

§ 14.5 The Chain Rule

The One-Variable Chain Rule

First, a quick reminder about the Chain Rule that you saw in Calculus I. Say that we have a function $y = f(g(x))$. Then, using two different notations, we can find the derivative of y as

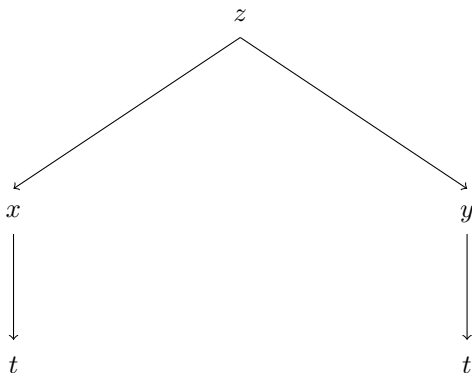
$$y' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}.$$

Example 1: If $y = (x^2 + 1)^3$, find y' .

Example 2: If $f(x) = e^{\cos(x^4+x)}$, find $f'(x)$.

What if there are multiple dependent variables?

For example, say that $z = f(x, y)$, but we also have that $x = x(t)$ and $y = y(t)$ (that is, x and y are both functions of t). Ultimately, this means that $z = z(t)$, where x and y are “intermediate” variables of a sort, so it should make sense to find the derivative of z with respect to t . But how do we compute it? First, it is helpful to sketch and keep in mind a quick tree diagram like the one below:



In order to find dz/dt , we need to add up all of the possible derivatives with respect to t , namely we want to follow every branch that ends in t and add those derivatives. Therefore, we have that

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}.$$

Note that two of the derivatives present are partial derivatives, since z is a function of more than one variable, but the others are not since x and y are only functions of one variable, t .

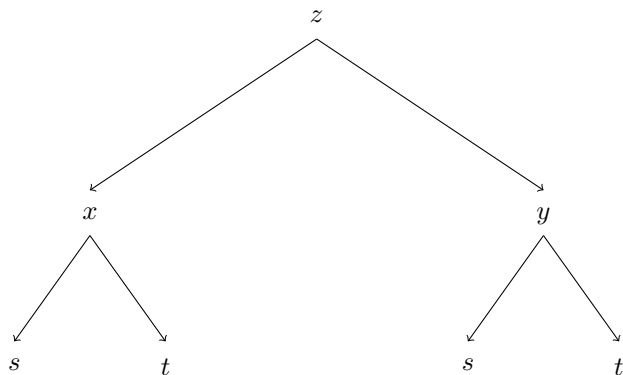
Example 3: Find dz/dt if $z = x \ln y$, $x = \cos t$, and $y = e^{2t}$.

Example 4: Find the value of dz/dt at $t = 1$ if $z = \frac{xy^2}{x+1}$, $x = t^2 - 1 + \ln t$, and $y = t \cos(\pi t)$.

What if there are multiple dependent and independent variables?

Say, for example, that $z = f(x, y)$ but $x = x(s, t)$ and $y = y(s, t)$. z is a function of more than one variable, but so are both x and y . z is ultimately a function of both s and t , so it now makes sense to take the derivative of z with respect to either s or t . How do we compute the partial derivatives?

Just like before, sketch a tree diagram and follow all paths that lead to the desired variable and add up all possible derivatives that correspond to each path.



Therefore, in this circumstance, we have

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}.$$

Example 5: If $z = x^2 y^3$, $x = s \cos t$, and $y = s \sin t$, find $\partial z / \partial s$ and $\partial z / \partial t$.

We can also have more variables than in any of these examples. However, the method remains the same. Draw a quick tree diagram and make sure to add up all possible derivatives along any branches that end in the desired variable.

Example 6: Find all possible first partials of $z = x^4 + x^2y$ if $x = s + 2t - u$ and $y = stu^2$.

Exercises (to be completed and turned in at the start of next discussion)

1. Find dz/dt if $z = x^2 + y^2 + xy$, $x = \sin t$, and $y = e^t$.
2. Find dw/dt if $w = xe^{y/z}$, $x = t^2$, $y = 1 - t$, and $z = 1 + 2t$.
3. If $z = f(x, y)$ and f is differentiable with $x = g(t)$ and $y = h(t)$, use the following table of values to compute dz/dt at $t = 3$.

$$\begin{array}{lll} g(3) = 2 & g'(3) = 5 & f_x(2, 7) = 6 \\ h(3) = 7 & h'(3) = -4 & f_y(2, 7) = -8 \end{array}$$

4. Find $\partial z/\partial s$ and $\partial z/\partial t$ if $z = \sin \theta \cos \phi$, $\theta = st^2$, and $\phi = s^2t$.
5. Find $\partial w/\partial r$ and $\partial w/\partial \theta$ at $r = 2$ and $\theta = \pi/2$ if $w = xy + yz + zx$, $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, and $z = r\theta$.
6. Find all possible first partials of $N = \frac{p+q}{p+r}$ if $p = u + vw$, $q = v + uw$, and $r = w + uv$.