

1 Use the properties for limits to compute the following limits

a)

$$\lim_{(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (-1, 1)} (2x_1x_2 + 3x_1^2)$$

b)

$$\lim_{(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (1, 1)} \frac{x_1x_2}{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

2 Show that

$$\lim_{(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{3x_1^2 - x_2^2}{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

does not exist by computing the limit along the positive  $x_1$ -axis and the positive  $x_2$ -axis.

3 a) Compute

$$\lim_{(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{3x_1x_2}{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

along the lines  $x_2 = mx_1$ , for  $m \neq 0$ . What can you conclude?

b) Show that

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x_1x_2}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} & \text{for } (x_1, x_2) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{for } (x_1, x_2) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

is discontinuous at  $(0, 0)$ .

4 Find  $\partial f / \partial x_1$  and  $\partial f / \partial x_2$  for the functions

a)  $f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1\sqrt{x_2} - \frac{3}{x_1x_2^2}$

b)  $f(x_1, x_2) = e^{-x_1^2} \cos(x_1^2 - x_2^2)$

5 Let

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1^3 - 3x_2x_1.$$

Compute  $f_{x_1}(1, 2)$  and  $f_{x_2}(1, 2)$ , and give a representation of the tangent plane of  $f$  at  $(1, 2)$ .

6 Let

$$\mathbf{f}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x_1 - x_2^2 \\ 4x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the linear approximation of  $\mathbf{f}$  at  $(-1, -2)$ .