Chapter 4

Exercise 4.1: Compute the differentials of the following functions.

- (a) $f_1(x,y) = e^{xy}(x+y)$.
- (b) $f_2(x, y) = xyz + xy + yz + zx$.
- (c) $f_3(r,t) = (r\cos t, r\sin t)$.

Exercise 4.2: Let V and W be two normed vector spaces. Show that if $f:V\to W$ is differentiable at $x\in V$, then f is locally Lipschitz continuous at x, that is there exists K>0 and r>0 such that for any $y\in B(x,r)$, we have $\|f(y)-f(x)\|_W\leqslant K\,\|y-x\|_V$.

Exercise 4.3: Let $n \ge 1$ be an integer.

(1) Show that $GL_n(\mathbb{R}) := \{ M \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) : \det M \neq 0 \}$ is open in $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$.

Consider $\varphi: \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}), M \mapsto M^{-1}$. Recall from the linear algebra class that for $M \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$, its inverse can be obtained by $M^{-1} = (\det M)^{-1}\widetilde{M}$, where \widetilde{M} is the adjugate matrix (伴隨矩 陣) of M. Note that the coefficients of the adjugate are given by linear combinations of products of the coefficients from the original matrix. This allows us to see that φ is of class \mathcal{C}^1 (and actually, of class \mathcal{C}^∞).

- (2) Show that φ is differentiable at I_n and compute its differential $d\varphi_{I_n}$.
- (3) Given $M \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. Show that φ is differentiable at M and compute its differential $d\varphi_M$.

Exercise 4.4: Let $\varphi: \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ defined by $\varphi(u) = u \circ u$. Show that φ is of class \mathcal{C}^1 .

Exercise 4.5: We equip $M = \mathbb{R}_n[X]$ with the norm $||P||_{\infty} = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |P(t)|$. Consider

$$\varphi: M \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$P \mapsto \int_0^1 (P(t))^3 dt$$

Show that φ is differentiable on M and compute its differential. Is the map $P \mapsto d\varphi_P$ continuous?

第四章

習題 4.1: 計算下列函數的微分。

- (a) $f_1(x,y) = e^{xy}(x+y)$.
- (b) $f_2(x,y) = xyz + xy + yz + zx$.
- (c) $f_3(r,t) = (r\cos t, r\sin t)$.

習題 4.2: 令 V 以及 W 為兩個賦範向量空間。證明如果 $f:V\to W$ 在 $x\in V$ 是可微的,那麼 f 在 x 也是局部 Lipschitz 連續的;也就是說存在 K>0 和 r>0 使得對於任意 $y\in B(x,r)$,我們有 $\|f(y)-f(x)\|_W\leqslant K\,\|y-x\|_V$ 。

1

(1) 證明 $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) := \{ M \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) : \det M \neq 0 \}$ 在 $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 裡面是個開集。

考慮函數 $\varphi: \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}), M \mapsto M^{-1}$ 。我們回顧在線性代數課程中所討論過的:對於 $M \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$,他的反函數可以寫作 $M^{-1} = (\det M)^{-1}\widetilde{M}$,其中 \widetilde{M} 是 M 的伴隨矩陣 (adjugate matrix)。我們注意到,伴隨矩陣的係數是由原本矩陣係數,透過乘積的線性組合而得到的。這可以讓我們看出來,函數 φ 會是 \mathcal{C}^1 類的(其實我們可以得到 \mathcal{C}^∞ 類)。

- (2) 證明 φ 在 I_n 是可微的,並且計算他的微分 $d\varphi_{I_n}$ 。
- (3) 給定 $M \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 。證明 φ 在 M 可微,並計算他的微分 $\mathrm{d}\varphi_M$ 。

習題 4.4 : 令映射 $\varphi: \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 定義做 $\varphi(u) = u \circ u \circ$ 證明 $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^1$ 類的。

習題 4.5 : 我們在空間 $M = \mathbb{R}_n[X]$ 上賦予範數 $\|P\|_{\infty} = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |P(t)|$ 。考慮

$$\varphi: M \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$P \mapsto \int_0^1 (P(t))^3 dt.$$

證明 φ 在 M 上是可微的,並且計算他的微分。試問映射 $P \mapsto d\varphi_P$ 是連續的嗎?

