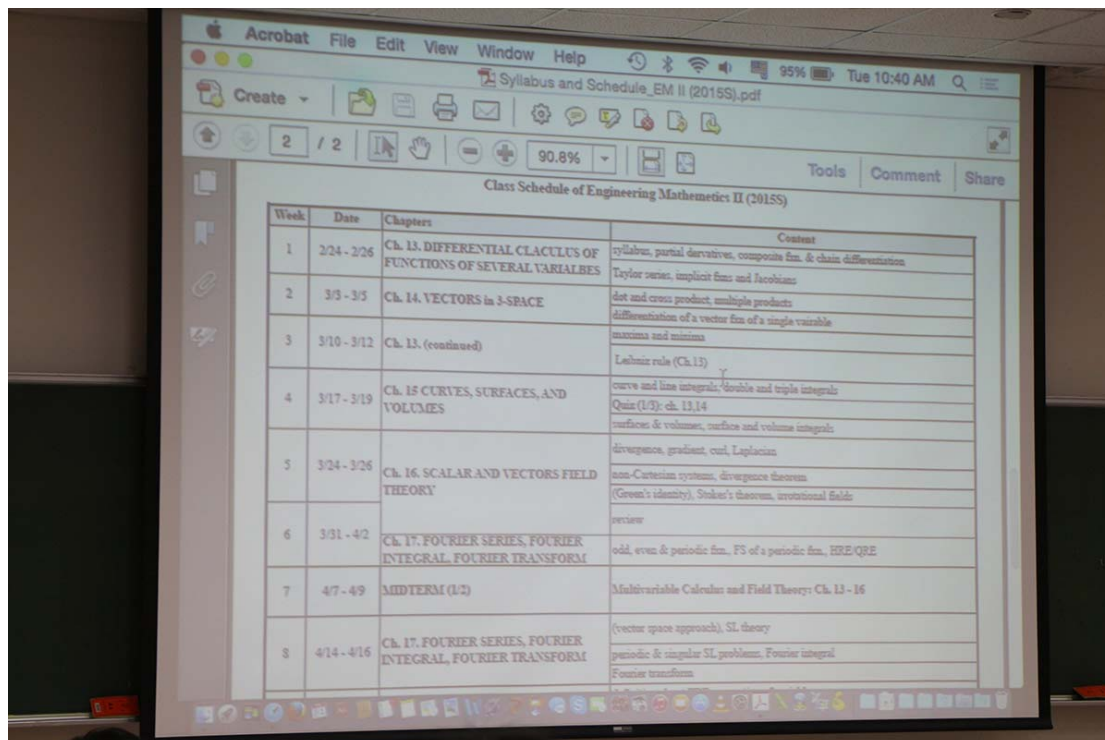
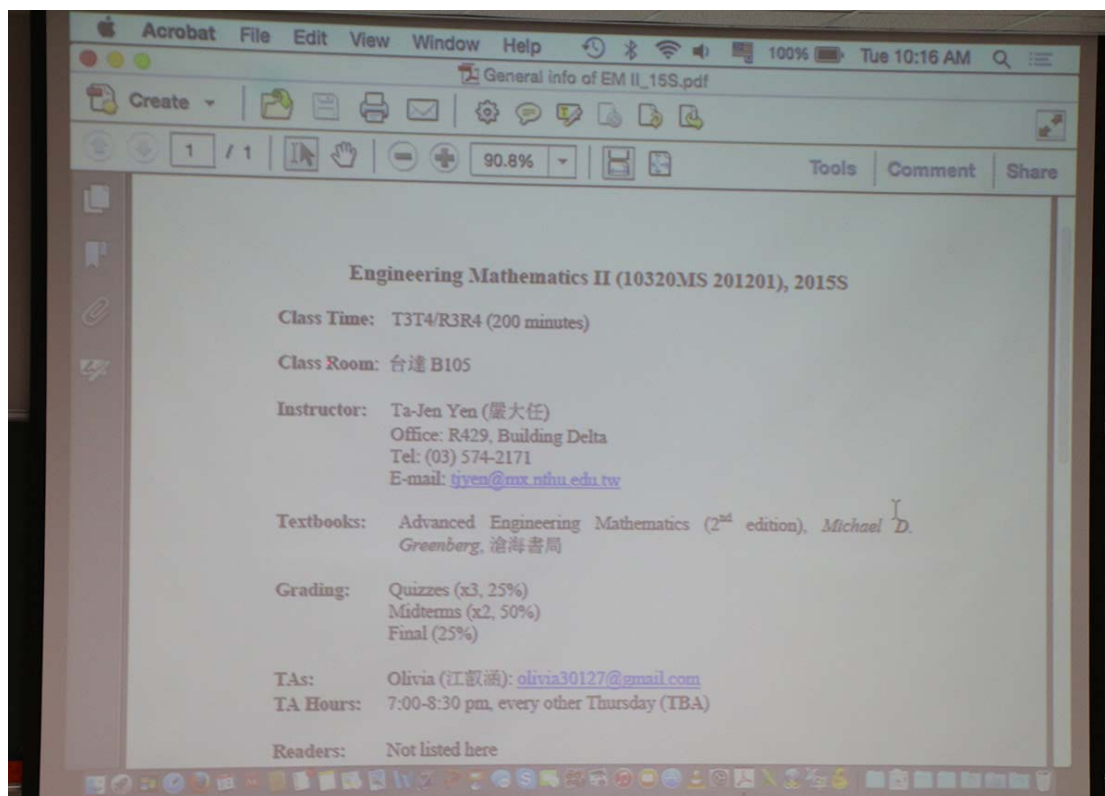




