

Increment Theorem:

Let $f(x, y)$ be differentiable at (x_0, y_0) .

Then we have $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y$

where $\varepsilon_1(\Delta x, \Delta y), \varepsilon_2(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow 0$ as $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ and $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$.

Proof :

Let $H = (\Delta x, \Delta y)$ Since the function is differentiable at (x_0, y_0) ,

we have $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \|H\| \varepsilon(H), \varepsilon(H) \rightarrow 0$ as $H \rightarrow 0$.

We have to show that $\|H\| \varepsilon(H) = \varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y$ for some functions ε_1 and ε_2 .

Note that

$$\varepsilon(H) \|H\| = \varepsilon(H) \|H\| (\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) = (\Delta x \varepsilon(H) \|H\|) \Delta x + (\Delta y \varepsilon(H) \|H\|) \Delta y.$$

Define

$$\varepsilon_1(H) = \Delta x \varepsilon(H) \|H\| \text{ and } \varepsilon_2(H) = \Delta y \varepsilon(H) \|H\| .$$

Note that

$$|\varepsilon_1(H)| = |\Delta x \varepsilon(H) \|H\|| \leq |\varepsilon(H)| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } H \rightarrow 0.$$

Similarly we can show that

$$\varepsilon_2(H) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } H \rightarrow 0.$$

This proves the result