

- 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.