Exercise 4.6 (Non-differentiability):

- (1) Consider the normed space $V = \mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R})$ with supremum norm $\|f\|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|$. Let $f \in V$ be such that there are two or more points t in [0,1] with $|f(t)| = \|f\|_{\infty}$. Show that the supremum norm function $\|\cdot\|_{\infty} : V \to \mathbb{R}$ is not differentiable at such an f.
- (2) Let $V \subseteq \ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ be the subspace of all bounded sequence with limit 0. That is,

$$V = \{(a_n)_{n \geqslant 1} \in \ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}) \mid \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0\}.$$

Show that the norm function $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}: V \to \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable at $a=(a_n)_{\geqslant 1}$ if and only if there is a unique $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|a_n|=\|a\|_{\infty}$.

(3) Let us come back to the linear form considered in Exercise 3.29, that is

$$\varphi: \ \mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \mapsto f(1)$$

Show that if we equip $\mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R})$ with the sup norm $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$, then φ is differentiable at any $f\in\mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R})$. Compute the differential map $D\varphi$. This shows that how a norm can changes the continuity and the differentiability of a map.

Exercise 4.7: Let f be a map from a normed space V to a normed space W.

- (1) Fix $x \in V$, and explain the difference between the following two statements:
 - (a) df is continuous at x.
 - (b) df_x is continuous.
- (2) Prove that for a fixed $x \in V$, if df_x exists, then f is continuous and differentiable at x.
- (3) Give an example of a mapping f such that df is continuous but not differentiable.

Exercise 4.8 : Let $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ and $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be open subsets. Consider a differentiable function $f: U \to V$ and suppose that

- (i) f is differentiable at a certain $a \in U$;
- (ii) f has an inverse function $g: V \to U$;
- (iii) g is differentiable at $b = f(a) \in V$.

Show that m = n.

習題 4.6 【不可微分性】:

- (1) 考慮賦範空間 $V=\mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R})$ 以及最小上界範數 $\|f\|_{\infty}=\sup_{x\in[0,1]}|f(x)|$ 。令 $f\in V$ 使得存在至少兩個 [0,1] 中的點 t,滿足 $|f(t)|=\|f\|_{\infty}$ 。證明由最小上界範數所定義出來的函數 $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}:V\to\mathbb{R}$ 在這樣的 f 是不可微的。
- (2) 令 $V \subset \ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ 為由所有極限為 0 的有界序列所構成的子空間。換句話說,我們有

$$V = \{(a_n)_{n \geqslant 1} \in \ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}) \mid \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0\}.$$

證明範數函數 $\|\cdot\|_\infty:V\to\mathbb{R}$ 在 $a=(a_n)_{\geqslant 1}$ 可微,若且唯若存在唯一的 $n\in\mathbb{N}$ 使得 $|a_n|=\|a\|_\infty$ 。

(3) 讓我們回到習題 3.29 中所考慮的線性泛函:

$$\varphi: \ \mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \mapsto f(1)$$

證明如果我們在 $\mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R})$ 上賦予範數 $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$,那麼 φ 在任何的點 $f\in\mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R})$ 皆是可微分的。求微分映射 $D\varphi$ 。這證明了範數的選擇如何影響相同函數的連續性與可微分性。

- (1) 給定 $x \in V$,解釋下面兩個性質的差別:
 - (a) df 在 x 是連續的。
 - (b) $\mathrm{d}f_x$ 是連續的。
- (2) 證明對於固定的 $x \in V$,如果 df_x 存在,那麼 f 在 x 是連續且可微。
- (3) 請給出映射 f 的例子,使得 df 是連續但不可微。

習題 4.8 : 令 $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ 以及 $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 為開子集。考慮可微函數 $f: U \to V$ 並假設

- (i) f 在某個 $a \in U$ 是可微的;
- (ii) f 的反函數 $g: V \to U$ 存在;
- (iii) g 在 $b = f(a) \in V$ 是可微的。

證明 m=n。

Exercise 4.9: Let $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ be a differentiable function. Suppose that for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have $f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$.

- (1) Show that f(0) = 0.
- (2) Show that f is linear.

Exercise 4.10: Let $(V, \|\cdot\|_V)$ and $(W, \|\cdot\|_W)$ be two normed vector spaces. Consider an open set $A \subseteq V$ and $f: A \to W$. Recall the definition of the differential in Definition 4.1.1. If there exists a map φ satisfying the weaker condition

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f(x + \lambda h) - f(x) - \lambda \varphi(h)\|_{W} = 0$$

for every $h \in V$, then f is said to be G at f is differentiable at f, and g is the Gateaux derivative of f at f. Prove that if f is differentiable at f, then it is Gateaux differentiable at f, and the two derivatives are equal.

