

1. For each of the following f defined on $[a, b]$ first find a formula for $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ for $x \in [a, b]$ which does not involve integrals. Then sketch the graph of $F(x)$.

(a) $f : [0, 10] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\begin{cases} x + 1 & \text{for } x \in [0, 5] \\ 6 & \text{for } x \in (5, 10] \end{cases}$ **

(b) $f : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\begin{cases} 2 & \text{for } x \in [-1, 0] \\ x + 1 & \text{for } x \in (0, 1] \end{cases}$ **

2. One of the previous problem's $F(x)$ is not an antiderivative of the f . Identify which is not and explain why not. **

3. Suppose that $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has continuous second derivative. Prove that **

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \int_0^x (x-t)f''(t) dt \quad \text{for all } x$$

Note: There's a hint somewhere in the book.

4. Suppose that $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has a second derivative and that

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) - f'(x) + xf(x) &= x^2 \\ f(1) &= 3 \\ f'(1) &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

(a) Find and simplify $P_3(x)$ at $x_0 = 1$. *

(b) Use your answer to (a) to approximate $f(1.1)$. Simplify. *

(c) Use your answer to (a) to approximate $\int_{0.9}^{1.1} f$. Simplify. *

5. Prove that **

$$1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{9} < (1+x)^{1/3} < 1 + \frac{x}{3} \quad \text{for } x > 0$$

6. Suppose that each of $f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has $n+1$ continuous derivatives. Prove that f and g have contact of order n at $x = 0$ if and only if **

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{x^n} = 0$$