

1. Write the limit definition of  $f_{xy}(a, b)$  as  $(f_x)_y$ .
2. Sketch a contour diagram of a function for which  $f_x > 0$  and  $f_{xx} < 0$  at all points in the plane.

3. Find the indicated partial derivatives for  $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + 1}$ ;  $f_{xx}$ ,  $f_{yx}$ ,  $f_{yy}$

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4. Using the values of the function given in Table 7.5 on page V1-85, estimate each partial derivative.

(a)  $f_x(4, 1)$  and  $f_{xx}(4, 1)$

(b)  $f_y(4, 1)$  and  $f_{yy}(4, 1)$

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5. Find the degree-2 Taylor polynomial of the given function at the given point.

(a)  $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}; (0, 0)$

(b)  $f(x, y) = 1 - x^3 - y^2; (1, 1)$

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**6.** Compute the linear and the quadratic approximations of  $f(x, y) = (xy)^{-1}$  at  $(1, 1)$ . Compare the values of the two approximations at  $(1.1, 0.9)$  with the value  $f(1.1, 0.9)$ .

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7. Use the degree-2 Taylor polynomial to approximate  $3.99 \arctan 0.1$ .