Exercise 4.11: Let us consider the two functions below,

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y^2 \ln|x| & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad g(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^4 + y^2} & \text{if } (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (1) Show that f and g are not continuous at (0,0).
- (2) Show that f and g have directional derivatives at (0,0) in any direction $u=(a,b)\in\mathbb{R}^2\setminus\{(0,0)\}$.
- (3) Are f and q differentiable?

Exercise 4.12: Consider the function $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0 & \text{if } (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

- (1) Is the function f continuous on \mathbb{R}^2 ?
- (2) Is it of class C^1 ?
- (3) Is it of class C^2 ?

習題 4.9 : 令 $f:\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}^m$ 為可微函數。假設對於所有 $\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$ 以及 $x\in\mathbb{R}^n$,我們有 $f(\lambda x)=\lambda f(x)$ 。

- (1) 證明 f(0) = 0。
- (2) 證明 f 是線性的。

習題 4.10 : 令 $(V,\|\cdot\|_V)$ 以及 $(W,\|\cdot\|_W)$ 為兩個賦範向量空間。考慮開集合 $A\subseteq V$ 以及 $f:A\to W$ 。我們回顧在定義 4.1.1 中對於微分的定義。假設存在映射 φ ,對於所有 $h\in V$,能夠滿足下列比較弱的條件

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{1}{\lambda} \| f(x + \lambda h) - f(x) - \lambda \varphi(h) \|_{W} = 0$$

則我們說 f 在 x 是 Gateaux 可微 的,且 φ 是 f 在 x 的 Gateaux 微分。證明如果 f 在 x 是可微的,那麼他在 x 也是 Gateaux 可微的,且兩種微分是相同的。

習題 4.11: 我們考慮下面兩個函數:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y^2 \ln |x| & \hbox{$\stackrel{\star}{\hbox{$\cal I$}}$ $x \neq 0,$} \\ 0 & \hbox{$\mbox{$\i$$$ \downarrow}$ $\mbox{$\i$$$$ \downarrow} $\mbox{$\i$$$}$ $\mbox{$\i$$$}$ $\mbox{$\i$$$}$ $\mbox{$\i$$$}$ $\mbox{$\i$$$}$ $\mbox{$\i$$$}$ \mbox{$\i$$$}$ \mbox{$\i$$}$ \mbox{$\i$$$}$ \mbox{$\i$$}$ \mbox{$\i$$$}$ \mbox{$\i$$$}$ \mbox{$\i$$$}$ \mbox{$\i$$$$

- (1) 證明 f 和 g 在 (0,0) 不連續。
- (2) 證明 f 和 g 在 (0,0) 對於任意方向 $u=(a,b)\in\mathbb{R}^2\backslash\{(0,0)\}$,他的方向微分皆存在。
- (3) 試問 f 和 q 是可微的嗎?

習題 4.12 : 考慮函數 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ 定義做:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{ if } (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0 & \text{ if } (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

- (1) 函數 f 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上是否是連續的?
- (2) 他是 \mathcal{C}^1 類的嗎?
- (3) 他是 \mathcal{C}^2 類的嗎?

Exercise 4.13: Let $(V, \|\cdot\|_V)$ and $(W, \|\cdot\|_W)$ be two normed vector spaces, and $A \subseteq V$ be a nonempty open subset. Suppose that the function $f: A \to W$ is continuous and differentiable on A, with $\mathrm{d} f_a \equiv 0$ for all $a \in A$. You are not allowed to apply the result from Theorem 2.7.27, but may use the ideas from its proof.

- (1) We assume that A is arcwise connected. Show that f is a constant function.
- (2) We assume that A is only connected. Fix $x_0 \in A$ and consider $\Gamma = \{x \in A : f(x) = f(x_0)\}$. Show that Γ is open and closed in A, and deduce that f is a constant function.

Exercise 4.14 : Let $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad |f(x) - f(y)| \le ||x - y||^{1+\varepsilon}$$

for some fixed $\varepsilon > 0$. Show that f is a constant function.

