

Department of Mathematics, University of Houston  
Math 4332. Intro to Real Analysis. David Blecher, Spring 2015  
Homework 13.

As usual, exercises marked with \* are to be turned in by the graduate students in the class.

(1) Let  $f(u, v) = (u^3 - v^2, \sin u - \ln v)$  and  $\vec{x}_0 = (-1, 0)$ . Show that  $f^{-1}$  exists and is differentiable on an open neighborhood of  $\vec{x}_0$ , and compute  $(f^{-1})'(\vec{x}_0)$ .

(2) Consider the system

$$\begin{cases} u = x + xyz \\ v = y + xy \\ w = z + 2x + 3z^2. \end{cases}$$

(i) Show using the inverse function theorem that it is possible to solve for  $x, y$ , and  $z$  above explicitly in terms of  $u, v, w$ , in a neighborhood of the point  $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ .

(ii) Using the inverse function theorem find the Jacobian matrix of derivatives of  $x, y$ , and  $z$  with respect to  $u, v, w$ , at the point  $(0, 0, 0)$ .

(iii) Find the first partial derivatives of  $x$  with respect to  $u, v, w$ , at the point where  $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ .

(3) Let  $f(x, y) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 2y^3 + 3y^2$ . Set  $Z = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x, y) = 0\}$ . Find those points of  $Z$  which have no neighborhoods in which the equation  $f(x, y) = 0$  can be solved explicitly for  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .

(4) Prove that there are functions  $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ , and  $w(x, y)$ , and an  $r > 0$  such that  $u, v, w$  are  $C^1$  on  $B((1, 1), r)$ , satisfy  $u(1, 1) = 1, v(1, 1) = 1, w(1, 1) = -1$ , and satisfy the equations

$$\begin{cases} u^5 + xv^2 - y + w = 0 \\ v^5 + yu^2 - x + w = 0 \\ w^4 + y^5 - x^4 = 1. \end{cases}$$

(5) Define  $f(x, y_1, y_2) = x^2y_1 + e^x + y_2$ . Show that  $f(0, 1, -1) = 0$  and that there exists a differentiable function  $g$  in an open set containing  $(1, -1)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , such that  $g(1, -1) = 0$  and  $f(g(y_1, y_2), y_1, y_2) = 0$ . Find  $g'(1, -1)$ .

(6\*) If  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is open, if  $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  has partial derivatives at all points in  $S$ , and if there is a constant  $M > 0$  with  $|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{x})| \leq M$  for all  $\vec{x} \in S, i = 1, \dots, n$ , then show  $f$  is continuous on  $S$ .

(7) For extra practice you could do some of Problems 2.30, 2.37 (see question 4 above), and 2.38, in Paulsen's notes.