

# **Exploring multivariable calculus through contour lines and surface sea temperature anomalies**

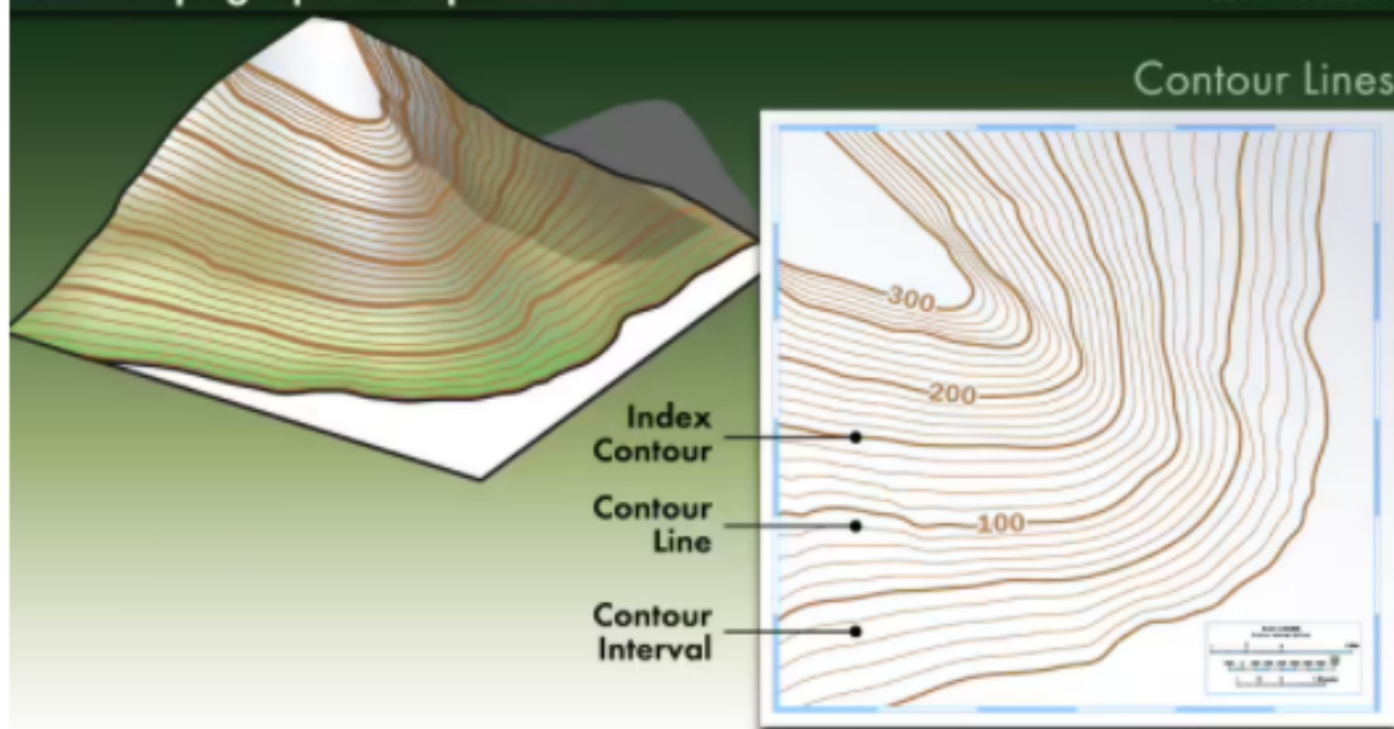
**What is a contour map? What are contour lines?**

**A contour map has lines drawn at regular altitude increments. We can use this to represent a 3D object on a 2D paper/image.**

# How Topographic Maps Work

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## Contour Lines

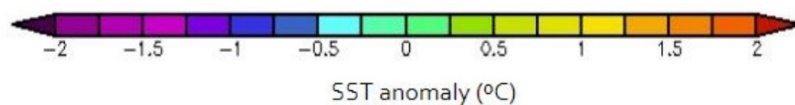


**A derivative in this scenario would represent the slope of the hill at a given point on the mountain.**

**In this scenario, I have a collection of ocean science maps that represent surface sea temperature anomalies off of our coast. The slope will represent cooler/warmer temperatures at a selected region.**

