- You will be graded on organization and presentation as well as correctness. Your solutions should be readable!
- Each numbered question is worth 10 points for a total of 80 points which will then be rescaled out of 100.
- 1. State the following three definitions:
  - (a) If I is a neighborhood of  $x_0$ , define what it means for  $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$  to be differentiable at  $x_0$ .
  - (b) Given  $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$  and a partition  $P=\{a=x_0,x_1,x_2,...,x_n=b\}$ , define the upper Darboux sum U(f,P).
  - (c) Define what it means for a bounded function  $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$  to be integrable.
- 2. State the Identity Criterion. Pick one hypothesis, remove it, and give a counterexample showing the new statement is false.
- 3. The following is true for any continuous function  $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ :

If 
$$\int_a^b f = 0$$
 then there is some  $x_0 \in [a, b]$  with  $f(x_0) = 0$ .

State the converse and give a counterexample showing that the converse is false.

- 4. Suppose  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is defined by  $f(x) = x^2 3x$ . Use the definition of the derivative and the sequence definition of the limit to find f'(-2).
- 5. Suppose  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is such that f(3) = 0, f'(3) = 1, f''(3) = 0, and  $f'''(x) \ge 0.02$  for all x. Use the Function Control Theorem to find a lower bound on f(3.3).
- 6. Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is differentiable and f'(x) = 0 has at most n-1 solutions. Prove that f(x) = 0 has at most n solutions.
- 7. Suppose  $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$  is continuous and suppose  $G:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$  satisfies G(a)=0 and G'(x)=f(x) for all  $x\in(a,b)$ . Prove  $G(x)=\int_a^x f$  for all  $x\in(a,b)$ .
- 8. Suppose  $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$  is continuous and has the property that for all c,d with  $a \le c < d \le b$  we have  $\int_c^d f \ge 0$ . Prove that  $f(x) \ge 0$  for all  $x \in [a,b]$ .