13.2 Preliminaries. (x9)

13.3 Partial derivatives ; 偏導數.

1. Definition.

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow f_x|_{(x_0, y_0)} ; f_y|_{(x_0, y_0)} ?$$
$$\equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ (x fixed)}$$

✓ general info.

13.2 Preliminaries. (x9)

✓ 13.2 Preliminaries

13.3 Partial derivatives ;

13.3 Partial derivatives

1. Definition.

13.4 composite  
fxns. & chain  
rule.

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow f_x|_{(x_0, y_0)}$$
$$\equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$





80/

$$f_x = \sin(xy^2) + x \cos(xy^2) y^2$$

$$= \sin(xy^2) + x y^2 \cos(xy^2)$$

$$f_y = x \cos(xy^2) (2xy) = \underline{2x^2 y \cos(xy^2)}$$

$$f_{xy} = \cos(xy^2) (2xy)' + \underline{2x^2 y \cos(xy^2)}' \sin(xy^2) \\ - xy^2 \sin(xy^2) (2xy) = -2x^2 y^2 + 4xy \cos(xy^2)$$

$$f_{yx} = 4xy \cos(xy^2) - 2x^2 y \sin(xy^2) y^2$$

$$= 4xy \cos(xy^2) - 2x^2 y^3 \sin(xy^2)$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} \quad \#$$

$$\langle 2X, 2 \rangle$$
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2}, & \text{if } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & \text{if } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$



find  $f_{xy}$  &  $f_{yx}$  ?  $\rightarrow f_{xy} \neq f_{yx}$

<Theorem> Equality of derivatives.

