

1. Let  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be differentiable on  $(a, b)$  and  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ , compute(with proof) the following limit:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h}.$$

Prove or disprove the converse, that is: If the above limit exists for each  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ , then  $f$  must be differentiable on  $(a, b)$ .

2. Properly define the inverse sine, inverse cosine and inverse tangent function and compute their respective derivatives. This requires justification, don't just calculate without proof.

3. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be  $n$ -times differentiable. Prove the general product rule: that is:

$$(fg)^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} f^{(j)}(x) g^{(n-j)}(x).$$

4. Let  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be differentiable on  $(a, b)$  and suppose there exists an  $M > 0$  such that  $|f'(x)| \leq M$  for all  $x \in (a, b)$ . Prove that  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $(a, b)$ . Moreover prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$  both exist.

5. Let  $f : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be differentiable such that  $|f'(x)| \leq 1$  for all  $x \in (0, 1)$ . Define a sequence  $\{a_n\}$  by  $a_n = f(1/n)$ . Prove that  $\{a_n\}$  converges.