

1. Prove: If \vec{u} and \vec{v} are vectors in \mathbb{R}^n , then $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \leq \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\|$.
2. What is the smallest positive value of a for which the cycloid $f(t) = [a(t - \sin(t)), a(1 - \cos(t))]$ fails to have a tangent slope for $t = \pi$.
3. Suppose that the curve C is parametrized by $\gamma(t) = [x(t), y(t)]$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$. If dx/dt is continuous and nonzero on $[a, b]$, then C can be written as $y = F(x)$ on the interval from $x(a)$ to $x(b)$.
4. Show that the function $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x + y}$ is not uniformly continuous on $D = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$.
5. Let $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \sin(1/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$.
 - (a) Determine whether f is differentiable at $(0, 0)$.
 - (b) If f_x or f_y exist at $(0, 0)$, is either (or both) continuous at $(0, 0)$?
6. Suppose that $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ are differentiable for all t . Calculate $\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2}$ where $z = f(x, y)$ assuming all necessary derivatives exist.
7. Prove: If there is any set $E \in \mathfrak{M}$ that has $m(E) < \infty$, then the measure of the empty set must be 0.
8. Define $D(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q} & x = \frac{p}{q}, (p, q) = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$.
 - (a) Show that D is continuous a.e.
 - (b) Show that the Riemann integral $\int_0^1 D(x) dx$ is equal to the Lebesgue integral $\int_{[0,1]} D$ and that both are 0.
9. Evaluate $\int_0^b x d(x - [x])$ where $b > 0$.
10. Prove: Suppose that f is a measurable function and E is a set with $m(E) < \infty$. If $a \leq f(x) \leq b$ a.e. on E , then $a \cdot m(E) \leq \int_E f \leq b \cdot m(E)$.