1 09-04-18

We will learn about : Basics of functions of several variables. In this lecture:

1.1 A sequence in the Euclidean space and its application

Using these notation :

- $\mathbb{N}$: set of natural number ($\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$)

- $\mathbb{Z}$: set of integers ($\mathbb{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$)

- $\mathbb{Q}$: set of rational number ($\mathbb{Q} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \frac{2}{3}, \dots\}$)

- $\mathbb{R}$: set of real number

- $\mathbb{C}$: set of complex number

Definition 1. *A sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is an assignment of (real) number $x_n \in \mathbb{R}$ to natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ($x_n \in \mathbb{R}$).*
Example : $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$. $x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \dots$

Definition 2. *A subsequence of a sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a sequence $(y_j)_{j=1}^{\infty}$ defined by $y_j = x_{n_j}$ for some sequence $(n_j)_{j=1}^{\infty}$ in $\mathbb{N}$ such that $n_j < n_{j+1}$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots$).*
Example : sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} = 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{100}$, takes $n_1 = 1, n_2 = 3, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 100$
subsequence $(x_{n_j})_{j=1}^{\infty} = x_{n_1}, x_{n_2}, x_{n_3}, x_{n_4} = 1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{100}$.

Definition 3. *Let $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence converges to $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ if for any $\epsilon > 0$, there is an $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n > N$, $|x_n - \alpha| < \epsilon$.*
In the mathematical symbol $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n > N$, $|x_n - \alpha| < \epsilon$ for $n > N$.
In this case we write, $\lim_{n \to \infty}$ or $x_n \to \alpha$ $(n \to \infty)$

Example 1.

Theorem 1. *$(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}, (y_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is sequence. Suppose $x_n \to \alpha$ and $y_n \to \beta$ as $n \to \infty$.*

1. $x_n \pm y_n \to \alpha \pm \beta$, $(n \to \infty)$

2. $x_n \cdot y_n \to \alpha \cdot \beta$, $(n \to \infty)$

3. if $\beta \neq 0$, $\frac{x_n}{y_n} \to \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, $(n \to \infty)$

Remark 1. *On 3, $\frac{x_n}{y_n}$ is not defined for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ because $y_n = 0$ possibly for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. But, since $y_n \to \beta \neq 0$, y_n eventually is not 0. Hence $\frac{x_n}{y_n}$ is defined eventually.*

Theorem 2. *$(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ a sequence. If $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges to $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, any subsequence of $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges to $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.*
$\because$ Let $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a subsequence. Because $x_n \to \alpha (n \to \infty), \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$. Take $J_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n_j > N_\theta$ for all $y > J_0$. Then $|x_{n_j > N_\theta} - \alpha| < \epsilon$ for $j > J_0$. $x_{n_j} \to \alpha (j \to \infty), (n_j)_{j=1}^{\infty}$ also a sequence, $n_j \in \mathbb{N}, n_j < n_{j+1}$.

    Completeness Axiom. Let $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a monotonically increasing (decreasing) sequence (i.e. $x_n \leq x_{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}$). Suppose that there is an $M \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $x_n \leq M (n \in \mathbb{N})$ ($x_n \geq M$). Then, $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges ($\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $x_n \to \alpha$)

Theorem 3. ***Bolzano-Weirstrass.*** *$(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ a sequence in $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded in the sense that $|x_n| \leq M, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ contains a convergent subsequence.*
x_n is a peak of $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ if $x_n > x_m$ for $m > n$.

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2.1 n-dimensional space

$\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{R} = \{(x_1, \ldots, x_n) | x_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$.
Takes $n = 2$, $\mathbb{R}^2 \Leftrightarrow$ plane, we have $P(a, b)$.
For $n = 3$, we have $P(a, b, c)$.

Definition 4. $P_m = (x_1^m, \ldots, x_n^m) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $\{P_m\}_{m=1}^\infty$: a sequence in $\mathbb{R}^n$.
$\{P_m\}$ converges to $A = (a_1, \ldots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if $\forall k = 1, \ldots, n$, $x_k^m \to a_k$ as $n \to \infty$.

