Recall

Pb: 1 Find the absolute maxima and absolute minima for

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1 \qquad -1 \le x \le 2.$$

Solution:- We calculate critical points,

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$\therefore f'(0) = 0$, so 0 is the only critical point. Consequently, $f(0) = -1$

At the end points the values of f are

$$f(-1) = 0 \quad ; \quad f(2) = 3$$

Hence f has absolute maximum at $x = 2$ and absolute minimum at $x = 0$.

Example 2:- Find absolute maxima and absolute minima for $g(t) = 8t - t^4$ on $[-2, 1]$

Soln:- We find the critical points.

$$g'(t) = 8 - 4t^3$$

$$8 - 4t^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4t^3 = 8 \Rightarrow t^3 = 2 \Rightarrow t = 2^{1/3}.$$

But $t = 2^{1/3}$ is not in the interval $[-2, 1]$

Hence, g has no critical point. So.

$$g(-2) = -32 \quad (\text{Absolute minimum}$$

$$g(1) = 7 \quad (\text{Absolute maximum}).$$

Example: 3 Find the absolute extrema values of
$$h(x) = x^{2/3} \quad \text{on } [-2, 3].$$

Soln:- To find critical point.
$$h'(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} = \frac{2}{3x^{1/3}}$$

But $h'(0)$ is not defined. So $x = 0$ is the critical point

$h(0) = 0$ [Absolute minimum]

$h(-2) = (-2)^{2/3} = 4^{1/3}$

$h(3) = 3^{2/3} = 9^{1/3}$ [Absolute maximum]

x ——————— x.

For (1) to (3), find the critical points and domain endpoints for each function.

Then find the value of the function at each of these points

Identify extreme values (absolute and local).

1. $y = x^{2/3}(x+2)$
2. $f(x) = x\sqrt{4-x^2}$
3. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{15}{4} & x \leq 1 \\ x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

Rolle's Theorem and the Mean Value Theorem

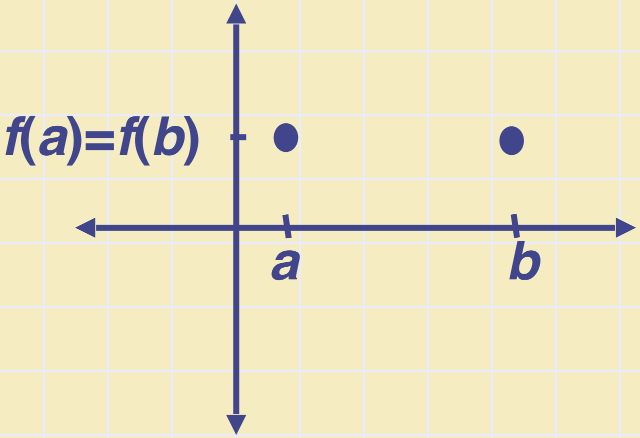
M. Prakash

After this lesson, you should be able to:

- **How to Utilise Rolle's Theorem**
- **How to Utilise Mean Value Theorem (MVT)**

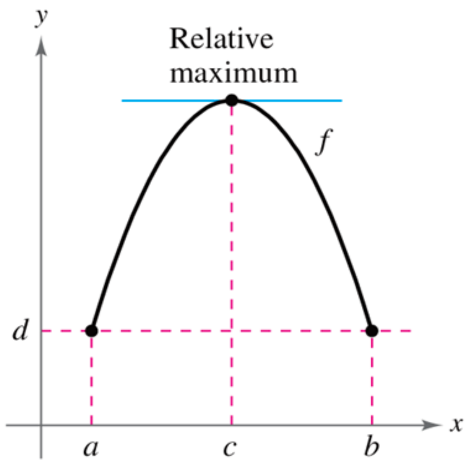
Rolle's Theorem

If you connect from $f(a)$ to $f(b)$ with a smooth curve, there will be at least one place where $f'(c) = 0$

