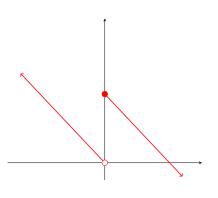
Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x & \text{if } x \ge 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0, \end{cases}$$

whose graph is depicted to the right. Then f has the intermediate value property.



Suppose  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is differentiable and  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f'(x) = 0$ . If g(x) = f(x+1) - f(x), then

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}g(x)=0.$$

Suppose  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is differentiable and there exists M > 0 such that  $|f'(x)| \leq M$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then there exists  $\epsilon > 0$  such that the function  $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  given by

$$g(x) = x + \epsilon f(x)$$

is strictly increasing.

Suppose a sequence of differentiable functions  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  converges uniformly and  $f = \lim f_n$  is differentiable. Then  $f' = \lim f'_n$ .

Suppose I is an open interval and  $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$  is differentiable. If  $a \in I$  and  $\lim_{x \to a} f'(x)$  exists, then this limit must equal f'(a).