

NOTE: (i)  $B^n = \Pi_{i=1}^n [a_i, b_i]$ . (ii)  $R(B^n)$  = the set of all Riemann integrable functions on  $B^n$ . (iii)  $v(\Omega)$  = volume of  $\Omega (\subseteq \mathbb{R}^n)$ , whenever  $n \geq 3$ . (iv)  $A(\Omega)$  = area of  $\Omega (\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2)$ .

- (1) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be an increasing function. Suppose

$$\mathcal{D} = \{x \in [a, b] : f \text{ is not continuous at } x\}.$$

Prove that  $\mathcal{D}$  is of measure zero.

- (2) Let  $f \in R(B^n)$ . Suppose  $f \geq 0$  and  $\int_{B^n} f = 0$ . If  $\epsilon > 0$ , then prove that  $\{x \in B^n : f(x) > \epsilon\}$  is of measure zero.  
 (3) Show that the set  $\{(x, y) : x^2 + 4y^2 = 16\}$  has content zero.  
 (4) Suppose  $f : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  has continuous second partial derivatives. Suppose  $f(0, 0) = 1, f(0, 1) = 2, f(1, 0) = 3$  and  $f(1, 1) = 5$ . Find

$$\int_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

- (5) Evaluate

$$(i) \int_{[0,1] \times [1,2]} \frac{1}{2x+y}, (ii) \int_{[1,2] \times [1,2]} \ln(x+y), (iii) \int_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} x \exp(yx).$$

- (6) Evaluate

$$(i) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\cos y} x \sin y \, dx \, dy, (ii) \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{|x|} dy \, dx, (iii) \int_0^2 \int_1^3 |x-2| \sin y \, dx \, dy.$$

- (7) Let  $f \in C([0, 1])$ . Prove that

$$\left( \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 (f(x))^2 \, dx.$$

[Hint: Consider  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (f(x) - f(y))^2 \, dy \, dx$ .]

- (8) Evaluate  $\int \int_{\Omega} \sin(y^2)$ , where  $\Omega$  is the triangle bounded by the lines  $x = 0, y = x$ , and  $y = \sqrt{\pi}$ .  
 (9) Reverse the order of integration  $I = \int_1^2 \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) \, dy \, dx$ , that is, express  $I$  as  $\int_{\gamma}^{\delta} \int_{\gamma}^{\delta} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$ .  
 (10) Evaluate  $\int \int_{\Omega} |xy|$ , where  $\Omega$  is the disk of radius 1 centered at the origin.  
 (11) Evaluate  $\int \int_{\Omega} x^3 \exp(y^3)$ , where  $\Omega = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 3, x^2 \leq y \leq 9\}$ .  
 (12) Evaluate  $\int_{\Omega} 3x^2 + 2y + z$ , where

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : |x - y|, |y - z|, |x - z| \leq 1\}.$$

- (13) Evaluate the volume of the solid bounded by the planes  $x = 0, y = 0$ , and  $z = 0$ , and  $x + y + z = 1$ .  
 (14) Find the area of the region bounded by  $y = x$  and  $y = x^2$ .  
 (15) Find the volume of the region in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  lying above the triangle with vertices  $(-1, 0), (0, 1)$ , and  $(1, 0)$  and under the graph of the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 y$ .  
 (16) Let  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be a bounded set. Suppose  $\Omega$  has a volume, and  $v(\Omega) \neq 0$ . Prove that  $\Omega$  has an interior point.

- (17) Let  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be a bounded set. If  $\Omega$  has volume, then show that its closure  $\overline{\Omega}$  must also have volume and that  $v(\Omega) = v(\overline{\Omega})$ .
- (18) If  $\Omega = \overline{B_1((0,0))}$ , then prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-2)^2}} \leq \pi.$$