



BMS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, BENGALURU-19
Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to VTU

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Dept. of Maths., BMSCE

Unit - 2: Multivariable Calculus

For the Course Code: 22MA1BSMCV, 22MA1BSMES, 22MA1BSMME, 22MA1BSMCS

I. PARTIAL DERIVATIVES

Let $u = f(x, y)$ be a function of two variables x and y . If we keep y as constant and vary x alone, then u is a function of x only. The derivative of u with respect to x , treating y as

constant is called the partial derivative of u w. r. t x and is denoted by one of the symbols $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, u_x . Thus $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u_x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x}$. Similarly $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u_y = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y}$.

Further u_x and u_y are also functions of x and y , so these can further be differentiated partially w. r. t. x and y . Thus $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ or u_{xx} , $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ or u_{xy} , $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ or u_{yx} and $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ or u_{yy} .

Examples

1. Prove that $y v_y - x v_x = -y^2 v^3$ if $v = (1 - 2xy + y^2)^{-1/2}$.
2. Show that $w_x + w_y + w_z = 0$ if $w = (y - z)(z - x)(x - y)$.
3. Show that $u_x + u_y = u$, if $u = \frac{e^{x+y}}{e^x + e^y}$.
4. If $w = x^2 y + y^2 z + z^2 x$, prove that $w_x + w_y + w_z = (x + y + z)^2$.
5. If $u = \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}$, show that $xu_x + yu_y + zu_z = 0$.
6. Given $u = e^{r \cos \theta} \cos(r \sin \theta)$, $v = e^{r \cos \theta} \sin(r \sin \theta)$, Prove that

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \text{ and } \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

7. If $(x + y)z = x^2 + y^2$, Show that $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 = 4 \left[1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right]$.

8. Show that $(v_x)^2 + (v_y)^2 + (v_z)^2 = v^4$ if $v = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}$.



9. If $z = e^{ax+by} f(ax-by)$ prove that $b \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2abz$.
10. If $u = x^2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y^2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$, then show that
 (i) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ and (ii) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$.
11. If $u = \log_e(x^3 + y^3 - x^2y - xy^2)$, then show that $u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + u_{yy} = -\frac{4}{(x+y)^2}$.
12. If $z = f(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)$, then prove that $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.
13. If $u = e^{a\theta} \cos(a \log_e r)$, Show that $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$.
14. Prove that $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$, if
 a) $u = x^y$
 b) $u = \log_e \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} \right)$
15. Verify that $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$ when $f(x, y) = \sin^{-1}(y/x)$.
16. Prove that $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$, if
 a) $u = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2xy}{x^2 - y^2} \right)$
 b) $u = \log_e(x^2 + y^2) + \tan^{-1}(y/x)$
17. Find the value of n so that the equation $v = r^n (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$ satisfies the relation $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$.
18. If $Z = \tan(y+ax) + (y-ax)^{3/2}$, Show that $Z_{xx} = a^2 Z_{yy}$.
19. If $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} e^{-x^2/4a^2t}$, Prove that $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$.
20. If $\theta = t^n e^{-r^2/4t}$, what value of n will make $\frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} \right) \right] = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t}$.
21. If $x^x y^y z^z = c$, show that $z_{xy} = -[x \log_e(e^x)]^{-1}$, when $x = y = z$.
22. If $z = \log_e(e^x + e^y)$, Show that $rt - s^2 = 0$ where $r = z_{xx}$, $s = z_{xy}$, $t = z_{yy}$.
23. If $v = \log_e(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, prove that $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)[v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz}] = 2$.
24. If $u = \log_e[x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz]$, show that $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u = \frac{-9}{(x+y+z)^2}$.



25. If $w = r^m$, prove that $w_{xx} + w_{yy} + w_{zz} = m(m+1)r^{m-2}$ where $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.

26. Verify that v satisfies Laplace's equation $v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz} = 0$ if

a) $v = e^{3x+4y} \cos 5z$

b) $v = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}$

c) $v = \cos 3x \cos 4y \sinh 5z$

II. COMPOSITE FUNCTIONS

Total Derivative:

If $u = f(x, y)$ where $x = \phi(t)$ and $y = \psi(t)$ then $\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$.

