

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (Implicit diff)

$$1) x^2 + xy = 0$$

$$x^2 = -xy$$

$$-x = y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$$

$$2) y^2 + xy = 0 \quad \text{Assume } y = f(x)$$

$$y = \frac{-x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 4(1)0}}{2}$$

$$2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \cdot y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = -y$$

$$y = \frac{-x \pm \sqrt{x^2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (2y + x) = -y$$

$$y = \frac{-x \pm |x|}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y}{2y+x}$$

$$\frac{-x \pm x}{2} \quad x \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-x \pm (-x)}{2} \quad x < 0$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

5. $x^3 + y^3 = 1$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3x^2}{3y^2} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2}$$

$$9. \quad x^4(x + y) = y^2(3x - y)$$

$$4x^3(x+y) + x^4\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2y\frac{dy}{dx}(3x-y)$$

$$+ y^2\left(3 - \frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

$$y^2 + xy = 0$$

assume

$$y = f(x)$$

$$(f(x))^2 + x(f(x)) = 0$$

$$2f(x) \cdot f'(x) + 1 \cdot f(x) + x f'(x) = 0$$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} + y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

revisit

$$1) x^2 + xy = 0$$

$$2x + 1 \cdot y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = -y - 2x$$

$$x^2 = -xy$$

$$-x = y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y - 2x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{-y}{x} - 2$$

$$= \frac{-(-x)}{x} - 2$$

$$= 1 - 2 = -1$$