

MA40254 DIFFERENTIAL AND GEOMETRIC ANALYSIS : EXERCISES 1

Hand in answers by 1:15pm on Wednesday 11 October for the Seminar of Thursday 12 October

Homepage: <http://moodle.bath.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=57709>

1. Let U be the open interval $(-1, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}$, and let $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \mapsto x^2$.
 - (i) For $x \in U$, what are the domain and codomain of Df_x , the derivative of f at x ?
 - (ii) For which $x \in U$ is Df_x injective?
 - (iii) What are the domain and codomain of the derivative function Df ?
 - (iv) Is Df injective?
2. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $(x, y) \mapsto (x^3 - y^2, xy)$. For which $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is $Df_{(x,y)}$ an isomorphism?

3. Let $(V, \|\cdot\|_V)$ and $(W, \|\cdot\|_W)$ be normed vector spaces, and let $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$ be the vector space of linear maps $V \rightarrow W$. For $\phi \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$, define its operator norm by

$$\|\phi\|_{op} := \sup_v \|\phi(v)\|_W,$$

where the supremum is taken over $v \in V$ such that $\|v\|_V = 1$. Show that $\|\cdot\|_{op}$ is a norm on $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$.

4. Which of the following functions are smooth?
 - (i) $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \mapsto \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 2}$, where $S := \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$.
 - (ii) $g : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x, y) \mapsto \begin{cases} \sqrt{y} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -\sqrt{y} & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, where $S := \{(x, y) : y = x^2\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.
 - (iii) $h : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x, y) \mapsto \sqrt{y}$, where $S := \{(x, y) : y = x^2\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.
5. Let $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ open, and let $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a smooth function. If Df_x is injective for every $x \in U$, must f be injective?

6. (i) Compute the derivative of the matrix multiplication map

$$m : M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R}) \times M_{n,p}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_{m,p}(\mathbb{R}), (A, B) \mapsto AB$$

- (ii) Compute the derivative of $s : M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R})$, $A \mapsto A^2$.