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proof of extended mean-value theorem

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Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) . Define the function

$$h(x) = f(x)(g(b) - g(a)) - g(x)(f(b) - f(a)) - f(a)g(b) + f(b)g(a).$$

Because f and g are continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) , so is h . Furthermore, $h(a) = h(b) = 0$, so by Rolle's theorem there exists a $\xi \in (a, b)$ such that $h'(\xi) = 0$. This implies that

$$f'(\xi)(g(b) - g(a)) - g'(\xi)(f(b) - f(a)) = 0$$

and, if $g(b) \neq g(a)$,

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}.$$