MATH 30b Orrison Derivatives and Differentiation September 15th, 2015

Spivak Chp. 9: 14, 15(a), 22(a). Chp. 10: 2(ii), 2(iv)

9.14

Let $f(x) = x^2$ if f is rational, and f(x) = 0 if x is irrational. Prove that f is differentiable at 0. (Don't be scared by this function. Just write out the definition of f'(0).)

9.15.a

Let f be a function such at $|f(x)| \le x^2$ for all x. Prove that f is differentiable at 0. (If you have done Problem 14 you should be able to do this.)

9.22.a Suppose that f is differentiable at x. Prove that

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$$

Hint: Remember an old algebraic trick - a number is not changed if the same quantity is added to and then subtracted from it.

10.2.ii Find f'(x) for

$$f(x) = \sin^3(x^2 + \sin x)$$

10.2.ii Find
$$f'(x)$$
 for

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{x^3}{\cos x^3}\right)$$