Section 3.2 Rolle's Theorem and the Mean Value Theorem

1. $f(x) = \left|\frac{1}{x}\right|$

$f(-1) = f(1) = 1$. But, f is not continuous on $[-1, 1]$.

2. Rolle's Theorem does not apply to $f(x) = \cot(x/2)$ over $[\pi, 3\pi]$ because f is not continuous at $x = 2\pi$.

3. Rolle's Theorem does not apply to $f(x) = 1 - |x - 1|$ over $[0, 2]$ because f is not differentiable at $x = 1$.

4. $f(x) = \sqrt{\left(2 - x^{2/3}\right)^3}$

$f(-1) = f(1) = 1$

$f'(x) = \dfrac{-\sqrt{\left(2 - x^{2/3}\right)}}{x^{1/3}}$

f is not differentiable at $x = 0$.

5. $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2 = (x - 2)(x + 1)$

x-intercepts: $(-1, 0), (2, 0)$

$f'(x) = 2x - 1 = 0$ at $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

6. $f(x) = x^2 + 6x = x(x + 6)$

x-intercepts: $(0, 0), (-6, 0)$

$f'(x) = 2x + 6 = 0$ at $x = -3$.

7. $f(x) = x\sqrt{x + 4}$

x-intercepts: $(-4, 0), (0, 0)$

$$f'(x) = x\frac{1}{2}(x + 4)^{-1/2} + (x + 4)^{1/2}$$

$$= (x + 4)^{-1/2}\left(\frac{x}{2} + (x + 4)\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{3}{2}x + 4\right)(x + 4)^{-1/2} = 0 \text{ at } x = -\frac{8}{3}$$

8. $f(x) = -3x\sqrt{x + 1}$

x-intercepts: $(-1, 0), (0, 0)$

$$f'(x) = -3x\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^{-1/2} - 3(x + 1)^{1/2}$$

$$= -3(x + 1)^{-1/2}\left(\frac{x}{2} + (x + 1)\right)$$

$$f'(x) = -3(x + 1)^{-1/2}\left(\frac{3}{2}x + 1\right) = 0 \text{ at } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

9. $f(x) = -x^2 + 3x, \quad [0, 3]$

$f(0) = -(0)^2 + 3(0)$

$f(3) = -(3)^2 + 3(3) = 0$

f is continuous on $[0, 3]$ and differentiable on $(0, 3)$. Rolle's Theorem applies.

$f'(x) = -2x + 3 = 0$

$-2x = -3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$

c-value: $\frac{3}{2}$

10. $f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 5, [2, 6]$

$f(2) = 4 - 16 + 5 = -7$

$f(6) = 36 - 48 + 5 = -7$

f is continuous on $[2, 6]$ and differentiable on $(2, 6)$.
Rolle's Theorem applies.

$f'(x) = 2x - 8 = 0$

$2x = 8 \Rightarrow x = 4$

c-value: 4

11. $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3), [1, 3]$

$f(1) = (1 - 1)(1 - 2)(1 - 3) = 0$

$f(3) = (3 - 1)(3 - 2)(3 - 3) = 0$

f is continuous on $[1, 3]$. f is differentiable on $(1, 3)$.
Rolle's Theorem applies.

$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 11 = 0$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

c-values: $\frac{6 - \sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{6 + \sqrt{3}}{3}$

12. $f(x) = (x - 4)(x + 2)^2, [-2, 4]$

$f(-2) = (-2 - 4)(-2 + 2)^2 = 0$

$f(4) = (4 - 4)(4 + 2)^2 = 0$

f is continuous on $[-2, 4]$. f is differentiable on $(-2, 4$
Rolle's Theorem applies.

$f(x) = (x - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 4) = x^3 - 12x - 16$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12 = 0$

$3x^2 = 12$

$x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$

(Note: $x = -2$ is not in the interval.)

c-value: 2

13. $f(x) = x^{2/3} - 1, [-8, 8]$

$f(-8) = (-8)^{2/3} - 1 = 3$

$f(8) = (8)^{2/3} - 1 = 3$

f is continuous on $[-8, 8]$. f is not differentiable on $(-8, 8)$ because $f'(0)$ does not exist. Rolle's Theorem does not apply.

14. $f(x) = 3 - |x - 3|, [0, 6]$

$f(0) = f(6) = 0$

f is continuous on $[0, 6]$. f is not differentiable on $(0, $
because $f'(3)$ does not exist. Rolle's Theorem does no
apply.

15. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x + 2}, \ [-1, 6]$

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

$f(6) = \frac{36 - 12}{8} = 3$

f is continuous on $[-1, 6]$. f is differentiable on $(-1, 6)$. Rolle's Theorem applies.

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x + 2)(2x - 2) - (x^2 - 2x)(1)}{(x + 2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 4x - 2x - 4 - x^2 + 2x}{(x + 2)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 4x - 4}{(x + 2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 + 4x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 16}}{2} = -2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

(Note: $-2 - 2\sqrt{2}$ is not in the interval.)

c-value: $-2 + 2\sqrt{2}$

16. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 1}{x}, [-1, 1]$

$f(-1) = \dfrac{(-1)^2 - 1}{-1} = 0$

$f(1) = \dfrac{1^2 - 1}{1} = 0$

f is not continuous on $[-1, 1]$ because $f(0)$ does not exist. Rolle's Theorem does not apply.

17. $f(x) = \sin x, [0, 2\pi]$

$f(0) = \sin 0 = 0$

$f(2\pi) = \sin(2\pi) = 0$

f is continuous on $[0, 2\pi]$. f is differentiable on $(0, 2\pi)$. Rolle's Theorem applies.

$f'(x) = \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

c-values: $\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

18. $f(x) = \cos 2x, [-\pi, \pi]$

$f(-\pi) = \cos(-2\pi) = 1$

$f(\pi) = \cos 2\pi = 1$

f is continuous on $[-\pi, \pi]$ and differentiable on $(-\pi, \pi)$. Rolle's Theorem applies.

$$f'(x) = -2\sin 2x$$
$$-2\sin 2x = 0$$
$$\sin 2x = 0$$
$$x = -\pi,\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$$

c-values: $-\dfrac{\pi}{2}, 0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

19. $f(x) = \tan x, [0, \pi]$

$f(0) = \tan 0 = 0$

$f(\pi) = \tan \pi = 0$

f is not continuous on $[0, \pi]$ because $f(\pi/2)$ does not exist. Rolle's Theorem does not apply.

20. $f(x) = \sec x, [\pi, 2\pi]$

f is not continuous on $[\pi, 2\pi]$ because $f(3\pi/2) = \sec(3\pi/2)$ does not exist. Rolle's Theorem does not apply.

21. $f(x) = (x^2 - 2x)e^x, [0, 2]$

$f(0) = f(2) = 0$

f is continuous on $[0, 2]$ and differentiable on $(0, 2)$, so Rolle's Theorem applies.

$$f'(x) = (x^2 - 2x)e^x + (2x - 2)e^x = e^x(x^2 - 2)$$
$$= 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}$$

c-value: $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.414$

22. $f(x) = x - 2\ln x, [1, 3]$

$f(1) = 1$

$f(3) = 3 - 2\ln 3 \neq 1$

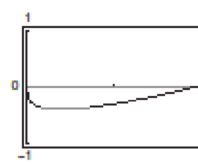
Because $f(1) \neq f(3)$, Rolle's Theorem does not appl on $[1, 3]$.

23. $f(x) = x - x^{1/3}, [0, 1]$

$f(0) = f(1) = 0$

f is continuous on $[0, 1]$. f is differentiable on $(0, 1)$. (**Note:** f is not differentiable at $x = 0$.) Rolle's Theorem applies.

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = 0$$
$$1 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$
$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$x^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$
$$x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{27}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

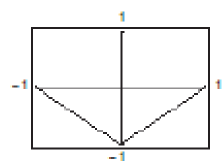


c-value: $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \approx 0.1925$

24. $f(x) = |x| - 1, [-1, 1]$

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

f is continuous on $[-1, 1]$. f is not differentiable on $(-1, 1)$ because $f'(0)$ does not exist. Rolle's Theorem does not apply.

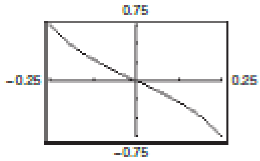


25. $f(x) = x - \tan \pi x, \left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right]$

$f\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{3}{4}$

$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$

Rolle's Theorem does not apply.



26. $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi x}{6}, [-1, 0]$

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

f is continuous on $[-1, 0]$. f is differentiable on $(-1, 0)$. Rolle's Theorem applies.

