + 49}, \quad (7, 0)$
24. $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 5, \quad (8, 1)$
25. $(x + y)^3 = x^3 + y^3, \quad (-1, 1)$
26. $x^3 + y^3 = 6xy - 1, \quad (2, 3)$
27. $\tan(x + y) = x, \quad (0, 0)$
28. $x \cos y = 1, \quad \left(2, \dfrac{\pi}{3}\right)$

Famous Curves In Exercises 29–32, find the slope of the tangent line to the graph at the given point.

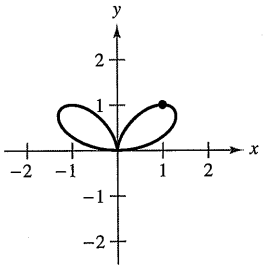
29. Witch of Agnesi:
$(x^2 + 4)y = 8$
Point: (2, 1)



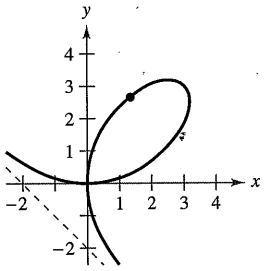
30. Cissoid:
$(4 - x)y^2 = x^3$
Point: (2, 2)



31. Bifolium:
$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4x^2y$
Point: (1, 1)

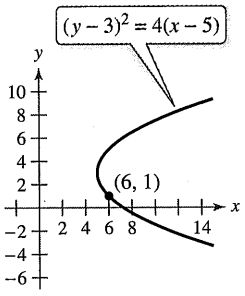


32. Folium of Descartes:
$x^3 + y^3 - 6xy = 0$
Point: $\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{8}{3}\right)$

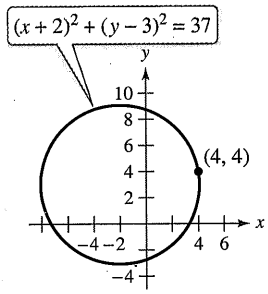


Famous Curves In Exercises 33–40, find an equation of the tangent line to the graph at the given point. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to *MathGraphs.com*.

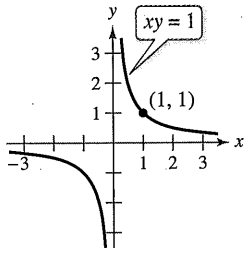
33. Parabola



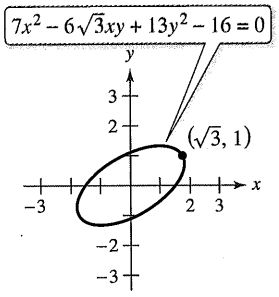
34. Circle



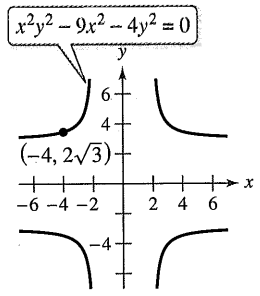
35. Rotated hyperbola



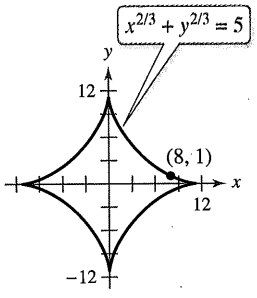
36. Rotated ellipse



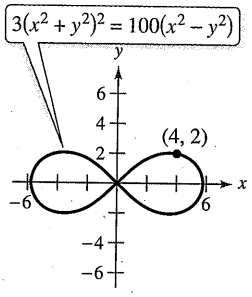
37. Cruciform



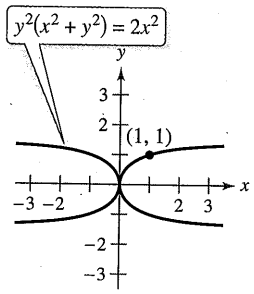
38. Astroid



39. Lemniscate



40. Kappa curve



41. Ellipse

(a) Use implicit differentiation to find an equation of the tangent line to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$ at $(1, 2)$.

(b) Show that the equation of the tangent line to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ at (x_0, y_0) is $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$.

