

E.g.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \boxed{x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Q: Does  $f'(0)$  exist? Does  $g'(0)$  exist? Why?

$$\boxed{f'(0)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\cancel{h}}\right) - 0}{\cancel{h}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

↓  
DNE

DNE

(From graph limit = 0)

$$\underline{g'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) \leq 1$$

Multiply both sides by  $h$

$$\textcircled{-h} \leq h \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) \leq h, \text{ By Squeeze Theorem}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) = 0$$

As  $h \rightarrow 0$ ,

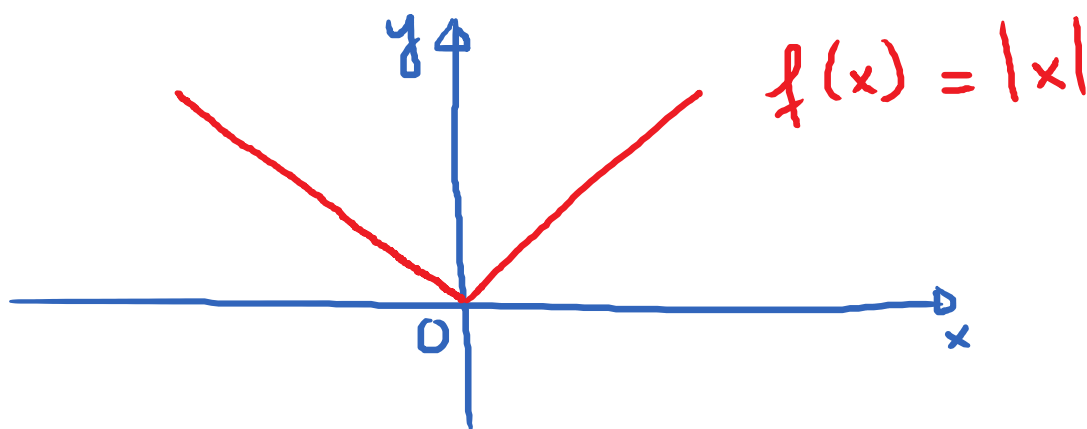
0

Therefore,  $g'(0) = 0$ .

Def: We say that  $f$  is differentiable at a point  $x$  if  $f'(x)$  exists.

E.g. In the previous example, we saw that  $f$  is NOT differentiable at 0.  
 $g$  is differentiable at 0.

E.g.



Consider  $f'(0)$

$$\textcircled{f'(0)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$$

DNE

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$

DNE

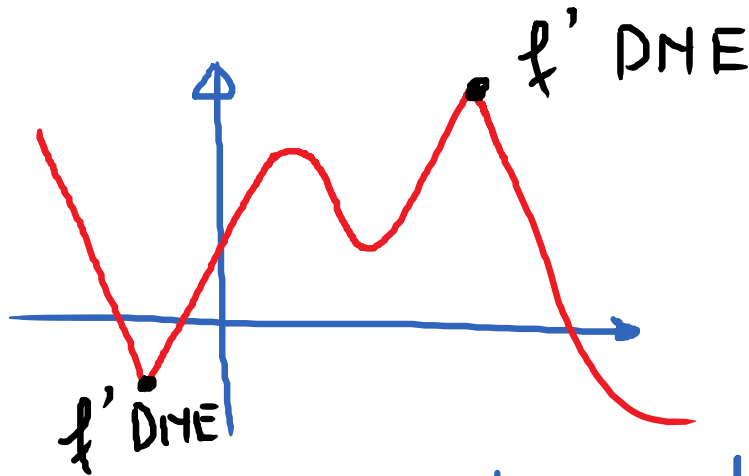
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (1) = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

