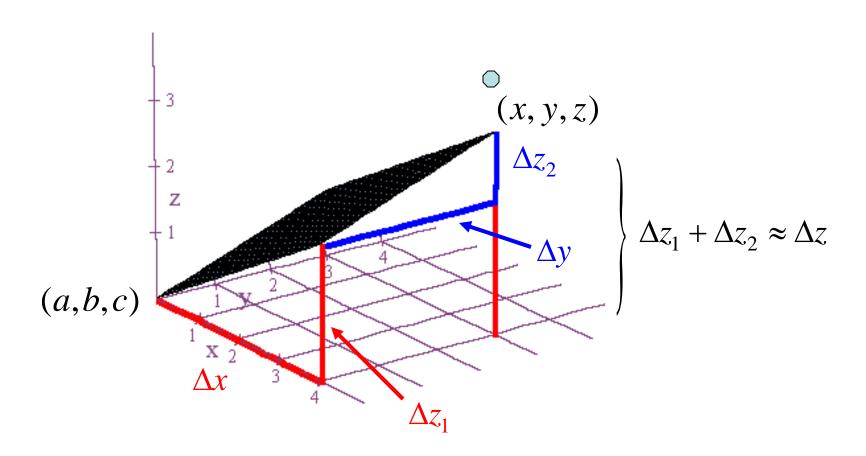
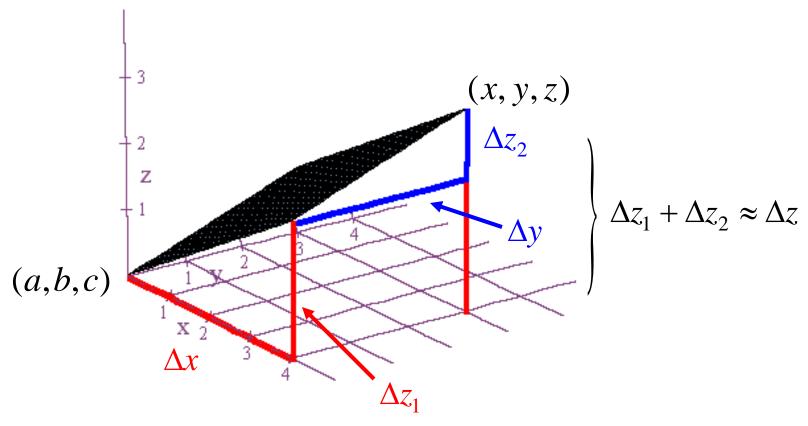


Suppose z=f(x,y) is locally linear at (a,b,c).

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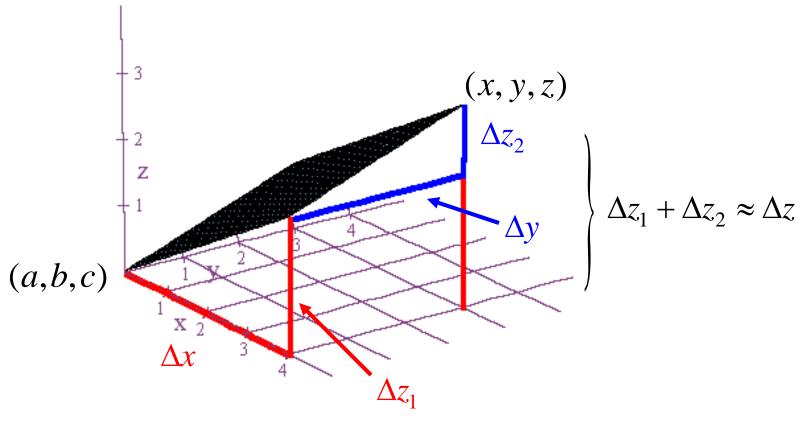
Then we can use a plane to approximate the change in z for points near (a,b,c).





