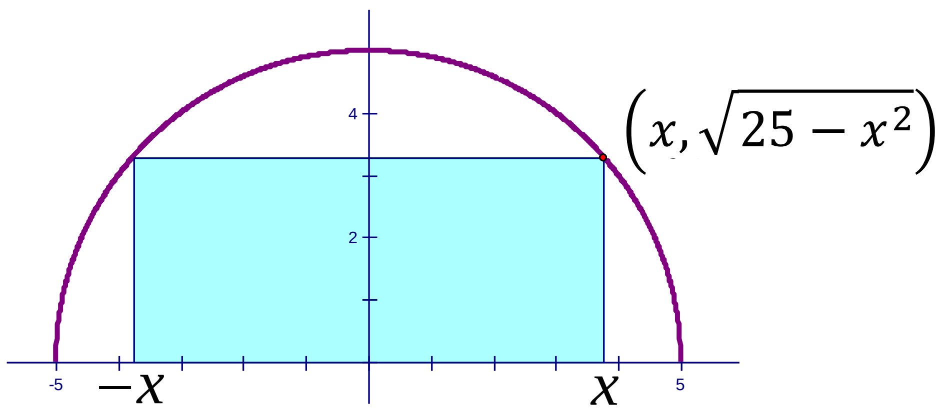
Warm up Problem

The points $(x, 0)$, $(-x, 0)$, $\left(x, \sqrt{25 - x^2}\right)$, and $\left(-x, \sqrt{25 - x^2}\right)$ are the vertices of a rectangle, for $x \leq 5$.

For what value of *x* is the rectangle's area maximum?



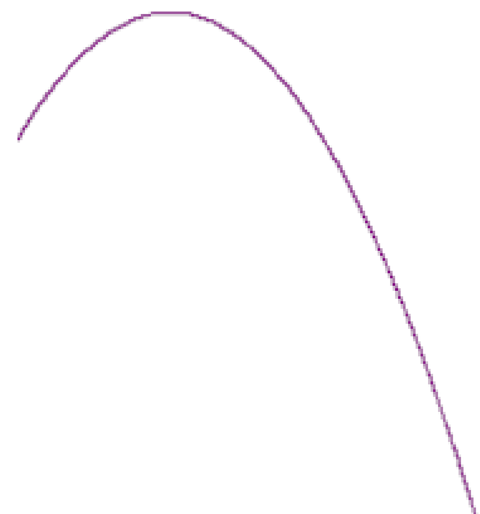
Miscellaneous Theorems

<u>Thm.</u> Extreme Value Theorem

Let $f(x)$ be continuous on the interval $[a, b]$. There exists a point c on $[a, b]$ such that $f(c) \geq f(x)$ for all x on the interval.

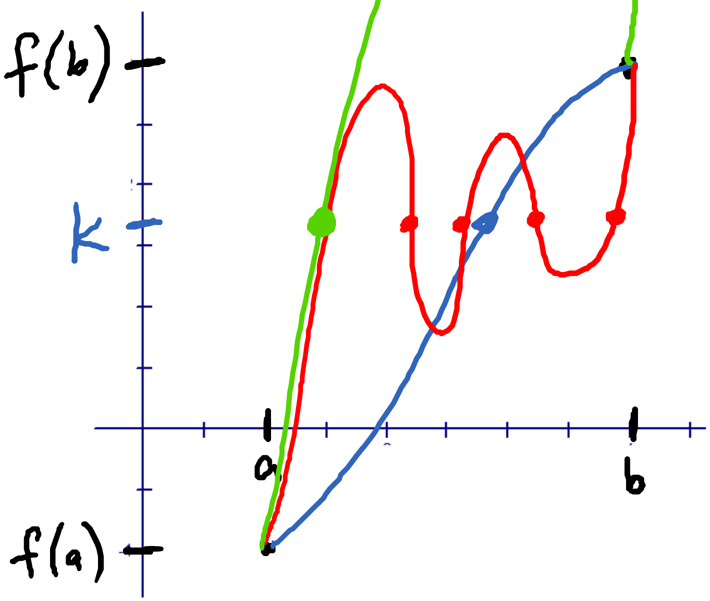
Let $f(x)$ be continuous on the interval $[a, b]$. There exists a point c on $[a, b]$ such that $f(c) \leq f(x)$ for all x on the interval.