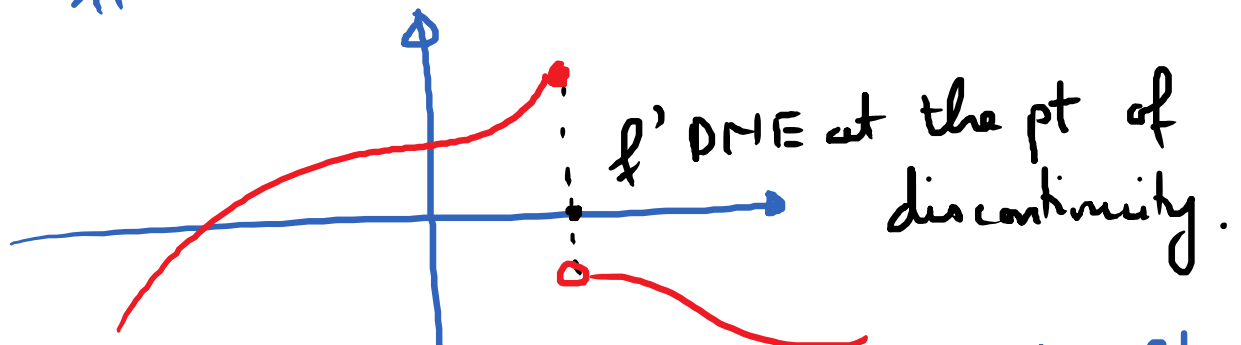
The function  $f(x) = |x|$  is differentiable everywhere except for at  $x = 0$ .

In general, if a graph has a sharp corner at a point, the derivative doesn't exist there.

E.g.



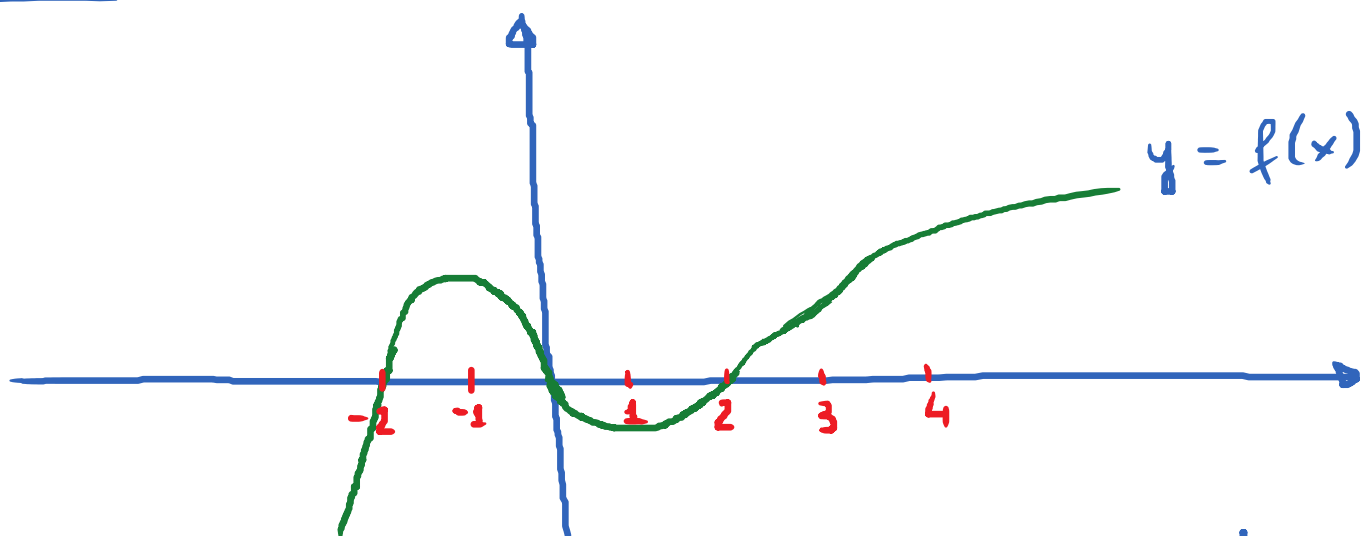
Also, if  $f$  is NOT continuous at a point,  $f$  is not differentiable there



If  $f$  has a vertical tangent line at a point,  $f' \text{ DNE there}$



E.x.