Definition 5. *Inner product and norm*.
$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n), \mathbf{y} = (y_1, \ldots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$. *We can define* :
$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = x_1 y_1 + \cdots + x_n y_n$; *inner product*
$\|\mathbf{x}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x}}$; *norm*

Example 2. $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}$ *is perpendicular to* $\mathbf{y}$
Takes $n = 0$ then

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 &= 0 \\
x_1 y_1 &= -x_2 y_2 \\
\frac{y_1}{y_2} &= -\frac{x_2}{x_1}
\end{aligned}
$$
$$\text{then } (x_1, x_2) = c \cdot (-y_2, y_1)$$

pict :

Example 3. $\|\mathbf{x}\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$
$(\Rightarrow)$ $0 = \|x\|^2 = x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2$, *then* $x_1^2 = 0$ $(\forall i = 1, \ldots, n)$ *and finally* $x_1 = 0$.

Notes 1. $\|x\|$ *is the distance between* $\mathbf{0} = (0, \ldots, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ *and* $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$.
For notation, we will use $P, Q \in \mathbb{R}^n$ *as points and* $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ *as vectors.*
We also use $\|x - y\| = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + \cdots + (x_n - y_n)^2}$ *as distance between* $\mathbf{x}$ *and* $\mathbf{y}$.
$\|P - Q\|$ *is distance between* P *and* Q.

$$\mathbf{x} \pm \mathbf{y} = (x_1 \pm y_1, \ldots, x_n \pm y_n)$$

$$P = (p_1, \ldots, p_n), Q = (q_1, \ldots, q_n), \text{ then } P + Q = (p_1 + q_1, \ldots, p_n + q_n)$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \ \alpha\mathbf{x} = (\alpha x_1, \ldots, \alpha x_n), \alpha P = (\alpha p_1, \ldots, \alpha p_n)$$

$$\{P_m\}_{m=1}^\infty : \text{a sequence in } \mathbb{R}^n, \ P_m \to A \Leftrightarrow \|P_m - A\| \to 0$$

Theorem 4. *Cauchy-Schwarz inequality*. *For any* $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\mid \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} \mid \leq \|x\| \|y\|$$

"=" $\Rightarrow a\mathbf{y} = b\mathbf{x}$ *for some* $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.
$\because$ *We may assume* $\mathbf{x} \neq \emptyset$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$0 \leq \|t\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\| = (t\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y})(t\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = t^2 \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + 2t(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}) + \|\mathbf{y}\|^2$$

$$D/4 \leq 0$$

Theorem 5. *Bolzano=Weierstrass*. *Let* $(P_m)_{m=1}^\infty \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ *be a sequence. Suppose that* $(P_m)_{m=1}^\infty$ *is bounded. In the sense that* $\|P_m\| \leq M(m \in \mathbb{N})$ *for some* $M \geq 0$. *Then* $(P_m)_{m=1}^\infty$ *contains a convergent subsequence.*

Definition 6. *Ball*. $A \in \mathbb{R}^n, R > 0$

$$\mathbf{B}(A, R) = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^n | \|P - A\| < R\}; \text{ open ball of center } A \text{ with radius } R$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{B}}(A, R) = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^n | \|P - A\| \leq R\}; \text{ closed ball}$$

Definition 7. *1.* $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ *is said to be* *an open set* *if* $E = \emptyset$ *or* $\forall A \in E, \exists R > 0$ *such that* $\mathbf{B}(A, R) \subset E$.

2. $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ *is said to be* *a closed set* *if* $E^c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ E *is an open set.*
E : open, then neighbor in any point

Definition 8. *Accumulation point*. $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$; *a set.* $A \in \mathbb{R}^n$ *is called* *an accumulation point* *of* E *if* $\forall R > 0, (\mathbf{B}(A, R) - \{A\}) \bigcap E \neq \emptyset$.

Notes 2. $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ *is closed if and only if E contains any accumulation point of E .* **Homework report, prove this**

Notes 3. *1. Both $\emptyset$ and $\mathbb{R}^n$ are open and closed*

2. $\{E_\lambda \lambda \in A\}$; a collection of open sets $\Rightarrow$ union $\lambda \in AE_\lambda$ is also open

3. $\{E_\lambda\}_{\lambda=1}^N$, a finite collection of open sets $\Rightarrow$ irisan $_{lamda=1}^N E_\lambda$ is also open.