$f(x, y) \rightarrow$  if  $f_x, f_y, f_{xy}, f_{yx}$  are all  
"continuous" in some neighborhood of  $(x_0, y_0)$   
, then  $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$

13.4. Composite fns. & chain rule.

1. single-variable fns.

$$f(x) = f(x(t)) \equiv F(t) \quad \text{composite fn.}$$

$$\frac{dF(t)}{dt} = \overset{\text{"prime"}}{F'(t)} = \underbrace{\frac{df(x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}}_{\text{chain rule!}}$$

$$f(x, y) = f(x(t), y(t)) \equiv F(t), \text{ find } F'(t)$$

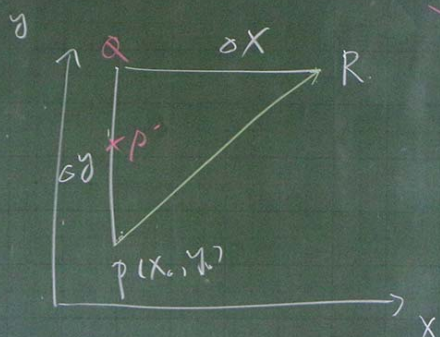
pf

$$PS = \begin{cases} X(t + \Delta t) = X(t) \\ \quad \quad \quad + \Delta X \\ y \sim \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta F = F(t + \Delta t) - F(t)$$

$$= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$= \left[ f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \right] + \left[ f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta x) - f(x, y + \Delta y) \right]$$

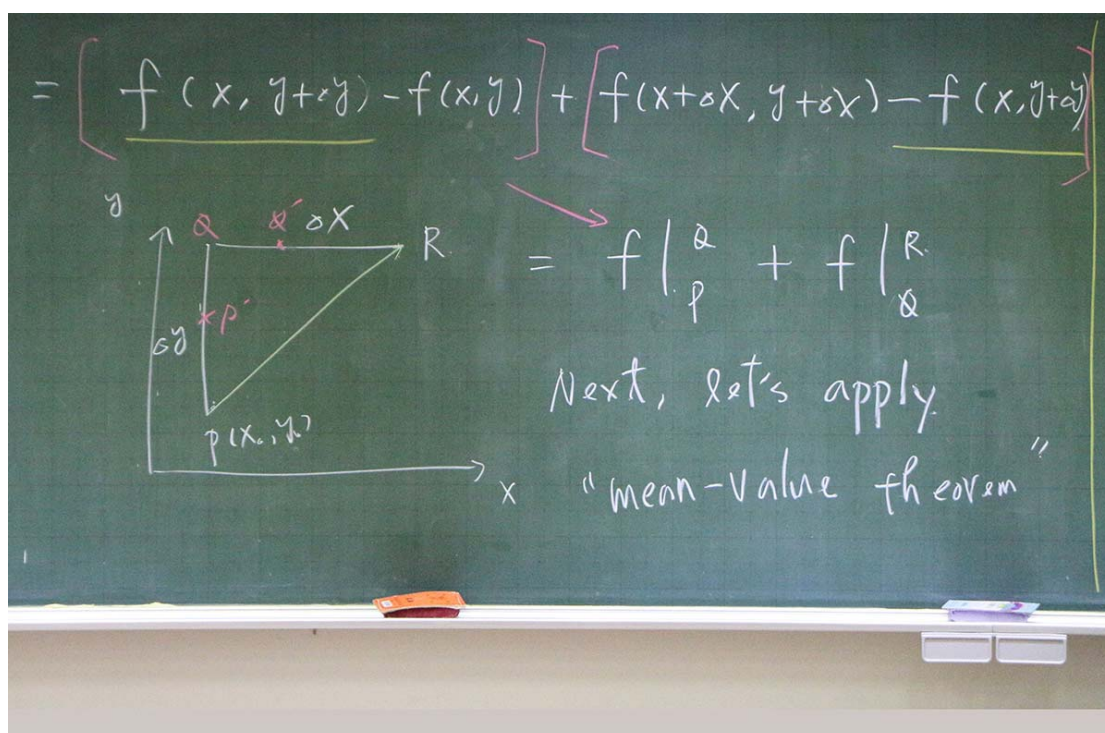
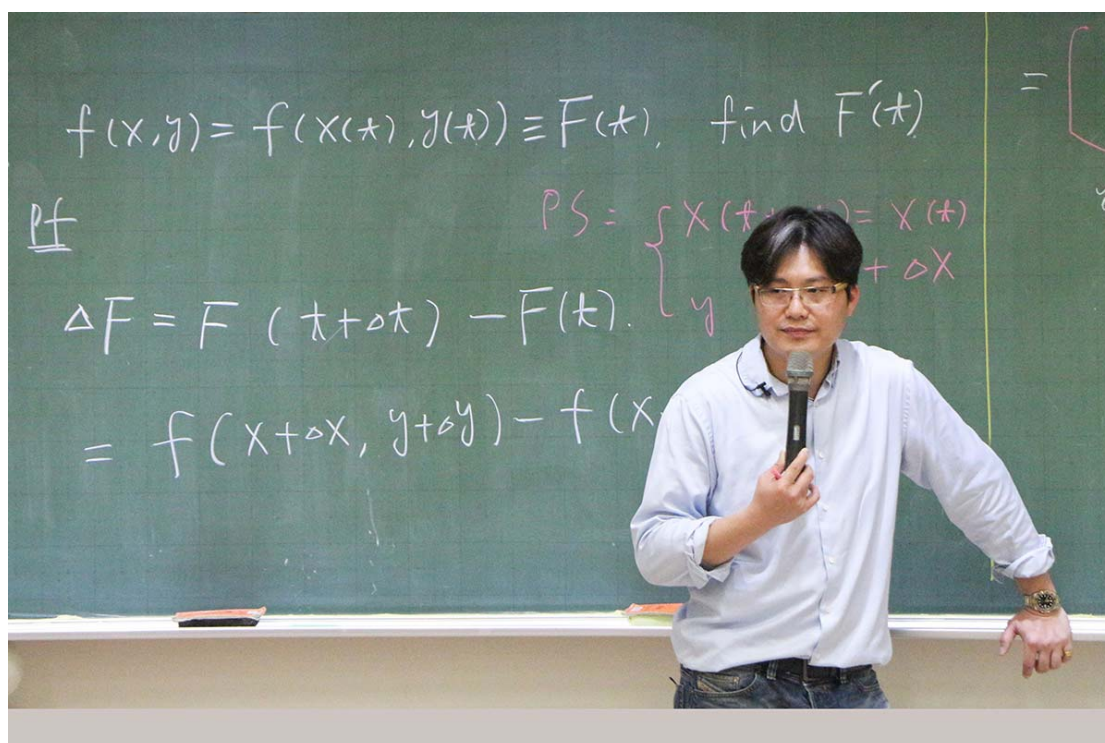


