## Multivariable Calculus - Cheat Sheet

### 1. Partial Derivatives

#### **Definition:**

- If z=f(x,y)z=f(x,y)z=f(x,y), the partial derivatives are:
- With respect to xxx:  $fx = \partial f \partial x = \lim_{x \to 0} 0f(x+h,y) f(x,y)hf_x = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x,y)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x,y)} = \lim$
- With respect to yyy:  $fy=\partial f \partial y = \lim_{n \to \infty} 0f(x,y+h) f(x,y)hf_y = \frac{f(x,y+h) f(x,y)}{h}f(x,y+h) f(x,y)$   $h^{f}y=\partial y \partial f = h \to 0 = 0$

### **Higher-Order Partial Derivatives:**

- Second-order partial derivatives:  $fxx=\partial 2f\partial x^2$ ,  $fyy=\partial 2f\partial y^2$ ,  $fxy=\partial 2f\partial x^2$ ,  $fxx = \frac{2f\partial x^2}$ ,  $fxy = \frac{2f\partial x^2}$
- Clairaut's Theorem:

  If fxyf\_{xy} fxy and fyxf\_{yx} fyx are continuous, then: fxy=fyxf\_{xy} = f\_{yx} fxy=fyx

### 2. Total Derivatives

### **Definition:**

If z=f(x,y)z = f(x, y)z=f(x,y) and xxx and yyy are functions of another variable ttt, then the total derivative of zzz is: dzdt=∂f∂x dxdt+∂f∂y dydt\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}dtdz=∂x∂f dtdx+∂y∂f dtdy

### For a function of three variables:

 $dzdt = f_x \left\{dt\right\} = f_x \left\{dt\right\} + f_y \left\{dt\right\} + f_z \left\{dt$ 

# 3. Maxima and Minima of Two Variables

#### **Critical Points:**

- Find critical points by solving: fx=0, fy=0 fx=0, quad f y=0
- Second Partial Derivative Test:

Compute:  $D=fxxfyy-(fxy)2D = f_{xx} f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2D = fxxfyy-(fxy)2$ 

- If D>0D>0 and  $fxx>0f {xx}>0$  fxx>0: Local minimum.
- If D>0D>0 and  $fxx<0f\{xx\}<0$  fxx<0: Local maximum.
- If D<0D < 0D<0: Saddle point.
- If D=0D = 0D=0: Test is inconclusive.

# 4. Lagrange's Method of Multipliers

Used to find extrema (max/min) of a function subject to a constraint.

### **Problem:**

Find extrema of f(x,y)f(x,y)f(x,y) subject to the constraint g(x,y)=0 g(x,y)=0.

## Steps:

1st Compute Lagrange function:  $L(x,y,\lambda)=f(x,y)+\lambda g(x,y)L(x,y,\lambda)=f(x,y)+\lambda g(x,y)L(x,y,\lambda)=f(x,y)+\lambda g(x,y)$ 

2ndSolve the system of equations:  $\partial L \partial x = 0$ ,  $\partial L \partial y = 0$ ,  $\partial L \partial \lambda = 0$  frac {\partial L} {\partial L} {\partial L} {\partial L} = 0, \quad \frac {\partial L} {\partial \partial L} = 0, \dark \dark

# **Quick Summary Table**

Topic	Key Formula/Steps
Partial Derivatives	$ \begin{split} &fx = \partial f \partial x, fy = \partial f \partial y f\_x = \left\{ \left\{ partial \ f \right\} \right\}, \ f\_y = \\ &frac \left\{ \left\{ partial \ f \right\} \right\} fx = \partial x \partial f, fy = \partial y \partial f \end{split} $
Total Derivative	
Maxima & Minima (Two Variables)	Solve $fx=0, fy=0f_x=0, f_y=0fx=0, fy=0, use second derivative test.$
Lagrange's Method	Solve $f=\lambda$ g\nabla $f=\lambda$ g\nabla $g$ $f=\lambda$ g.