Exercise 4.15: Let V be a Banach space. Let $K = \overline{B}(0,r)$, where r > 0, be a closed ball contained in an open set A contained in a Banach space V. Let $f: A \to V$. Assume that f is differentiable at each point of K and that $f(K) \subset K$. Assume also that $\sup\{\|\mathrm{d} f_x\| : x \in K\} < 1$. Show that f has a unique fixed point in K. Hint: mean-value theorem and fixed-point theorem.

Exercise 4.16: Let $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function of class \mathcal{C}^1 . Compute the derivatives (univariate function) or partial derivatives (multivariate function) of the following functions.

- (a) g(x, y) = f(y, x).
- (b) g(x) = f(x, x).
- (c) q(x,y) = f(y, f(x,x)).
- (d) q(x) = f(x, f(x, x)).

Exercise 4.17: Let $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/4}}, \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}.$$

- (1) Justify that f is of class C^{∞} .
- (2) Which value can we define at (0,0) to extend f continuously on \mathbb{R}^2 ? Denote the extended function by \widetilde{f} .
- (3) Show that the partial derivative $\frac{\partial \widetilde{f}}{\partial x}(0,0)$ does not exist. Deduce that \widetilde{f} is not differentiable at (0,0).

習題 4.13 : 令 $(V,\|\cdot\|_V)$ 與 $(W,\|\cdot\|_W)$ 為兩個賦範向量空間,且 $A\subseteq V$ 為非空開子集合。假設函數 $f:A\to W$ 在 A 上連續、可微,且滿足 $\mathrm{d}f_a\equiv 0$ 對於所有 $a\in A$ 。你不允許使用定理 2.7.27 的結果,但可以使用他證明中的想法。

- (1) 我們假設 A 是弧連通的。證明 f 是個常數函數。
- (2) 我們假設 A 只是連通的。固定 $x_0 \in A$ 並考慮 $\Gamma = \{x \in A : f(x) = f(x_0)\}$ 。證明 Γ 在 A 中 既是開集也是閉集,由此推得 f 是個常數函數。

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad |f(x) - f(y)| \le ||x - y||^{1+\varepsilon}$$

其中 $\varepsilon > 0$ 是固定的。證明 f 是個常數函數。

習題 4.15 : 令 V 為 Banach 空間。令 A 為 V 中的開集,給定 r>0 使得 $K=\overline{B}(0,r)$ 為包含在 A 中的閉球。令 $f:A\to V$ 。假設 f 在 K 上的每個點皆可微,且 $f(K)\subset K$,我們也假設 $\sup\{\|\|\mathrm{d}f_x\|\|:x\in K\}<1$ 。證明 f 在 f 中有唯一的不動點。提示:使用均值定理還有不動點定理。

習題 4.16 : 令 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ 為 \mathcal{C}^1 類函數。計算下列函數的微分(單變數函數)或是偏微分(多變數函數):

- (a) g(x,y) = f(y,x).
- (b) g(x) = f(x, x).
- (c) g(x,y) = f(y, f(x,x)).
- (d) g(x) = f(x, f(x, x)).

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/4}}, \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}.$$

- (1) 解釋 f 為什麼是 \mathcal{C}^{∞} 類的。
- (2) 我們在 (0,0) 應該如何定義 f 的取值,才能使得他能夠連續延拓到 \mathbb{R}^2 上呢?我們把延拓過後的函數記作 \widetilde{f} 。
- (3) 證明偏微分 $\frac{\partial \widetilde{f}}{\partial x}(0,0)$ 不存在。進而推得 \widetilde{f} 在 (0,0) 不可微。

Exercise 4.18: Let $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a \mathcal{C}^1 function. We say that f is homogeneous of degree $r \in \mathbb{R}$ if

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \forall t > 0, \quad f(tx, ty) = t^r f(x, y).$$

- (1) Show that if f is homogeneous of degree r, then its partial derivatives are homogeneous of degree r-1.
- (2) Show that f is homogeneous of degree r if and only if

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = rf(x, y).$$

(3) Suppose that f is of class C^2 . Show that

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}}(x, y) + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} = r(r - 1)f(x, y).$$

Exercise 4.19: Let A be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n , $f:A\to\mathbb{R}$ be a function of class \mathcal{C}^p with $p\geqslant 1$, and $a\in A$. Show the following Taylor formulas by mimicking the proof of Theorem 4.3.2.