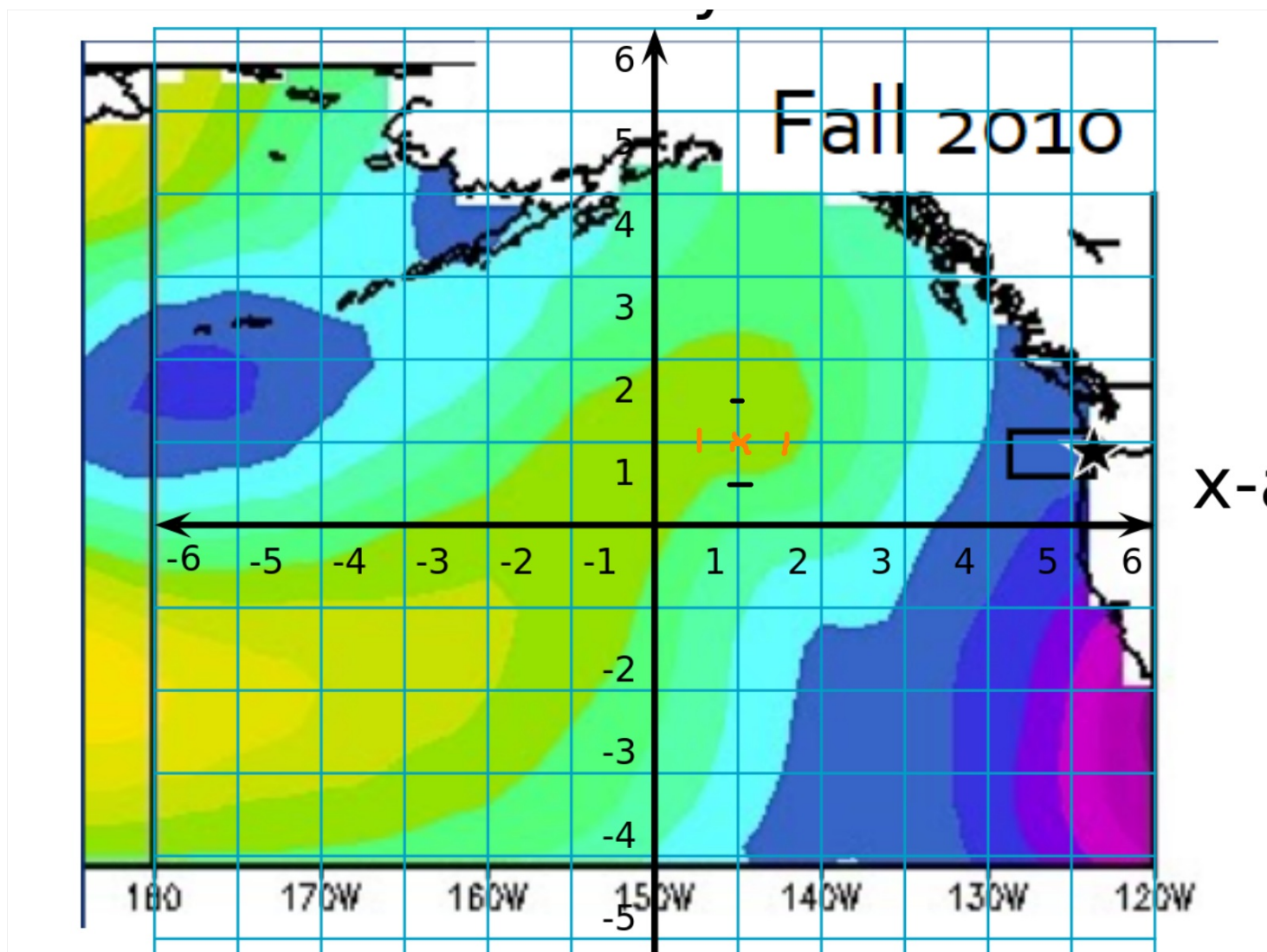
## What is a sea surface anomaly?

**Sea surface is the first millimeter of ocean. An anomaly is a deviation from the average temperature. The data used in these experiments came from NOAA's 1990 - 2007 average sea surface temperature.**



### **Steps:**

- 1. Determine which point that you want to estimate.**
- 2. determine the estimated value at that point  $f(x,y)$**
- 3. Find the value in 'x' direction using  $f'_x(x,y) = \Delta z / \Delta x$**
- 4. Find the value in 'y' direction using  $f'_y(x,y) = \Delta z / \Delta y$**



