

Example on Estimation of small changes

$$f(x, y) \approx f(a, b) + (x-a)f'_x(a, b) + (y-b)f'_y(a, b)$$

$$f(x, y) - f(a, b) = \delta f$$

$$(x-a) = \delta x = h$$

$$(y-b) = \delta y = k$$

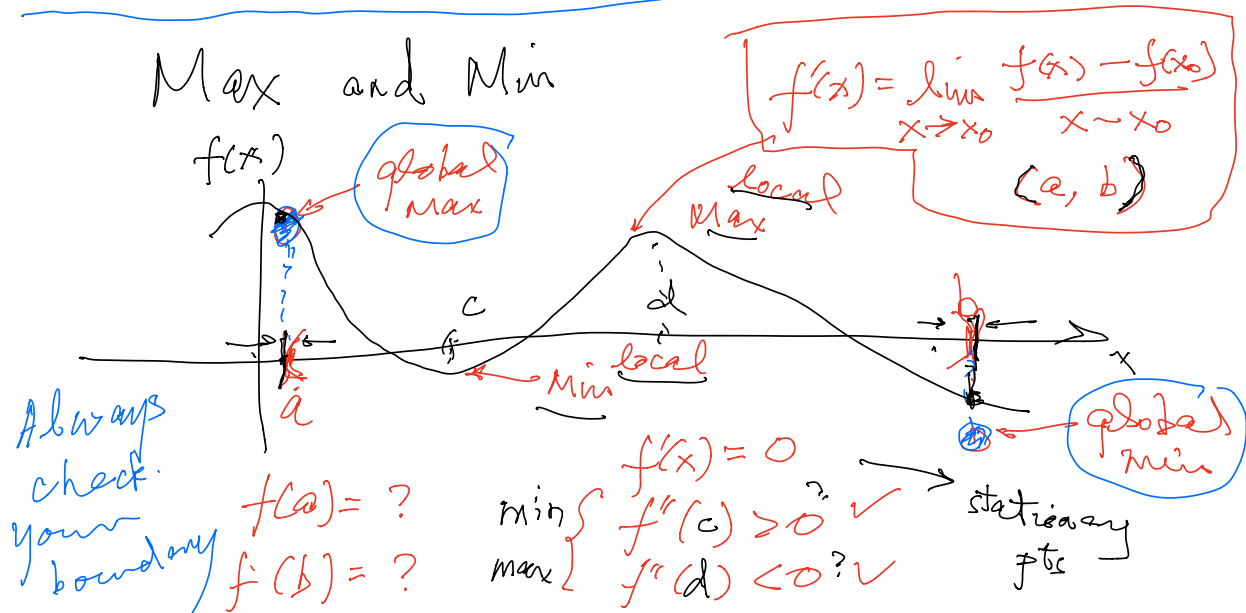
$$\delta f \approx \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) \delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) \delta y$$

Total errors δf
 rate of change of f w.r.t x $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$
 error on x δx
 rate of change of f w.r.t y $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$
 error on y δy

$$|\delta f| \leq \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| |\delta x| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| |\delta y|$$

"Upper" bound of Total errors

Max and Min



Maxima and Minima

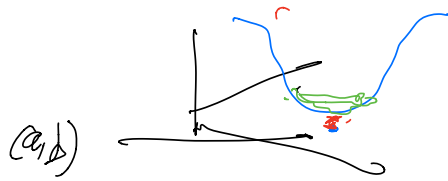
$f(x,y)$ has a "local maximum" at a point (a,b)

$$f(x,y) - f(a,b) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f(x,y) \leq f(a,b)$$

$f(x,y)$ has a "local minimum" at (a,b)



$$f(x,y) - f(a,b) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x,y) \geq f(a,b)$$



Stationary points

$$\begin{cases} \frac{df}{dx} = 0 \\ \frac{df}{dy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

solve for

$(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots, (a_n, b_n)$

necessary condition

~~xx~~
~~xx~~ Sufficient Condition for checking

① $f_{xx}(a,b) > 0$

$$\Delta = f_{xx}(a,b)f_{yy}(a,b) - f_{xy}^2(a,b)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) \text{ at } (a,b) > 0$$

has a local minimum

② $f_{xx}(a,b) < 0$

$$\Delta > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x,y) \text{ at } (a,b) \text{ has a local maximum}$

③ If $\Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow$ Saddle point

④ If $\Delta = 0$, No Conclusion
further checking is needed
checking is needed around
neighbouring points
could be max or min?

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx}(a,b) & f_{xy}(a,b) \\ f_{xy}(a,b) & f_{yy}(a,b) \end{vmatrix}$$

from Taylor Theorem

necessary condition $\nabla f(a,b) = 0$ is the stationary point

$$f(x,y) = f(a,b) + h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b) + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b) + \frac{1}{2!} [h^2 f_{xx}(a,b) + 2hk f_{xy}(a,b) + k^2 f_{yy}(a,b)] + \dots$$

$$f(x,y) - f(a,b) = \frac{1}{2!} [h \ k] \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx}(a,b) & f_{xy}(a,b) \\ f_{xy}(a,b) & f_{yy}(a,b) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} [h \ k] \quad Q \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h = (x-a)$$

$$k = (y-b)$$

$$\Delta = |Q| > 0, \quad f_{xx} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a,b) \text{ is min}$$