

$$Q1. \quad f \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x, y) \\ f_2(x, y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x^2 y \\ 5x + \sin y \end{bmatrix}$$

Then we have

$$f_1(x, y) = x^2 y, \quad f_2(x, y) = 5x + \sin y.$$

$$J_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2xy & x^2 \\ 5 & \cos y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(J_f(x, y)) = 2xy \cos y - 5x^2.$$

Q2. A) we can express the mapping  $f^n$  as:

$$f(x, y) = (r, \theta)$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$(b) \quad f(r, s, t) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \theta)$$

$$f(r, s, t) = (x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{d(x, y, z)}{d(r, s, t)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta.$$

$$= \underline{\underline{r.}}$$

Q 3.  $f(x) = \sin(x_1) \cos(x_2)$  where  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = \cos(x_1) \cdot \cos(x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = -\sin(x_1) \sin(x_2)$$

$$J = \cos(x_1) \cdot \cos(x_2) - \sin(x_1) \sin(x_2)$$

(B)  $g(x, y) = x^T y$  where  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} = y_1$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2} = y_2$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1} = x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y_2} = x_2$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)  $h(x) = x x^T$  where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$J = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

$$h(x) = x x^T = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x_2} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ 2x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x_n} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ x_1 & 2x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & 2x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Q4. The matrix of 2<sup>nd</sup> order derivative often denoted by Hessian matrix, is derived by taking the partial derivatives of first order PD of a multivariate function.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$