

Lana's Better CALC II Lecture Notes

Lana Mantegazza

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Preface

This is my attempt at making a more comprehensible set of lecture notes for the CALC II module. Due to its overall better legibility and structure, I've based the style of these lecture notes on that used in the LAG II lecture notes. Special thanks to me for spending a full ass day painstakingly reconstructing the L^AT_EX preamble used in the LAG II lecture notes, I hope I've done a good enough job and that these lecture notes are at least slightly better than the ones provided by our module. Basically, after I say anything just imagine it says "*From what I've been able to gather*" before it. Also this is my first time using L^AT_EX so hope it all looks good and up to code.

– Lana Mantegazza M.D.¹ Ph.D¹

¹probably

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Introduction and Overview

0.1 The Purpose of These Notes

0.2 A Brief Review of Calculus 1

0.3 A Brief Review of Linear Algebra and Geometry

A brief word on the Hadamard product of two vectors. The Hadamard product of two vectors $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is what we all thought multiplying vectors would look like before we learned about dot products and cross products. You take each entry of \mathbf{v} and multiply it with the corresponding entry of \mathbf{w} , and you have the corresponding entry in the result.

Definition 0.3.1. Let $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be two vectors. Then the **Hadamard product** of \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} is the vector

$$\mathbf{v} \circ \mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 w_1 \\ v_2 w_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n w_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.3.1)$$

0.4 The Four Types of Functions

In Calculus 1 and Calculus 2, our primary focus has been and will continue to be studying functions. The aim of this module is to expand the domain of what we learned previously in Calculus I to higher dimensions, and there are four distinct types of functions which we will consider to achieve this aim.

$\mathbf{r} : \mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$	(paths in \mathbb{R}^n)
$f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$	(scalar value functions on \mathbb{R}^m)
$\mathbf{v} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$	(vector fields on \mathbb{R}^n)
$T : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$	(vector functions from \mathbb{R}^m to \mathbb{R}^n)

For each of these functions, we will explore how they are defined, how we can expand our definitions of derivatives and integrals to encompass them, and how these both relate to higher dimensional geometry. Moreover, we will see how calculus, with relation to these functions, gives rise to methods for computing useful geometric properties of objects in higher dimensional space.

Chapter 1

Paths and Parametric Equations

Let us assume that $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a natural number such that $n > 1$. This chapter will cover functions

$$\mathbf{r} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \tag{1.0.1}$$

mapping from \mathbb{R}^1 to \mathbb{R}^n , usually referred to as paths or, equivalently, as parametric equations

$$t \longmapsto (f(t), g(t)) \tag{1.0.2}$$

1.1 Paths and Curves

There is an important distinction to be made between paths and curves. While paths in \mathbb{R}^n are functions, curves in \mathbb{R}^n are instead geometric objects in n dimensional space.

Definition 1.1.1. Let $\mathbf{r} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a function. Then \mathbf{r} is a **path** on \mathbb{R}^n

Definition 1.1.2. Let $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a subset of points in \mathbb{R}^n . If there exists some path $\mathbf{r} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ such that \mathbf{r} is continuous, then C is a **curve**.

Chapter 2

Scalar Value Functions

Let us assume that $m \in \mathbb{N}$ is a natural number such that $m > 1$. This chapter will cover functions

$$f : \mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (2.0.1)$$

mapping from \mathbb{R}^m to \mathbb{R} , referred to as scalar value functions on \mathbb{R}^m , which are often used to define surfaces in \mathbb{R}^{m+1} . We will mostly be working with scalar value functions on \mathbb{R}^2 .

Note: Most definitions will write functions as mapping $\mathbf{v} \longmapsto f(\mathbf{v})$. Keep in mind that writing $f(\mathbf{v})$ is equivalent to writing $f(x, y)$ when $m = 2$, and that the use of \mathbf{v} is to allow definitions to encompass higher dimensions.

2.1 Scalar Value Functions and Surfaces

Much like paths and curves, scalar value functions differ from surfaces. Scalar value functions are functions mapping from \mathbb{R}^m to \mathbb{R} , while surfaces are geometric objects in $m + 1$ dimensional space.

Definition 2.1.1. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function. Then f is a **scalar value function** on \mathbb{R}^m .

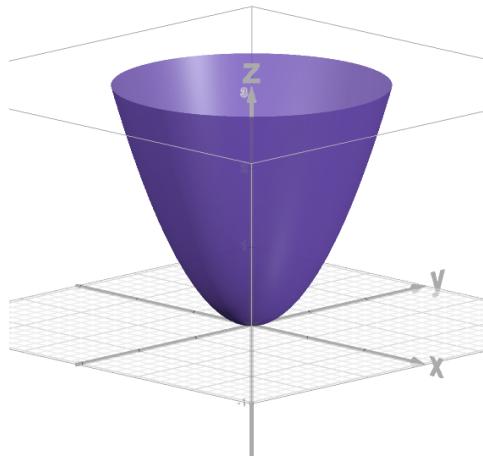
Definition 2.1.2. Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ be a subset of points in \mathbb{R}^{m+1} . Then S is the **surface** generated by the scalar value function $f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ if and only if

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_m \\ f(\mathbf{v}) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \right\} \quad (2.1.1)$$

Example 2.1.3. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : (x, y) \mapsto x^2 + y^2$ be a scalar value function. Then the surface S generated by f is the set of points

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\}$$

When plotted on an xyz plane, this surface is a paraboloid, seen in 2.1.3.



2.2 Level Sets and Level Curves

When working with scalar value functions, it is often useful to consider what is called a level set, or, in the context of scalar value functions on \mathbb{R}^2 , a level curve.

