

**MATH 425b    SAMPLE MIDTERM EXAM 2**  
**Spring 2016**  
**Prof. Alexander**

The midterm will again be open book. You can use Rudin, your lecture notes, your homework and solutions, but no other books or published materials.

(1) Let  $E$  be a *connected* open set in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and suppose  $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  is differentiable in  $E$ , and suppose  $f'(\mathbf{x}) = 0$  (meaning it's the 0 transformation) for all  $\mathbf{x} \in E$ . According to the Corollary to 9.19, if  $B$  is a ball in  $E$ , then  $f$  is constant on  $B$ . Show that in fact  $f$  is constant on all of  $E$ . HINT: Connected means that any nonempty set  $G$  which is both open and closed in  $E$  is all of  $E$ . Find such a  $G$  described in terms of  $f$ .

(2) Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space and suppose  $X$  is compact. Let  $\varphi : X \rightarrow X$  satisfy  $d(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) < d(x, y)$  for all  $x \neq y$  in  $X$ . Show that  $\varphi$  has a unique fixed point in  $X$ .

HINT:  $\varphi$  need not be a contraction map—for that you need  $d(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \leq cd(x, y)$ , with  $c < 1$ . So instead of applying Theorem 9.23, use the hypothesis directly. Consider properties of the function  $g(x) = d(x, \varphi(x))$ . What property would guarantee existence of a fixed point? Consider the infimum of  $g$ .

(3) Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  has the form  $f(\mathbf{x}) = T\mathbf{x} + g(\mathbf{x})$  where  $T$  is a linear transformation and  $|g(\mathbf{x})| \leq c|\mathbf{x}|^\alpha$  for some  $c > 0$  and  $\alpha > 1$ .

(a) Show that  $f$  is differentiable at  $\mathbf{0}$  and find  $f'(\mathbf{0})$ .

(b) Show that (a) may be false for any  $n$  if we allow  $\alpha = 1$ , by considering  $f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{x}|$ . (Here  $T = 0$  and the dimension  $m = 1$ .)

(4) The two equations

$$\begin{aligned} -4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 4 \\ yz - 2xy &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

define a curve in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  which passes through  $(1, 2, 2)$ .

(a) Show that this curve can be parametrized using  $z$  as the parameter, at least in a neighborhood of  $(1, 2, 2)$ . This means writing the curve as  $(h_1(z), h_2(z), z)$  for some  $h_1, h_2$  that are  $\mathcal{C}'$  functions on an interval containing  $z = 2$ .

(b) For which of the other two variables ( $x$  or  $y$ ) can we be sure the parametrization could also be done using that variable instead of  $z$ ? (Prove, if we know the parametrization can be done. If it can't necessarily be done, you don't have to prove one way or the other, just say how you know.)