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Explore

Partial derivatives: geometric meaning

Recall that an approximation for the slope of the tangent line near a point x_0 is the slope of the secant line between the points $(x_0,f(x_0))$ and $(x_0+\Delta x,f(x_0+\Delta x))$. This means that

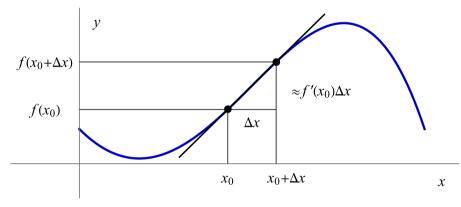
$$\underbrace{f'\left(x_{0}\right)}_{\text{Slope of tangent line}} \approx \underbrace{\frac{f\left(x_{0} + \Delta x\right) - f\left(x_{0}\right)}{\left(x_{0} + \Delta x\right) - x_{0}}}_{\text{Slope of secant line}} = \underbrace{\frac{f\left(x_{0} + \Delta x\right) - f\left(x_{0}\right)}{\Delta x}}_{\text{(2.28)}}.$$

(To review this idea in general, you may want to look at the <u>Secant Approximation mathlet</u>.)

Solving for the term $f(x_0 + \Delta x)$ gives the linear approximation for the function f(x) near x_0 :

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \Delta x. \tag{2.29}$$

This means that the derivative measures how f(x) changes if we increase x by a small amount Δx .



The same idea can be applied to functions of more than one variable. Just as we saw in the single variable case, the partial derivative with respect to $oldsymbol{x}$ evaluated at a point $(oldsymbol{x_0}, oldsymbol{y_0})$ can be approximated by

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$
 (2.30)

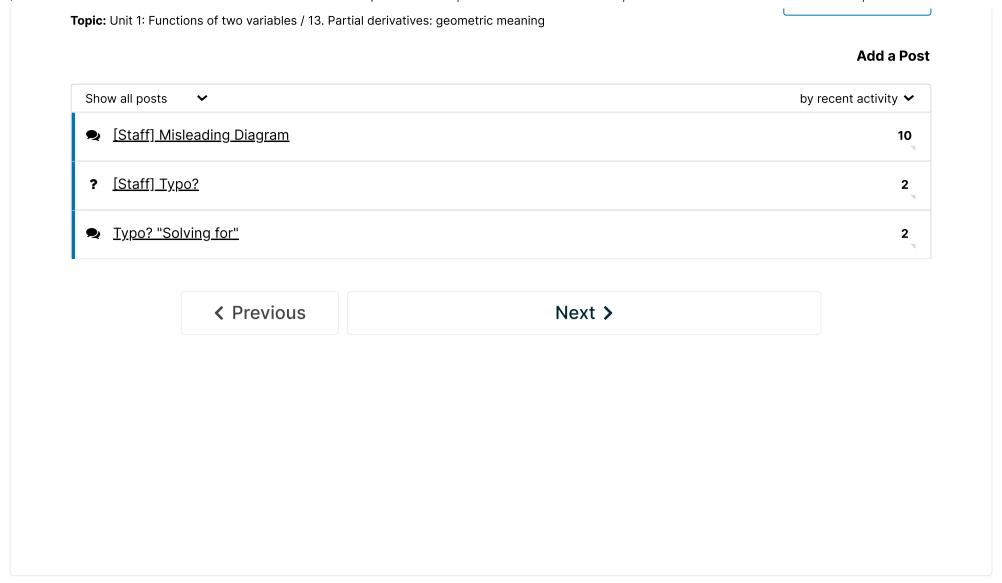
Solving for the term $f(x_0 + \Delta x)$ gives

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x.$$
 (2.31)

We can apply the same argument for $oldsymbol{f_y}$ to obtain

$$f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y.$$
 (2.32)

So the partial derivative with respect to $m{x}$ measures how $m{f}$ changes if we increase $m{x}$ by a small amount. Similarly, the partial derivative with respect to $m{y}$ measures how $m{f}$ changes if we increase $m{y}$ by a small amount.



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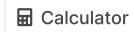




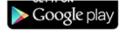














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