14.3 Exercises

- The temperature T at a location in the Northern Hemisphere depends on the longitude x, latitude y, and time t, so we can write T = f(x, y, t). Let's measure time in hours from the beginning of January.
 - (a) What are the meanings of the partial derivatives ∂T/∂x, ∂T/∂y, and ∂T/∂t?
 - (b) Honolulu has longitude 158°W and latitude 21°N. Suppose that at 9:00 A.M. on January 1 the wind is blowing hot air to the northeast, so the air to the west and south is warm and the air to the north and east is cooler. Would you expect f.1158, 21, 9), f.f.158, 21, 9), and f.f.158, 21, 9) to be positive or negative? Exbalan.
- 2. At the beginning of this section we discussed the function I = f(T, II), where I is the heat index, T is the temperature, and II is the relative humbdity. Use Table 1 to estimate f:(92, 60) and f_h(92, 60). What are the practical interpretations of these values?
- The wind-chill index W is the perceived temperature when the actual temperature is T and the wind speed is v, so we can write W = f(T, v). The following table of values is an excerpt from Table 1 in Section 14.1

Wind speed (km/h)

T	20	30	40	50	60	70
-10	-18	-20	-21	-22	-23	-23
-15	-24	-26	-27	-29	-30	-30
-20	-30	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37
-25	-37	-39	-41	-42	-43	-44

(a) Estimate the values of f_r(-15, 30) and f_r(-15, 30). What are the practical interpretations of these values?

- (b) In general, what can you say about the signs of $\partial W/\partial T$ and $\partial W/\partial v$?
- (c) What appears to be the value of the following limit?

4. The wave heights h in the open sea depend on the speed v of the wind and the length of time t that the wind has been blowing at that speed. Values of the function h = f(v, t) are recorded in feet in the following table.

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Duration (hours)											
0 1	5	10	15	20	30	40	50				
10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
15	4	4	5	5	5	5	5				
20	5	7	8	8	9	9	9				
30	9	13	16	17	18	19	19				
40	14	21	25	28	31	33	33				
50	19	29	36	40	45	48	50				
60	24	37	47	54	62	67	69				

- (a) What are the meanings of the partial derivatives ∂h/∂v and ∂h/∂t?
- (b) Estimate the values of f_e(40, 15) and f_e(40, 15). What are the practical interpretations of these values?
- (c) What appears to be the value of the following limit?

$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{\partial t}{\partial t}$$