WolframAlpha computational intelligence.

z = x^2y/(x^4 + y^2) ← See HW 12.3 #51

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12.3 #51

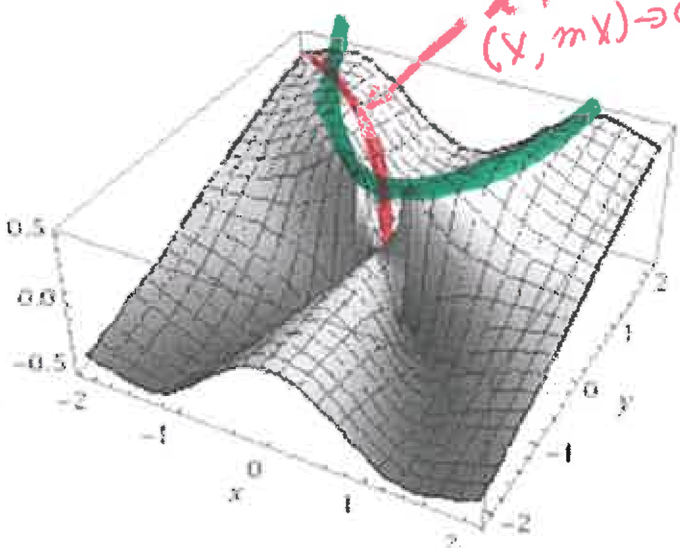
**Input:**

$$z = x^2 \times \frac{y}{x^4 + y^2}$$

**3D plot:**

Show contour lines

$\lim_{(x, mx)\to 0} z = 0$




$y = x^2$

$\lim_{(x, x^2)\to 1} z = 1$

Fns can be strange
see HW problem
for limits

But if partials are
continuous tangent plane determined
by just 2 directions

Claim: $\nabla F(x,y,z) = < \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} >$ is perpendicular to surface $F(x,y,z) = 0$

Illustrated by example: Let $F(x,y,z) = f(x,y) - z$

$$\nabla F(x,y,z) = < \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} > = < \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1 >$$

Then surface defined by $F(x,y,z) = f(x,y) - z = 0$ is $z = f(x,y)$.

Recall $(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x})$ and $(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y})$ are tangent vectors to surface $z = f(x,y)$.

Thus $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} = < \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1 > = \nabla F$ is perpendicular to surface $z = f(x,y)$

⊥ tangent plane

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Sidenote: If $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2)$, then $(u_1, u_2, D_{\mathbf{u}} f \mathbf{p})$ is tangent to surface $z = f(x,y)$ for any point $\mathbf{p}$ lying on this surface.

tangent vector in direction of $\vec{u}$

That is $(u_1, u_2, D_{\mathbf{u}} f \mathbf{p})$ lies in tangent plane to surface $z = f(x,y)$ at point $\mathbf{p}$.

Proof: $< u_1, u_2, D_{\mathbf{u}} f(\mathbf{p}) > \cdot < \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1 > = u_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + u_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - D_{\mathbf{u}} f(\mathbf{p}) = 0$

since $D_{\mathbf{u}} f = < \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} > \cdot < u_1, u_2 > = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} u_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} u_2$

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Implicit function theorem.

If $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$ are continuous and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \neq 0$ and if $\mathbf{p}$ lies on surface $F(x,y,z) = 0$, then near $\mathbf{p}$, the surface $F(x,y,z) = 0$ coincides with the surface $z = f(x,y)$ for some function $f$

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Thus $\nabla F(x,y,z) = < \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} >$ is perpendicular to surface $F(x,y,z) = 0$

That is $\nabla F(x,y,z) = < \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} >$ is perpendicular to the tangent plane to surface $F(x,y,z) = 0$ at point $\mathbf{p}$.

Thus $< \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} > \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p})$ is the equation of the tangent plant to surface $F(x,y,z) = 0$ at point $\mathbf{p}$.



$F(x,y,z) = c$

level surface

Claim: $\nabla F(x,y,z) = < \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} >$ is perpendicular to surface $F(x,y,z) = 0$

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level surface

$\nabla F \perp$ to level surface

$\nabla f \perp$ to level curve