Examples

1. Find the differential of the following functions:

a) $f(x, y) = x \cos y - y \cos x$

2. $f(x, y) = e^{xyz}$

3. Find $\frac{du}{dt}$ for the following functions:

a) $u = x^2 - y^2$, $x = e^t \cos t$, $y = e^t \sin t$ at $t = 0$.

b) $u = x^y$, when $y = \tan^{-1} t$, $x = \sin t$

c) $u = \sin(e^x + y)$, $x = f(t)$, $y = g(t)$

d) $u = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$, $x = e^t - e^{-t}$, $y = e^t + e^{-t}$

e) $u = xy + yz + zx$, $x = 1/t$, $y = e^t$ and $z = e^{-t}$

f) $u = x^3 y e^z$ where $x = t$, $y = t^2$ and $z = \log_e t$, at $t = 2$.

4. Find $\frac{du}{dt}$ and verify the result by direct substitution.

a) $u = \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ and $x = e^t$, $y = t^2$.

b) $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, $x = e^{2t}$, $y = e^{2t} \cos 3t$ and $z = e^{2t} \sin 3t$

5. If $u = \sin^{-1}(x - y)$, $x = 3t$, $y = 4t^3$, show that $\frac{du}{dt} = 3(1 - t^2)^{-1/2}$. Also verify the result by direct substitution.

6. The altitude of a right circular cone is 15cm and is increasing at 0.2cm/s . The radius of the base is 10cm and is decreasing at 0.3cm/s . How fast is the volume changing?



- Find the rate at which the area of a rectangle is increasing at a given instant when the sides of the rectangle are 4 ft and 3 ft and are increasing at the rate of 1.5 ft s^{-1} and 0.5 ft s^{-1} respectively.
- In order that the function $u = 2xy - 3x^2y$ remains constant, what should be the rate of change of y w.r.t. t , given x increases at the rate of 2 cm/sec at the instant when $x = 3 \text{ cm}$ and $y = 1 \text{ cm}$.

Partial differentiation of Composite functions:

If $u = f(x, y)$ where $x = g(s, t)$ and $y = h(s, t)$ then
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$

Examples

- If $u = x^2 - y^2$, $x = 2r - 3s + 4$, $y = -r + 8s - 5$ find $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}$.
- If $W = u^2v$ and $u = e^{x^2 - y^2}$, $v = \sin(xy^2)$ find $\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}$.
- If $u = u\left[\frac{y-x}{xy}, \frac{z-x}{xz}\right]$, show that $x^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$.
- If $u = F(x - y, y - z, z - x)$, prove that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$.
- Prove that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ if z is a function of x and y and $x = e^u + e^{-v}$, $y = e^{-u} - e^v$.
- If $V = f(r, s, t)$ and $r = \frac{x}{y}$, $s = \frac{y}{z}$, $t = \frac{z}{x}$ show that $x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = 0$.
- If $x = u + v + w$, $y = vw + wu + uv$, $z = uvw$ and F is a function of x, y, z show that $u \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} + w \frac{\partial F}{\partial w} = x \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + 3z \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$.
- If z is a function of x and y and $x = e^u \cos v$, $y = e^u \sin v$.
 Prove that (i) $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = e^{2u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ (ii) $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = e^{-2u} \left[\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2\right]$

**III. JACOBIAN**

If u and v are functions of two independent variable x and y then the Jacobian of u, v w.r.to x, y is denoted by

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \text{ or } J\left(\frac{u,v}{x,y}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix}$$

Properties of Jacobians

1. If u, v are functions of x, y and x, y are functions of u, v

$$J = \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \text{ and } J' = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \text{ then } JJ' = 1$$

2. If u, v are functions of r, s and r, s are functions of x, y then

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(r,s)} \times \frac{\partial(r,s)}{\partial(x,y)}$$

Examples

- Find $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$ for the following:
 - $u = e^x \sin y, v = x + \log_e(\sin y)$.
 - $u = x + y, y = uv$
 $x = a \cosh \xi \cos \eta, y = a \sinh \xi \sin \eta$

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\xi,\eta)} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 (\cosh 2\xi - \cos 2\eta)$$
- If
- Find $\frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)}$ for the following:
 - $u = x^2, v = \sin y, w = e^{-3z}$.
 - $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, v = xy + yz + zx, w = x + y + z$.
 - $u = x + 3y^2 - z^3, v = 4x^2 yz, w = 2z^2 - xy$ at $(1, -1, 0)$.
 - $u = \frac{2yz}{x}, v = \frac{3zx}{y}, w = \frac{4xy}{z}$
 $y_1 = \frac{x_2 x_3}{x_1}, y_2 = \frac{x_3 x_1}{x_2}, y_3 = \frac{x_1 x_2}{x_3}$

$$\frac{\partial(y_1, y_2, y_3)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, x_3)} = 4$$
- If , then show that
- Find $\frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)}$ if
 - $x = \frac{u^2 - v^2}{2}, y = uv, z = w$.
 - $u = x + y + z, uv = y + z, uvw = z$,
- Verify that $JJ' = 1$
 - $x = e^u \cos v, y = e^u \sin v$.
 - $x = u(1-v), y = uv$.



