

1. Show that $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ defined by

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

is Gateaux differentiable, but not continuous at $x_1 = x_2 = 0$

2. Show that $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ defined by

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x_1 = 0 \\ \frac{2x_2 e^{-\frac{1}{x_1^2}}}{x_2^2 + (e^{-\frac{1}{x_1^2}})^2} & \text{if } x_1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

is Gateaux differentiable but not Fréchet differentiable at $(0, 0)$.

3. Define $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ by

$$f(x, y) = \operatorname{sgn}(y) \min(|x|, |y|).$$

Show that, for any $h \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} (f(th) - f(0)) = f(h)$$

Is f Fréchet differentiable?

4. Let $X = C[0, 1]$ with $\|x\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t)|$.

Let $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be $f(x) = (x(1/2))^2$. Find the Fréchet differential of f .

5. Consider the mapping defined on symmetric matrices
by $K \mapsto f(K) = A'K + KA - KBB'K + L$.

where A, B, L are constant matrices (arising in a
linear-quadratic optimal control problem).

Compute the Fréchet derivative $Df(K_0)$.

When is it invertible?