14.4: More Directional Derivatives

Calculus III

College of the Atlantic

- 1. Consider the function $f(x,y) = x^2 + 4y^2$.
 - (a) What is the directional derivative of f(x,y) in the direction given by the vector $\vec{u} = \vec{i} - 3\vec{j}$ at the point (1, 2)?
 - (b) Sketch contour lines for the function in the first quadrant.
 - (c) Calculate the gradient vector for general x, y.
 - (d) Determine the value of the gradient vector at the following points:
 - ii. (1,0)
 - iii. (1,1) iv. (2,2)
 - (e) Draw the above gradient vectors on your contour plot sketch. Do the values make sense geometrically?
 - (f) What is the rate of change of f at (2,2) in the direction $\vec{u} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}$?
 - (g) In what direction is the rate of change of f at (2,2) the largest? I.e., in what direction is the function the steepest uphill?
 - (h) In what direction is the rate of change of f at (2,2) the smallest? I.e., in what direction is the function the steepest downhill?
 - (i) In what direction is the rate of change of f at (2,2) zero? I.e., in what direction does the function not change?
- 2. A caterpillar is on a metal surface whose temperature is given by $T(x,y) = 3x^2y y^3$. The caterpillar does not like heat. It is at the point (5,1).
 - (a) What are units for ∇T ?
 - (b) In what direction should it move so that it gets cooler as quickly as possible?
 - (c) If it initially moves at 0.8 cm/s, at what rate does the caterpillar experience a temperature decrease?

- 3. A bird is flying through a large cloud of pollution whose distribution is given by $\rho(x, y, z) = xz + 3x^2y y^3$ in units of grams per cubic meter, where x, y, and z are measured in miles. The bird does not like pollution. It is at the point (1, 2, 1).
 - (a) What are the units for $\vec{\nabla} \rho$?
 - (b) In what direction should it move so that it gets to cleaner air as quickly as possible?
 - (c) What are the units of the gradient vector?
 - (d) If it initially flies at 1.2 m/s, at what rate does the bird experience a pollution decrease?
- 4. Consider the function $f(x, y, z) = e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$.
 - (a) Calculate $\vec{\nabla} f$.
 - (b) Determine the gradient vector at the following points
 - i. (0,0,0)
 - ii. (1,0,0)
 - iii. (0,0,1)
 - iv. (1, 1, 1)
 - (c) What is the gradient vector at the origin? What does your answer mean?
 - (d) What is the directional derivative in the $-\hat{z}$ direction at the point (1,0,0).
 - (e) What is the directional derivative in the $-\hat{z}$ direction at the point (0,0,1).