$$= f|_P^Q + f|_Q^R$$

Next, let's apply

"mean-value theorem"





$$\Delta F = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{\underline{p'}} \Delta y + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{\underline{q'}} \Delta x$$

As  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  and  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$

Then,  $p' \rightarrow p$ ,  $q' \rightarrow p$ .

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \left( f_y \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} + f_x \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \right)$$

$$\Delta F = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{\underline{p'}} \Delta y + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{\underline{q'}} \Delta x$$

As  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  and  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$

Then,  $p' \rightarrow p$ ,  $q' \rightarrow p$ .

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \left( f_y \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} + f_x \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \right)$$



$$= f_x x' + f_y y' \quad \#$$

<2x.1>

Composite fun  
↑

$$r(x, y) = x^2 y - e^{2y} = R(t), \text{ where}$$

$$x(t) = 3t^2, \quad y(t) = \sin t. \quad \text{Find } R'(t)$$

Sol.  $R'(t) = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$

$$= f_x x' + f_y y' \quad \#$$

<2x.1>

Composite fun  
↑

$$r(x, y) = x^2 y - e^{2y} = R(t), \text{ where}$$

$$x(t) = 3t^2, \quad y(t) = \sin t. \quad \text{Find } R'(t)$$

Sol.  $R'(t) = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$

$$= 2x^y(t) + (x^2 - 2e^{2y}) \cos t$$

$$= \sim$$