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## ☆ Course / Unit 3: Optimization / Lecture 8: Critical points



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26:26:41





Lecture due Sep 13, 2021 20:30 IST Completed



Review

### Review the tangent plane



Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

PROFESSOR: Today, we are going to

how to use what we saw last time about partial derivatives

To handle minimization or maximization problems involving functions of several variables.

So we found that --

so remember last time we said that

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▶ 2.0x

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Given a function  $z=f\left( x,y\right)$  of two variables, let's explore how the value of the function changes near a point  $(x_0,y_0)$  if we change x and y slightly,

$$x_0 \rightsquigarrow x_0 + \Delta x$$
 (4.1)

$$y_0 \rightsquigarrow y_0 + \Delta y$$
 (4.2)

We approximate how z has changed by the approximation formula

$$\Delta z = f_x \Delta x + f_y \Delta y$$

where  $f_x\left(x_0,y_0
ight)$  and  $f_y\left(x_0,y_0
ight)$  are the value of the partial derivatives at the original point.

This approximation formula comes from the tangent plane approximation.

Recall that

•  $rac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0,y_0)=a$  is the slope of the curve formed by intersecting the surface z=f(x,y) with the plane  $y=y_0$ . This tangent line has the formula

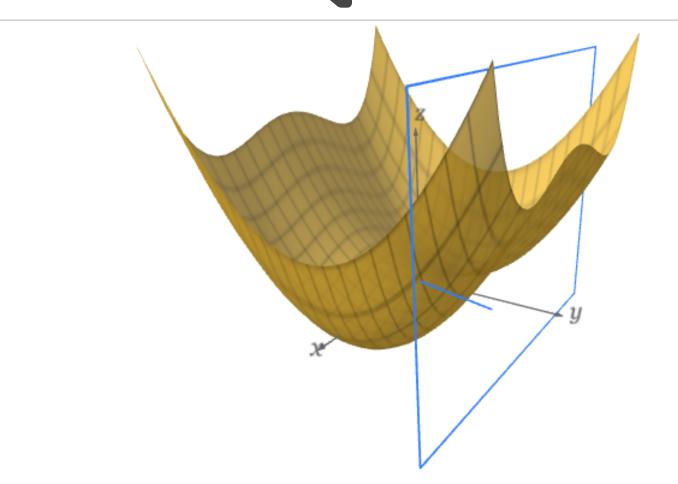
$$z = z_0 + a(x - x_0) (4.3)$$

$$y = y_0 \tag{4.4}$$

where  $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ .

**■** Calculator





 $oldsymbol{ heta}{ heta} rac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0,y_0) = b$  is the slope of the curve formed by intersecting the surface z=f(x,y) with the plane  $oldsymbol{x} = oldsymbol{x}_0$  . This tangent line has the formula

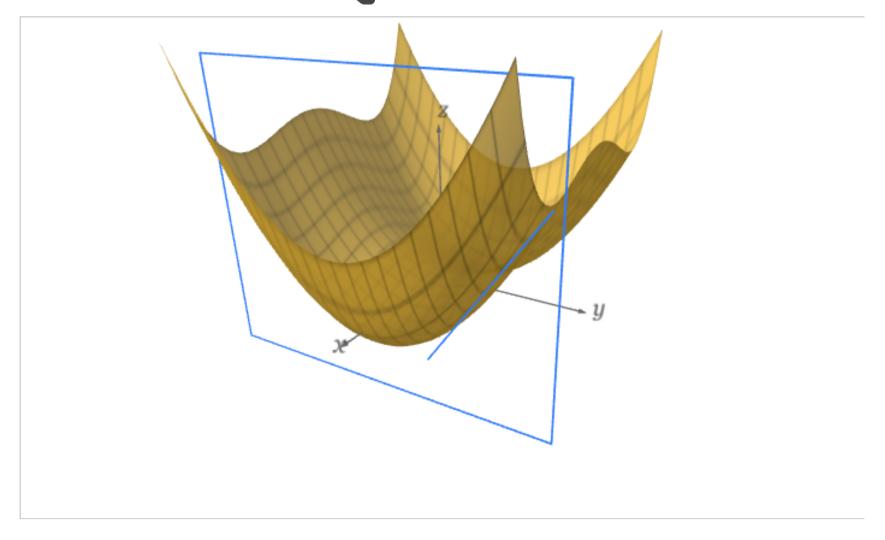
$$z = z_0 + b(y - y_0) \tag{4.5}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{x}_0 \tag{4.6}$$

where  $z_0=f\left(x_0,y_0
ight)$ .