Definition 2.2.1. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a scalar value function on \mathbb{R}^m , and let $c \in \mathbb{R}$ be a real number. Then the **level set of f at c** is the set of points in \mathbb{R}^m which are mapped to c by f

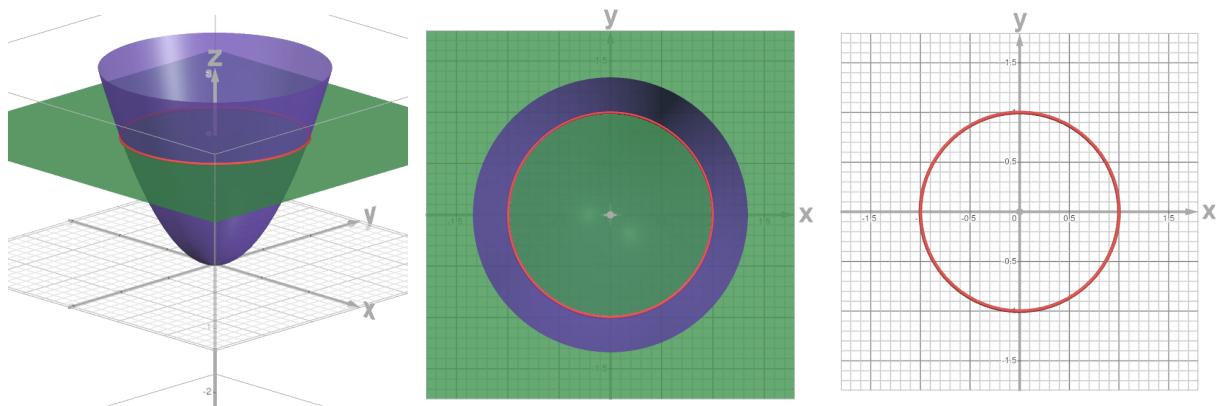
$$L_c = \{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^m : f(\mathbf{v}) = c\} \quad (2.2.1)$$

Remark 2.2.2. A level curve can be thought of as the *cross-section* of a surface with a plane. In example 2.2.3, we will visualize the level curve of f at c as such, seeing how the level curve of f at c is the intersection of the surface generated by f and the plane $g(x, y) = c$.

Example 2.2.3. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : (x, y) \mapsto x^2 + y^2$ be a scalar value function, and let $g(x, y) = c = 1$. Then the **level curve of f at c** is the set of points in \mathbb{R}^2

$$L_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1 \right\}$$

When thinking about the points $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, it is useful to recall the 2D plot of the algebraic curve $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, this is indeed the level curve of f at c for $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$. The figures below show the paraboloid S generated by f in purple, the plane $g(x, y) = c$ in green, and the **level curve L_1 of f at c** in red.



2.3 Partial Derivatives

To make our definitions more tractible to read, let us denote the unit vector in the i^{th} direction of our vector space \mathbb{R}^m as

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \quad (2.3.1)$$

where the i^{th} entry is 1, and all other entries are 0.

Definition 2.3.1. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a scalar value function on \mathbb{R}^m . Then the **partial derivative of f with respect to v_i** is

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v_i}(\mathbf{v}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\mathbf{v} + h\hat{\mathbf{v}}_i) - f(\mathbf{v})}{h} \quad (2.3.2)$$

While this symbol-soup may look weird as hell, it is a lot easier to grasp when we consider the partial derivatives of a scalar value function on \mathbb{R}^2 . As the majority of the content for this module deals with scalar value functions in \mathbb{R}^2 , it will be more useful to refer to Example 2.3.2 for the first-principles definitions of partial derivatives.

Example 2.3.2. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : (x, y) \mapsto x^2 + y^2$ be a scalar value function on \mathbb{R}^2 . Then the **partial derivative of f with respect to x** is

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h, y) - f(x, y)}{h} \quad (2.3.3)$$

and the partial derivative of f with respect to y is

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + h) - f(x, y)}{h} \quad (2.3.4)$$

Despite the complicated definition of partial derivatives, computing them is done rather easily. The procedure outlined below is for scalar value functions on \mathbb{R}^2 , but can be easily generalized to higher dimensions.

Procedure 2.3.3. Computing Partial Derivatives

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : (x, y) \mapsto f(x, y)$ be a scalar value function on \mathbb{R}^2 and let $c \in \mathbb{R}$ be some constant. Then

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, c) \quad (2.3.5)$$

2.4 The Gradient and The Nabla Operator

When considering scalar value functions from \mathbb{R}^m to \mathbb{R} , it is useful to be able to denote the vector in \mathbb{R}^m containing the partial derivatives of f with respect to each of its inputs.

Definition 2.4.1. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \mathbf{v} \mapsto f(\mathbf{v})$ be a scalar value function on \mathbb{R}^m . Then the **gradient** of f is the vector function

$$\nabla f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m : \mathbf{v} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} f(\mathbf{v}) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial v_2} f(\mathbf{v}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial v_m} f(\mathbf{v}) \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.4.1)$$

Remark 2.4.2. The upside-down triangle symbol (∇) is called the **nabla operator**, and is not exclusively used in denoting the gradient of a scalar value function. In what is – for some reason – referred to as an “abuse¹ of notation” in some literature surrounding vector calculus, the nabla operator is given its own definition which is very helpful to have for defining other types of derivatives that we will explore later in this module.

Definition 2.4.3. The **nabla operator** for the vector space $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ with bases $\{\hat{\mathbf{v}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{v}}_2, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{v}}_m\}$ is defined to be the vector

$$\nabla = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial v_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial v_m} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.4.2)$$

With this definition of the nabla operator, we can now also understand the gradient of a scalar value function as the *Hadamard product* (see 0.3.1) of the nabla operator and the scalar value function itself.

¹No notations were harmed in the making of these lecture notes