Math 141, 511, 516, 517, Spring 2010 Lecture 21

04/15/2010

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Homework #25 (Section 6-5)
Homework #26 (Section 7-1)
Homework #27 (Section 7-2)
are due Thursday, April 15, 11:55 PM.
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Homework #28 (Section 8-1)
Homework #29 (Section 8-2)
Homework #30 (Section 8-3)
are due Thursday, April 22, 11:55 PM.
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Quiz 12 is due Thursday, April 22.

Test 3 will be held on Thursday, April 22. It will cover sections 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-5, 7-1, 7-2 (Topic Consumers' and Producers' Surplus), 8-1 - 8-3.

Section 8-2. Partial derivatives.

If z = f(x, y), then the **partial derivative of** f with respect to x, is defined by

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

the partial derivative of f with respect to y, is defined by

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_y = f_y(x, y) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(x, y+k) - f(x, y)}{k}$$

Example 1. Find the indicated partial derivative for the following functions.

1.
$$f_x(x, y)$$
 if $f(x, y) = 4x - 3y + 5$
2. $f_y(x, y)$ if $f(x, y) = x^2 - 3xy - 4y^2$
3. f_x if $f(x, y) = (5x + 2y)^8$

Example 2. A company spends x per week on newspapers advertising and y per week on televisions advertising. Its weekly sales were found to be given by

$$S(x,y) = 10x^{0.2}y^{0.8}$$

Find $S_x(3000, 2000)$.

Second-order partial derivatives. If z = f(x, y), then

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

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

$$f_{xy} = f_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

Example 3. Find f_x , f_y , f_{xx} , f_{yy} and f_{xy} for the function

$$f(x,y) = x^3 \ln y + 4y^2 e^x$$