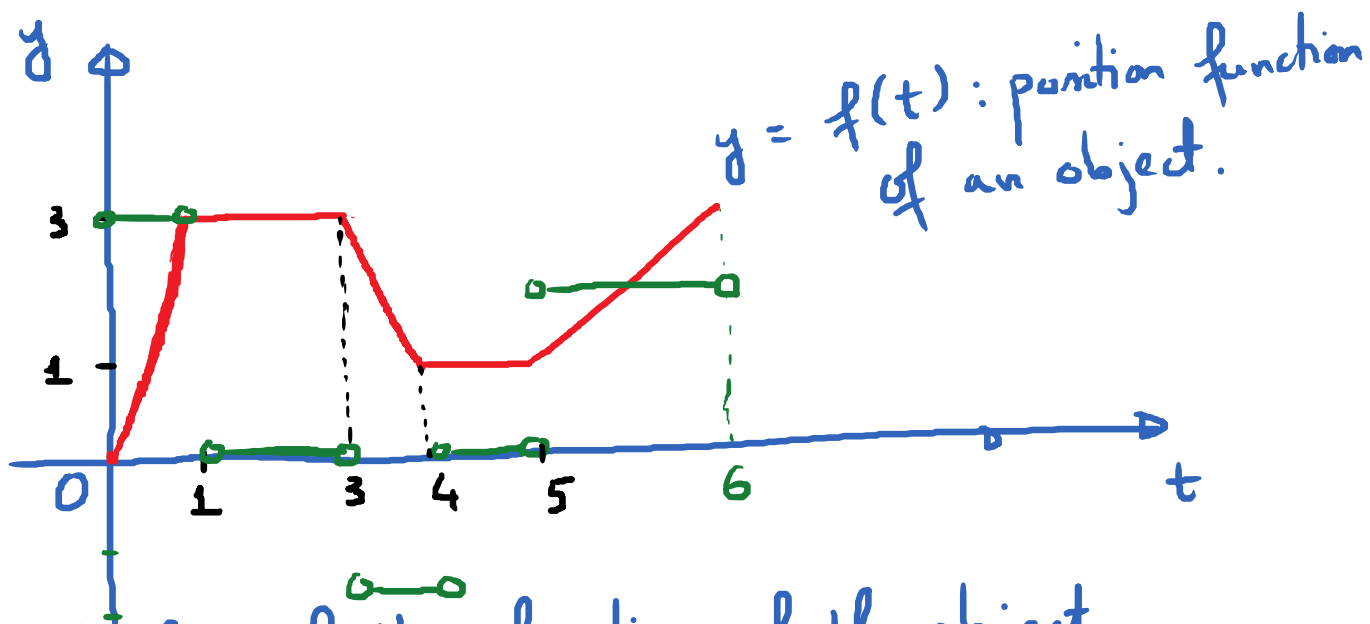


Arrange the following #'s in increasing order:

$$f'(-2), f'(0), f'(2), f'(4)$$

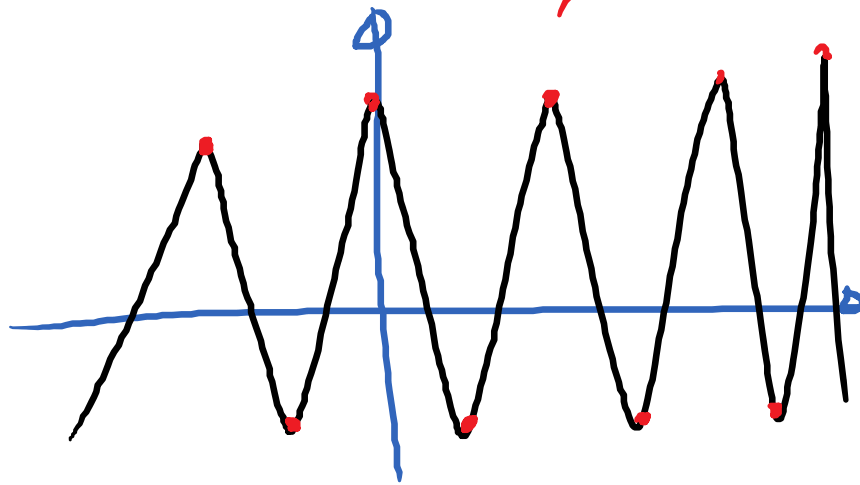
$$f'(0) < f'(4) < f'(2) < f'(-2)$$

E.g.



Graph the velocity function of the object

Differentiability is a stronger notion than continuity.



Not differentiable at those points.

Continuous everywhere