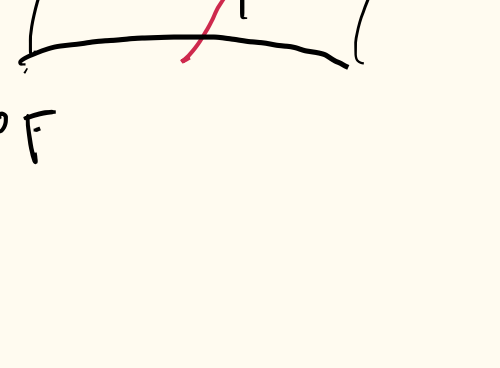


Activity 10.2.5

Finish parts (c)-(e) as a class.

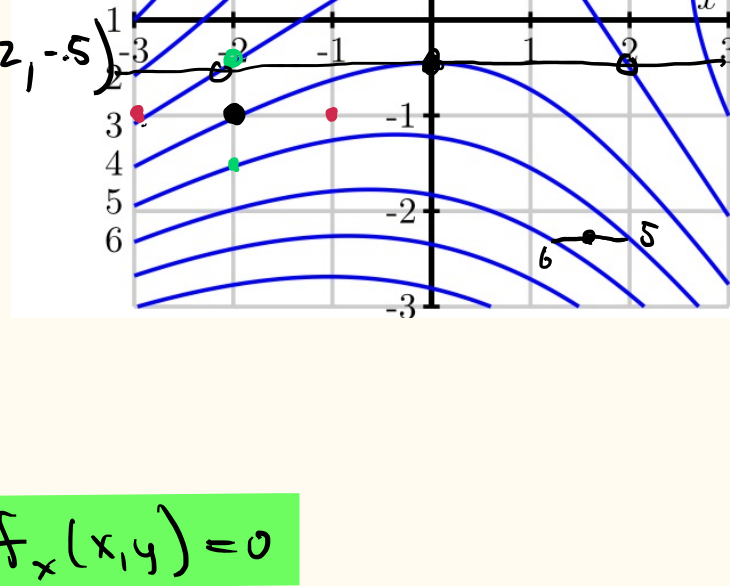
- (a) $w_V(20, -10) = -0.5$ Hint: $f(x+h) \approx f(x) + hf'(x)$
- (b) $w_T(20, -10) = 1.3$
- (c) $w(19, -10) = w(20, -2, -10) \approx w(20, -10) + (-2)w_V(20, -10)$
 $= -35 + 1 = -34^\circ\text{F}$
- (d) $w(20, -12) \approx w(20, -10) + (-2)w_T(20, -10)$
 $= -35 - 2.6 = -37.6^\circ\text{F}$
- (e) $w(18, -12) = w(20, -10) + (-2)w_T(20, -10) + (-2)w_V(20, -10)$
 $= -35 - 2.6 + 1 = -36.6^\circ\text{F}$



Activity 10.2.6

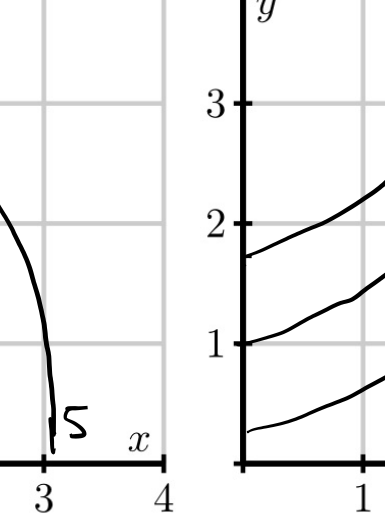
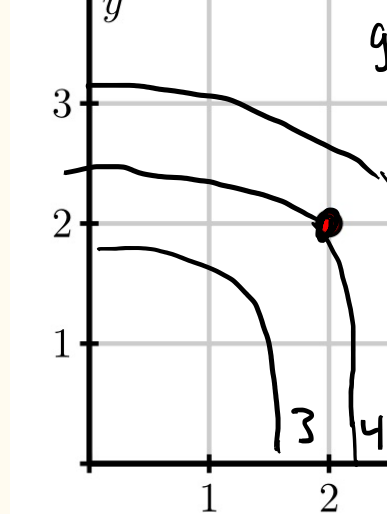
Complete as a class $f'(a) \approx \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h}$

- (a) $f_x(-2, -1) \approx \frac{f(-2+h_1, -1) - f(-2-h_1, -1)}{2h}$
 $(h=1)$
 $= \frac{f(-1, -1) - f(-3, -1)}{2}$
 $= \frac{4.5 - 3}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$
- (b) $f_y(-2, -1) = \frac{f(-2, -1.5) - f(-2, -0.5)}{2h}$
 $= \frac{-5 + 3}{2} = -1$



- (c) Skip
- (d) One point (x, y) where $f_x(x, y) = 0$
 $f_x(0, -5) = 0$
- (e) $f_x(x, y) < 0$ $f_x(1.5, -2.25) < 0$
- (5) $f_y(x, y) > 0$ $f_y(-1, 3) > 0$

- (g) $g(2, 2) = 4$
 $g_x(2, 2) > 0$
 $g_y(2, 2) > 0$
- (h) $h(2, 2) = 4$
 $h_x(2, 2) < 0$
 $h_y(2, 2) > 0$



