

Int 6

Thm: ~~Def~~  $f: \mathbb{R}^L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f$  is cont. at  $(x_0, y_0)$  iff for every seq.  $((x_n, y_n))$  converging to  $(x_0, y_0)$ , we have that  
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n, y_n) = f(x_0, y_0).$$

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(i) Level set:  $\{(x, y) : x - y = c\}$   
Contour line:  $\{(x, y, c) : x - y = c\}$

(ii) Level set is empty for  $c = -3, -2, -1$   
For  $c = 0$ , level set is  $\{(0, 0)\}$   
Contour line is  $\{(0, 0, 0)\}$

For  $c > 0$ , level set is  $\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = c\}$   
Contour line is  $\{(x, y, c) : x^2 + y^2 = c\}$

3

(i) Consider the seq.  $(x_n, y_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n^3}\right)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n, y_n) = (0, 0)$$

$$f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{1/n^6}{2/n^6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0, 0)$$

$\therefore f$  is not cont. at  $(0, 0)$ .

(ii) Let  $(x_n, y_n)$  be a seq. in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  which converges to  $(0,0)$ . Then  $x_n \rightarrow 0$  and  $y_n \rightarrow 0$ .

$$\cancel{f(x_n, y_n)} =$$

$$\text{If } (x_n, y_n) \neq 0, \text{ then } \left| \frac{x_n^2 - y_n^2}{x_n^2 + y_n^2} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq |f(x_n, y_n)| \leq |x_n y_n| \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

By Sandwich theorem,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f(x_n, y_n)| = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n, y_n) = 0$$

$\therefore f$  is cont. at  $(0,0)$ .

(iii)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (||x_n| - |y_n|| - |x_n| - |y_n|)$

Use that  $| \cdot |$  is a cont. fn.

6

(i) 
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$$

Similarly,  $f_y(0,0) = 0$

(ii) 
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 h - 0}{|h|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 h}{h|h|}$$

Let  $s_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall n$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 s_n}{s_n |s_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$

Let  $t_n = -\frac{1}{n} \quad \forall n$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 t_n}{t_n |t_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$



$\therefore f_x(0,0)$  does not exist.

Similar for  $f_y(0,0)$ .

7) ~~Let~~ Let  $(x_n, y_n)$  be a seq. in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  s.t.  $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (0,0)$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$\text{Then } \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n, y_n) \right| \leq \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n^2 + y_n^2) \right| = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n, y_n) = 0$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h^2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin \frac{1}{h^2} = 0$$

$$\text{Similarly } f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\text{For } (x,y) \neq (0,0), f_x(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \times 2x + 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Can't MER, PRO  
Take  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

~~Take  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$~~

8) Cont. is easy to prove (using eq.)

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{h}, \text{ which does not exist}$$

Similar for  $f_y(0,0)$

10) Let  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

$$\text{If } y \neq 0, \quad |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{If } y = 0, \quad |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = 0$$

$$\therefore |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Now use sequences to prove that  $f$  is cont. at  $(0,0)$ .

$$\text{Let } \underline{u} = (u_1, u_2), \quad u_1^2 + u_2^2 = 1$$

$$\text{If } u_2 \neq 0, \text{ then } D_{\underline{u}} f = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u_1 t, u_2 t) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \frac{u_2 t}{|u_2 t|} \sqrt{(u_1^2 + u_2^2) t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \frac{u_2 t}{|u_2 t|} \times |t| = \frac{u_2}{|u_2|}$$

$$\text{If } u_2 = 0, \text{ then } D_{\underline{u}} f = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{t} = 0$$



If  $f$  is diff. at 0, the total derivative must be

$$\left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \right] = [0, 1]$$

We need to check if

$$\lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\left| f(h,k) - f(0,0) - [0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \right|}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = 0$$

For  $k \neq 0$ ,

$$\lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left| \frac{k}{|k|} - \frac{k}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} \right|$$

$$\text{let } h_n = \frac{1}{n}, \quad k_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{k_n}{|k_n|} - \frac{k_n}{\sqrt{h_n^2 + k_n^2}} \right| = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$$