



All questions are of equal weightage.

No collaboration allowed, No notes or books allowed, No electronic devices allowed.

1. Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a function. Show that  $f^{-1}(f(A)) = A, \forall A \subset X$  iff  $f$  is injective.
2. Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a function. Show that  $f(f^{-1}(A)) = A, \forall A \subset Y$  only if  $f$  is surjective.  
Is it true that  $f(f^{-1}(A)) = A, \forall A \subset Y$  if  $f$  is surjective ? If it is true, prove the statement.  
Else, give a counterexample.
3. Show that the function

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \ni (x_1, x_2) \mapsto f(x_1, x_2) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (x_1, x_2) = (0, 0) \\ \frac{x_1^3}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

has directional derivatives at  $(0, 0)$  along the  $x_1$ - and  $x_2$ -axes. Is the function  $f$  continuous at  $(0, 0)$ ? Justify.