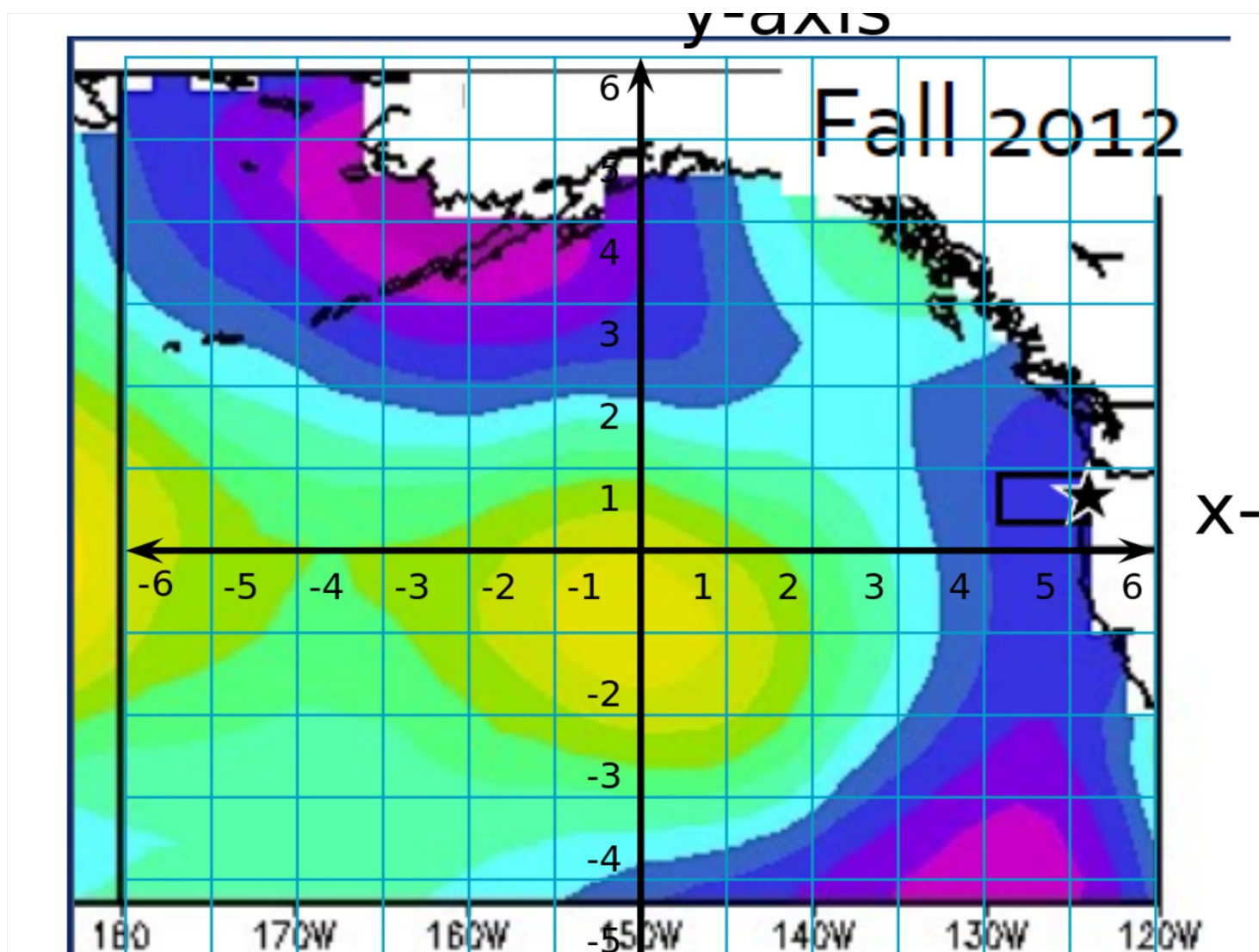
