Example: Let $f(x,y)=xy^2$, and $x=\ln t, y=3t^2$. Find $\frac{df}{dt}$.

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

Using multivariate:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^2$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2xy$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t}$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 6t$

$$= (3t^2)^2 = 2(ht)(3t^2)$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= (3t^2)^2 \frac{1}{t} + 2(ht)(3t^2) 6t = 9t^3(1+4ht)$$

Alternative: in single variable calculus:
$$f(x(t), y(t)) = (\ln t)(3t^2)^2 = 9t^4 \ln t$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = 9(4t^3) \ln t + 9t^4(\frac{1}{t}) = 9t^3(1+4\ln t)$$

Example: Let $f(x,y) = xy^2$, and $x(s,t) = \ln(s+t)$, $y(s,t) = 3t^2 \cos s$. Find $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(0,1)$. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}.$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$

$$= y^{2} \frac{1}{s+t} + 2xy 3t^{2} (-\sin s) = (3t^{2}\cos s)^{2} \frac{1}{s+t} + 2\ln(s+t) 3t^{2}\cos s 3t^{2} (-\sin s)$$

To find
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(0,1)$$
: $x(0,1) = \ln(0+1) = 0$
 $y(0,1) = 3\cdot 1^{2}\cos 0 = 3$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(0,1) = y^{2}\frac{1}{s+t} + 2xy 3t^{2}(-\sin s) = 3\frac{1}{0+1} + 2\cdot 0\cdot 3\cdot 3\cdot 1^{2}(-\sin 0) = 9$

As in the 1D case, we can compute higher order derivatives of composite functions by applying the chain rule repeatedly.

Example: Let f(x,y) be a two variable function, and x=2s+3t, y=st. Find an expression for $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial t} f(x(s,t),y(s,t))$ in terms of the partial derivatives of f.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left($$

Example: Let $\mathbf{g}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be a function such that

$$\mathbf{g}(1,2) = (1,2,1) \text{ and } D\mathbf{g}(1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

 $D(\mathbf{f} \circ \mathbf{g})(\mathbf{t}) = D\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{t}))D\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{t}).$

Let $\mathbf{f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by $\mathbf{f}(x, y, z) = (x^2 e^y, y^2 z)$. Find $D(\mathbf{f} \circ \mathbf{g})(1, 2)$.

$$D\vec{f}(\vec{g}(1,2)) = D\vec{f}(1,2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2xe^y & xe^y & 0 \\ 0 & 2yz & y^z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1,2,1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^z & e^z & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

So
$$D(f \circ g)(1,2) = Df(g(1,2))Dg(1,2) = (2e^2 e^2 O) / 2 / 2 | 2e^2 / 2 + e^2 / 2 + e^2 / 2 + e^2 / 2 | 2e^2 / 2 | 2e^2$$

HKBU Math 2205 Multivariate Calculus

Semester 2 2017, Week 8, Page 9 of 10

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3e^2 & 2e^2 \\ 12 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$