

## And Once Again, The Past...

I The derivative of a function  $f(x)$  is

II A function is continuous at a point  $x = a$  if

## Differentiability

**Question** If we zoom in far enough near any point of the graph of the function  $f(x) = x^2$ , the graph looks like a \_\_\_\_\_

**Question** What about  $f(x) = |x|$  near 0? Do we get the same thing? What is going on?

A function  $f$  is *differentiable* at a point  $a$  if the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f(x)$  exists and is finite at  $x = a$ . In other words,  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = a$  if

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

exists and is finite.

### Questions

1. Show from the definition that the following functions are not differentiable at  $x = 0$ :

(a)  $f(x) = |x|$

(b)  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$(c) f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

2. What can cause a function not to be differentiable at a point  $x = a$ ? Draw an example of each.
- If the function
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - If the function
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - If the function

## Continuity and Differentiability

**Theorem** If  $f(x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ at a point  $x = a$ , then  $f(x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ at  $x = a$ .

### Questions

3. Fill in the following blanks with the words “continuous” and “differentiable”:
- If  $f(x)$  is not \_\_\_\_\_ at  $x = a$ , it is not \_\_\_\_\_ at  $x = a$ .
  - If  $f(x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ at  $x = a$ , it is \_\_\_\_\_ at  $x = a$ .
  - It is possible for  $f(x)$  to be \_\_\_\_\_ at  $x = a$ , but not \_\_\_\_\_ at  $x = a$ .

4. (a) Find  $f'(0)$  or explain why it does not exist if

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 - x^2 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ x^2 - 4 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

- (b) Find  $f'(0)$  or explain why it does not exist if

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 - x^2 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ x^2 + 4 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

5. Find  $f'(0)$  or explain why it does not exist if  $f(x) = (x + |x|)^2 + 1$ .  
(Hint: Write  $|x|$  as a piecewise function!)

6. Find  $a$  and  $b$  such that the following function is differentiable everywhere:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^3 & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ x^2 + b & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}.$$

(Hint: First make  $f(x)$  continuous, then differentiate...)