

# Math 118C HW4

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**Question 1** *Rudin Pg. 242 Problem 27:*

Put  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , and

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}$$

if  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ . Prove that

- (a)  $f$ ,  $D_1f$ ,  $D_2f$  are continuous in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
- (b)  $D_{12}f$  and  $D_{21}f$  exist at every point of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and are continuous except at  $(0, 0)$ .
- (c)  $D_{12}f(0, 0) = 1$ , and  $D_{21}f(0, 0) = -1$ .

**Pf:**

## 2

**Question 2** Rudin Pg. 242 Problem 28:

For  $t \geq 0$ , put

$$\varphi(x, t) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{t} \\ -x + 2\sqrt{t} & \sqrt{t} \leq x \leq 2\sqrt{t} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and put  $\varphi(x, t) = -\varphi(x, |t|)$  if  $t < 0$ .

Show that  $\varphi$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and  $D_2\varphi(x, 0) = 0$  for all  $x$ . Define

$$f(t) = \int_{-1}^1 \varphi(x, t) dx$$

Show that  $f(t) = t$  if  $|t| < \frac{1}{4}$ . Hence

$$f'(0) \neq \int_{-1}^1 D_2\varphi(x, 0) dx$$

**Pf:**

### 3

**Question 3** Rudin Pg. 243 Problem 30:

Let  $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(m)}(E)$ , where  $E$  is an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Fix  $a \in E$ , and suppose  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is so close to 0 that the points  $p(t) = a + tx$  lie in  $E$  whenever  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Define  $h(t) = f(p(t))$  for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  for which  $p(t) \in E$ .

(a) For  $1 \leq k \leq m$ , show (by repeated application of the chain rule) that

$$h^{(k)}(t) = \sum (D_{l_1 \dots l_k} f)(p(t)) x_{l_1} \dots x_{l_k}$$

The sum extends over all order  $k$ -tuples  $(l_1, \dots, l_k)$  in which each  $l_j$  is one of the integers  $1, \dots, n$ .

**Pf:**

**Question 4** *Rudin Pg. 288 Problem 2:*

For  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , let  $\varphi_i \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$  have support in  $(2^{-i}, 2^{1-i})$ , such that  $\int \varphi_i = 1$ . Put

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\varphi_i(x) - \varphi_{i+1}(x)) \varphi_i(y)$$

Then  $f$  has compact support in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $f$  is continuous except at  $(0, 0)$ , and

$$\int dy \int f(x, y) dx = 0, \quad \text{but} \quad \int dx \int f(x, y) dy = 1$$

Observe that  $f$  is unbounded in every neighborhood of  $(0, 0)$ .

**Pf:**