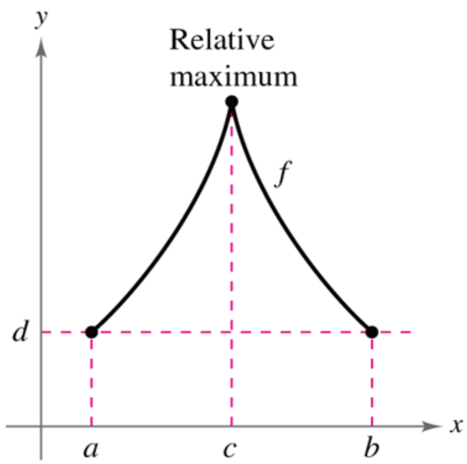


Rolle’s Theorem

Rolle's theorem is an important basic result about differentiable functions. Like many basic results in the calculus it seems very obvious. It just says that between any two points where the graph of the differentiable function $f(x)$ cuts the horizontal line there must be a point where $f'(x) = 0$. The following picture illustrates the theorem.



(a) f is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b).



(b) f is continuous on $[a, b]$.

Rolle's Theorem

If two points at the same <u>height</u> are connected by a continuous, differentiable function, then there has to be <u>at least one</u> place between those two points where the derivative, or slope, is <u>zero</u>.

Rolle's Theorem

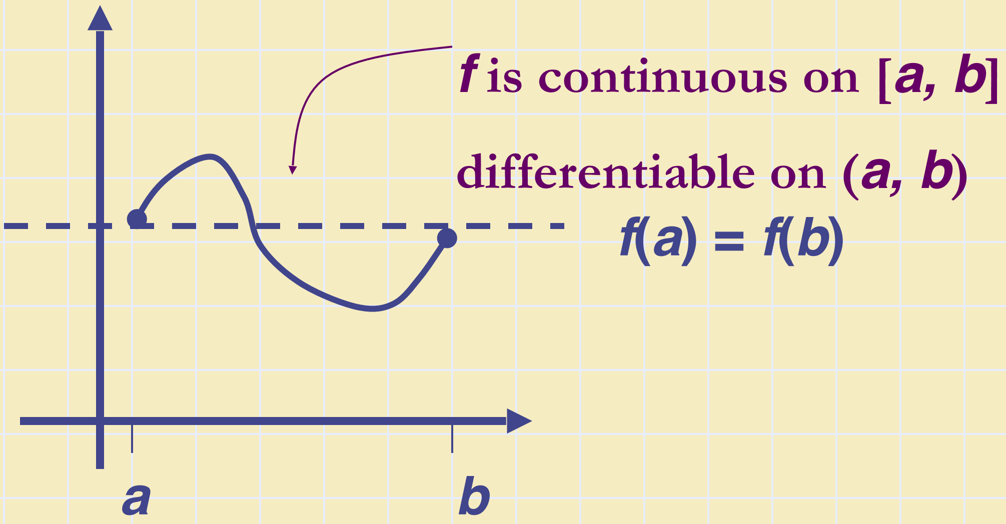
If 1) $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$,

2) $f(x)$ is differentiable on (a, b), and

3) $f(a) = f(b)$

then there is at least one value of x on (a, b), call it c, such that

$f'(c) = 0.$



Example

Example 1 $$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 \quad \text{on } [-2, 2]$$

(f is continuous and differentiable)

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

Since , then Rolle's Theorem applies…

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x = 4x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

then, $x = -1$, $x = 0$, and $x = 1$

Rolle's Theorem

Does Rolle's Theorem apply?

If not, why not?

If so, find the value of *c*.

<u>Example 2</u> $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ $[-2, 2]$

Rolle's Theorem

Does Rolle's Theorem apply?

If not, why not?

If so, find the value of *c*.

Example 3 $f(x) = x^3 - x$ $[-1, 1]$

Example

Example 4 $$f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{on } [-1, 1]$$

(Graph the function with the help of Matlab)

continuous on [-1, 1]

not differentiable at 0

not differentiable on (-1, 1)

***f*(-1) = 1 = *f*(1)**

Rolle's Theorem Does NOT apply since

Rolle's Theorem

Does Rolle's Theorem apply?

If not, why not?

If so, find the value of *c*.

