

MAT257 PSET 3—Question 6

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As $\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - bc$, $f(a, b, c, d) = ad - bc$. Define a function $g : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where $g(a, b, c, d) := (d, -c, -b, a)$, thus, $g(a, b, c, d)(h) = dh_1 - ch_2 - bh_3 + ah_4$. If g is the derivative of f , it must be true that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(a + h_1, b + h_2, c + h_3, d + h_4) - f(a, b, c, d) - g(a, b, c, d)h|}{|h|} = 0$$

Substituting the definition for f and the guess for f' ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|(a + h_1)(d + h_4) - (b + h_2)(c + h_3) - ad - bc - dh_1 + ch_2 + bh_3 - ah_4|}{|h|} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|ad + ah_4 + h_1d + h_1h_4 - bc - bh_3 - h_2c - h_2h_3 - ad + bc - dh_1 + ch_2 + bh_3 - ah_4|}{|h|} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_1h_4 - h_2h_3|}{|h|} \end{aligned}$$

Invoking the triangle inequality, this limit must be less than or equal to $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_1h_4|}{|h|} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_2h_3|}{|h|}$. Note that $|h| > |h_1|$ and $|h| > |h_2|$.

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_1h_4|}{|h|} &\leq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_1h_4|}{|h_1|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} |h_4| = 0 \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_2h_3|}{|h|} &\leq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_2h_3|}{|h_2|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} |h_3| = 0 \end{aligned}$$

as when $h \rightarrow 0$, all its components $h_i \rightarrow 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Therefore, the initial limit

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(a + h_1, b + h_2, c + h_3, d + h_4) - f(a, b, c, d) - g(a, b, c, d)h|}{|h|} &\leq 0 + 0 \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(a + h_1, b + h_2, c + h_3, d + h_4) - f(a, b, c, d) - g(a, b, c, d)h|}{|h|} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, f is differentiable and $f' = g$ where $g(a, b, c, d) = (d, -c, -b, a)$.