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HW2 returned, HW3 due, HW4 on web by midnight.

Today's Agenda: Partials commute, the chain rule.

Read Along: sec 6, 7.


Reminder $f(a+h) = f(a) + Df(a) \cdot h + o(h)$

class C^r : The first r derivatives exist and are cont.

Thm If $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is of class C^2 , then for every $i \neq j$, $\partial_i \partial_j f = \partial_j \partial_i f$

analogous

[WLOG, $f: \mathbb{R}_{x,y}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $a = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$]

Intuition  and why it isn't enough.

Lemma For any $h > 0$, $\exists p, q \in [x_0, x_0+h] \times [y_0, y_0+h]$ s.t.

$$\partial_x \partial_y f(p) = \frac{f(x_0+h, y_0+h) - \dots - f(x_0, y_0)}{h^2} = \partial_y \partial_x f(q)$$

Lemma \Rightarrow Thm: easy.

pf of lemma: call the numerator above λ , set

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x, y_0+h) - f(x, y_0)}{h} \quad \text{then } \lambda = \frac{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)}{h}$$

then $\exists x_1 \in [x_0, x_0+h]$ s.t.

$$\lambda = \partial_x g(x_1) = \frac{\partial_x f(x_1, y_0+h) - \partial_x f(x_1, y_0)}{h}$$

and then $\exists y_1 \in [y_0, y_0+h]$ s.t.

$$= \partial_y \partial_x f(x_1, y_1) \quad \Rightarrow q = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

done like \square

Thm (The chain rule): If $a \in \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^p$, f differentiable at a , g differentiable at $f(a)$, then $D(g \circ f)(a) = Dg(f(a)) Df(a)$

Example $\mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^2_{x,y} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}$

PF of Thm $f(a+h) = f(a) + F \cdot h + \phi(h) \quad \phi \in o(h)$

$b = f(a) \quad g(b+k) = g(b) + G \cdot k + \gamma(k) \quad \gamma \in o(k)$

$$(g \circ f)(a+h) = g(f(a+h)) = g(\underbrace{f(a)}_b + \underbrace{Fh + \phi(h)}_k) = g(b) + G \cdot k + \gamma(k)$$

$$= g(f(a)) + G \cdot Fh + \underbrace{G \cdot \phi(h) + \gamma(Fh + \phi(h))}_{\lambda(h)} = g(f(a)) + G \cdot Fh + \lambda(h)$$

claim $\lambda(h) \in o(h)$