

Implicit

$$\begin{cases} e^{xy} + \cos^2(x) = 2 \\ \cos(xy) + \sin(x) + \ln(xy) = y \\ \sin(xy) = 1 \end{cases}$$

Explicit

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = \cos^2(\pi) + 1 \\ y = \ln(u) + e^{11^2} \end{cases} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Ex:
If

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

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Soln:

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

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

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

2

$$x^2 y^2 + 2xy = 3$$

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Soln:

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} (2xy) = 2y + 2x \frac{dy}{dx}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 y^2 + 2xy = 3) \\ = 2xy^2 + \left(2x^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + 2y + \left(2x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

Ex $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(y)] = \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$