

Thm: (Inverse Fct Thm)

z.f. $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is ctly diff (C^1) near $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ &

$Df(a)^{-1}$ exists, then there is a nbhd U of a & V of $b=f(a)$

s.t. $f|_U: U \rightarrow V$ is invertible.

Furthermore, if f is C^r , then so is $(f|_U)^{-1}$

Comment: WLOG, $Df(a) = I$.

$$a = 0 = b$$

Technical Lemma: f is Jelly-rigid near a

$$f(x) - f(y) \sim y - x$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists$ a nbhd $J = J_\epsilon = B(0, \delta)$ s.t.

$$\forall x, y \in J, \|f(y) - f(x) - (y-x)\| \leq \epsilon \|y-x\|$$

wrong pf: $y = x + \underbrace{(y-x)}_h$

$$f(y) = f(x + (y-x))$$

$$= f(x) + Df(x)(y-x) + \overset{\text{"tiny"}}{\varphi(y-x)}$$

$$= f(x) + \underbrace{(I + B)}_{\text{small matrix}}(y-x) + \varphi(y-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f(y) - f(x) - (y-x)\| \leq \|B(y-x)\| + \|\varphi(y-x)\|$$

$$\ll \epsilon \|y-x\| \ll \epsilon \|y-x\|$$

Aside: MVT in \mathbb{R} , $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = f'(c)$ $c \in (a, b)$

MVT in \mathbb{R}^n , if $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is diff on the line l between a & b then $\exists c \in l$ s.t.

$$\underbrace{f(b) - f(a)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} = \underbrace{Df(c)}_{1 \times n} \cdot \underbrace{(b-a)}_{n \times 1}$$

pf of MVT in \mathbb{R}^n : Consider $g: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(t) = f(a + t(b-a))$$

By 1D-MVT: $\exists t_0 \in [0,1]$,

$$g(1) - g(0) = g'(t_0) \cdot (1-0)$$

$$f(b) - f(a) = Df(c) \cdot (b-a)$$

\uparrow
at $t_0(b-a)$

pf: Find c_1, \dots, c_n between x and y s.t.

$$f_i(y) - f_i(x) = Df(c_i)_i \cdot (y-x)$$

\uparrow
"i-th row"

$$= (I + D_i)_i (y-x)$$

D_i has all entries
less than ϵ/n

$$= y_i - x_i + \underbrace{d_i}_{\text{small}} (y-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f_i(y) - f_i(x) - (y_i - x_i)\| = \|d_i(y-x)\|$$

$$\leq n \|d_i\| \|y-x\|$$

on all of J , provided J is small enough

$$\Rightarrow \|f(y) - f(x) - (y-x)\| \leq \epsilon \|y-x\|$$