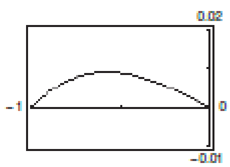
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\cos\frac{\pi x}{6} = 0$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi x}{6} = \frac{3}{\pi}$$

$$x = -\frac{6}{\pi}\arccos\frac{3}{\pi} \left[\text{Value needed in } (-1, 0).\right]$$

$$\approx -0.5756 \text{ radian}$$

c-value: -0.5756

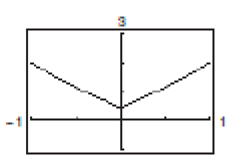


27. $f(x) = 2 + \arcsin\left(x^2 - 1\right), [-1, 1]$

$f(-1) = f(1) = 2$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 - \left(x^2 - 1\right)^2}} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2x^2 - x^4}}$$

$f'(0)$ does not exist. Rolle's Theorem does not apply.



28. $f(x) = 2 + \left(x^2 - 4x\right)\left(2^{-x/4}\right), [0, 4]$

$f(0) = f(4) = 2$

f is continuous on $[0, 4]$. f is differentiable on $(0, 4$

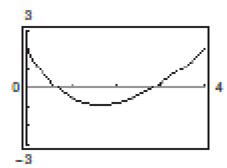
Rolle's Theorem applies.

$$f'(x) = (2x - 4)2^{-x/4} + \left(x^2 - 4x\right)\ln 2 \cdot 2^{-x/4}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right.$$

$$= 2^{-x/4}\left[2x - 4 - (\ln 2)\left(\frac{x^2}{4} - x\right)\right]$$

$$= 0 \Rightarrow x \approx 1.6633$$

c-value: 1.6633



29. $f(t) = -16t^2 + 48t + 6$

(a) $f(1) = f(2) = 38$

(b) $v = f'(t)$ must be 0 at some time in $(1, 2)$.

$$f'(t) = -32t + 48 = 0$$

$$t = \tfrac{3}{2} \text{ sec}$$

30. $C(x) = 10\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{x + 3}\right)$

(a) $C(3) = C(6) = \frac{25}{3}$

(b) $$C'(x) = 10\left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{(x + 3)^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{x^2 + 6x + 9} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$2x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$$

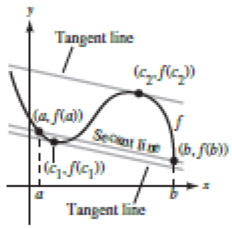
$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{108}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm 6\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

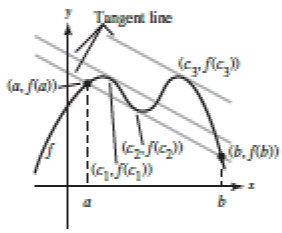
In the interval

$(3, 6)$: $c = \frac{3 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 4.098 \approx 410$ componen

31.



32.



33. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x-3}, [0, 6]$

f has a discontinuity at $x = 3$.

34. $f(x) = |x - 3|, [0, 6]$

f is not differentiable at $x = 3$.

35. $f(x) = -x^2 + 5$

(a) Slope $= \dfrac{1-4}{2+1} = -1$

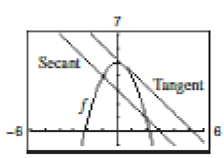
Secant line:
$$y - 4 = -(x+1)$$
$$y = -x + 3$$
$$x + y - 3 = 0$$

(b) $f'(x) = -2x = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = c = \dfrac{1}{2}$

(c) $f(c) = f\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right) = -\dfrac{1}{4} + 5 = \dfrac{19}{4}$

Tangent line:
$$y - \frac{19}{4} = -\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
$$4y - 19 = -4x + 2$$
$$4x + 4y - 21 = 0$$

(d)



36. $f(x) = x^2 - x - 12$

(a) Slope $= \dfrac{-6-0}{-2-4} = 1$

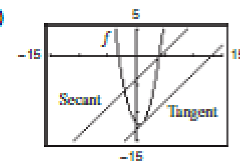
Secant line:
$$y - 0 = x - 4$$
$$x - y - 4 = 0$$

(b) $f'(x) = 2x - 1 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = c = 1$

(c) $f(c) = f(1) = -12$

Tangent line:
$$y + 12 = x - 1$$
$$x - y - 13 = 0$$

(d)



37. $f(x) = x^2$ is continuous on $[-2, 1]$ and differentiable on $(-2, 1)$.

$$\frac{f(1) - f(-2)}{1 - (-2)} = \frac{1-4}{3} = -1$$

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

38. $f(x) = 2x^3$ is continuous on $[0, 6]$ and differentiable $(0, 6)$.

$$\frac{f(6) - f(0)}{6 - 0} = \frac{432 - 0}{6 - 0} = 72$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 = 72$$
$$x^2 = 12$$
$$x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

In the interval $(0, 6)$: $c = 2\sqrt{3}$.

39. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x$ is continuous on $[-1, 1]$ and differentiable on $(-1, 1)$.

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

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2 = 3$$
$$3x^2 = 1$$
$$x = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$c = \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

40. $f(x) = x^4 - 8x$ is continuous on $[0, 2]$ and differentiable on $(0, 2)$.

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

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 8 = 4(x^3 - 2) = 0$$

$$x^3 = 2$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$c = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

41. $f(x) = x^{2/3}$ is continuous on $[0, 1]$ and differentiable on $(0, 1)$.

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

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

$$x = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$$c = \frac{8}{27}$$

42. $f(x) = \dfrac{x + 1}{x}$ is not continuous at $x = 0$.

The Mean Value Theorem does not apply.

43. $f(x) = |2x + 1|$ is not differentiable at $x = -1/2$.

The Mean Value Theorem does not apply.

44. $f(x) = \sqrt{2 - x}$ is continuous on $[-7, 2]$ and differentiable on $(-7, 2)$.

$$\frac{f(2) - f(-7)}{2 - (-7)} = \frac{0 - 3}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2 - x}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{2 - x} = 3$$

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

$$2 - x = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{4}$$

45. $f(x) = \sin x$ is continuous on $[0, \pi]$ and differentiabl on $(0, \pi)$.

$$\frac{f(\pi) - f(0)}{\pi - 0} = \frac{0 - 0}{\pi} = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x = 0$$

$$x = \pi/2$$

$$c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

46. $f(x) = e^{-3x}$ is continuous on $[0, 2]$ and differentiabl on $(0, 2)$.

$$\frac{f(2) - f(0)}{2 - 0} = \frac{e^{-6} - 1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = -3e^{-3x} = \frac{e^{-6} - 1}{2}$$

$$e^{-3x} = \frac{e^{-6} - 1}{-6} = \frac{1 - e^{-6}}{6}$$

$$-3x = \ln\left(\frac{1 - e^{-6}}{6}\right)$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}\ln\left(\frac{1 - e^{-6}}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\ln\left(\frac{6}{1 - e^{-6}}\right.$$

$$c = \frac{1}{3}\ln\left(\frac{6}{1 - e^{-6}}\right) = \ln\sqrt[3]{\frac{6}{1 - e^{-6}}}$$

47. $f(x) = \cos x + \tan x$ is not continuous at $x = \pi/2$.

The Mean Value Theorem does not apply.

48. $f(x) = (x + 3)\ln(x + 3)$ is continuous on $[-2, -1]$ and differentiable on $(-2, -1)$.

$$\frac{f(-1) - f(-2)}{-1 - (-2)} = \frac{2\ln 2 - 0}{1} = \ln 4$$

$$f'(x) = (x + 3)\frac{1}{x + 3} + \ln(x + 3) = 1 + \ln(x + 3)$$

$$1 + \ln(x + 3) = \ln 4$$

$$\ln(x + 3) = \ln 4 - 1 = \ln 4 - \ln e = \ln\frac{4}{e}$$

$$x + 3 = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{e} - 3 \approx 1.386$$

$$c = \frac{4 - 3e}{e}$$

49. $f(x) = x \log_2 x = x\dfrac{\ln x}{\ln 2}$

f is continuous on $[1, 2]$ and differentiable on $(1, 2)$.

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

$$f'(x) = x\frac{1}{x \ln 2} + \frac{\ln x}{\ln 2} = \frac{1 + \ln x}{\ln 2} = 2$$

$$1 + \ln x = 2 \ln 2 = \ln 4$$

$$xe = 4$$

$$x = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$c = \frac{4}{e}$$

50. $f(x) = \arctan(1 - x)$

f is continuous on $[0, 1]$ and differentiable on $(0, 1)$.

