

# Math 12, Fall 2007

## Lecture 11

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# Outline

- 1 Review and overview
  - Last class
- 2 Today's material
  - Extremal values
  - Canonical examples
  - More examples
- 3 Next class

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# Differentiation

## The gradient vector field



$$\nabla f = \langle f_x, f_y \rangle$$

- The gradient encodes all the derivative information:
  - 1  $D_{\vec{u}}f = \nabla f \cdot \vec{u}$
  - 2 The gradient points in the direction of maximal ascent
  - 3 Extremal values must occur when  $|\nabla f| = 0$
  - 4 For  $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\nabla f$  gives a normal vector to the level surface,  $f(x, y, z) = 0$ .

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# Locating Max/Min values

If  $z = f(x, y)$  has a maximum or minimum value at  $(x_0, y_0)$  then  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \vec{0}$ .

Example:  $f(x, y) = x^3y + 12x^2 - 8y$

$$f_x = 3x^2y + 24x, \quad f_y = x^3 - 8$$

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## Second derivative test

Suppose the second partial derivatives of  $f$  are continuous on a disk with center  $(x_0, y_0)$  and that  $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$ . Let

$$D = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0)f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) - (f_{xy}(x_0, y_0))^2$$

- If  $D > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) > 0$  then  $f(x_0, y_0)$  is a local minimum.
- If  $D > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0$  then  $f(x_0, y_0)$  is a local maximum.
- If  $D < 0$  then  $f(x_0, y_0)$  is not a local minimum or maximum.
- If  $D = 0$  then the test is inconclusive



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# Simple examples

- $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$
- $f(x, y) = xy$
- $f(x, y) = -x^2 - y^2$

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# Examples

- $f(x, y) = xy - x^2 - y^2 - 2x - 2y + 4$
- $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$

# Work for next class

- Reading: 15.7
- Exam 1!
- f07hw12