Example 5 $$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2} \qquad [-2, 2]$$

Note

When working with Rolle's make sure you

1. State $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b).
2. Show that $f(a) = f(b)$.
3. State that there exists at least one $x = c$ in (a, b) such that $f'(c) = 0$.

This theorem only guarantees the existence of an extrema in an open interval. It does not tell you how to find them or how many to expect. If YOU can not find such extrema, it does not mean that it can not be found. In most of cases, it is enough to know the existence of such extrema.

Mean Value Theorem- MVT

The Mean Value Theorem is one of the most important theoretical tools in Calculus. It states that if $f(x)$ is defined and continuous on the interval $[a,b]$ and differentiable on (a,b), then there is at least one number c in the interval (a,b) (that is $a<c<b$) such that

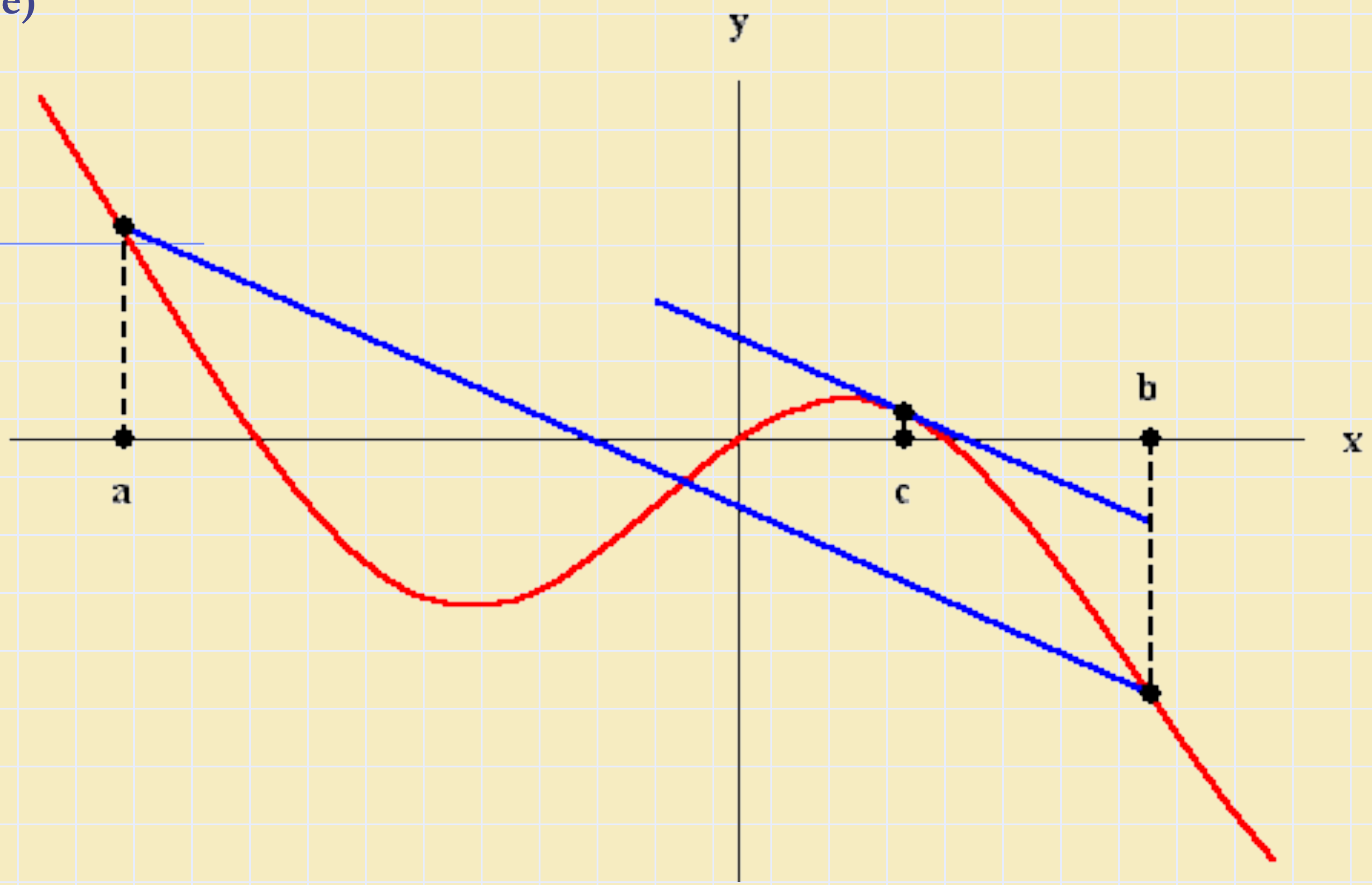
$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