(1) Let $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $[x, x + h] \subseteq A$. Then,

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \sum_{m=1}^{p-1} \frac{f_h^{(m)}(x)}{m!} + \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^{p-1}}{(p-1)!} f_h^{(p)}(x+th) dt.$$

(2) Show that when $h \to 0$, we have

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \sum_{m=1}^{p} \frac{f_h^{(m)}(x)}{m!} + o(|h|^p).$$

Exercise 4.20 : Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ be an open subset. Suppose that the function $f: A \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is differentiable and the differential map $x \mapsto \mathrm{d} f_x$ is continuous at $a \in A$. Show that for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\eta > 0$ such that

$$||x-a|| < \eta, ||y-a|| < \eta \quad \Rightarrow \quad ||f(y)-f(x)-\mathrm{d}f_a(y-x)|| \leqslant \varepsilon ||y-x||$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \forall t > 0, \quad f(tx, ty) = t^r f(x, y),$$

則我們說 $f r \in \mathbb{R}$ 次的均匀函數。

- (1) 證明如果 $f \in r$ 次的均匀函數,那麼他的偏微分皆是 r-1 次的均匀函數。
- (2) 證明若且唯若

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = rf(x, y),$$

則 f 是 r 次的均匀函數。

(3) 假設 $f \in C^2$ 類的,證明

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}}(x, y) + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} = r(r - 1)f(x, y).$$

習題 4.19 : 令 $A \triangleq \mathbb{R}^n$ 中的開子集合, $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$ 是個 \mathcal{C}^p 類函數,其中 $p \geqslant 1$,還有 $a \in A$ 。模仿定理 4.3.2 的證明,證明下列 Taylor 展開式。

(1) 令 $x \in A$ 以及 $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 使得 $[x, x + h] \subseteq A$ 。那麼我們有

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \sum_{m=1}^{p-1} \frac{f_h^{(m)}(x)}{m!} + \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^{p-1}}{(p-1)!} f_h^{(p)}(x+th) dt.$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \sum_{m=1}^{p} \frac{f_h^{(m)}(x)}{m!} + o(|h|^p).$$

習題 4.20 : 令 $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ 為開子集合。假設函數 $f: A \to \mathbb{R}^n$ 是可微的,且微分映射 $x \mapsto \mathrm{d} f_x$ 在 $a \in A$ 連續。證明對於所有 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\eta > 0$ 使得

$$||x - a|| < \eta, ||y - a|| < \eta \implies ||f(y) - f(x) - df_a(y - x)|| \le \varepsilon ||y - x||.$$

Exercise 4.21 (Fundamental theorem of algebra): Let $P \in \mathbb{K}[X]$ where $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . Suppose that P is not a constant polynomial, that is its degree is greater or equal to 1.

- (1) Show that $\lim_{|z|\to\infty} |P(z)| = \infty$.
- (2) Deduce that |P(z)| attains a minimum in \mathbb{C} . Let us denote by z_0 the point where the minimum of |P(z)| is attained.
- (3) Show that $P(z_0) = 0$ by contradiction. More precisely, suppose that $P(z_0) \neq 0$, and show that there exists z, sufficiently close to z_0 , such that the absolute value |P(z)| is strictly less than $|P(z_0)|$. Hint: Taylor expansion around z_0 .

Exercise 4.22: Find the critical points of the following functions, and explain whether they are local minima, local maxima, saddle points.

- (a) $f(x,y) = y^2 x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2}$.
- (b) $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 3xy$.
- (c) $f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 4(x-y)^2$.

Exercise 4.23 : Prove that the function $f(x,y)=xy+\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}$ attains maximum and minimum on the set

$$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 9\}.$$

At which points (x, y) does f achieve its maximum and minimum?

Exercise 4.24 (Rolle's theorem): Let $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable. We assume that f is constant on the unit sphere S(0,1). Show that there exists $x_0 \in B(0,1)$ such that $\mathrm{d} f_{x_0} = 0$.

Exercise 4.25: Let V and W be two normed vector spaces, and $f: V \to W$ be a map of class C^1 . Let $y_0 \in W$ be such that df is invertible at each point of $f^{-1}(y_0)$. Prove that $f^{-1}(y_0)$ is a discrete set. That is, for any $x \in f^{-1}(y_0)$, the singleton $\{x\}$ is an open subset of $f^{-1}(y_0)$.