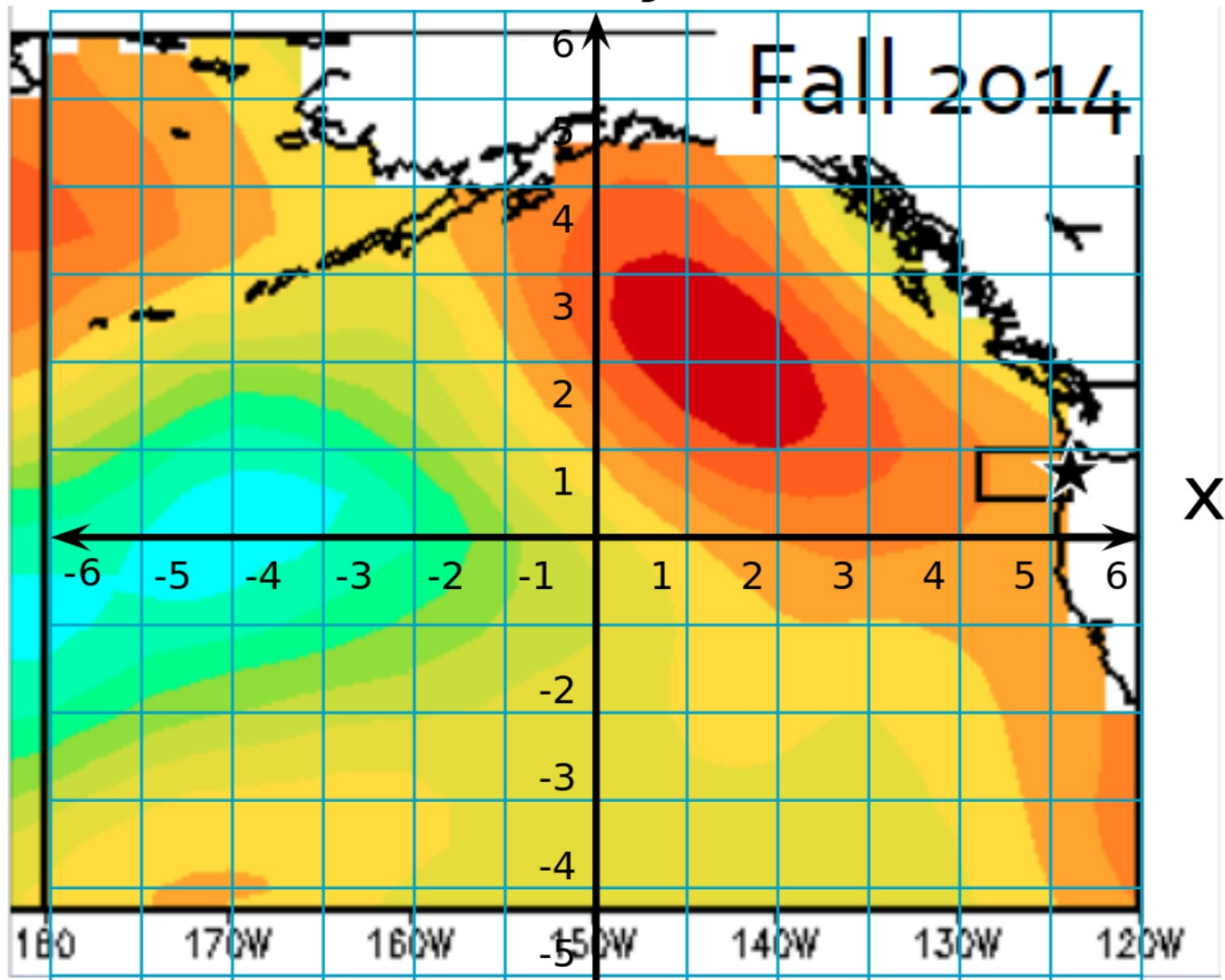