In other words, there exists a point in the interval (a,b) which has a horizontal tangent. In fact, the Mean Value Theorem can be stated also in terms of slopes. Indeed, the number

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

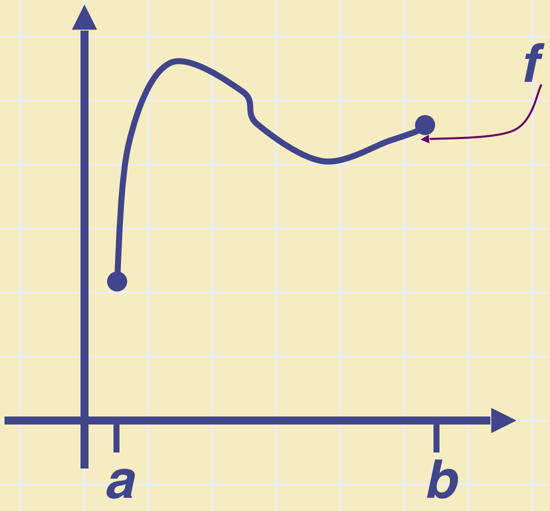
is the slope of the line passing through $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$. So the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem states that there exists a point such that the tangent line is parallel to the line passing through $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$.

(see Picture)



The special case, when $f(a) = f(b)$ is known as Rolle's Theorem. In this case, we have $f'(c) = 0$.

Mean Value Theorem- MVT



If: *f* is continuous on [*a*, *b*],

differentiable on (*a*, *b*)

Then: there is a *c* in (*a*, *b*) such that

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

Example

Example 6 $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x$ on [-1, 1]

(f is continuous and differentiable)

MVT applies

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

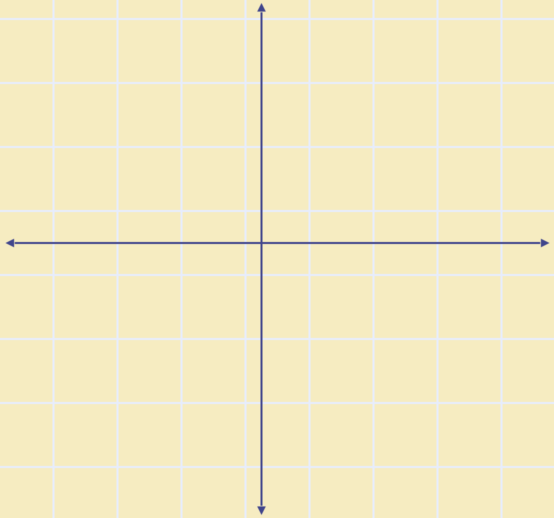
$$f'(c) = \frac{-2-0}{1-(-1)} = -1$$

$$3c^2 - 2c - 2 = -1$$

$$(3c+1)(c-1) = 0$$

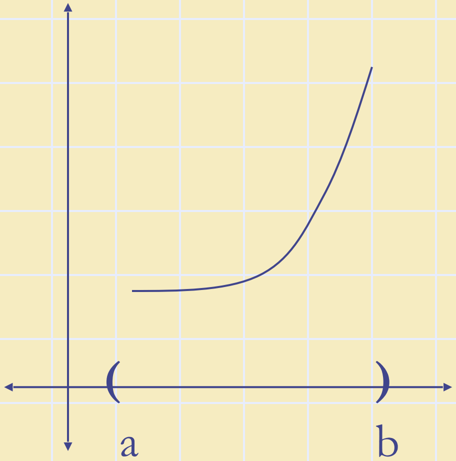
$$c = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad c = 1$$