4. **Rephrase of Bolzano Weierstrass theorem.** *$E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$; a* **bounded closed set** *$\Leftrightarrow E$ is a closed set such that $E \subset \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{0}, R)$ for some $R > 0$. E ; a bounded closed set then any sequence of E contains a convergent subsequence whose limit is in E.*

Definition 9. *A bounded closed set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is called* **compact**.

Example 4. $\overline{\mathbf{B}}(A, R)$ *is compact.* **Report! prove this**

2.2 Continuity and differentiability of a function

2.2.1 Continuity

E : a set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and f : is a function of E (real valued function).
i.e. f is an assignment a (real) number to a point in E.

Definition 10. *1. f is* **continuous at** *$A \in E$ if $\forall (P_m)_{m=1}^\infty \subset E$: sequence with $P_m \to A$ $(m \to \infty)$*

$$f(P_m) \to f(A) \ (m \to \infty)$$

2. f is **continuous on E** *if f is continuous at any point of E.*

2.2.2 Basic of continuous function on an interval in $\mathbb{R}$

Theorem 6. **Intermediate value theorem.** *f : function on a closed interval $[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | a \le x \le b\}$. Suppose that $f(a) \le f(b)$. Then, $\forall \gamma$ with $f(a) \le \gamma \le f(b)$, $\exists c \in [a, b]$ with $f(c) = \gamma$.*

Theorem 7. **Extreme value theorem.** *f is a continuous function on a closed interval $[a, b]$. Then, f attains a maximum and a minimum on $[a, b]$.*

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1. $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is closed if and only if E contains any accumulation point of E

2. $\overline{\mathbf{B}}(A, R)$ is compact.

   Proof :

1. ($\Rightarrow$) if E is closed then E contains all of its accumulation point. Let x accumulation point of E, $x \in E$ and E is closed then E^c is open .

   Let $x \in E^c$ and $R > 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in E^c, \exists B(x, R)$ such that $\forall y \in B(x, R) \Rightarrow y \in E^c$.
   Suppose x is accumulation point of E that is not in E.
   Then, $\forall e \in B(x, R), \exists y \neq x$ with $y \in e \bigcap E$.
   $y \in e \bigcap E \Rightarrow y \notin E^c$ contradiction.

   ($\Leftarrow$) E contains all of its accumulation point then E is closed.

   Suppose E contains all of its accumulation point. Suppose E^c is not open.
   $\exists x \in E^c$ such that $\forall e \in B(x, R), R > 0, \exists y \in e$ that also in E.
   Its contradict the premise, because x is accumulation point.

2. Suppose $x \notin \overline{B}(A, R) \Rightarrow \|x - A\| > R$.
   So let $\|x - A\| - R = \epsilon > 0$.
   Consider $y \in B(x, \epsilon/2)$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|y - A\| &\geq \|x - A\| - \|y - x\| \\
\|y - A\| &\geq R + \epsilon - (\epsilon/2) \\
\|y - A\| &\geq R + (\epsilon/2) \\
\|y - A\| &> R
\end{aligned}
$$

   shows that $y \in \overline{B}(A, R)$. Hence $B(x, \epsilon/2)$ subset of $\overline{B}(A, R)^c$.
   Because $\overline{B}(A, R)^c$ hence $\overline{B}(A, R)$ is closed.

   By definition, $\overline{B}(A, R) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \|x - A\| \leq R\}$
   Then $\forall x \in \overline{B}(A, R)$ we can find

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|x - A\| &\leq R \\
-R \leq \quad |x - A| &\leq R.
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

   shows that $\overline{B}(A, R)$ is bounded.

   Because closed and bounded, $\overline{B}(A, R)$ is compact.

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f is <u>continuous function</u> on $[a,b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | a \le x \le b\}$

Theorem 8. ***Intermediate Value Theorem.*** *Suppose $f(a) \le f(b)$ then $\forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ with $f(a) \le \gamma \le f(b)$, $\exists c\ in[a,b]$ such that $f(c) = \gamma$.*

Theorem 9. ***Extreme value theorem.*** *f attains a maximum and a minimum on $[a,b]$.*

3.1   Differentiable function on intervals

f : function defined around $x = a \in \mathbb{R}$.

f is <u>differentiable at $x = a$</u> if the limit $f\prime(a) = \lim\limits_{h \to 0} \dfrac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$ exist.

f : function on $(a,b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | a < x < b\}$
f is <u>differentiable on (a,b)</u> if f is differentiable at any point of (a,b).

