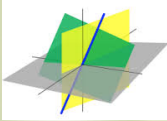
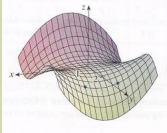


# Partial Derivatives



$$f_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)}{h}$$



$$\int_0^{1/2} \int_0^{x/2} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{1/2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} y \right]_{x=0}^{x=2y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{1/2} \frac{(2y)^2}{2} y \, dy = \int_0^{1/2} 2y^3 \, dy$$

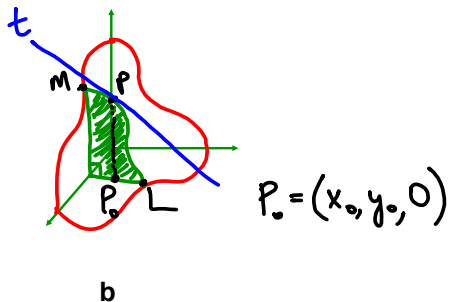
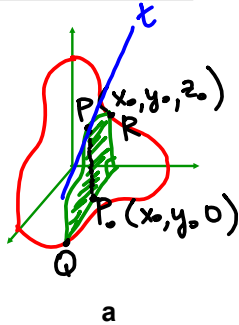
$$= \left[ \frac{2y^4}{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1/2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right) = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = f_{xxx}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right) = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial x^2} = f_{yxx}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = f_{xxu}$$

## Partial Derivatives



Consider the same surface cut by two different planes.

In **a** it is cut by  $y = y_0$ ,

in **b** it is cut by  $x = x_0$ .

The curve of intersection in **a** goes through plane RPQ and in **b** through plane MPL.

Each of those curves has a tangent line associated with it at point P.

Each tangent line has a steepness associated with it and that should make us think about what?

Since our function is now a function of two variables (rather than one), we can only take the partial derivative with respect to one of the variables.

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

EX 1 Find  $f_x(0,3)$  and  $f_y(0,3)$  if  $f(x,y) = 3x^2y^2 + 4y^3 - 5$ .

### Notation

If  $z = f(x,y)$ , then

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \quad \text{partial derivative of } f \text{ with respect to } x$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \quad \text{partial derivative of } f \text{ with respect to } y$$

EX 2 If  $z = x^2y + \cos(xy) - 2$ , find  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

EX 3 Find the 'slope' of the tangent line to the curve of intersection of this surface  $3z = \sqrt{36 - 9x^2 - 4y^2}$  and the plane  $x = 1$  at the point  $(1, -2, \sqrt{11}/3)$  .

The 'slope' here refers to the change in  $z$  over the change in  $y$ .

EX 4 The temperature in degrees celsius on a metal plate in the  $xy$ -plane is given by  $T(x,y) = 4 + 2x^2 + y^3$ . What is the rate of change of temperature with respect to distance (in feet) if we start moving from  $(3,2)$  in the direction of the  $y$ -axis?

### Higher Order Partial Derivatives

$$f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$f_{xy} = (f_x)_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$f_{yx} = (f_y)_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

EX 5 Find all four second partial derivatives for  $f(x,y) = (x^3 + y^2)^5$ .

EX 6 Find all four second partial derivatives for  $f(x,y) = \tan^{-1}(xy)$ .

EX 7 For  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 - \frac{2x}{yz} + 3z^3x$ , find  $f_x, f_y, f_z, f_{xz}$  and  $f_{yy}$ .