"Peek"



Mean Value Theorem- MVT

Note:



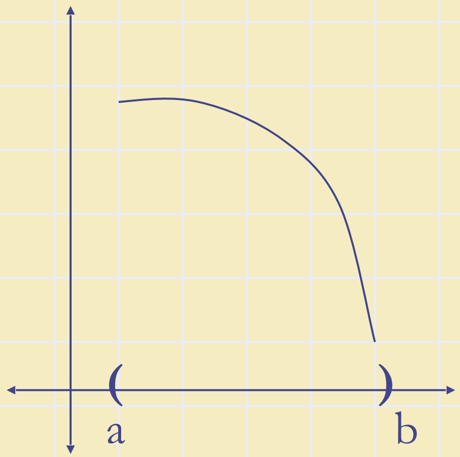
$$f'(x) > 0 \text{ on } (a,b) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$f \text{ is increasing on } (a,b)$$

The graph of f is rising

Mean Value Theorem- MVT

Note:



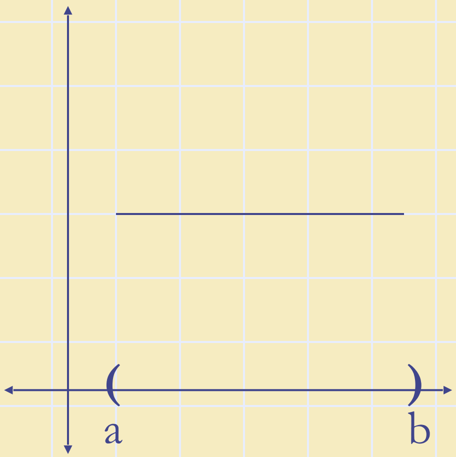
$$f'(x) < 0 \text{ on } (a,b) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$f \text{ is decreasing on } (a,b)$$

The graph of f is falling

Mean Value Theorem- MVT

Note:



f is constant on (a, b)

The graph of f is level

Example

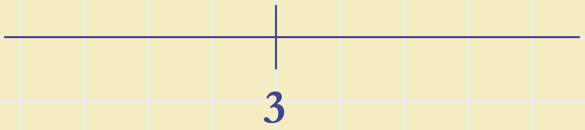
Example 7

$$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 12$$

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

$$= 2(x-3)$$

$$= 0 \text{ iff } x = 3$$

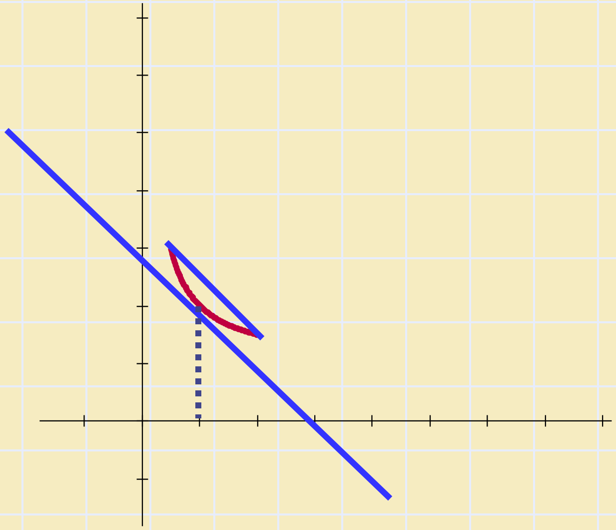


Finding a Tangent Line

<u>Example 8</u> Find all values of c in the open interval (a, b) such that

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}, \ [\tfrac{1}{2}, 2]$$



$$\frac{f(2) - f(1/2)}{2 - 1/2} = \frac{3/2 - 3}{3/2} = -1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'(c) = -\frac{1}{c^2} = -1$$

$c = 1$

Practice Assignment

Thomas Calculus 14th Edition, Pg. No. 195, Ex. 4.2
Sums: 10 to 14.

Upload your Assignment in MS-TEAM by Jan 20, 2021