

# Series 14

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## Exercises:

(A1) Calculate the gradient of '

$$f(x) = e^{\cos(x^2-y^2)} \ln \left( 1 + \sin \left( \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{x+y}{2} \right) \right) \right)$$

at  $(0, 0)$ .

(A2) Calculate the derivative of  $F : \mathbb{R}_+ \times (-\pi, \pi) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$F(r, \theta, z) = (r \cos(\theta), r \sin(\theta), z).$$

(A3) Determine whether the function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2}, & \text{when } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & \text{when } (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

is differentiable at  $(0, 0)$ .

(A4) Depending on the parameter  $p > 0$  determine whether the function

$$f(x, y) = \ln(1 + |xy|^p)$$

is differentiable at  $(0, 0)$ .

(A5) Find the derivative of  $F^{-1}$ , when

$$F(x, y) = (e^x + e^{3y}, e^{3y}).$$

(A6) Find the derivative of  $F : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  at  $(0, 0, 0)$ , when

$$F(x, y, z) = g(e^y + \cos(x), e^{\sin(z)}, e^{x+y} \sin(z)),$$

knowing that the derivative of  $g : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  at  $(2, 1, 0)$  is given by

$$D_{(2,1,0)}g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$