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{0 - (\pi/4)}{1 - 0} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$= \frac{-1}{x^2 - 2x + 2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 2 = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

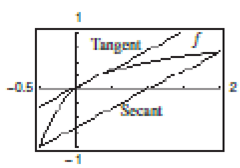
$$x^2 - 2x - \frac{4}{\pi} + 2 = 0$$

$$x \approx 1.5227,\ 0.4773$$

$$c = 0.4773$$

51. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x + 1}, \left[-\dfrac{1}{2}, 2\right]$

(a)–(c)



(b) Secant line: slope $= \dfrac{f(2) - f(-1/2)}{2 - (-1/2)} = \dfrac{2/3 - (-1)}{5/2} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

$$y - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}(x - 2)$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)$$

(c) $f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{(x + 1)^2} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

$$(x + 1)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

In the interval $[-1/2, 2]$: $c = -1 + \left(\sqrt{6}/2\right)$

$$f(c) = \frac{-1 + \left(\sqrt{6}/2\right)}{\left[-1 + \left(\sqrt{6}/2\right)\right] + 1} = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} + 1$$

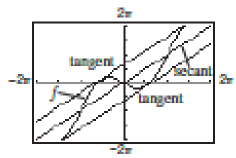
Tangent line: $y - 1 + \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \dfrac{2}{3}\left(x - \dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{2} + 1\right)$

$$y - 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}\left(2x + 5 - 2\sqrt{6}\right)$$

52. $f(x) = x - 2\sin x, [-\pi, \pi]$

(a)–(c)



(b) Secant line:

$$\text{slope} = \frac{f(\pi) - f(-\pi)}{\pi - (-\pi)} = \frac{\pi - (-\pi)}{2\pi} = 1$$

$$y - \pi = 1(x - \pi)$$

$$y = x$$

(c) $f'(x) = 1 - 2\cos x = 1$

$$\cos x = 0$$

$$x = c = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2$$

Tangent lines: $y - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\right) = 1\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

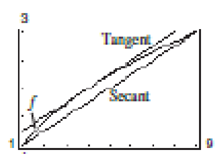
$$y = x - 2$$

$$y - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right) = 1\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y = x + 2$$

53. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}, [1, 9]$

(a)–(c)



(b) Secant line:

$$\text{slope} = \frac{f(9) - f(1)}{9 - 1} = \frac{3 - 1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}$$

(c) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$x = c = 4$$

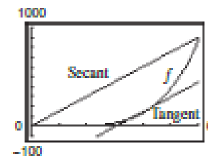
$$f(4) = 2$$

Tangent line: $y - 2 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 4)$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$$

54. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2, [0, 6]$

(a)–(c)



(b) Secant line:

$$\text{slope} = \frac{f(6) - f(0)}{6 - 0} = \frac{900 - 0}{6} = 150$$

$$y - 0 = 150(x - 0)$$

$$y = 150x$$

(c) $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x = 150$

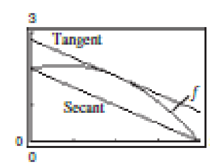
Using a graphing utility, there is one solution in $(0, 6)$, $x = c \approx 3.8721$ and $f(c) \approx 123.6721$

Tangent line: $y - 123.6721 = 150(x - 3.8721)$

$$y = 150x - 457.143$$

55. $f(x) = 2e^{x/4}\cos\frac{\pi x}{4}, 0 \le x \le 2$

(a)–(c)



(b) Secant line:

$$\text{slope} = \frac{f(2) - f(0)}{2 - 0} = \frac{0 - 2}{2 - 0} = -1$$

$$y - 2 = -1(x - 0)$$

$$y = -x + 2$$

(c) $f'(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{4}e^{x/4}\cos\frac{\pi x}{4}\right) + 2e^{x/4}\left(-\sin\frac{\pi x}{4}\right)\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$= e^{x/4}\left[\frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{\pi x}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}\sin\frac{\pi x}{4}\right]$$

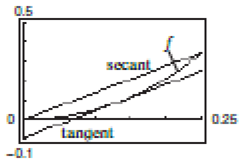
$f'(c) = -1 \Rightarrow c \approx 1.0161, f(c) \approx 1.8$

Tangent line: $y - 1.8 = -1(x - 1.0161)$

$$y = -x + 2.8161$$

56. $f(x) = \ln|\sec \pi x|$

(a)–(c)



