

# MATH 217 FALL 2013 HOMEWORK 3

DUE THURSDAY OCT. 3, 2013 5PM

- This homework consists of 6 problems of 5 points each. The total is 30.
- You need to fully justify your answer – prove that your function indeed has the specified property – for each problem.
- Please read this week’s lecture notes before working on the problems.

## Question 1. (Convexity)

a) Let  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  be defined by

$$E := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N \mid \|\mathbf{x}\| < 1\} \cup \{(1, 0, \dots, 0)\}. \quad (1)$$

Is  $E$  convex? Justify your answer.

b) Let  $S \subseteq S(\mathbf{0}, 1) := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N \mid \|\mathbf{x}\| = 1\}$  be any subset of the unit sphere. Define

$$E := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N \mid \|\mathbf{x}\| < 1\} \cup S. \quad (2)$$

Is  $E$  convex? Justify your answer.

## Question 2. (Limit) Let $k, l, m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Consider the following function:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^k y^l}{x^{2m} + y^{2n}}. \quad (3)$$

Find all  $k, l, m, n$  such that the limit  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$  exist. Justify your answer. (You may find the following Young’s inequality useful:  $p, q > 0, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \implies |xy| \leq \frac{|x|^p}{p} + \frac{|y|^q}{q}$ .)

## Question 3. (Limit at infinity) Let $\mathbf{f}: \mathbb{R}^N \mapsto \mathbb{R}^M$ . We define its limit at infinity as follows. $\lim_{\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^M$ if and only if

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists R > 0 \forall \mathbf{x} \text{ satisfying } \|\mathbf{x}\| > R \quad \|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{L}\| < \varepsilon. \quad (4)$$

Study the limit

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} x y e^{-x^2 y^2}. \quad (5)$$

Does it exist? If it does, what is the limit? Justify your answer.

## Question 4. (Continuity) Let $\mathbf{f}: \mathbb{R}^N \mapsto \mathbb{R}^M$ be a linear function. Prove that it is continuous (that is, it is continuous at every point in its domain.)

## Question 5. (Open/closed sets) Let $A := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x < y\}$ .

- Is it open? Is it closed?
- Find its interior.
- Find its closure.
- Find its boundary.
- Find its cluster points.

Justify all your answers.

## Question 6. (Open/closed sets) Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ . Prove $(\overline{A^c})^c = A^\circ$ .