

1. Partial derivatives revisited

Given an n -variable real function, $f : D \rightarrow C$, where $D = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, and $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $n \geq 2$, we will have

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i + h, \dots, x_n) - f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)}{h}$$

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Examples

2. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(e^{\sin x y}) = e^{\sin x y} \cdot \cos x$, while $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(e^{\sin x y}) = e^{\sin x y}$.
3. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(z^{\sin x y}) = z^{\sin x y} \ln z \cdot \cos x$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(z^{\sin x y}) = z^{\sin x y} \cdot \sin x$, while $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(z^{\sin x y}) = z^{\sin x y - 1} \cdot y$.