(b) Secant line: slope $= \dfrac{f(1/4) - f(0)}{(1/4) - 0} = 4 \ln \sqrt{2} = 2 \ln 2 \approx 1.3863$

$$y - 0 = (2 \ln 2)(x - 0)$$
$$y = (\ln 4)x$$

(c) $f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{\sec \pi x} \cdot \sec \pi x \cdot \tan \pi x \cdot \pi = \pi \tan \pi x$

$$f'(c) = \pi \tan \pi c = \ln 4$$
$$c = \frac{1}{\pi}\tan^{-1}\frac{\ln 4}{\pi} \approx 0.1323$$
$$f(c) \approx 0.0889$$

Tangent line: $y - 0.0889 = 1.3863(x - 0.1323)$

$$y = 1.3863x - 0.0945$$

57. $s(t) = -4.9t^2 + 300$

(a) $v_{avg} = \dfrac{s(3) - s(0)}{3 - 0} = \dfrac{255.9 - 300}{3} = -14.7$ m/sec

(b) $s(t)$ is continuous on $[0, 3]$ and differentiable on $(0, 3)$. Therefore, the Mean Value Theorem applies.

$$v(t) = s'(t) = -9.8t = -14.7 \text{ m/sec}$$
$$t = \frac{-14.7}{-9.8} = 1.5 \text{ sec}$$

58. $S(t) = 200\left(5 - \dfrac{9}{2 + t}\right)$

(a) $\dfrac{S(12) - S(0)}{12 - 0} = \dfrac{200[5 - (9/14)] - 200[5 - (9/2}{12}$

$$= \frac{450}{7}$$

(b) $S'(t) = 200\left(\dfrac{9}{(2 + t)^2}\right) = \dfrac{450}{7}$

$$\frac{1}{(2 + t)^2} = \frac{1}{28}$$
$$2 + t = 2\sqrt{7}$$
$$t = 2\sqrt{7} - 2 \approx 3.2915 \text{ months}$$

$S'(t)$ is equal to the average value in April.

59. No. Let $f(x) = x^2$ on $[-1, 2]$.

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

$f'(0) = 0$ and zero is in the interval $(-1, 2)$ but $f(-1) \neq f(2)$.

60. $f(a) = f(b)$ and $f'(c) = 0$ where c is in the interval (a, b).

(a) $g(x) = f(x) + k$

$g(a) = g(b) = f(a) + k$

$g'(x) = f'(x) \Rightarrow g'(c) = 0$

Interval: $[a, b]$

Critical number of g: c

(b) $g(x) = f(x - k)$

$g(a + k) = g(b + k) = f(a)$

$g'(x) = f'(x - k)$

$g'(c + k) = f'(c) = 0$

Interval: $[a + k, b + k]$

Critical number of g: $c + k$

(c) $g(x) = f(kx)$

$g\left(\dfrac{a}{k}\right) = g\left(\dfrac{b}{k}\right) = f(a)$

$g'(x) = kf'(kx)$

$g'\left(\dfrac{c}{k}\right) = kf'(c) = 0$

Interval: $\left[\dfrac{a}{k}, \dfrac{b}{k}\right]$

Critical number of g: $\dfrac{c}{k}$

61. Let $T(t)$ be the temperature of the object. Then $T(0) = 1500°$ and $T(5) = 390°$. The average temperature over the interval $[0, 5]$ is

$$\frac{390 - 1500}{5 - 0} = -222° \text{ F/h.}$$

By the Mean Value Theorem, there exist a time t_0, $0 < t_0 < 5$, such that $T'(t_0) = -222°$F/h.

62. Let $S(t)$ be the difference in the positions of the 2 bicyclists, $S(t) = S_1(t) - S_2(t)$. Because $S(0) = S(2.25) = 0$, there must exist a time $t_0 \in (0, 2.25)$ such that $S'(t_0) = v(t_0) = 0$. At this time, $v_1(t_0) = v_2(t_0)$.

63. Let $S(t)$ be the position function of the plane. If $t = 0$ corresponds to 2 P.M., $S(0) = 0$, $S(5.5) = 2500$ and the Mean Value Theorem says that there exists a time t_0, $0 < t_0 < 5.5$, such that

$$S'(t_0) = v(t_0) = \frac{2500 - 0}{5.5 - 0} \approx 454.54.$$

Applying the Intermediate Value Theorem to the velocity function on the intervals $[0, t_0]$ and $[t_0, 5.5]$, you see that there are at least two times during the flight when the speed was 400 miles per hour. $(0 < 400 < 454.54)$

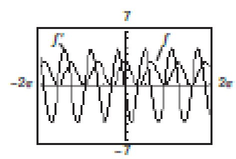
64. Let $t = 0$ correspond to 9:13 A.M. By the Mean Value Theorem, there exists t_0 in $\left(0, \frac{1}{30}\right)$ such that

$$v'(t_0) = a(t_0) = \frac{85 - 35}{1/30} = 1500 \text{ mi/h}^2.$$

65. $f(x) = 3\cos^2\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right)$, $f'(x) = 6\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right)\left(-\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right)\right)\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$= -3\pi\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)$$

(a)



(b) f and f' are both continuous on the entire real line.

