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**Definition 1.** *If  $f(x, y)$  is a function of two variables, its partial derivative with respect to  $x$ , denoted either  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  or  $f_x(x, y)$ , is the function obtained by treating  $y$  as a constant and differentiating with respect to  $x$ .*

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Thus, practically speaking, if you were walking along

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**Example 4.** *Find all four second-order partial derivatives of  $f(x, y) = x^2y^3 + e^{xy}$  and  $f(x, y) = \ln(x + y)$*

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**Theorem 7.** *The rate of change of a two-variable function at a point in a given direction is the dot product of the gradient vector at that point with a unit vector in that direction.*

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**Theorem 7.** *The rate of change of a two-variable function at a point in a given direction is the dot product of the gradient vector at that point with a unit vector in that direction.*

**Example 8.** Find the rate of change of the function  $x^2 + y^2$  at the point  $(1,1)$  in the direction of the unit vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

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