

PROBLEM. Find $\frac{d}{dt}[f(x, y)]$ if x and y are functions of t .

Let $g(t) = f(x(t), y(t))$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}[f(x(t), y(t))] &= g'(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t + \Delta t) - g(t)}{\Delta t} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x(t + \Delta t), y(t + \Delta t)) - f(x(t), y(t))}{\Delta t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let } \Delta x = x(t + \Delta t) - x(t), \quad \Delta y = y(t + \Delta t) - y(t), \\ \Delta z = f(x(t + \Delta t), y(t + \Delta t)) - f(x(t), y(t)) \end{array} \right\} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Recall } \Delta z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y + \epsilon_1 \Delta x + \epsilon_2 \Delta y \\ \text{where } \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } (\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y + \epsilon_1 \Delta x + \epsilon_2 \Delta y}{\Delta t} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} + \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \epsilon_1 \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} + \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \epsilon_2 \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}. \end{aligned}$$

Now $\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt}$. Similarly, $\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \frac{dy}{dt}$.

$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \Delta x = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} [x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)] = 0$ since $x(t)$ is continuous. Similarly,

$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$. Thus, since $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ as $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$, we have

$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \epsilon_1 = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \epsilon_2 = 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}[f(x(t), y(t))] &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + 0 \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + 0 \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \end{aligned}$$