

IMPLICIT DIFFERENTIATION

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$$

Sometimes we have an equation that can't be explicitly solved for y in terms of x .

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$$

In that case, how do we find the derivative of y with respect to x ?

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$$

Simple! We just go ahead and differentiate each side of the equation with respect to x , and then we algebraically solve for the derivative dy/dx .

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$$

Since our original equation is not explicitly solved for y in terms of x , this technique is called *implicit differentiation*.

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$$

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

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$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d(y^2 + y)}{dx} &= \frac{d(2x)}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy^2}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(2x)}{dx} \\ &= 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \Rightarrow (2y + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2\end{aligned}$$

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$$= 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \Rightarrow (2y + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{2y + 1}$$

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$$y^5 + y + x = 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{5y^4 + 1}$$

EXAMPLE: Below is an equation for a circle of radius 1 with center at the origin. Find the equation for the tangent line at the indicated point.

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1, \quad P = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

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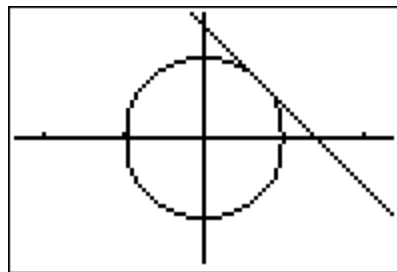
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$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2})} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow T = -x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow T = -x + \sqrt{2}$$



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$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{\frac{1}{y} - x}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{\frac{1}{y} - x} \Rightarrow \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(0,1)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1} - 0} = 1 = \text{slope}$$

And now for a word problem from the book!