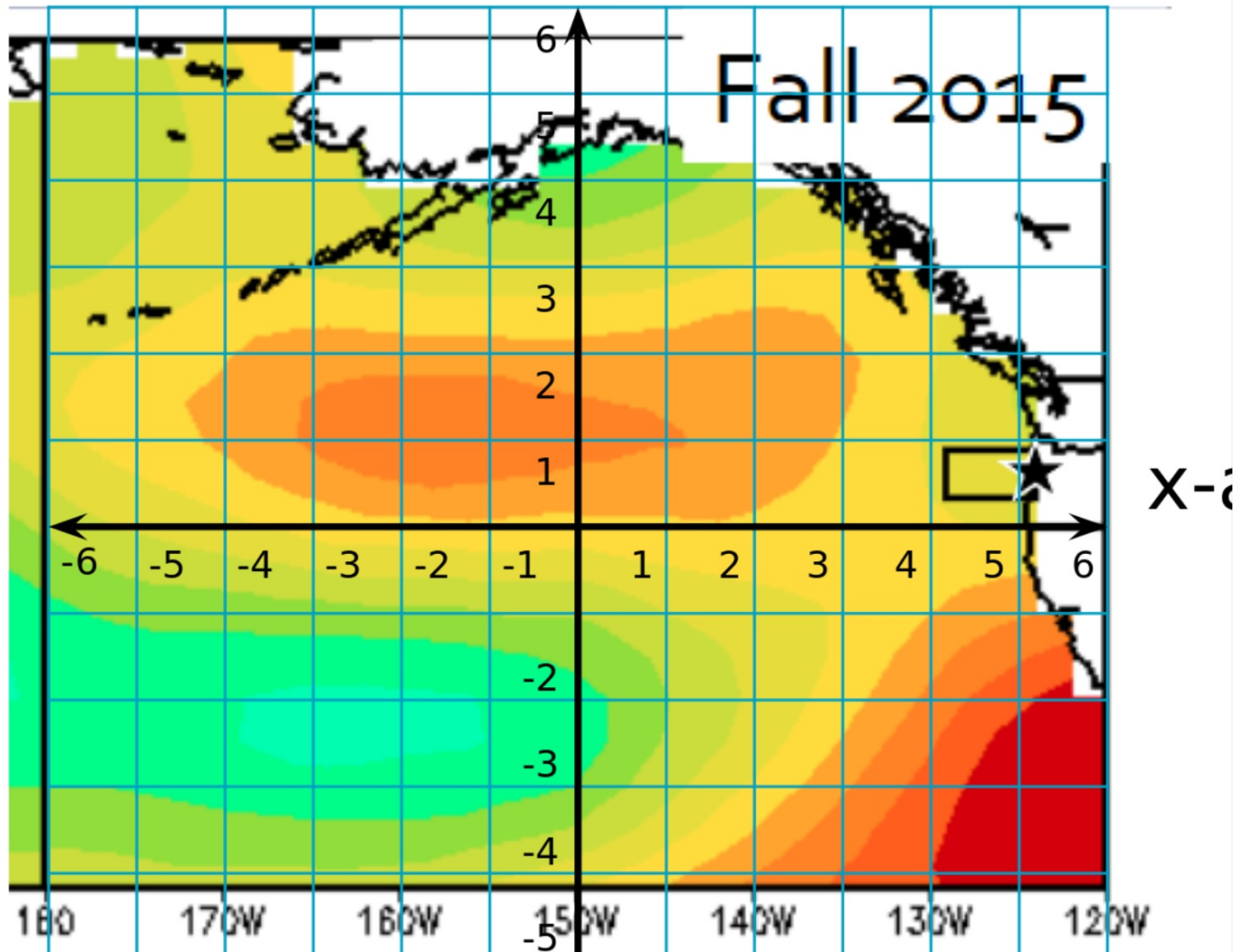


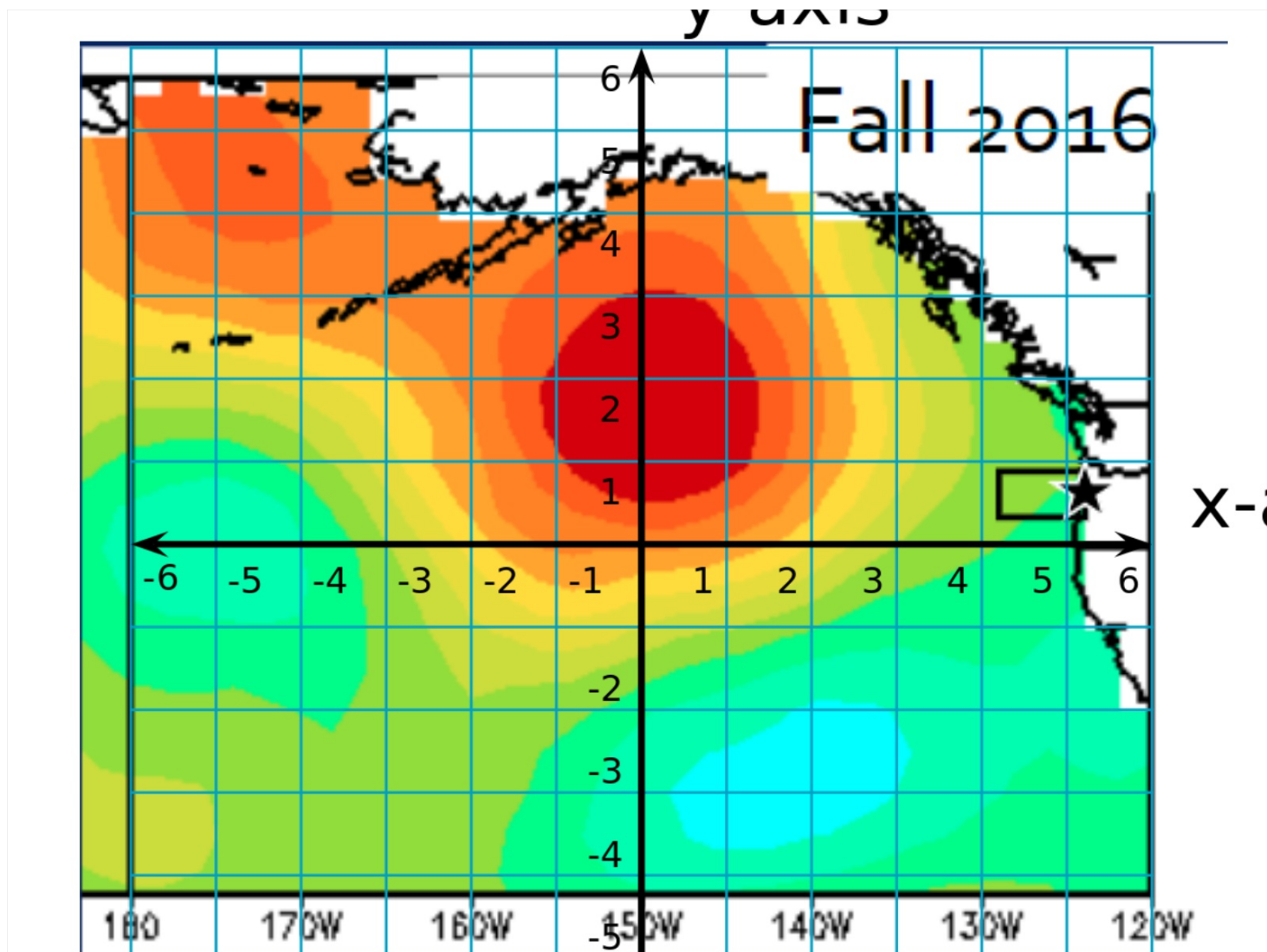
Figure 1

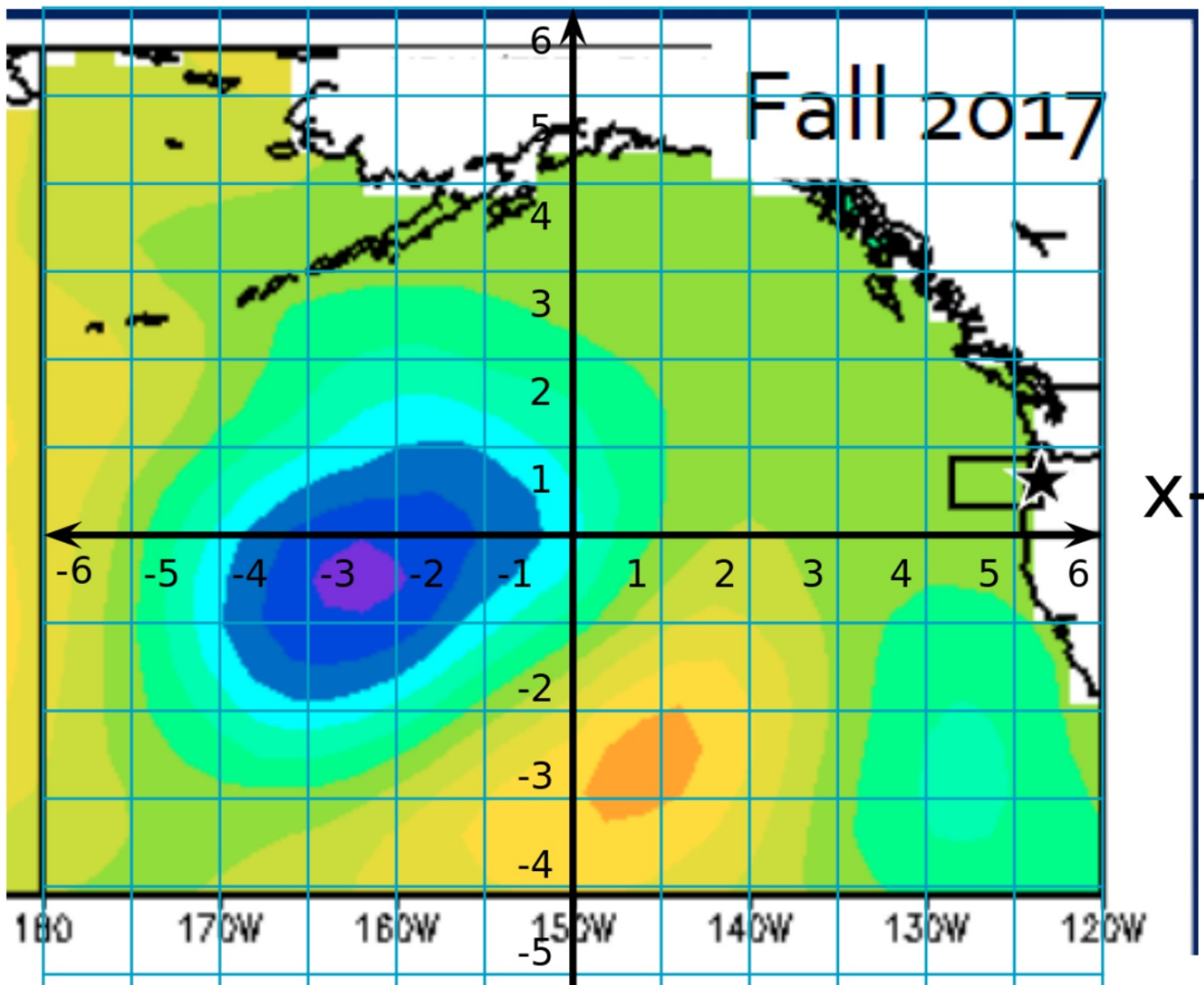


X-2

y-axis



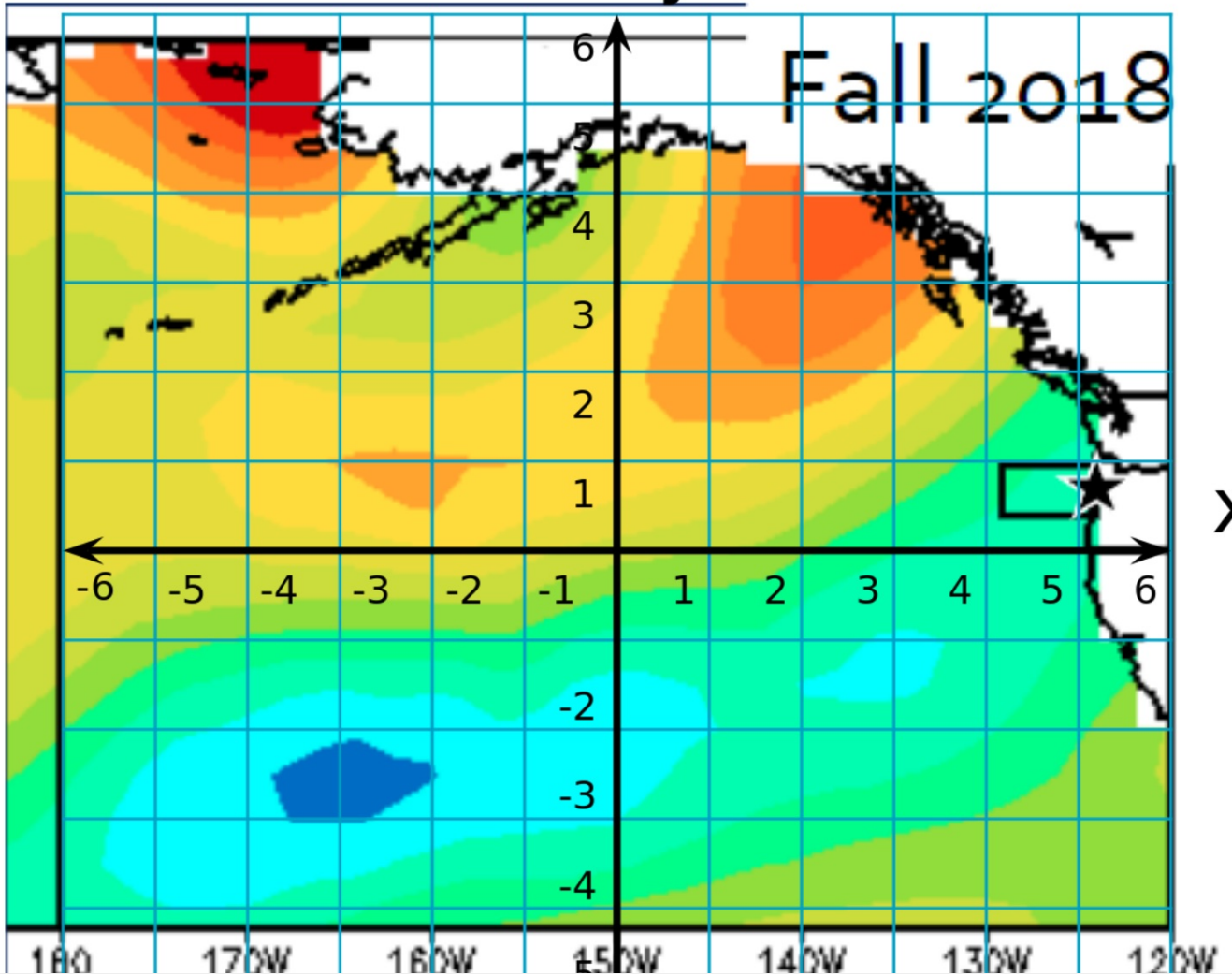




y-axis

