Section 4.2 The mean value theorem 1 Lecture

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MATHS 101: Calculus I

Rolle's Theorem

Theorem 1

Let f(x) be a function on the interval [a, b] such that the following hypothesis are satisfied:

- f(x) is continuous on [a, b].
- 2 f(x) is differentiable on (x, b).
- **3** f(a) = f(b).

Then there exists $c \in (a, b)$ such that

f'(c)=0

Determine all the numbers c which satisfy the conclusions of the Rolle's Theorem for the following function

$$f(x) = -x^3 - x^2 + 2x$$
 on $[-2, 1]$

Or. Abdulla File

Mean Value Theorem

Theorem 3

Let f(x) be a function on the interval [a, b] such that the following hypothesis are satisfied:

- f(x) is continuous on [a, b].
- **2** f(x) is differentiable on (x, b).

Then there exists $c \in (a, b)$ such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Determine all the numbers c which satisfy the conclusions of the Mean Value Theorem for the following function

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x - x$$
 on $[-1, 2]$

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Determine all the numbers c which satisfy the conclusions of the Mean Value Theorem for the following function

$$f(x) = 8t + e^{-3t}$$
 on $[-2, 3]$

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Determine all the numbers c which satisfy the conclusions of the Mean Value Theorem for the following function

$$f(x) = 9x - 8\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
 on [-3, 1]

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Suppose that f(x) is continuous and differentiable on [6, 15]. Suppose that f(6) = -1 and $f'(x) \le 10$ for all $x \in (6, 15)$. Find the largest possible value of f(15)?