42. Hyperbola

(a) Use implicit differentiation to find an equation of the tangent line to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$ at $(3, -2)$.

(b) Show that the equation of the tangent line to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ at (x_0, y_0) is $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} - \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$.

Determining a Differentiable Function **In Exercises 43 and 44, find dy/dx implicitly and find the largest interval of the form $-a < y < a$ or $0 < y < a$ such that y is a differentiable function of x. Write dy/dx as a function of x.**

43. $\tan y = x$

44. $\cos y = x$

Finding a Second Derivative **In Exercises 45–50, find d^2y/dx^2 implicitly in terms of x and y.**

45. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

46. $x^2y - 4x = 5$

47. $x^2 - y^2 = 36$

48. $xy - 1 = 2x + y^2$

49. $y^2 = x^3$

50. $y^3 = 4x$

Finding an Equation of a Tangent Line **In Exercises 51 and 52, use a graphing utility to graph the equation. Find an equation of the tangent line to the graph at the given point and graph the tangent line in the same viewing window.**

51. $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 5$, $(9, 4)$

52. $y^2 = \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + 1}$, $\left(2, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$

Tangent Lines and Normal Lines **In Exercises 53 and 54, find equations for the tangent line and normal line to the circle at each given point. (The *normal line* at a point is perpendicular to the tangent line at the point.) Use a graphing utility to graph the equation, tangent line, and normal line.**

53. $x^2 + y^2 = 25$
$(4, 3), (-3, 4)$

54. $x^2 + y^2 = 36$
$(6, 0), (5, \sqrt{11})$

55. Normal Lines Show that the normal line at any point on the circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ passes through the origin.

56. Circles Two circles of radius 4 are tangent to the graph of $y^2 = 4x$ at the point $(1, 2)$. Find equations of these two circles.

Vertical and Horizontal Tangent Lines **In Exercises 57 and 58, find the points at which the graph of the equation has a vertical or horizontal tangent line.**

57. $25x^2 + 16y^2 + 200x - 160y + 400 = 0$

58. $4x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 4y + 4 = 0$

Orthogonal Trajectories **In Exercises 59–62, use a graphing utility to sketch the intersecting graphs of the equations and show that they are orthogonal. [Two graphs are *orthogonal* if at their point(s) of intersection, their tangent lines are perpendicular to each other.]**

59. $2x^2 + y^2 = 6$
$y^2 = 4x$

60. $y^2 = x^3$
$2x^2 + 3y^2 = 5$

61. $x + y = 0$
$x = \sin y$

62. $x^3 = 3(y - 1)$
$x(3y - 29) = 3$

Orthogonal Trajectories **In Exercises 63 and 64, verify that the two families of curves are orthogonal, where C and K are real numbers. Use a graphing utility to graph the two families for two values of C and two values of K.**

63. $xy = C$, $x^2 - y^2 = K$

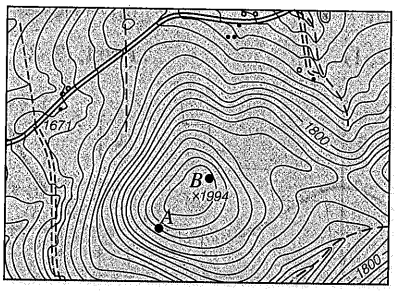
64. $x^2 + y^2 = C^2$, $y = Kx$

WRITING ABOUT CONCEPTS

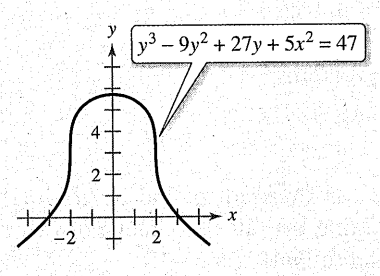
65. Explicit and Implicit Functions Describe the difference between the explicit form of a function and an implicit equation. Give an example of each.

