

1. Zij $G = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{1}{4} < x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 4\}$.

- a) Teken de verzameling G .
- b) Bepaal het inwendige, de rand, en de verdichtingspunten van G .
- c) Is G open, gesloten, of geen van beide? [Verklaar je antwoord.]
- d) Is G convex? Is G samenhangend? [Verklaar je antwoord.]

2. De functie $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is gedefinieerd door

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{x_1^3(x_2 + 1)}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} & \text{als } (x_1, x_2) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0 & \text{als } (x_1, x_2) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

- a) Toon aan dat f continu is in $(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0)$.
- b) Bereken $f_{x_1}(0, 0)$ en $f_{x_2}(0, 0)$.
- c) Is f differentieerbaar in $(0, 0)$? [Verklaar je antwoord.]
- d) Zij $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ met $\|\mathbf{u}\| = 1$. Bepaal $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(0, 0)$.

3. De functie $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is gedefinieerd door $g(u_1, u_2) = (u_1^2 - u_2^2, u_1 u_2)$.

- a) Voor welke waarden van (u_1, u_2) is g (lokaal) inverteerbaar?
- b) De functie $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ heeft continue partiële afgeleiden van de tweede orde op heel \mathbb{R}^2 . Gegeven is $z = f(g(u_1, u_2))$. Bereken $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u_1^2}$ in termen van u_1 en u_2 , en partiële afgeleiden van f .
- 4. De functie $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is gedefinieerd door $f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1 x_2 - x_1^4 - x_1^2 - x_2^2$.
- a) Bereken de gradiënt en de Hesse matrix van f .
- b) Is f convex, concaaf, of geen van beide? [Verklaar je antwoord.]
- c) Vind de kritieke punten van f en bepaal hun aard.
- 5. Vind het maximum en minimum van $x_1 - x_2$ onder de nevenvoorwaarde $x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 = 74^2$.
- 6. Bereken de dubbelintegraal $\int_0^1 \left[\int_{2x_2}^{x_1^2} \frac{96x_2^2}{x_1^4 + 1} dx_1 \right] dx_2$.

7. Gebruik substitutie om de dubbelintegraal $\iint_D x_1 x_2 dA$ te berekenen, waarbij $D = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} | x_2^2 \leq x_1 \leq 3x_2^2, x_1^2 \leq x_2 \leq 2x_1^2\}$. [Teken de verzameling D .]

8. Bereken de integraal $\iiint_D \frac{x_3}{\sqrt[6]{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} dA$ waarbij $D = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1, x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, 0 \leq x_3 \leq 1\}$. [Gebruik cilindercoördinaten.]

Engels op de achterkant

1. Let $G = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | \frac{1}{4} < x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 4\}$.
 - a) Sketch G .
 - b) Specify the interior, the boundary, and the accumulation points of G .
 - c) Is G open, closed, or neither? [Explain your answer.]
 - d) Is G convex? Is G connected? [Explain your answer.]
2. The function $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{x_1^3(x_2 + 1)}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} & \text{if } (x_1, x_2) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0 & \text{if } (x_1, x_2) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$
 - a) Show that f is continuous in $(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0)$.
 - b) Calculate $f_{x_1}(0, 0)$ and $f_{x_2}(0, 0)$.
 - c) Is f differentiable at $(0, 0)$? [Explain your answer.]
 - d) Let $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with $\|\mathbf{u}\| = 1$. Calculate $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(0, 0)$.
3. The function $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is defined by $g(u_1, u_2) = (u_1^2 - u_2^2, u_1 u_2)$.
 - a) For which values of (u_1, u_2) does g have a (local) inverse function?
 - b) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ have continuous second order partial derivatives on \mathbb{R}^2 . Let $z = f(g(u_1, u_2))$. Calculate $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u_1^2}$ in terms of u_1 and u_2 , and partial derivatives of f .
4. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, with $f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1 x_2 - x_1^4 - x_1^2 - x_2^2$.
 - a) Give the gradient and the Hessian matrix of f .
 - b) Is f convex, concave, or neither? [Explain your answer.]
 - c) Find all critical values of f and classify them.
5. Find the maximum and the minimum of $x_1 - x_2$ under the restriction $x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 = 74^2$.
6. Calculate the double-integral $\int_0^1 \left[\int_{2x_2}^2 \frac{96x_2^2}{x_1^4 + 1} dx_1 \right] dx_2$.
7. Use substitution to calculate the double-integral $\iint_D x_1 x_2 dA$, where $D = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} | x_2^2 \leq x_1 \leq 3x_2^2, x_1^2 \leq x_2 \leq 2x_1^2\}$. [Sketch the set D .]
8. Calculate the integral $\iiint_D \frac{x_3}{\sqrt[6]{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} dA$ where $D = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1, x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, 0 \leq x_3 \leq 1\}$. [Use cylindrical coordinates.]

Normering:

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|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 : a) | 1 | 2 : a) | 2 | 3 : a) | 1 | 4 : a) | 2 | 5 : 4 | 6 : 3 | 7 : 4 | 8 : 4 |
| b) | 2 | b) | 1 | b) | 3 | b) | 1 | | | | |
| c) | 1 | c) | 3 | | | c) | 1 | | | | |
| d) | 1 | d) | 2 | | | | | | | | |

————— 5 ————— 8 ————— 4 ————— 4 ————— 4 ————— 3 ————— 4 ————— 4

$$\text{Eindcijfer} = \frac{\#\text{punten}}{4} + 1$$