(c) Because $f(-1) = f(1) = 0$, Rolle's Theorem applies on $[-1, 1]$. Because $f(1) = 0$ and $f(2) = 3$, Rolle's Theorem does not apply on $[1, 2]$.

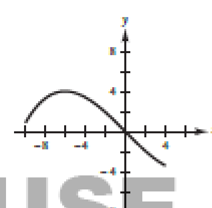
(d) $\lim_{x \to 3^-} f'(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \to 3^+} f'(x) = 0$

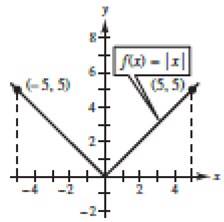
66. (a) f is continuous on $[-10, 4]$ and changes sign $(f(-8) > 0, f(3) < 0)$. By the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists at least one value of x in $[-10, 4]$ satisfying $f(x) = 0$.

(b) There exist real numbers a and b such that $-10 < a < b < 4$ and $f(a) = f(b) = 2$. Therefore, by Rolle's Theorem, there exists at least one number c in $(-10, 4)$ such that $f'(c) = 0$. This is called a critical number.

(c)

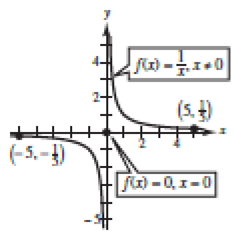


67. f is continuous on $[-5, 5]$ and does not satisfy the conditions of the Mean Value Theorem. $\Rightarrow$ f is not differentiable on $(-5, 5)$. Example: $f(x) = |x|$



68. f is not continuous on $[-5, 5]$.

Example: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/x, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$



69. $f(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x + 1$

f is differentiable for all x.

$f(-1) = -2$ and $f(0) = 1$, so the Intermediate Value Theorem implies that f has at least one zero c in $[-1, 0]$, $f(c) = 0$.

Suppose f had 2 zeros, $f(c_1) = f(c_2) = 0$. Then Rolle's Theorem would guarantee the existence of a number a such that

$f'(a) = f(c_2) - f(c_1) = 0.$

But, $f'(x) = 5x^4 + 3x^2 + 1 > 0$ for all x. So, f has exactly one real solution.

70. $f(x) = 2x^5 + 7x - 1$

f is differentiable for all x.

$f(0) = -1$ and $f(1) = 8$, so the Intermediate Value Theorem implies that f has at least one zero c in $[0, 1]$, $f(c) = 0$.

Suppose f had 2 zeros, $f(c_1) = f(c_2) = 0$. Then Rolle's Theorem would guarantee the existence of a number a such that

$f'(a) = f(c_2) - f(c_1) = 0.$

But $f'(x) = 10x^4 + 7 > 0$ for all x. So, $f(x) = 0$ has exactly one real solution.

71. $f(x) = 3x + 1 - \sin x$

f is differentiable for all x.

$f(-\pi) = -3\pi + 1 < 0$ and $f(0) = 1 > 0$, so the Intermediate Value Theorem implies that f has at least one zero c in $[-\pi, 0]$, $f(c) = 0$.

Suppose f had 2 zeros, $f(c_1) = f(c_2) = 0$. Then Rolle's Theorem would guarantee the existence of a number a such that

$f'(a) = f(c_2) - f(c_1) = 0.$

But $f'(x) = 3 - \cos x > 0$ for all x. So, $f(x) = 0$ ha exactly one real solution.

72. $f(x) = 2x - 2 - \cos x$

$f(0) = -3$, $f(\pi) = 2\pi - 2 + 1 = 2\pi - 1 > 0$. By th Intermediate Value Theorem, f has at least one zero.

