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7. Solution to partial derivatives problem

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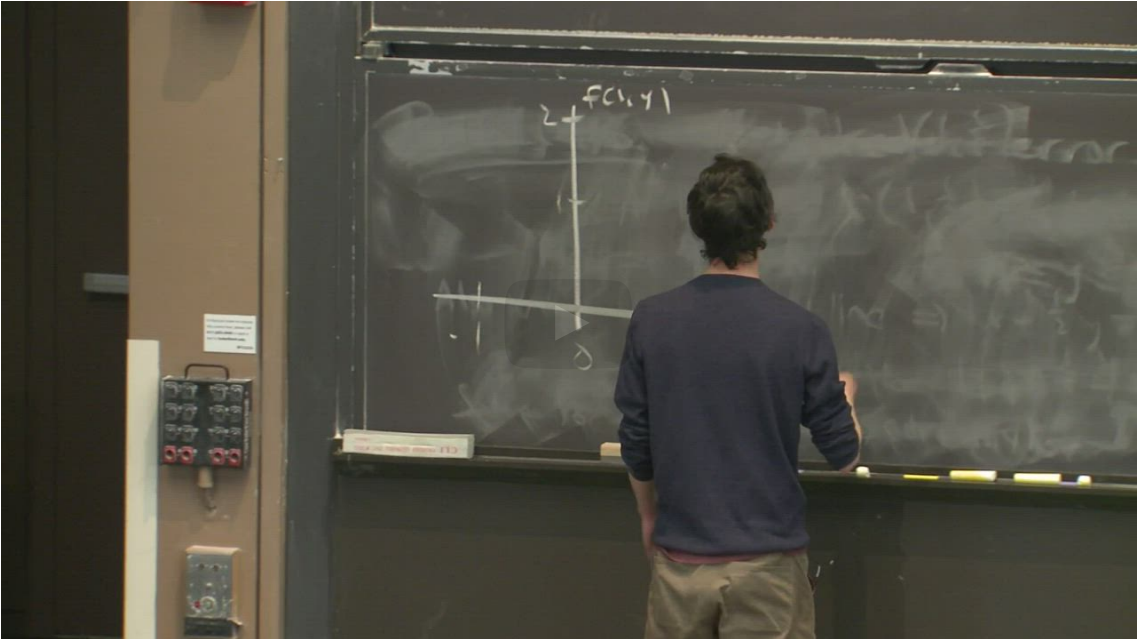
Calculator



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Solution

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PROFESSOR: Let's do it together.
I have to manage my time.
So how would I fill this in?
What should it be at 0?
So when y is 0, I'm supposed to put f of (1, comma 0).
f of (1, comma 0) I can read in the graph, in the picture.
So (1, comma 0) is on the level curve of height one.

