

Is $\frac{dy}{dx}$ a ratio?

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- Warns us about a possible misconception. If $\frac{dy}{dx}$ can be thought of as a fraction because of the notation, why can't we think of dx as a product?
- Also points out that even $\frac{a}{b}$ is not always a fraction - this would come in handy later.

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- In linear algebra, it is cited as an example of linear map.
- But, in a course on differential equations, I had to discuss solving differential equations by separating variables, exact differential equations etc.

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- But, if we add, we get bizarre stuff!

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{dy \cdot dv + dx \cdot du}{dx \cdot dv}.$$

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- Thus, $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \frac{dx^2}{dt^2} = 6x \cdot 4t^2 = 24t^3$.
- On the other hand, as $y = x^3 = (t^2)^3 = t^6$. Therefore $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 30t^4$.

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ is not a ratio!

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Let $F(x, y) = 0$. Then implicit differentiation tells us that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

But, as y does not depend on anything other than x , the only sensible way to interpret $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ would be $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

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- Though hard to make the notion precise, an expression that can be integrated has some independent existence. They had seen $\int 3x^2 dx$ in Analysis I and $\oint ydx + xdy$ in Analysis III.
- As we do not understand what we are doing, think of it as **jugaad** . Once you get the answer, substitute the value and check if it is indeed a solution.

Questions?
