Course: STG-TINF18A Dipl.-Ing. Tim Lindemann

Analysis II for computer scientists Problem sheet 1

Wer Grenzen überschreitet, versucht, in eine neue Dimension vorzustoßen.

Daniel Mühlemann (1959-), German translator and aphorist

Problem 1 (Things to think)

Correct or incorrect? If you think the assertion is correct then justify your answer. Provide a counterexample otherwise.

- (i) A function of several variables is given by a rule f such that $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (ii) All level sets of functions in 2 variables are non-empty.
- (iii) The euclidian norm of a vector can be negative.
- (iv) If $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x$ holds then a sequence $(x_n, y_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is convergent for the euclidian norm.
- (v) What is the shape of the unit-ball corresponding to the maximum norm in \mathbb{R}^2 ?
- (vi) Consider a function $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$. If we have
 - (a) $x_n \to x_0 \Longrightarrow f(x_n, y) \to f(x_0, y)$ for all $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and
 - (b) $y_n \to y_0 \Longrightarrow f(x, y_n) \to f(x, y_0)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

then f is continuous.

(vii) What is the taxicab norm? Describe the shape of the sphere of radius 1 in \mathbb{R}^3 .

Problem 2 (Level sets & coordinate curves)

Consider the function f defined by $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, \ (x,y) \mapsto \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

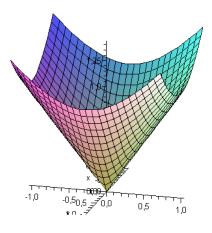


Figure 1: The graph of f.

- (i) Determine the level sets $L_k(f)$ for k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. Use an x-y-diagram to illustrate the level sets.
- (ii) Determine the coordinate curves for fixed x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and y = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, respectively. Plot these curves into corresponding 2-dimensional diagrams.

Problem 3 (Level sets)

Sketch the level sets of the following functions in an x-y-diagram:

- (i) $L_k(f)$ (k = 0, 3, 8) for f given by $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 2y$.
- (ii) $L_k(f)$ (k = -12, -6, 0, 6, 12) for f given by f(x, y) = 3x + 6y.
- (iii) $L_k(f)$ $(k = 0, 1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ for f given by $f(x, y) = \sqrt{y x^2}$.

Problem 4 (Continuity)

(i) Prove that the function f defined by

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, \ (x,y) \mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\sin(xy)}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ y, & x = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

is continuous.

(ii) Check whether the function f defined by

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, \ (x,y) \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{|x|} + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

is continuous.