

# Math 23b Solution: Problem D

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## 2

Let  $f_i(\mathbf{x})$  be the  $i$ 'th component of  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|\mathbf{x}$ , so that  $f_i(\mathbf{x}) = x_i\|\mathbf{x}\|$ . A simple computation shows that

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\| + \frac{x_i^2}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}$$

while if  $j \neq i$  then

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{x_i x_j}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}.$$

These are all for  $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ ; for  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ , we showed in Part D of the previous problem set that all the partial derivatives are equal to 0.

We now look at the second partials at the origin. We first look at  $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x})$  in a direction  $e_j$  with  $j \neq i$ . The putative second partial at the origin is

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(he_j) - \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{0})}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|he_j\| + 0^2/\|he_j\|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$

and this limit does not exist, since it approaches 1 from the right and  $-1$  from the left. Thus these partials do not exist. Now we consider the partial of  $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x})$  in the  $e_i$  direction:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(he_i) - \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{0})}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|he_i\| + h^2/\|he_i\|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|}{h} + \frac{h}{|h|}$$

and this also does not exist, since it approaches 2 from the right and  $-2$  from the left. So none of the partials of  $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x})$  exist. We now consider  $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x})$  in any direction  $e_k$ :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(he_k) - \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{0})}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

The numerator in the middle equation is zero because at most one of  $x_i$  and  $x_j$  will be non-zero, and hence  $x_i x_j = 0$ . Hence all of these second partials do exist, and are equal to 0. So some of the partials do exist, some do not.