

Section 7.2 Partial Derivatives

A partial derivative of a function of more than one variable is a rate of change that measures how fast the function is changing as a variable increases, while the other variable(s) remain constant (or fixed)

* Partial derivative Notation and operator

For $z = f(x, y)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_x$ Partial derivative of the function with respect to x

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_y$ Partial derivative of the function with respect to y

Operator: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(x, y)] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f(x, y)] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

Example: For $f(x,y) = 4x^3y^2 + 2xy + 4x$
 Find $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,2)}$, and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,2)}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 12x^2y^2 + 2y + 4 = f_x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 8x^3y + 2x = f_y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,2)} = f_x(1,2) = 12(1)^2(2)^2 + 2(2) + 4 = 56$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,2)} = f_y(1,2) = 8(1)^3(2) + 2(1) = 18$$

Higher order Partial Derivatives

The second partial with respect to the same variable

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

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

The second partial with respect to the other variable

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

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

Note: $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$

Example: For $f(x,y) = 4x^3y^2 + 2xy + 4x$

Find: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$, and $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$

Recall: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 12x^2y^2 + 2y + 4$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 8x^3y + 2x$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (12x^2y^2 + 2y + 4) = 24xy^2$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (8x^3y + 2x) = 8x^3$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (8x^3y + 2x) = 24x^2y + 2$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (12x^2y^2 + 2y + 4) = 24x^2y + 2$

HIGHER ORDER PARTIAL DERIVATIVES

THE SECOND PARTIAL WITH RESPECT TO

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (12x^2y^2 + 2y + 4) = 24xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (8x^3y + 2x) = 8x^3$$

THE SECOND PARTIAL WITH RESPECT TO THE OTHER VARIABLE

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (8x^3y + 2x) = 24x^2y + 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (12x^2y^2 + 2y + 4) = 24x^2y + 2$$

NOTE: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$