

1. What value of c satisfies the Mean Value Theorem for $f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x$ on $[0, 2]$. Give exact answers.

$$c = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

work on other page

2. Use the closed interval method to find the coordinates of the Absolute Max and the Absolute min of $f(x) = 5 \cos x - 5 \sin x$ on $\left[0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$. Give exact answers.

$$\text{Max} = 5$$

$$\text{Min} =$$

Mean Value Theorem

f continuous over $[a, b]$

differentiable over (a, b)

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

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2(3)x^2 - 4$$

$$f(2) = 2(2)^3 - 4(2)$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 4$$

$$f(2) = 16 - 8$$

$$f(2) = 8$$

$$4 = 6x^2 - 4$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{8 - 0}{2 - 0}$$

$$\frac{8}{6} = \frac{6x^2}{6}$$

$$f'(c) = 4$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

$$f(x) = 5\cos x - 5\sin x$$

$$f'(x) = -5\sin x - 5\cos x$$

$$0 = -5\sin x - 5\cos x$$

$$f(0) = 5(1) - 5(0)$$

$$f(0) = 5$$

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 5(0) - 5(-1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 5$$

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) =$$