

Implicit Differentiation: Used when taking a derivative and variables do **NOT** match.

Not Implicit: Variables Match

Implicit: Variables do Not

$$\frac{d}{dx} [3x^2] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [3y^2] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} [\cos(2y)] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} [\cos(2x)] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dq} [e^q] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

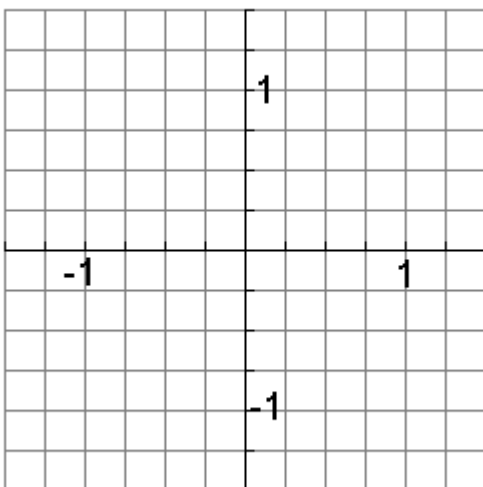
$$\frac{d}{dt} [e^x] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

D

*Implicit
Differentiation*



Example 1: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$ for $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. Find the equation of the tangent line and the equation of the normal line.



Example 2: Find the derivative with respect to x . Find $\frac{d}{dx}$

$$y^4 + xy = x^3 - x + 2$$

Example 3: Find $\frac{dy}{dt}$, where $\cos(ty) = \frac{t^2}{y}$

Example 4: A. Find the slope of the tangent line on the curve $e^{xy} = x + y$ at $(-1, 1.28)$. B. Find the equation of the tangent line on the same curve at the same point.

Example 5: Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for $x^2 + y^2 = 1$