

# Analysis II

## Review Sheet for the Final Exam

Exam takes place May 31, 2019, 9:00-11:00, Lecture Hall Research III

The final exam will cover:

- Any topic from the midterm review problem set.
- Differentiation in metric spaces. Review, in particular, Homework 7 Question 2.
- Inverse and implicit function theorems. Review the relevant questions from the homework, in particular Homework 10 Question 2 and Question 1 below.
- Lagrange multipliers. See Homework 11 and Question 2 below.
- Iterated integrals. See Homework 11.
- Change-of-variable formula. See Homework 12 and Question 3 below.
- Divergence theorem. See Homework 12 and Question 4 below.

### Additional practice problems

1. Let  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be open,  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  continuously differentiable and injective, and  $f'(x)$  invertible for every  $x \in A$ . Prove the following.
  - (a)  $f(A)$  is open,
  - (b)  $f^{-1}$  is differentiable on  $f(A)$ ,
  - (c) for every  $B \subset A$  open,  $f(B)$  is open.

*Hint:* inverse function theorem.

2. Let  $p$  and  $q$  be positive real numbers with

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

(a) Maximize

$$f(x, y) = x^{1/p} y^{1/q}$$

subject to  $x, y \geq 0$  and

$$g(x, y) = \frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q} = c$$

with  $c > 0$  fixed.

(b) Conclude that, for  $x, y \geq 0$  and  $p, q$  as above,

$$x^{1/p} y^{1/q} \leq \frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q}.$$

3. Use the change of variables formula to compute the area of the image of the unit square under the map

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x + y \\ y^2 - x \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. Compute the flux

$$\int_{\partial D} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS,$$

where  $\mathbf{n}$  is the outward unit normal and

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ x^2 y \\ -x^2 z \end{pmatrix}$$

through the surface of the tetrahedron  $D$  with vertices  $(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1, 0)$ , and  $(0, 0, 1)$ .

(a) Use the divergence theorem.

(b) Compute the flux integral directly by using a suitable parametrization of the surface integral.