We seek to find the relative maximum and relative minimum values of surfaces in three-dimensional space given by the function $z = f(x, y)$.

**SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST:**

1. First compute the partial derivatives $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_x$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_y$. Then find all points $(a, b)$ which satisfy

   $f_x = 0$ and $f_y = 0$.

   These points $(a, b)$ are called critical points.

2. Determine the partial derivatives $f_{xx}$, $f_{yy}$, and $f_{xy}$. For each of the critical points compute the discriminant

   $$D = (f_{xx})(f_{yy}) - (f_{xy})^2.$$

3. a.) If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx} > 0$, then $f$ has a relative minimum value at $(a, b)$.
   b.) If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx} < 0$, then $f$ has a relative maximum value at $(a, b)$.
   c.) If $D < 0$, then $f$ has a saddle point at $(a, b)$. In other words, at the point $(a, b)$ there is a path along which $z = f(a, b)$ appears to be a maximum and another path along which $z = f(a, b)$ appears to be a minimum.
   d.) For all other cases (for example, if $D = 0$) this test is INCONCLUSIVE. This means other methods must be used to determine if the critical point determines a maximum value, minimum value, or saddle point.