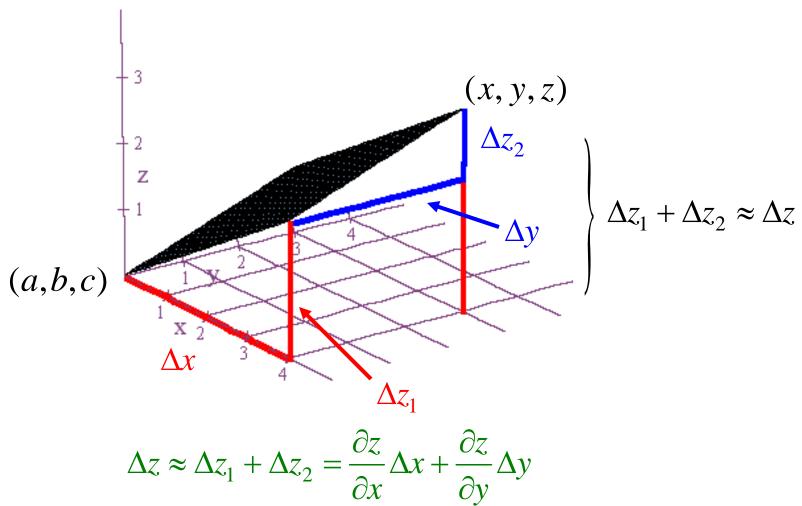
$$slope_{x} = m_{x} = \frac{\Delta z_{1}}{\Delta x}$$

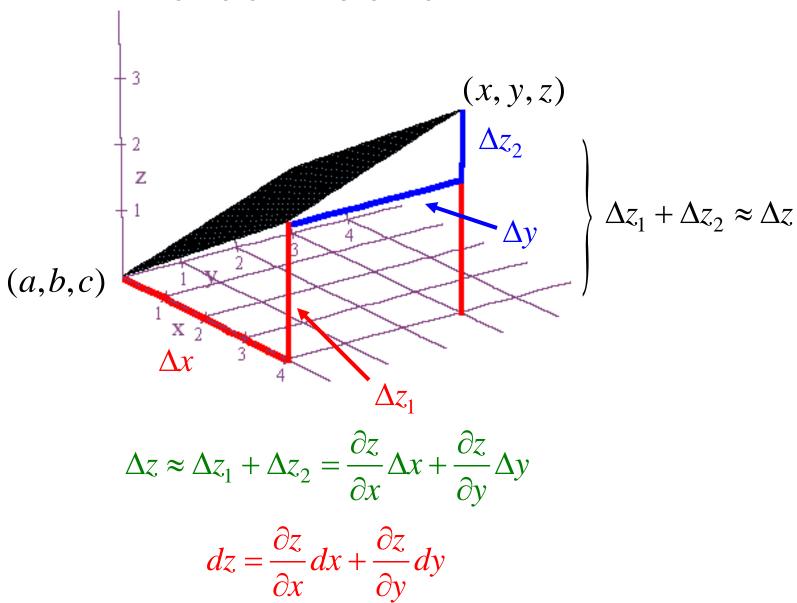
$$slope_{y} = m_{y} = \frac{\Delta z_{2}}{\Delta y}$$



$$slope_x = m_x = \frac{\Delta z_1}{\Delta x} \Rightarrow \Delta z_1 = m_x \Delta x = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x$$

$$slope_y = m_y = \frac{\Delta z_2}{\Delta y} \Rightarrow \Delta z_2 = m_y \Delta y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$$





We sometimes use the total differential to tell us how to make substitutions such as you did in single variable calculus.

Single Variable:
$$u = f(x)$$

$$du = f'(x)dx = \frac{df}{dx}dx$$

Multivariable:
$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

Other times we use the total differential to tell help us approximate either a function value or the change in output.

Single Variable:
$$u = f(x)$$

$$du = f'(x)dx = \frac{df}{dx}dx$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = \Delta u \approx f'(x)\Delta x$$

$$u_2 \approx f'(x)\Delta x + u_1$$

Multivariable:
$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

$$z_2 - z_1 = \Delta z \approx \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$$

$$z_2 \approx \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y + z_1$$