Exercise 4.26: Assume that the polynomial

$$P(x) = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

has three different real roots for $(a_2, a_1, a_0) = (p_0, q_0, r_0)$. Show that there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that P(x) has three different real roots $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3$ whenever $(a_2, a_1, a_0) \in B((p_0, q_0, r_0), \varepsilon)$, where λ_j , $1 \le j \le 3$, are C^1 functions of a_2, a_1, a_0 .

Exercise 4.27: Let $\varphi: \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}), M \mapsto M^2$. Show that there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ with $||A - I|| < \varepsilon$, then we may define a square root \sqrt{A} of A. Show that $A \mapsto \sqrt{A}$ is of class \mathcal{C}^{∞} on $B(I, \varepsilon)$.

習題 4.21 【代數基本定理】: 令 $P \in \mathbb{K}[X]$,其中 $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ 或是 \mathbb{C} 。假設 P 並不是個常數多項式,也就是說,他的次數會大於等於 1。

- (1) 證明 $\lim_{|z|\to\infty} |P(z)| = \infty$ °
- (2) 推得 |P(z)| 在 $\mathbb C$ 中會碰到他的最小值。我們把 |P(z)| 碰到最小值得點記作 z_0 。
- (3) 使用反證法來證明 $P(z_0)=0$ 。更確切來說,假設 $P(z_0)\neq 0$,並證明存在夠靠近 z_0 的 z,使得絕對值 |P(z)| 會嚴格小於 $|P(z_0)|$ 。提示:使用 z_0 附近的泰勒展開式。

習題 4.22 : 找出下列函數的臨界點,並解釋他們是局部最小值,局部最大值,還是鞍點。

- (a) $f(x,y) = y^2 x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2}$.
- (b) $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 3xy$.
- (c) $f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 4(x-y)^2$.

習題 4.23 : 證明函數 $f(x,y) = xy + \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$ 在

$$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 9\}.$$

上面有最大值及最小值。f 會在哪些點 (x,y) 碰到最大值和最小值呢?

習題 4.24 【Rolle 定理】: 令 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ 為可微函數。我們假設 f 在單位球殼 S(0,1) 上是常數的。證明存在 $x_0 \in B(0,1)$ 使得 $\mathrm{d}f_{x_0} = 0$ 。

習題 4.25 : 令 V 以及 W 為兩個賦範向量空間,且 $f:V\to W$ 為 \mathcal{C}^1 類映射。令 $y_0\in W$ 使得 d f 在所有 $f^{-1}(y_0)$ 中的點皆是可逆的。證明 $f^{-1}(y_0)$ 是個離散集合。換句話說,檢查對於任意 $x\in f^{-1}(y_0)$,單元素集合 $\{x\}$ 在 $f^{-1}(y_0)$ 中是個開子集合。

習題 4.26 : 假設多項式

$$P(x) = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

在 $(a_2,a_1,a_0)=(p_0,q_0,r_0)$ 時有三個不同的根。證明存在 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得 P(x) 當 $(a_2,a_1,a_0)\in B((p_0,q_0,r_0),\varepsilon)$ 時,他會有三個不同的根 $\lambda_1<\lambda_2<\lambda_3$,其中 λ_j 對於 $1\leqslant j\leqslant 3$ 皆是 \mathcal{C}^1 類取決於 a_2,a_1,a_0 的函數。

習題 4.27 : 令 $\varphi: \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}), M \mapsto M^2$ 。證明存在 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得對於 $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 滿足 $\|A - I\| < \varepsilon$,我們能定義 A 平方根 \sqrt{A} 。證明 $A \mapsto \sqrt{A}$ 在 $B(I, \varepsilon)$ 上是 \mathcal{C}^{∞} 類的。

Exercise 4.28: It is the second part of Exercise 4.4. Recall that $\varphi : \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $u \mapsto u \circ u$.

- (1) Show that φ is of class \mathcal{C}^1 .
- (2) Show that $d\varphi$ at $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a map in $\mathcal{L}_c(\mathcal{L}_c(\mathbb{R}^n))$ and writes, $u\mapsto 2u$. Deduce that $d\varphi_{\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}}$ is invertible.
- (3) Show that there exists an open set $U \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ containing $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ such that for any $u \in U$, there exists $v \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $u = v \circ v$. In other words, all linear operators near $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ have a "square root". Hint: Inversion theorem.

Exercise 4.29: Let $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ be a Banach space. Show that there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that whenever $f \in \mathcal{L}_c(V)$ satisfying $\|f - \operatorname{Id}\| < \varepsilon$, we may find $g \in \mathcal{L}_c(V)$ such that $f = \exp(g)$, that we may also write as $g = \ln(f)$. Hint: use Remark 3.2.21 and the local inversion theorem.