Properties : if f is differentiable at $x = a$ then f is continuous at $x = a$.
$\because f(a+h) = f(a) + h\dfrac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = f(a) + hf\prime(a)$. Because $h \to 0$ then $f(a+h) \to f(a)$.

Theorem 10. ***Rolle's theorem.*** *f : continue on $[a,b]$ and differentiable on (a,b). If $f(a) = f(b)$ then $\exists c \in (a,b)$ such that $f\prime(c) = 0$.*
$\because$ if f is a constant function, $f\prime(x) = 0, \forall x \in (a,b)$. Suppose that f is not a constant function, by <u>extreme value theorem</u>, f attain max at $x = c_1$ and min at $x = c_2$ with $c_1 \ne c_2$.
(Otherwise max $= f(c_1) = f(c_2) = $ min)

$\forall x \in [a,b], f(c_2) \le min \le f(x) \le max \le f(a)$. *We may assume $c_1 \in (a,b)$.*
(Otherwise, consider $-f$ instead f; $(-f)\prime(a) = \lim\limits_{h \to 0} \dfrac{-f(a+h) - (-f(a))}{h} = -f\prime(a)$)

$$\frac{f(c_1 + h) - f(c_1)}{h} \le 0, h < 0. \quad for\ h \to 0, \quad f\prime(c_1) \le 0$$

$$\frac{f(c_1 + h) - f(c_1)}{h} \ge 0, h > 0. \quad for\ h \to 0, \quad f\prime(c_1) \ge 0$$

Then, we can conclude that $f\prime(c_1) = 0$

Theorem 11. ***Meanvalue theorem.*** *f : continuous on $[a,b]$ and differntiable on (a,b).*
$\exists c \in (a,b)$ such that $\dfrac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f\prime(c)$.
$\because$ consider $F(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \dfrac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(x - a)$ and apply <u>the Rolle's theorem</u>.

3.2   Basic of function of several variables

$D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a domain $\Leftrightarrow D$ is open. Any two points of D are connected by a polygonal arc in D. We can consider a ball $\mathbf{B}(P, R)$.
Note : From now on, we discuss with $\mathbb{R}^2$ for simplicity.

3.2.1   The partial derivative at $P(a,b)$

1D : $f\prime(a) = \lim\limits_{h \to 0} \dfrac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$.
2D : $f_x(a,b) = \dfrac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b) = \lim\limits_{h \to 0} \dfrac{f(a+h, b) - f(a,b)}{h}$.
$f_y(a,b) = \dfrac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b) = \lim\limits_{h \to 0} \dfrac{f(a, b+h) - f(a,b)}{h}$

Definition 11. *f is partially differentiable at $P(a,b)$ if $f_x(a,b), f_y(a,b)$ exist. And f is <u>partially differentiable on D</u> if f is partially differentiable at any point on D.*

3.2.2   Landau symbol

O : big o and o : small o describe the behavior of function.

Using chain rule, calculate the derivatives

1. Let $y = f(x) = x^2$, $z = g(y) = y^3 + 2y$. Calculate $\dfrac{d(g \circ f)}{dx}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d(g \circ f)}{dx} &= \frac{dg}{dy} \cdot \frac{df}{dx} \\
&= \left(3(f(x))^2 + 2\right)(2x) \\
&= \left(3(x^2)^2 + 2\right)(2x) \\
&= \left(3x^4 + 2\right)(2x) \\
&= 6x^5 + 4x
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Let $y = f(x) = x^3 + 2x$, $z = g(y) = y^2 + 3y$. Calculate $\dfrac{d(g \circ f)}{dx}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d(g \circ f)}{dx} &= \frac{dg}{dy} \cdot \frac{df}{dx} \\
&= \left(2(f(x)) + 3\right)(3x^2 + 2) \\
&= \left(2(x^3 + 2x) + 3\right)(3x^2 + 2) \\
&= \left(2x^3 + 4x + 3\right)(3x^2 + 2) \\
&= 6x^5 + 4x^3 + 12x^3 + 8x + 9x^2 + 6 \\
&= 6x^5 + 16x^3 + 9x^2 + 8x + 6
\end{aligned}
$$