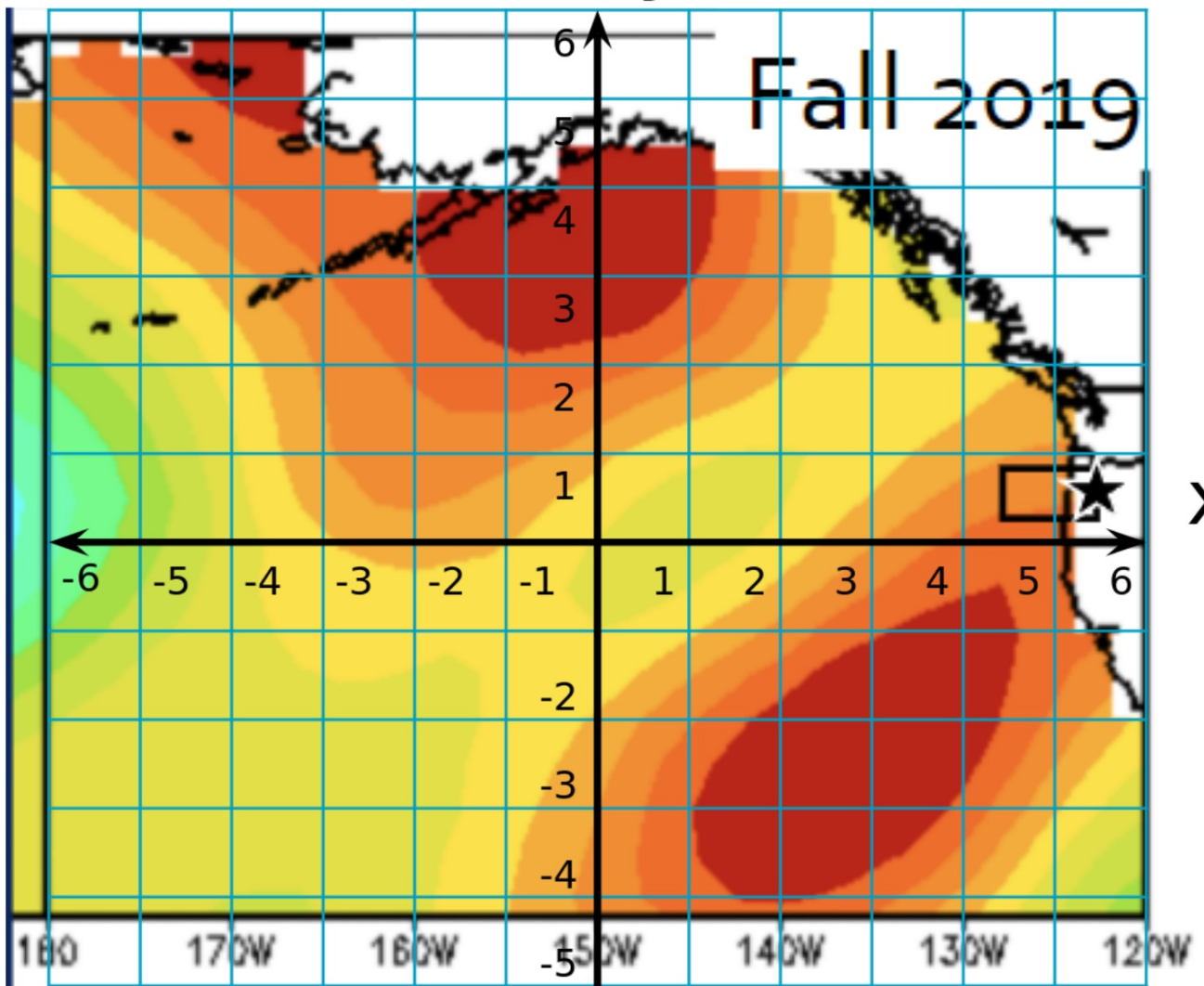
Fall 2018

x-axis



y axis

X-axis





$$\text{Average} = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n) / n$$

**What was the average value for the point that you selected? How did it change as the years increased?**

**What was average change in x?**

**What was the average change in y?**

**What does this data suggest for that point?**

**Ticket out the door:**

**Write down the data and observations from two other groups of students.**

**What did they say about their observations? How was this similar to what you discovered? How was it different?**