# Analysis III for Engineering Students Homework sheet 1, Solutions

#### Exercise 1:

Given a function  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  with  $f(x, y) = 5x^2 - 3y^2$ .

- a) Compute all partial derivatives of f up to the 3rd order.
- b) Visualize the graph of f in the area  $[-3,3] \times [-4,4]$ .
- c) A tangent plane to the graph of a differentiable function f at the point  $(x_0, y_0) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  is given by

$$z = z(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0).$$

Compute the tangent plane for the given function f at the point  $(x_0, y_0) = (3, -4)$ .

- d) Give a parametric representation of the contour line of f that goes through the point (3, -4).
- e) Compute the angle  $\alpha$  between grad f(3, -4) and the tangential direction of the contour line of f at point (3, -4).

## Lösung:

a)  $f(x,y) = 5x^2 - 3y^2$ ,  $f_x(x,y) = 10x$ ,  $f_y(x,y) = -6y$ ,

 $f_{xx}(x,y) = 10$ ,  $f_{xy}(x,y) = 0$ ,  $f_{yy}(x,y) = -6$ ,

 $f_{xxx}(x,y) = 0$ ,  $f_{xxy}(x,y) = 0$ ,  $f_{xyy}(x,y) = 0$ ,  $f_{yyy}(x,y) = 0$ 

b) A MATLAB command for the area plot is:



Figure 1  $f(x,y) = 5x^2 - 3y^2$ c)  $f(3,-4) = 5 \cdot 3^2 - 3(-4)^2 = -3$ ,  $f_x(3,-4) = 30$ ,  $f_y(3,-4) = 24$ 

Tangent plane : z = -3 + 30(x - 3) + 24(y + 4)

d) It is f(3,-4) = -3. Hence the contour line at the point (3,-4) is given by the implicit equation

$$-3 = f(x, y(x)) = 5x^2 - 3y^2(x)$$

Solving this gives  $y(x) = \pm \sqrt{5x^2/3 + 1}$ . Since y(3) = -4, only  $y(x) = -\sqrt{5x^2/3 + 1}$  is possible. A curve parameterizing the contour line is therefore given by

$$\mathbf{c}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -\sqrt{5x^2/3 + 1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

e) grad  $f(3, -4) = (f_x(3, -4), f_y(3, -4)) = (30, 24)$ 

Tangential direction of the contour line

$$\mathbf{c}'(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -\frac{10x}{6\sqrt{5x^2/3 + 1}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{c}'(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -\frac{30}{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\text{grad}f(3, -4) \cdot \mathbf{c}'(3)}{||\text{grad}f(3, -4)||_2 \, ||\mathbf{c}'(3)||_2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = 90^{\circ}$$

#### Exercise 2:

Given a function  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  with

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^3}{x^4 + y^4} & \text{, if } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{, if } (x,y) = (0,0) \\ \end{cases}$$

- a) Check if f is continuous at the origin.
- b) Visualize the graph of f over the parameter domain  $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ .
- c) Compute the first partial derivatives of f and
- d) check whether they are continuous at the origin.

### Lösung:

a) Consider the null sequence  $\left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}\right)$  with  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . It holds

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{k},\frac{1}{k}\right) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1/k^4}{2/k^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \; .$$

The function f is therefore not continuous at zero.

b)



Figure 2: 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy^3}{x^4 + y^4}$$

c) For  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  it holds:

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{-3x^4y^3 + y^7}{(x^4 + y^4)^2}, \qquad f_y(x,y) = \frac{3x^5y^2 - xy^6}{(x^4 + y^4)^2}$$

for (x, y) = (0, 0) it holds:

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

d) Consider the null sequence  $\left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}\right)$  with  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  to check if the partial derivatives in the zero point are continuous.

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} f_x \left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}\right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{-3/k^7 + 1/k^7}{(1/k^4 + 1/k^4)^2} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{-k}{2} = -\infty$$
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} f_y \left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}\right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{3/k^7 - 1/k^7}{(1/k^4 + 1/k^4)^2} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{k}{2} = \infty$$

This means that the partial derivatives are not continuous at the origin.

# Submission deadline: 27.10.23