3. Let $\gamma(t) = (t^2, t^3 + t)$, $z = f(x, y) = x^3 y$. Calculate $\dfrac{d(f \circ \gamma)}{dt}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d(f \circ \gamma)}{dt} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dt} \\
&= (3x^2 y)(2t) + (x^3)(3t^2 + 1) \\
&= (3(t^2)^2(t^3 + t))(2t) + ((t^2)^3)(3t^2 + 1) \\
&= 6t^5(t^3 + t) + t^6(3t + 1) \\
&= 6t^8 + 6t^6 + 3t^8 + t^6 \\
&= 9t^8 + 7t^6
\end{aligned}
$$

4. Let $\gamma(t) = (t, t^2 + t)$, $z = f(x, y) = xe^y$. Calculate $\dfrac{d(f \circ \gamma)}{dt}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d(f \circ \gamma)}{dt} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dt} \\
&= (e^y)(1) + (xe^y)(2t + 1) \\
&= e^{t^2 + t} + te^{t^2 + t}(2t + 1) \\
&= e^{t^2 + t} + (2t^2 + t)e^{t^2 + t} \\
&= (2t^2 + t + 1)e^{t^2 + t}
\end{aligned}
$$

5. Let $(u, v) = f(x, y) = (ax + by, cx + dy)$, $(z, w) = g(u, v) = (pu + qv, ru + sv)$. Calculate $J(g \circ f)$ and $Jac(f)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
J(g \circ f) &= J(g)(f)\, J(f) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial v} \\[2mm] \dfrac{\partial w}{\partial u} & \dfrac{\partial w}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\[2mm] \dfrac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} ap + cq & bp + dq \\ ar + cs & br + ds \end{pmatrix} \\
Jac(f) &= \det\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - bc
\end{aligned}
$$

6. Let $(u, v) = f(x, y) = (x^y, x^5 y^2)$, $(z, w) = g(u, v) = (u^2, v^3)$. Calculate $J(g \circ f)$ and $Jac(f)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
J(g \circ f) \;&=\; J(g)(f)\, J(f) \\[4pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial v} \\[6pt] \dfrac{\partial w}{\partial u} & \dfrac{\partial w}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\[6pt] \dfrac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 0 \\ 0 & 3v^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2xy & x^2 \\ 5x^4 y^2 & x^5 2y \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} 2(x^2 y) & 0 \\ 0 & 3(x^5 y^2)^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2xy & x^2 \\ 5x^4 y^2 & 2x^5 y \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} 2x^2 y & 0 \\ 0 & 3x^{10} y^4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2xy & x^2 \\ 5x^4 y^2 & 2x^5 y \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} 4x^3 y^2 & 2x^4 y \\ 15x^{14} y^6 & 6x^{15} y^5 \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
Jac(f) \;&=\; det \begin{pmatrix} 2xy & x^2 \\ 5x^4 y^2 & 2x^5 y \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; (2xy)(2x^5 y) - (5x^4 y^2)(x^2) \\
&=\; 4x^6 y^2 - 5x^6 y^2 \\
&=\; -x^6 y^2
\end{aligned}
$$

7. Let $(x, y) = f(r, \theta) = (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)$, $(z, w) = g(x, y) = (x^2, y)$. Calculate $J(g \circ f)$ and $Jac(f)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
J(g \circ f) \;&=\; J(g)(f)\, J(f) \\[4pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial v} \\[6pt] \dfrac{\partial w}{\partial u} & \dfrac{\partial w}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\[6pt] \dfrac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} 2r\cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} 2r\cos^2\theta & -2r^2\cos\theta\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; \begin{pmatrix} 2r\cos^2\theta & -r^2\sin 2\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
Jac(f) \;&=\; det \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \\[6pt]
&=\; r\cos^2\theta - (-r\sin^2\theta) \\
&=\; r(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) \\
&=\; r
\end{aligned}
$$

1. Let D be a domain in $\mathbb{R}^2$ and F a C^2-function in D. Let $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ be a smooth path in D. Since F is of class C^2 around a point $P(a, b)$, we can use the fact that $F_{xy}(a, b) = F_{yx}(a, b)$ such that it is shown