# ► Surface with tangent line in y-direction 谍



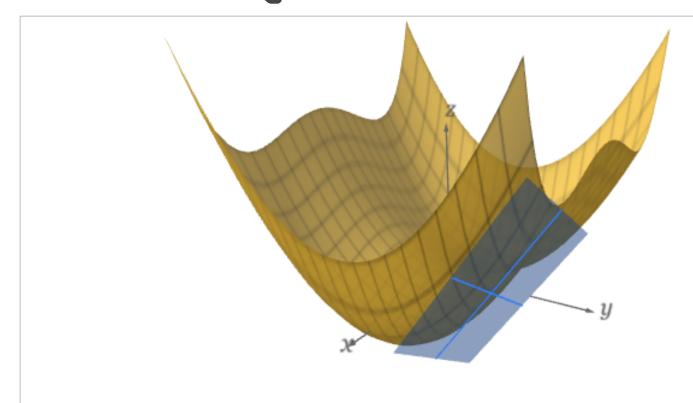


The tangent plane is the plane that is tangent to the surface  $z=f\left(x,y
ight)$  at the point  $(x_{0},y_{0})$  and contains both tangent lines.



### ► Surface with tangent plane





The approximation formula is saying that the change in f can be approximated by looking in the change in the value of the tangent plane.

$$\Delta z = z - z_0 pprox a\left(x - x_0
ight) + b\left(y - y_0
ight)$$

### Tangent plane approximation

3/3 points (graded)

Consider the function  $z = x^2 + 2xy - y^3$ .

Use the approximation formula above to find  $\Delta z$  near the point (1,1) for the  $\Delta x$  and  $\Delta y$  given below.

1. 
$$\Delta x = 0.1$$
 and  $\Delta y = 0$ , then  $\Delta z = \boxed{\phantom{A}0.4}$ 

2. 
$$\Delta x = \mathbf{0}$$
 and  $\Delta y = \mathbf{0.1}$ , then  $\Delta z = \boxed{ -0.1 }$ 

3. 
$$\Delta x = 0.1$$
 and  $\Delta y = 0.1$ , then  $\Delta z = \boxed{0.3}$ 

#### **Solution:**

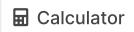
First we compute the partial derivatives and evaluate at our given point.

$$f_x(x,y) = 2x + 2y$$
  $f_x(1,1) = 4$  (4.7)

$$f_y(x,y) = 2x - 3y^2$$
  $f_y(1,1) = -1$  (4.8)

Next we approximate the change in the output of our function  $\Delta z$  using our tangent plane approximation formula.

1. 
$$\Delta x = 0.1$$
 and  $\Delta y = 0$ , then



2.  $\Delta x=0$  and  $\Delta y=0.1$ , then

$$\Delta z = f_x\left(1,1
ight)\Delta x + f_y\left(1,1
ight)\Delta y = 4\left(0
ight) - 1\left(0.1
ight) = -0.1$$

3.  $\Delta x = 0.1$  and  $\Delta y = 0.1$ , then

$$\Delta z=f_{x}\left( 1,1
ight) \Delta x+f_{y}\left( 1,1
ight) \Delta y=4\left( 0.1
ight) -1\left( 0.1
ight) =0.3$$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem

## 3. Review tangent approximation

Topic: Unit 3: Optimization / 3. Review tangent approximation

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| ■ PDF? In some of the earlier courses you had PDF files available for the summary sections. It would be great if you could but links to the                        | 2 DU 8           |

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