- c) $u = x + \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{y^2}{x}$
 d) $x = u, y = u \tan v, z = w$

7. Find $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(r, \theta)}$ when,
 a) $u = x^2 - 2y^2, v = 2x^2 - y^2$ and $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$
 b) $u = x^2 - y^2, v = 2xy$ and $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$
 c) $u = 2xy, v = x^2 - y^2$ and $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$
 d) $u = 2axy$ & $v = a(x^2 - y^2)$ and $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$
8. Find $\frac{\partial(X, Y)}{\partial(x, y)}$ where $X = u^2v, Y = uv^2$ and $u = x^2 - y^2, v = yx$
9. If $x = \sqrt{vw}, y = \sqrt{wu}, z = \sqrt{uv}$ and $u = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, v = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, w = r \cos \theta$,
 calculate $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, \phi)}$.
10. If $u = x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}, v = \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y$, show that u & v are functionally dependent and find the functional relationship.
11. If $u = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}, v = \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y$, show that u & v are functionally dependent and find the functional relationship.

III. TAYLOR'S SERIES FOR FUNCTION OF TWO VARIABLES

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \Delta f(a, b) + \frac{\Delta^2 f(a, b)}{2!} + \frac{\Delta^3 f(a, b)}{3!} + \dots \text{ where}$$

$$\Delta = (x-a) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}.$$

Examples

Expand the following functions upto second degree terms.

- $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y-2)$.
- $f(x, y) = (1+x+y)^{-1}$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y-1)$.
- $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y-\pi/4)$.
- $f(x, y) = x^y$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y-1)$ and also find $(1.1)^{1.1}$.
- $f(x, y) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y-1)$. Hence compute $f(1.1, 0.9)$.
- $f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 + y^3$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y-2)$.



7. $f(x, y) = \cot^{-1}(xy)$ in powers of $(x+0.5)$ and $(y-2)$ and hence compute $f(-0.4, 2.2)$.
8. $f(x, y) = x^2y + 3y - 2$ in powers of $(x+1)$ and $(y-2)$.
9. $f(x, y) = \sin(xy)$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y-\pi/2)$.
10. $f(x, y) = xy^2 + \cos xy$ in powers of $(x-1)$ and $(y-\pi/2)$.
11. $f(x, y) = x^2y + \sin y + e^x$ about $(1, \pi)$.
12. $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$ about $(-1, \pi/4)$.

V. MACLAURIN'S SERIES FOR FUNCTION OF TWO VARIABLES

$$f(x, y) = f(0, 0) + \Delta f(0, 0) + \frac{\Delta^2 f(0, 0)}{2!} + \frac{\Delta^3 f(0, 0)}{3!} + \dots \quad \text{where } \Delta = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

Examples

1. $\cos x \cos y$ in powers of x and y up to second degree terms.
 2. Expand $e^y \log_e(1+x)$ in powers of x and y up to third degree terms.
 3. Expand $e^{ax} \sin by$ in the ascending powers of x and y up to third degree terms.
 4. Find the Maclaurin's expansion of $e^x \log_e(1+y)$ up to third degree terms.
- Expand $\log_e(1+x+y)$ in the neighbourhood of $(0, 0)$ up to second degree terms.

IV. MAXIMA AND MINIMA OF FUNCTIONS OF TWO VARIABLES

A function $z = f(x, y)$ is said to have a maximum or minimum at $x = a, y = b$ as $f(a+h, b+k) < f(a, b)$ or $f(a+h, b+k) > f(a, b)$ for all values of h and k .

Necessary conditions for $f(x, y)$ to have a maximum or a minimum at (a, b) are $f_x(a, b) = 0$ and $f_y(a, b) = 0$.

Working rule to find the maxima and minima of $z = f(x, y)$

- 1) Find $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ and equate them to zero, solve these as simultaneous equations in x and y . Let $(a, b), (c, d), \dots$ be the roots of the simultaneous equations.
- 2) Calculate the values of $r = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, s = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, t = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ for each of points.
- 3) If $rt - s^2 > 0$ and $r < 0$ at (a, b) , $f(x, y)$ has a maximum value.
- 4) If $rt - s^2 > 0$ and $r > 0$ at (a, b) , $f(x, y)$ has a minimum value.
- 5) If $rt - s^2 < 0$ at (a, b) , (a, b) is a saddle point.



