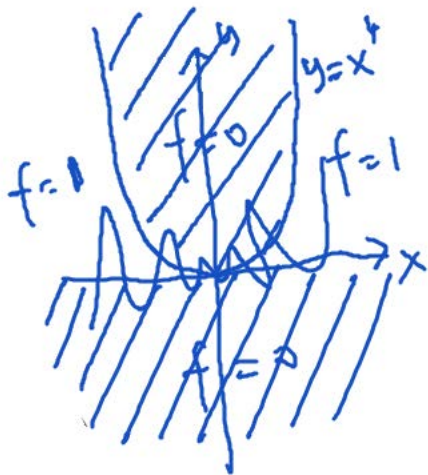


14.2.44

$$y = g(x)$$



1. Partial Derivation

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$f(x, a, b, c)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2ax + b$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = x$$

2. Tangent Planes

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$\vec{p} : (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  on

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} Ax + By + Cz = D$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{A}{C}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{B}{C}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1)$$

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x_0}{z_0} \quad \text{at } \vec{p}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y_0}{z_0} \quad \text{at } \vec{p}$$

$$A + C \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{x_0}{z_0} x + \frac{y_0}{z_0} y + z = 0$$

$\langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle$  normal

$$B + C \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\text{sphere at } \vec{p}} x + \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\text{sphere at } \vec{p}} y - z = 0$$

## 1. Partial Derivatives

$$f(x) = ce^{kx}$$

$$f'(x) = ck e^{kx}$$

$$f(c, k, x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ck e^{kx}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial c} = e^{kx}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial k} = x e^{kx}$$

## 2. Tangent Plane

$$f(x+h) \approx f(x) + f'(x)h$$

$$f(x, y) \quad f(x+h_1, y+h_2)$$

$$\swarrow \approx f(x, y) + k_1 h_1 + k_2 h_2$$


The diagram shows a point labeled  $(x, y)$ . From this point, a horizontal vector labeled  $h_1$  points to the right, and a vertical vector labeled  $h_2$  points upwards. These two vectors are perpendicular to each other, forming a right-angled triangle with the point  $(x, y)$  at the vertex.

$f_x, f_y$  exist and tangent plane DNE

## 1. Partial Derivatives

$$f(x) = ce^{kx}$$

$$f'(x) = ck e^{kx}$$

$$f(c, k, x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ck e^{kx}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial c} = e^{kx}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial k} = cx e^{kx}$$

## 2. Tangent Plane

$$f(x+h) \approx f(x) + f'(x)h$$

$$f(x, y) \quad f(x+h_1, y+h_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leftarrow \approx f(x, y) + k_1 h_1 + k_2 h_2 \\ & \begin{array}{c} h_2 \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ h_1 \rightarrow \\ (x, y) \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$f_x, f_y$  exist

and tangent plane DNE  
 $0 + 0 \cdot h_1 + 0 \cdot h_2$   
 $0 + \frac{1}{2} h_1 + \frac{1}{2} h_2$

$\rightarrow (0, 0)$  along any direction

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (y=0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & h_1 = h_2 \\ & f(h_1, h_1) \\ & = \frac{h_1^3}{2h_1^2} = \frac{1}{2} h_1 \end{aligned}$$

14.2 Ex 10

$$f(x, y) = \frac{5y^4 \cos^2 x}{x^4 + y^4}$$

continuous at  $(0, 0)$ ?

limit  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  exists?

$$y=0: f(x, 0) = \frac{0}{x^4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = 0$$

$$x=0: f(0, y) = \frac{5y^4}{y^4} = 5$$

consider  
 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \quad r \rightarrow 0$

$$|f(x, y)| = \frac{|5y^4 \sin^2 x|}{|x^4 + y^4|} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \text{over} \\ \leftarrow \text{under} \end{matrix} |f(x, y)| \leq \frac{5r^4 \cdot r^2}{\frac{r^4}{4}} \max(|x|, |y|) \geq \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$$

$$\boxed{20r^2}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x=y \\ x, y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{5y^4 \sin^2 y}{2y^4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{2} \sin^2 y = 0$$

lim

1st. 2 Ex 10

$$f(x, y) = \frac{5y^4 \sin^2 x}{x^4 + y^4}$$

$$y=0 \quad \frac{0}{x^4} \rightarrow 0$$

$$x=0 \quad \frac{0}{y^4} \rightarrow 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \quad r \rightarrow 0$$

max  $|f(x, y)| \rightarrow 0$  as  $r \rightarrow 0$   
on circle

$$r \leftrightarrow \delta$$

point  $(x, y)$  within  $\delta$  distance from  $(0, 0)$

$$\text{if } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq \delta$$

$$|x| < \delta \quad |y| < \delta$$

$$|f(x, y)| = |\sin^2 x| \cdot \left| \frac{5y^4}{x^4 + y^4} \right|$$

$$\leq |x|^2 \cdot \left| \frac{5y^4}{y^4} \right|$$

$$\leq 5\delta^2 \rightarrow 0$$

as  $\delta \rightarrow 0$



14.2 Ex 1b

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left| \frac{xy^4}{x^4+y^4} \right| \leq \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \\ \rightarrow (0,0)}} \frac{|x| \cdot y^4}{y^4}$$

$$|x| \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \\ \rightarrow (0,0)}} |x|$$

$$= 0$$

Can you find a function

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ x=ky}} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ x=0}} f(x,y) = 0$$

limit DNE at (0,0)?

$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}$$

$$f(0,y) = \frac{0}{0+y^4}$$

$$x=y^2$$

$$y \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{y^4}{2y^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{ky^3}{k^2x^2+y^4} = \frac{ky}{k^2+y^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Differentiable at  $(0, 0)$ ?

"Can be approximated well  
by a linear thing"

Tangent plane.

$$f_x \quad f_y$$



$f(x+h_1, y+h_2)$ ,  $h_1, h_2$  small

$$f_x|_{(0,0)} = 0 \quad f_y|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

$$f(x+h_1, y+h_2) = f(x, y) + 0 \cdot h_1 + 0 \cdot h_2$$

$$f(h_1, h_2) = \frac{h_1^3}{2h_1^2} = \frac{1}{2} h_1$$

$$f(0, 0) + 0h_1 + 0h_2$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{4} h_1 + \frac{1}{4} h_2$$

$$f(x+h_1, y+h_2) \approx f(x, y) + f_x \cdot h_1 + f_y \cdot h_2$$

$$f(x+h) \approx f(x) + f'(x) \cdot h$$



Could we find a function  
 $f(x, y)$ ,  $\lim f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$   
along any line  $x = ky$  or  $x = 0$   
but limit DNE?

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$$

$$x = ky \quad f(ky, y) = \frac{ky^3}{k^2y^2 + y^4} = \frac{ky}{k^2 + y^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } y \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(0, y) = \frac{0}{0 + y^4} = 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$x = y^2 \quad f(y^2, y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p(x, y) = Ax^4 + Bx^3y + Cx^2y^2 + Dxy^3 + Ey^4$$

$$\frac{p(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = f(x, y) \quad \text{when is } f_{xy} = f_{yx} ? \quad (\text{For which } A B C D E)$$

$$f_x \quad f_y \quad f_{xy} = (f_x)_y$$

$$f_{yx} = (f_y)_x$$

$$f_x = \frac{x^3(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^4}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2 (3x^2(y^2 - x^2) + x^3(-2x))}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} \sim \frac{4x(x^2 + y^2)}{x^3(y^2 - x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(3(y^2 - x^2) + (-2x^2)) - 4x^2(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \quad x^2$$

$$f_y \quad f_{yx}$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} \text{ iff } B = D$$