Activity 8.3 – Rolle's Theorem and the Mean Value Theorem

- 1. (a) Set $f'(c) = 3c^2 1 = \frac{f(2) f(-2)}{2 (-2)} = \frac{8 (-4)}{4} = 3$ to get $c = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$ in the interval (-2, 2).
 - (b) Set $g'(c) = -\frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{g(5) g(3)}{5 3} = \frac{\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{15}$ to get $c = \pm \sqrt{15}$, but only $\sqrt{15}$ is in (3, 5).
- 2. (a) Since *f* has a vertical asymptote at x = 0, it is not continuous on [0,4]. Since it is not continuous at x = 0, it is not differentiable at x = 0.
 - (b) Since g only has one discontinuity at x = 6, it is continuous on [0, 4]. Since g' is undefined only at x = 6 (use the quotient rule), g is differentiable everywhere except at x = 6. In particular, it is differentiable on [0, 4].
 - (c) Since *h* has a vertical asymptote at x = -3, it is not continuous on [-4, 5]. Since it is not continuous at x = -3, it is not differentiable at x = -3.
 - (d) Since $F(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + x + 6, & \text{if } x < 3 \\ x^2 x 6, & \text{if } x \ge 3 \end{cases}$, it follows that $F'(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + 1, & \text{if } x < 3 \\ 2x 1, & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$.

From the left of 3, *F* has a slope of -5, and from the right of 3, *F* has a slope of 5. Therefore, *F* is not differentiable at x = 3 (graph has a corner), and hence it is not differentiable on [1, 4]. It is continuous everywhere, however, as is seen by substituting x = 3 into the piecewise formulas for *F*.



5. Your average velocity between 8:00 and 8:03 is $\frac{\Delta \text{position}}{\Delta \text{time}} = \frac{4 \text{ miles}}{3 \text{ minutes}} \times \frac{60 \text{ minutes}}{1 \text{ hour}} = 80 \text{ mi/h}$.

By the MVT, there exists a time between 8:00 and 8:03 at which your instantaneous velocity was equal to your average velocity. In other words, you are guilty of traveling at a speed of 80 mi/h during this time interval.