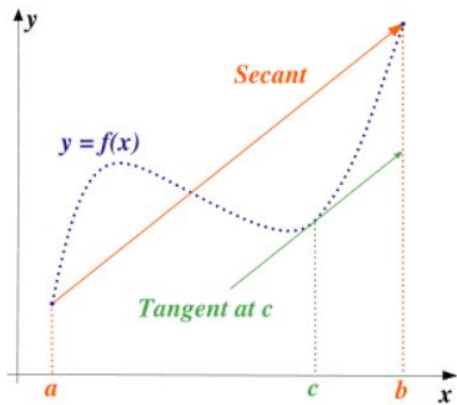


3.2 Rolle's Theorem and the Mean Value Theorem (MVT)

Obj: Define and Apply the MVT and Rolle's theorem

MVT for derivatives:

If $f(x)$ is _____ along the closed interval $[a, b]$ and _____ along the open interval (a, b) there exists at least one point c in (a, b) such that



Ex 1. Apply the MVT to $f(x) = x^3 - 2x$ on the interval $[0, 3]$. Find all values within the interval.

Now Try: $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$, $[\frac{1}{2}, 2]$ Can you use the interval $[-1, 1]$?

Why wouldn't the MVT apply to $f(x) = |x^2 - 4x|$, $[-1, 2]$

Ex 2. Suppose a driver enters a tollway at mile marker 110, picking up a card at the toll plaza, and exits the tollway via the toll plaza at mile marker 215 just 1 hour and 16 minutes later. The toll booth attendant collects the \$4.50 toll and issues a speeding ticket. How does the MVT tell us that the driver was speeding?

Rolle's theorem:

Let $f(x)$ be _____ on the closed interval $[a,b]$ and _____ on the open interval (a,b) . If $f(a)=f(b)$, then there is at least one number c such that:

3 criteria for Rolle's:

In Rolle's theorem (the MVT), the average slope is 0, so we can conclude a Horizontal tangent!

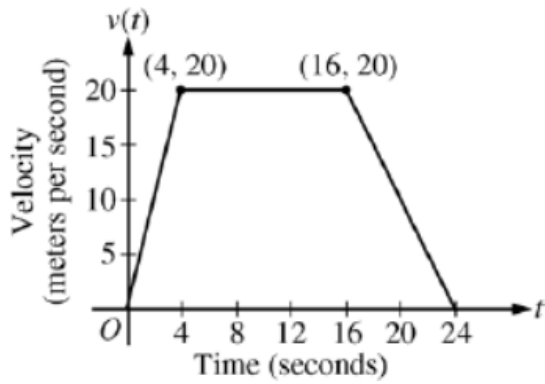
Given $f(x)=x^4-2x^2$. Find all the values of c in the interval $(-2,2)$ such that $f'(c)=0$.

Sample AP Problems.

x	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g(x)$	$g'(x)$
1	6	4	2	5
2	9	2	3	1
3	10	-4	4	2
4	-1	3	6	7

The functions f and g are differentiable for all real numbers, and g is strictly increasing. The table above gives values of the functions and their first derivatives at selected values of x . The function h is given by $h(x) = f(g(x)) - 6$.

- Explain why there must be a value r for $1 < r < 3$ such that $h(r) = -5$.
- Explain why there must be a value c for $1 < c < 3$ such that $h'(c) = -5$.



Review: Approximate Acceleration at $t=2$.

When is the particle speeding up?

When is the particle stopped?

- (d) Find the average rate of change of v over the interval $8 \leq t \leq 20$. Does the Mean Value Theorem guarantee a value of c , for $8 < c < 20$, such that $v'(c)$ is equal to this average rate of change? Why or why not?