▶

0:00 / 0:00

▶

2.0x

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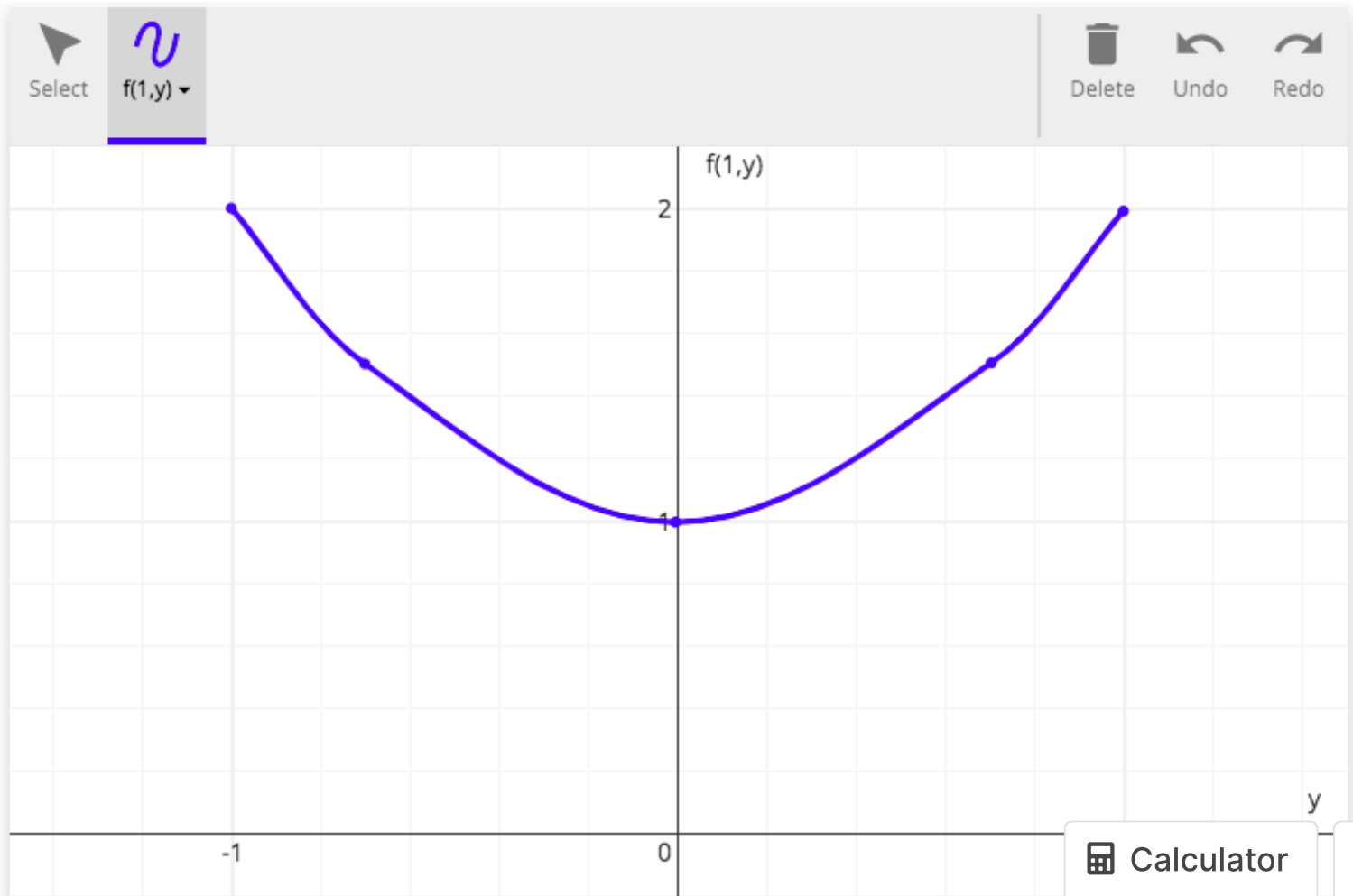
Using the level curves, or by direct computation, we find

$$f(1,0) = 1 \tag{7.25}$$

$$f(1,1) = 2 \tag{7.26}$$

$$f(1,-1) = 2 \tag{7.27}$$

The graph looks like so.



Therefore to determine the sign of $f_y(1, 0)$ we must look at the slope of this graph. The point $y = 0$ is a minimum, therefore $f_y(1, 0) = 0$.

Direct computation shows that

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

(7.28)

$$f_y(x, y) = 2y$$

(7.29)

$$f_y(1, 0) = 0$$

(7.30)

Another way to think about this is by the fact that $\nabla f(1, 0) = \langle f_x(1, 0), f_y(1, 0) \rangle$ is normal to the level curves. At the point $(1, 0)$, the normal vector is pointing in the positive x direction. That is the y component of the gradient, which is $f_y(1, 0)$, is zero.

Concept check

0 points possible (ungraded)
Which statement best describes the situation in this problem.

- ☐ $\langle 0, \Delta y \rangle$ is normal to the level curve of height 1 of $f(x, y)$
- ☒ $\langle 0, \Delta y \rangle$ is tangent to the level curve of height 1 of $f(x, y)$
- ☐ Neither



Solution:

In this instance, when we are looking at a slice of the function along the y -direction at $(1, 0)$, if we move along this direction, we are moving tangent to the level curve. This suggests that we are staying on this level curve, so the partial derivative $f_y(1, 0) = 0$. This bears out via direct computation.

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 Answers are displayed within the problem


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