

1. If $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ find $f'(x)$ directly from the definition of derivative.

2. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{Q}^c \end{cases}$. Show that f is differentiable at $x = 0$ and find $f'(0)$.

3. Let

$$f_s(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$$

(sometimes called the *symmetric derivative* of f at x).

a) If f is differentiable at x show that $f'(x) = f'_s(x)$.

b) Show by example that $f'_s(x)$ may exist even if f is not differentiable at x .