There is an absolute max. and an absolute min. on the interval.



Thm. Intermediate Value Theorem

Let $f(x)$ be continuous on the interval $[a, b]$. If k is any number between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$, then there is a point c on $[a, b]$ such that $f(c) = k$.



Every y-coordinate between the endpoints is included

<u>Ex.</u> Show that $f(x) = x^5 - 3x^2 + 1$ has ~~a zero~~ on the interval $[-1,2]$. a point such that $f(x)=10$

$f(-1) = (-1)^5 - 3(-1)^2 + 1 = -3$

$f(2) = 2^5 - 3(2)^2 + 1 = 21$

$f(-1) < \cancel{0}\ 10$

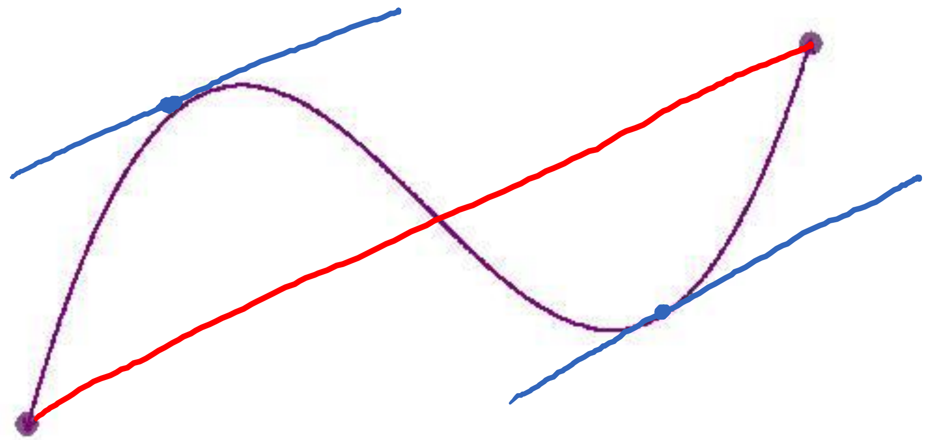
$f(2) > \cancel{0}\ 10$

$\therefore f(x) = \cancel{0}\ 10$ on interval by IVT

Thm. Mean Value Theorem

If $f(x)$ is continuous on the interval $[a, b]$ and differentiable on the interval (a, b), then there is some point c on the interval such that

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



Ex. Let $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1$. Find c on the interval $[-1,2]$ that satisfies MVT.

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

$$f(2) = 2^2 + 2(2) - 1 = 7$$

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

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

$$2c + 2 = \frac{7 - (-2)}{3}$$

$$2c + 2 = 3$$

$$2c = 1$$

$$\boxed{c = \frac{1}{2}}$$

Summary

Given two points on a graph of f:

There is one value that f' must attain

- ➢ Slope between the endpoints
- ➢ Guaranteed by MVT → f must be cont. and diff.

There are many values that f must attain

- ➢ All the y's between the endpoints
- ➢ Guaranteed by IVT → f must be continuous

Ex. Let f be a twice-differentiable function such that $f(0) = -13$ and $f(7) = 15$. Must there exist a value of c, for $0 < c < 7$, such that $f(c) = 0$? Justify your answer.

IVT

Since f is twice-diff., we know f is cont.

$f(0) < 0$ $\therefore$ $f(c) = 0$ on interval by IVT

$f(7) > 0$

- You need to state that f is continuous to use IVT
- You need to state how you know that f is continuous
  - "Differentiability implies continuity"
- You need to state that the desired value is between the two given values

Unit 4 Progress Check: MCQ

- Do #11-13, 16-18

Unit 5 Progress Check: MCQ Part A

- Do them all

Unit 5 Progress Check: MCQ Part B

- Do them all

Unit 5 Progress Check: MCQ Part C

- Do #1-5