6) If $rt - s^2 = 0$ at (a, b) then the case is doubtful and needs further investigation.

Examples

1. Find the extreme values of the following functions:

a) $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x^2 - 15y^2 + 72x$.

b) $f(x, y) = 2(x^2 - y^2) - x^4 + y^4$.

c) $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{a^3}{x} + \frac{a^3}{y}$

d) $x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - y^2 + 1$

e) $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 2xy - 2yz - 2$

f) $f(x, y) = x^3 y^2 (1 - x - y)$

g) $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3y - 12x + 20$

h) $f(x, y) = \cos x \cos y \cos(x + y)$

i) $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 12 = 0$

j) $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2 + 4xy - 2y^2$

2. Find the shortest distance from origin to the plane $x - 2y - 2z = 3$.

3. Find the points on the surface $z^2 = xy + 1$ nearest to the origin.

4. Find the shortest distance from origin to the surface $xyz^2 = 2$.

5. Sum of three numbers is a constant. Prove that their product is maximum when they are equal.

6. Divide 120 into three parts so that the sum of their products taken two at a time shall be maximum.

7. Examine the function $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x + y)$, $x, y \in (0, \pi)$ for extreme values.

8. In a plane triangle find the maximum value of $\cos A \cos B \cos C$ where A, B and C are the angles of the triangle.

9. Find the minimum value of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ given $ax + by + cz = p$

10. A flat circular plate is heated so that the temperature at any point (x, y) is $u(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x$. Find the coldest point on the plate.

11. A rectangular box open at the top is to have a volume 108 cubic meters. Find its dimensions if its total surface area is minimum.

12. A rectangular tank open at the top is to have a volume of 32 cubic meters. Find the dimensions of the tank requiring least material for its construction.



13. The temperature T at any point (x, y, z) in space is $T(x, y, z) = kxyz^2$ where k is a constant. Find the highest temperature on the surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

Errors and approximations

1. The diameter and altitude of a can in the shape of a right circular cylinder are measured as 4 cm and 6 cm respectively. The possible error in each measurement is 0.1 cm. Find approximately the maximum possible error in the values computed for the volume and the lateral surface.

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

2. The period of a simple pendulum is $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$, find the maximum error in T due to the possible error upto 1% in l and 2.5% in g .

3. A balloon is in the form of right circular cylinder of radius 1.5 m and length 4 m and is surmounted by hemispherical ends. If the radius is increased by 0.01 m and length by 0.05 m, find the percentage change in the volume of balloon.

4. In estimating the cost of a pile of bricks measured as $2m \times 15m \times 1.2m$, the tape stretched 1% beyond the standard length. If the count is 450 bricks to 1 cu. m. and bricks cost Rs530 per 1000, find the approximate error in the cost.

5. The height h and semi-vertical angle α of a cone are measured and from them A , the total area of the surface of the cone including the base is calculated. If h and α are in error by small quantities δh and $\delta \alpha$ respectively, find the corresponding error in the area. Show further that if $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$, an error of 1% in h will be approximately compensated by an error of -0.33 degrees in α .

6. Find the percentage error in the area of an ellipse if one percent error is made in measuring the major and minor axes.

7. If the H.P. required to propel a steamer varies as the cube of the velocity and square of the length. Prove that a 3% increase in velocity and 4% increase in length will require an increase of about 17% in H.P.

8. If the kinetic energy K is given by $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, find approximately the change in K as the mass m changes from 49 to 49.5 and the velocity v changes from 1600 to 1590.

9. The voltage V across a resistor is measured with an error h , and the resistance R is measured with an error k . Show that the error in calculating the power $W(V, R) = \frac{V^2}{R}$ generated in the resistor is $\frac{V}{R^2}(2Rh - Vk)$.

10. The volume V , the pressure P and the temperature T of a perfect gas are connected by the formula $PV = RT$, where R is a constant. If $T = 500$ and $P = 4000$ then $V = 15.2$ in



appropriate units. Find the approximate change in P when T changes to 503 and V to 15.25.

11. The range R of a projectile which starts with a velocity v at an elevation α is given by

$$R = \frac{v^2 \sin(2\alpha)}{g}$$

. Find the percentage error in R due to an error of 1% in v and an error of 0.5 % in α .

12. The torsional rigidity of a length of wire is obtained from the formula $N = \frac{8\pi I l}{t^2 r^4}$. If l is decreased by 2%, r is increased by 2%, t is increased by 1.5%, show that the value of N is diminished by 13% approximately.