66. Implicit Differentiation In your own words, state the guidelines for implicit differentiation.

67. Orthogonal Trajectories The figure below shows the topographic map carried by a group of hikers. The hikers are in a wooded area on top of the hill shown on the map, and they decide to follow the path of steepest descent (orthogonal trajectories to the contours on the map). Draw their routes if they start from point A and if they start from point B. Their goal is to reach the road along the top of the map. Which starting point should they use? To print an enlarged copy of the map, go to *MathGraphs.com*.



68. HOW DO YOU SEE IT? Use the graph to answer the questions.



(a) Which is greater, the slope of the tangent line at $x = -3$ or the slope of the tangent line at $x = -1$?

(b) Estimate the point(s) where the graph has a vertical tangent line.

(c) Estimate the point(s) where the graph has a horizontal tangent line.

69. Finding Equations of Tangent Lines Consider the equation $x^4 = 4(4x^2 - y^2)$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the equation.

(b) Find and graph the four tangent lines to the curve for $y = 3$.

(c) Find the exact coordinates of the point of intersection of the two tangent lines in the first quadrant.

70. Tangent Lines and Intercepts Let L be any tangent line to the curve

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{c}.$$

Show that the sum of the x- and y-intercepts of L is c.

71. Proof Prove (Theorem 2.3) that

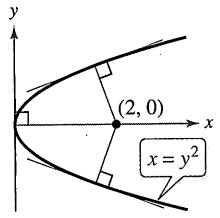
$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^n] = nx^{n-1}$$

for the case in which n is a rational number. (*Hint:* Write $y = x^{p/q}$ in the form $y^q = x^p$ and differentiate implicitly. Assume that p and q are integers, where $q > 0$.)

72. Slope Find all points on the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 100$ where the slope is $\frac{3}{4}$.

73. Tangent Lines Find equations of both tangent lines to the graph of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ that pass through the point $(4, 0)$ not on the graph.

74. Normals to a Parabola The graph shows the normal lines from the point $(2, 0)$ to the graph of the parabola $x = y^2$. How many normal lines are there from the point $(x_0, 0)$ to the graph of the parabola if (a) $x_0 = \frac{1}{4}$, (b) $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$, and (c) $x_0 = 1$? For what value of x_0 are two of the normal lines perpendicular to each other?



75. Normal Lines (a) Find an equation of the normal line to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{32} + \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$ at the point $(4, 2)$. (b) Use a graphing utility to graph the ellipse and the normal line. (c) At what other point does the normal line intersect the ellipse?

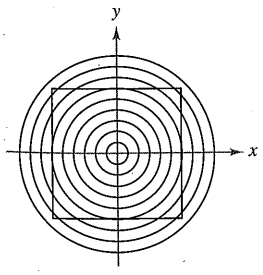
SECTION PROJECT

Optical Illusions

In each graph below, an optical illusion is created by having lines intersect a family of curves. In each case, the lines appear to be curved. Find the value of *dy/dx* for the given values of *x* and *y*.

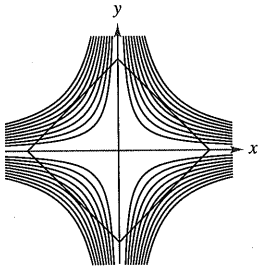
(a) Circles: $x^2 + y^2 = C^2$

$x = 3, y = 4, C = 5$



(b) Hyperbolas: $xy = C$

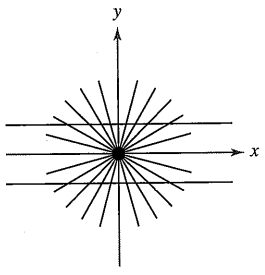
$x = 1, y = 4, C = 4$



(c) Lines: $ax = by$

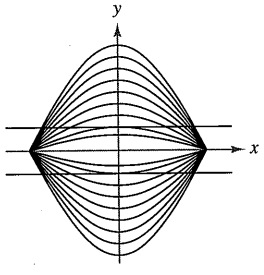
$x = \sqrt{3}, y = 3,$

$a = \sqrt{3}, b = 1$



(d) Cosine curves: $y = C\cos x$

$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, y = \frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3}$



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION For more information on the mathematics of optical illusions, see the article "Descriptive Models for Perception of Optical Illusions" by David A. Smith in *The UMAP Journal.*