Suppose f had 2 zeros, $f(c_1) = f(c_2) = 0$. Then Rolle's Theorem would guarantee the existence of a number a such that

$f'(a) = f(c_2) - f(c_1) = 0.$

But, $f'(x) = 2 + \sin x \geq 1$ for all x. So, f has exactly one real solution.

73. $f'(x) = 0$

$f(x) = c$

$f(2) = 5$

So, $f(x) = 5$.

74. $f'(x) = 4$

$f(x) = 4x + c$

$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1$

So, $f(x) = 4x + 1$.

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

$f(x) = x^2 + c$

$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 + c \Rightarrow c = -1$

So, $f(x) = x^2 - 1$.

76. $f'(x) = 6x - 1$

$f(x) = 3x^2 - x + c$

$$f(2) = 7 \Rightarrow 7 = 3(2^2) - 2 + c$$
$$= 10 + c \Rightarrow c = -3$$

So, $f(x) = 3x^2 - x - 3$.

77. Suppose that $p(x) = x^{2n+1} + ax + b$ has two real roots x_1 and x_2. Then by Rolle's Theorem, because $p(x_1) = p(x_2) = 0$, there exists c in (x_1, x_2) such that $p'(c) = 0$. But $p'(x) = (2n + 1)x^{2n} + a \neq 0$, because $n > 0$, $a > 0$. Therefore, $p(x)$ cannot have two real roots.

78. Suppose $f(x)$ is not constant on (a, b). Then there exists x_1 and x_2 in (a, b) such that $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$. Then by the Mean Value Theorem, there exists c in (a, b) such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \neq 0.$$

This contradicts the fact that $f'(x) = 0$ for all x in (a, b).

79. If $p(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$, then

$$\begin{aligned} p'(x) = 2Ax + B &= \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \\ &= \frac{\left(Ab^2 + Bb + C\right) - \left(Aa^2 + Ba + C\right)}{b - a} \\ &= \frac{A\left(b^2 - a^2\right) + B(b - a)}{b - a} \\ &= \frac{(b - a)\left[A(b + a) + B\right]}{b - a} \\ &= A(b + a) + B. \end{aligned}$$

So, $2Ax = A(b + a)$ and $x = (b + a)/2$ which is the midpoint of $[a, b]$.

80. (a) $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = -x^3 + x^2 + 3x + 2$

$f(-1) = g(-1) = 1$, $f(2) = g(2) = 4$

Let $h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$. Then, $h(-1) = h(2) = 0$. So, by Rolle's Theorem there exists $c \in (-1, 2)$ such that $h'(c) = f'(c) - g'(c) = 0$.

So, at $x = c$, the tangent line to f is parallel to the tangent line to g.

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= x^3 - 3x - 2, h'(x) \\ &= 3x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = c = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let $h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$. Then $h(a) = h(b) = 0$ by Rolle's Theorem, there exists c in (a, b) such that

$$h'(c) = f'(c) - g'(c) = 0.$$

So, at $x = c$, the tangent line to f is parallel to the tangent line to g.

81. Evaluate each statement.

A: Because f is continuous on $(0, 1)$, f is differentiabl on $(0, 1)$.

The statement is true.

B: Because $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 1 - (1) = 0$, $f(0) = f(1)$.

The statement is true.

C: Because $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) \neq f(0)$, f is not continuous.

The statement is false.

D: On the interval $(0, 1)$, $f(x) = 1 - x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -1 \neq 0$.

The statement is true.

So, the answer is C.

82.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^3 - 4x \\ f'(x) &= 3x^2 - 4 \\ 0 &= 3x^2 - 4 \\ 4 &= 3x^2 \\ \frac{4}{3} &= x^2 \\ \pm\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} &= x \end{aligned}$$

$x = \dfrac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ is the only value in the interval $(0, 2)$.

So, the answer is D.

83. Evaluate each function.

A: $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

f is continuous on $[-1, 1]$ but not differentiable at $x = 0$. This function does not satisfy the Mean Value Theorem.

B: $g(x) = 2x \arccos x$

g is continuous on $[-1, 1]$ and differentiable on $(-1, 1)$. This function satisfies the Mean Value Theorem.

C: $h(x) = \dfrac{x}{x - 3}$

h is continuous on $[-1, 1]$ and differentiable on $(-1, 1)$. This function satisfies the Mean Value Theorem.

D: $p(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$

p is continuous on $[-1, 1]$ and differentiable on $(-1, 1)$. This function satisfies the Mean Value Theorem.

So, the answer is A.