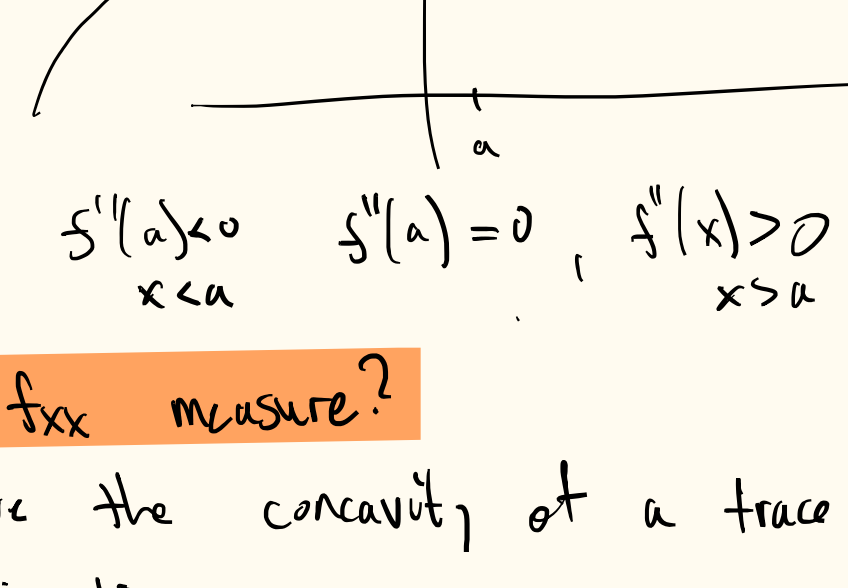
Section 10.3 Second-Order Partial Derivatives

Reading Debrief

- Discuss Activity 10.3.2 w/ your group.
- Questions from Section 10.3.1?

Section 10.3.2 Interpreting Second-Order Partials

Recall: what does $f''(x)$ measure?
 - $f'(x)$ = slope of tangent line
 - $f''(x)$ measures concavity of the graph of



What does f_{xx} measure?

- f_{xx} measure the concavity of a trace in the x-direction.

What does f_{yy} measure?

- f_{yy} measures the concavity of a trace in the y-direction

What does f_{xy} measure?

- f_{xx} measures the slope of the tangent line to a trace in the x-direction
 - f_{xy} measures the rate of change of the slope in the x-direction as we move in the y-direction. Measures the "twisting" of the graph as we move along a trace in the y-direction.

Activity 10.3.4

Complete w/ your group.
 Class discussion. $f'(a) \approx \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h}$

- (a) $w_T(20, -15) = \frac{w(20, -10) - w(20, -20)}{10} = \frac{-35 - (-48)}{10} = 1.3$
- $w_T(20, -10) = \frac{w(20, -5) - w(20, -15)}{10} = \frac{-29 - (-42)}{10} = 1.3$
- $w_T(20, -5) = \frac{w(20, 0) - w(20, -10)}{10} = \frac{-22 - (-35)}{10} = 1.3$
- $w_{TT}(20, -10) = \frac{w_T(20, -5) - w_T(20, -15)}{10} = 0$
- (c) $w_T(25, -10) = \frac{w(25, -5) - w(25, -15)}{10} = \frac{-31 - (-44)}{10} = 1.3$
- $w_T(15, -10) = \frac{w(15, -5) - w(15, -15)}{10} = \frac{-26 - (-39)}{10} = 1.3$
- $w_{TV}(20, -10) = \frac{w_T(25, -10) - w_T(15, -10)}{10} = \frac{1.3 - 1.3}{10} = 0$

Section 10.4 Tangent Planes and Differentials

Reading Debrief

- Discuss Activity 10.4.2 w/ your group.
- Questions from Section 10.4.1?

Tangent Plane If $f(x, y)$ is continuously diff. at (x_0, y_0) , then the tangent plane to the graph of f at (x_0, y_0) exists and has scalar equation:

$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

- Q: What information about f can be read from the tangent plane at (x_0, y_0) .
- A: You can read the values $f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0), f(x_0, y_0)$.
- Q: Suppose $2x - 3y + 2z = 7$ is tangent to f at $(1, -1)$. What are $f(1, -1) = 1$
 $L(x, y) = z = \frac{7}{2} - x + \frac{3}{2}y$
 A: $f_x(1, -1) = -1$
 $f_y(1, -1) = \frac{3}{2}$
- Q: Does every function have a tangent plane at every point?
- A: No. The function $f(x, y) = x^{1/3}y^{1/3}$ has no tangent plane at $(0, 0)$. See Geogebra.

Section 10.4.2 Linearization

The linearization of a function $f(x, y)$ at a point (x_0, y_0) is the function $L(x, y)$ whose graph is the tangent plane to f at (x_0, y_0) :

$$L(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

The function $L(x, y)$ provides a "good" approximation of f when (x, y) is near (x_0, y_0) .

Activity 10.4.3

- Complete Activity 10.4.3 and discuss w/ your group.
- Class discussion.

- (a) $g(1, 2) = \frac{1}{5}$ $g_x(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$
 $g_x(1, 2) = \frac{3}{25}$
 $g_y(x, y) = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ $g_y(1, 2) = \frac{-4}{25}$
 $L(x, y) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{25}(x - 1) - \frac{4}{25}(y - 2)$
 $g(1.8, 2.3) \approx L(1.8, 2.3) = .1288$