

Problem sheet 11

Tutorials by Ikhwan Khalid <ikhwankhalid92@gmail.com> and Mahsa Sayyary <mahsa.sayyary@mis.mpg.de>. Solutions will be collected during the lecture on Wednesday June 26.

1. [3 points] Let $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$, $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\alpha \ge 0$. For which α is the function f differentiable at 0?

(*Hint:* Use the definition of differentiable function at a point)

- 2. [2 points] Find the gradient and the differential of the function $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x + y^2) + ze^x$.
- 3. [2 points] Find the differential of the function $u = f(x + y + z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, where $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ is a differentiable function.
- 4. [3+2 points] Consider the function

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = y = 0. \end{cases}$$

a) Compute the partial derivatives $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ both if $(x_0, y_0) \neq (0, 0)$ and if $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$. Show that the partial derivatives are not continuous at (0, 0). b) Prove that f is differentiable at 0.

- 5. [3 points] Find a tangent plane to the graph of the function $f(x,y) = x + y^2$, $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ through the point (1, -1, 2).
- 6. [3 points] Let $f(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{|x_1^2 x_2^2|}$, $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Determine all directions $l \in \mathbb{R}^2$ along which $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(0, 0)$ exists.
- 7. [2 points] Compute the directional derivative of the function $f(x, y, z) = \sin(x + y) e^{z-x}$ at the point (1, -1, 1) along the direction (1, 0, 3).
- 8. [4 points] Compute the Jacobian of the function

$$f(r,\theta,\varphi) = (r\sin\theta\cos\varphi, r\sin\theta\sin\varphi, r\cos\theta), \quad r \ge 0, \quad 0 \le \theta \le \pi, \quad 0 \le \varphi < 2\pi.$$