

**Exercise 4.1.** Consider the function  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  given by:

$$f : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x + y - xy \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Determine the set of points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  such that  $f$  is invertible near those points, and compute the derivative of the inverse map.

**Exercise 4.2.** (a) Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuously differentiable in a neighbourhood of the origin, and  $f'(0) = 0$ . Give an example to show that  $f$  may nevertheless be bijective.

(b) Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is bijective, differentiable at the origin, and  $\det Df(0) = 0$ . Show that  $f^{-1}$  is not differentiable at  $f(0)$ .

**Exercise 4.3.** The non-linear system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} e^{xy} \sin(x^2 - y^2 + x) &= 0 \\ e^{x^2+y} \cos(x^2 + y^2) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

admits the solution  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ . Prove that there exists  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that for all  $(\xi, \eta)$  with  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 < \varepsilon^2$ , the perturbed system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} e^{xy} \sin(x^2 - y^2 + x) &= \xi \\ e^{x^2+y} \cos(x^2 + y^2) &= 1 + \eta \end{aligned}$$

has a solution  $(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta))$  which depends continuously on  $(\xi, \eta)$ .

**Exercise 4.4.** For each of the following equations determine at which points one cannot find a function  $y = f(x)$  which describes the graph in this neighbourhood. Sketch the graphs.

(a)

$$\frac{1}{3}y^3 - 2y + x = 1$$

(b)

$$x^2 \left( \frac{\cos^2 \phi}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{b^2} \right) - xy \left( \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \sin(2\phi) + y^2 \left( \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{a^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \phi}{b^2} \right) = 1,$$

where  $a > 0$ ,  $b > 0$ ,  $0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/2$  are fixed parameters. Note the cases  $a = b$ ,  $\phi = 0$ ,  $\phi = \pi/2$ .

**Exercise 4.5.** Consider the equation

$$2x^2 + 4xy + y^2 = 3x + 4y$$

- Show that this system of equations (implicitly) defines a function  $y = f(x)$  with  $f(1) = 1$ .
- Compute  $f'(1)$  without knowing  $f$  explicitly.
- Find an explicit formula for  $f$  and check your result from b).