Exercise 4.30 : Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \to \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ be defined by $f(x,y) = (x^2 - y^2, 2xy)$. Show that f is a local \mathcal{C}^1 -diffeomorphism, but not a global \mathcal{C}^1 -diffeomorphism.

Exercise 4.31: Let V be a Banach space and $\varphi:V\to V$ be a function of class \mathcal{C}^1 . Assume that $\mathrm{d}\varphi_u\in\mathcal{L}_c(V,V)$ is a bicontinuous isomorphism for all $u\in V$, and there exists $c\in(0,1)$ such that

$$\|\varphi(u) - \varphi(v) - (u - v)\|_{V} \leqslant c \|u - v\|_{V} \quad \forall u, v \in V.$$

Follow the following steps to show that φ is a \mathcal{C}^1 -diffeomorphism.

- (1) Show that φ is injective.
- (2) Fix $w \in V$. Set $u_0 = w$ and $u_{n+1} = u_n + (w \varphi(u_n))$ for all $n \ge 0$. Show that $(u_n)_{n \ge 0}$ is a Cauchy sequence in V.
- (3) Deduce that φ is surjective and conclude that φ is a \mathcal{C}^1 -diffeomorphism.

Exercise 4.32: Consider the function

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3,$$

 $(x,y,z) \mapsto (e^{2y} + e^{2z}, e^{2x} - e^{2z}, x - y).$

Show that the image of f is a proper open subset of \mathbb{R}^3 .

習題 4.28 : 這是習題 **4.4** 的第二部份。我們要考慮的是函數 $\varphi: \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n), u \mapsto u \circ u \circ$

- (1) 證明 φ 是 \mathcal{C}^1 類的。
- (2) 證明 $d\varphi$ 在 $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ 是個在 $\mathcal{L}_c(\mathcal{L}_c(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 的映射,而且寫做 $u\mapsto 2u$ 。推得 $d\varphi_{\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}}$ 是可逆的。
- (3) 證明存在包含 $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ 的開集 $U\subseteq\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 使得對於任意 $u\in U$,存在 $v\in\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 使得 $u=v\circ v\circ$ 换句話說,所有靠近 $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ 的線性運算子都有「平方根」。提示:反函數定理。

習題 4.29 : 令 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ 為 Banach 空間。證明存在 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得當 $f \in \mathcal{L}_c(V)$ 滿足 $\|f - \operatorname{Id}\| < \varepsilon$ 時,我們能找到 $g \in \mathcal{L}_c(V)$ 使得 $f = \exp(g)$,我們也可以把他記作 $g = \ln(f)$ 。提示:使用註解 3.2.21 還有反函數定理。

習題 4.30 : 令 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \to \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ 定義做 $f(x,y) = (x^2 - y^2, 2xy)$ 。證明 f 是個局部 \mathcal{C}^1 類的微分同胚,但不是全域的 \mathcal{C}^1 類微分同胚。

習題 4.31 : 令 V 為 Banach 空間且 $\varphi:V\to V$ 是個 \mathcal{C}^1 類的函數。假設對於所有 $u\in V$,微分 $\mathrm{d}\varphi_u\in\mathcal{L}_c(V,V)$ 是個雙連續同構變換,且存在 $c\in(0,1)$ 使得

$$\|\varphi(u) - \varphi(v) - (u - v)\|_{V} \leqslant c \|u - v\|_{V} \quad \forall u, v \in V.$$

利用下列步驟來證明 φ 是個 \mathcal{C}^1 微分同胚變換。

- (1) 證明 φ 是單射的。
- (2) 固定 $w\in V$ 。 設 $u_0=w$ 以及對於所有 $n\geqslant 0$, 設 $u_{n+1}=u_n+(w-\varphi(u_n))$ 。 證明 $(u_n)_{n\geqslant 0}$ 是個在 V 中的 Cauchy 序列 。
- (3) 推得 φ 是滿射的,並總結 φ 是個 \mathcal{C}^1 微分同胚變換。

習題 4.32 : 考慮函數

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3,$$

 $(x, y, z) \mapsto (e^{2y} + e^{2z}, e^{2x} - e^{2z}, x - y).$

證明 f 的像是個 \mathbb{R}^3 的嚴格開子集合。

Exercise 4.33: Consider the solutions to the equation $x + y + z + \sin(xyz) = 0$.

