Directional Derivatives and the Gradient Vector

Lecture 24

February 26, 2007

Directional Derivatives

Fact

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x_0, y_0) &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} \\ f_y(x_0, y_0) &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}. \end{aligned}$$

The Directional Derivative

Definition

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- The **directional derivative** of f at (x_0, y_0) in the direction of a unit vector $\mathbf{u} = \langle a, b \rangle$ is

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + ha, y_0 + hb) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

if this limit exists.

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  if this limit exists.
- If $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{i} = \langle 1, 0 \rangle$, then $D_{\mathbf{i}} f = f_x$, and if $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{j} = \langle 0, 1 \rangle$, then $D_{\mathbf{j}} = f_y$.

Theorem

The Directional Derivative

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- *If f is a differentiable function of x and y, then f has a directional derivative in the direction of any unit vector $\mathbf{u} = \langle a, b \rangle$ and*

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x, y) = f_x(x, y)a + f_y(x, y)b.$$

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- *If the unit vector* $\mathbf{u}$ *makes an angle* θ *with the positive x-axis, then we can write* $\mathbf{u} = \langle \cos\theta, \sin\theta \rangle$ *and*

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x, y) = f_x(x, y)\cos\theta + f_y(x, y)\sin\theta.$$

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- Find the directional derivative of

$$f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + 4y^2$$

at the point $(1, 2)$ in the direction $\theta = \pi/6$.

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- Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y) = xe^y + \cos(xy)$ at the point (2,0) in the direction of $\mathbf{v} = 3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$.

The Gradient Vector

Definition

- If f is a function of two variables x and y, then the **gradient** of f is the vector function ∇f defined by

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \langle f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y) \rangle = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\mathbf{j}.$$

Example

Example

- Find the gradient of $f(x, y) = \sin x + e^{xy}$ at $(0, 1)$.

Fact

- *The equation of the directional derivative becomes:*

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y) = \nabla f(x,y) \cdot \mathbf{u}.$$

Example

Find the directional derivative of the function $f(x, y) = x^2y^3 - 4y$ at the point $(2, -1)$ in the direction of the vector $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$.

Functions of three variables

Definition

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- If $w = f(x, y, z)$ is a function of three variables, the **directional derivative** of f at (x_0, y_0, z_0) in the direction of the unit vector $\langle a, b, c\rangle$ is

$$D_u f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + ha, y_0 + hb, z_0 + hc) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{h}$$

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  if the limit exists.
- Then

$$D_u f(x, y, z) = f_x(x, y, z)a + f_y(x, y, z)b + f_z(x, y, z)c.$$

Functions of three variables

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$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}$$

- The formula for the directional derivative become

$$D_u f(x, y, z) = \nabla f(x, y, z) \cdot \mathbf{u}.$$

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Consider the function $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + yz^3 + xy^2$.

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- Find the gradient of f.
- Find the gradient of f at the point $(5, 4, -1)$.

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Consider the function $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + yz^3 + xy^2$.

- Find the gradient of f.
- Find the gradient of f at the point $(5, 4, -1)$.
- Find the rate of change of the function f at the point $(4, 5, -1)$ in the direction $\mathbf{u} = \langle 2/\sqrt{20}, -3/\sqrt{20}, -3/\sqrt{20} \rangle$.