

7 Chain rule :- If  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  and  $g: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l$ ,  
 Where  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  are open and  
 $f(U) \subseteq V$ ;  $f$  is diff at  $a \in U$ ,  $g$  is diff  
 at  $f(a) \in V$ ; then the composite  
 $g \circ f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l$  is diff. at  $a$  and its  
 derivative at  $a$  is given by

$$D(g \circ f)(a) = Dg(f(a)) \circ Df(a)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{Df(a)} \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{Dg(f(a))} \mathbb{R}^l$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{Dg(f(a)) \circ Df(a)} = D(g \circ f)(a)$$

→ If  $L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  is an affine map,  
 i.e.  $\exists T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  linear &  $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$   
 with  $L(x) = T(x) + v \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ; Then  
 $L$  is differentiable and  $DL(a) = T \quad \forall$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

→  $f, g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  be diff at  $a \in U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ;  
 $U$  open;

$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $\alpha f + \beta g$  is diff at  $a$ .

→  $f, g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  diff at  $a \in U \Rightarrow f \cdot g$  diff at  $a$ .

If  $f(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in U$ , then  $x \mapsto f(x)^{-1}$  is  
 also diff at  $a$ . →



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→ Hence any polynomial function  $P: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is differentiable at all points; a rational function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  where  $P$  &  $Q$  are polynomials, is differentiable on the open set  $U = \mathbb{R}^n - Z(Q)$ ,  $Z(Q) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Q(x) = 0\}$ .

Exercise :- 1. Identify  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  with  $\mathbb{R}^{n^2}$ . Then

$GL_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \det(A) \neq 0\}$  is open. Prove that  $i: GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{R})$   $x \mapsto x^{-1}$  is differentiable at all points in  $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ .

2. Consider  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (x, y) \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{x|y|}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & x=y=0. \end{cases}$

show that  $f$  is not diff at  $(0, 0)$ , both partial derivatives exist at  $(0, 0)$ .

• show that restriction of  $f$  to every line passing through  $(0, 0)$  is diff.

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