- (1) Show that around the point (0,0,0), we may write z as a function of x and y. That is, there exist an open set $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ containing 0, an open set $Z \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ containing 0, and a function $\varphi: X \to Z$ such that f(x,y,z)=0 has a unique solution $z=\varphi(x,y)\in Z$.
- (2) Compute $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.
- (3) Deduce that $\varphi(x, y) = -(x + y) + o(||(x, y)||)$ when $(x, y) \to 0$.
- (4) Show that we have a higher-order expansion $\varphi(x,y) = -(x+y) + xy(x+y) + o(\|(x,y)\|^3)$ when $(x,y) \to 0$.

Exercise 4.34: Let f(x) be a non-negative continuous function satisfying $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$.

- (1) Prove that among all closed intervals [a, b] such that $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$, there is one with the shortest length.
- (2) If [a, b] is one of the shortest closed intervals in (a), show that f(a) = f(b).

Exercise 4.35: Let $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x,y,z) = x^2 - xy^3 - y^2z + z^3$, and the surface S be defined as the set of the solutions to f(x,y,z) = 0.

- (1) Show that around the point (1,1,1), the surface S can be defined by an equation $z=\varphi(x,y)$ where φ is of class \mathcal{C}^{∞} around (1,1).
- (2) Find the equation of the tangent plane \mathcal{P} at (1,1,1) to the surface \mathcal{S} .
- (3) Find the partial derivatives of φ up to order 2 around (1,1) and at (1,1).
- (4) What is the position of the surface S with respect to the tangent plane P?

Exercise 4.36 (AM-GM inequality): Let $n \ge 2$ and $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto x_1 \dots x_n$. Consider $\Gamma = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n_{\ge 0} : x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1\}$.

- (1) Show that f has a global maximum on Γ and find its value.
- (2) Deduce the AM-GM inequality, that is, prove the following,

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{1/n} \leqslant \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad \forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n_{\geqslant 0}.$$

習題 4.33 : 考慮方程式 $x + y + z + \sin(xyz) = 0$ 的解。

- (1) 證明在 (0,0,0) 附近,我們可以把 z 寫成 x 和 y 的函數。換句話說,存在包含 0 的開集 $X\subseteq\mathbb{R}^2$,包含 0 的開集 $Z\subseteq\mathbb{R}$ 以及函數 $\varphi:X\to Z$ 使得 f(x,y,z)=0 有唯一的解 $z=\varphi(x,y)\in Z$ 。
- (2) 計算 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 以及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。
- (3) 推得 $\varphi(x,y) = -(x+y) + o(\|(x,y)\|)$ 當 $(x,y) \to 0$ °
- (4) 證明我們有更高階的展開式 $\varphi(x,y) = -(x+y) + xy(x+y) + o(\|(x,y)\|^3)$ 當 $(x,y) \to 0$ 。

習題 4.34 : 令 f(x) 為非負連續函數,滿足 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ 。

- (1) 證明在所有閉區間 [a,b] 使得 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$ 成立,存在長度最短的閉區間。
- (2) 如果 [a, b] 是個 (a) 中最短的閉區間,證明 f(a) = f(b)。

習題 4.35 : 令 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ 定義做 $f(x,y,z) = x^2 - xy^3 - y^2z + z^3$,以及曲面 \mathcal{S} 定義為 f(x,y,z) = 0 的解所構成的集合。

- (1) 證明在 (1,1,1) 附近,曲面 S 可以透過方程式 $z=\varphi(x,y)$ 表示,其中 φ 是個在 (1,1) 附近 \mathcal{C}^∞ 類的函數。
- (2) 找出在 (1,1,1) 對曲面 S 的切平面方程式。
- (3) 求 φ 所有在 (1,1) 附近以及 (1,1) 的一階與二階導數。
- (4) 曲面 S 與切平面 P 他們的相對位置的關係是什麼呢?

習題 4.36 【算幾不等式】: 令 $n \ge 2$ 以及 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}, (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto x_1 \dots x_n$ 。考慮 $\Gamma = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n_{\ge 0}: x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1\}$ 。

- (1) 證明 f 在 Γ 上有全域極大值,並算出他的值。
- (2) 推得算幾不等式,也就是說,證明

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^{1/n} \leqslant \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad \forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n_{\geqslant 0}.$$