[10 pts]

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1. Define  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + 2 & \text{if } x < 1 \\ -x^2 + 2x & \text{if } x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

Show that f'(1) = 0.

- 2. Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is a function such that f'(3) is defined and  $f(x) = 3x^2 2x$  for  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$  and [10 pts] is unknown for other x. Find f'(3).
- 3. Define  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - x^2 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ x + x^2 & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$

Draw a believable graph of f and show that f'(0) = 1.

- 4. Write out the binomial formula explicitly for n = 2, 3, 4. [5 pts]
- 5. Show that if  $a \neq 0$  then

$$\frac{1}{a} = 1 + (1 - a) + (1 - a)^2 + \frac{(1 - a)^3}{a}$$

- 6. Use the Triangle Inequality to prove  $|a| |b| \le |a + b|$ . [10 pts]
- 7. Prove that for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $a \ge b \ge 0$  we have  $a^n b^n \ge nb^{n-1}(a-b)$ . [15 pts]
- 8. Find counterexamples to each of the following:
  - (a) |a+b| = |a| + |b|.
  - (b) |a b| = |a| |b|.