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2}{dt^2} F(x(t), y(t)) &= \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{d}{dt} F(x, y)\right) \\
&= \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dF}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dF}{dy}\frac{dy}{dt}\right) \\
&= \frac{d}{dt}\left(F_x \frac{dx}{dt}\right) + \frac{d}{dt}\left(F_y \frac{dy}{dt}\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{d}{dt}(F_x)\frac{dx}{dt} + F_x \frac{d}{dt}\frac{dx}{dt}\right) + \left(\frac{d}{dt}(F_y)\frac{dy}{dt} + F_y \frac{d}{dt}\frac{dy}{dt}\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{dF_x}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dF_x}{dy}\frac{dy}{dt}\right)\frac{dx}{dt} + F_x \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{dF_y}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dF_y}{dy}\frac{dy}{dt}\right)\frac{dy}{dt} + F_y \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \\
&= F_{xx}\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + F_{xy}\frac{dy}{dt}\frac{dx}{dt} + F_x \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + F_{yx}\frac{dx}{dt}\frac{dy}{dt} + F_{yy}\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + F_y \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \\
&= F_{xx}\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + 2F_{xy}\frac{dy}{dt}\frac{dx}{dt} + F_{yy}\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + F_x \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + F_y \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Let F be a C^2-function around a point $P(a, b)$ satisfying $F_y(a, b) \neq 0$. When a C^2-function $y = \phi(x)$ around $x = a$ satisfies $b = \phi(a)$ and $F(x, \phi(x)) = 0$ around $x = a$. We can get

$$
\begin{aligned}
F(x, y) &= 0 \\
\frac{d}{dx} F(x, y) &= F_x + F_y(y') = 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad y' &= -\frac{F_x}{F_y}
\end{aligned}
\tag{2}
$$

such that

$$
y'' = \frac{F_{xx} F_y - F_x F_{xy} y'}{F_y^2}
$$

taking total derivative of equation (1), we get

$$
y'' = -\left[\frac{(F_{xx} + F_{xy}(y'))F_y - F_x(F_{yx} + F_{yy}(y'))}{F_y^2}\right]
$$

substitusing $y = \phi(x)$ at (a, b) we obtain

$$
\phi''(x) = -\frac{F_{xx}(a, b)F_y^2(a, b) - 2F_{xy}(a, b)F_x(a, b)F_y(a, b) + F_{yy}(a, b)F_x^2(a, b)}{F_y^3(a, b)}
$$

3. Let

$$
D_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}
$$
$$
D_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1 + x^2\}
$$

We can calculate the following integral

-
$$
\begin{aligned}
\iint_{D_1} xy^2 \, dxdy &= \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy^2 \, dxdy \\
&= \int_0^2 y^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)[x]_0^1 \, dy \\
&= \int_0^2 y^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \, dy \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)[y^3]_0^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{6}(2^3 - 0) = \frac{4}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

-

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int\int_{D_1} (x+y)^2\ dxdy &= \int\int_{D_1} x^2 + 2xy + y^2\ dxdy \\
&= \int_0^2 (\frac{1}{3})[x^3]_0^1 + (2)(\frac{1}{2})[x^2]_0^1 y + y^2 [x]_0^1\ dy \\
&= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3} + y + y^2\ dy \\
&= (\frac{1}{3})[y]_0^2 + (\frac{1}{2})[y^2]_0^2 + (\frac{1}{3})[y^3]_0^2 \\
&= \frac{2}{3} + 2 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

-

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int\int_{D_2} (x^2+y)^2\ dxdy &= \int_1^2 \int_0^{1+x^2} x^4 + 2x^2 y + y^2\ dydx \\
&= \int_1^2 x^4 [y]_0^{1+x^2} + 2x^2 (\frac{1}{2})[y^2]_0^{1+x^2} + (\frac{1}{3})[y^3]_0^{1+x^2}\ dx \\
&= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} + 2x^2 + 4x^4 + \frac{7}{3}x^6\ dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{14}{3} + \frac{124}{5} + \frac{127}{3} = \frac{309}{5}
\end{aligned}
$$

4. Suppose D is a bounded domain with smooth boundary. Using Green theorem, the line integral

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_{\partial D} -y\ dx + x\ dy &= \int_D \frac{dx}{dx} - \frac{-y}{dy} dA \\
&= \int 2\ dA
\end{aligned}
$$

such that it is equal to two times of area D.