

## 2.3 Differentiability

Calculus

Name: Solutions

**Practice**

Given  $f(x)$  and  $f'(x)$  on a given interval  $[a, b]$ , find a value  $c$  that satisfies the Mean Value Theorem.

1.  $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 2$ ;  $[-1, 2]$   
 $f'(x) = -2x + 4$

$$f(-1) = -(-1) - 4 - 2 = -7$$

$$f(2) = -4 + 8 - 2 = 2$$

$$\frac{-7-2}{-1-2} = \frac{-9}{-3} = 3$$

$$f'(c) = 3$$

$$-2c + 4 = 3$$

$$-2c = -1$$

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

2.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + 7$ ;  $[-7, -3]$   
 $f'(x) = x + 4$

$$c = -5$$

3.  $f(x) = -2x^2 + 12x - 15$ ;  
 $[2, 4]$   
 $f'(x) = -4x + 12$

$$f(2) = -8 + 24 - 15 = 1$$

$$f(4) = -32 + 48 - 15 = 1$$

$$\frac{1-1}{4-2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$f'(c) = 0$$

$$-4c + 12 = 0$$

$$c = 3$$

4.  $f(x) = x^3 - 12x$ ;  $[-2, 2]$   
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12$

$$c = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ or } \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

5.  $f(x) = \sin(2x)$ ;  $[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$   
 $f'(x) = 2 \cos(2x)$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin(\frac{2\pi}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{0}{\frac{\pi}{6}} = 0$$

$$2 \cos(2c) = 0$$

$$\cos(2c) = 0$$

$$2c = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or } 2c = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$c = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ or } c = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Not in the interval.

6.  $f(x) = x^3 + 24x - 16$ ;  $[0, 4]$   
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 24$

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

The negative answer is not in the interval.

7.  $f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ ;  $[0, 3]$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$

$$f(0) = 3 \quad \frac{3-0}{0-3} = \frac{3}{-3} = -1$$

$$f(3) = 0$$

$$\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} = -1$$

$$-2x = \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

$$4x^2 = 9-x^2$$

$$5x^2 = 9$$

$$c = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

The negative answer is not in the interval.

8.  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ ;  $[0, 2\pi]$   
 $f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x$

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

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

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

$$\cos x = \sin x$$

When are the cosine and sine values the same on the unit circle?

$$c = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

9.  $f(x) = (x^2 - 2x)e^x$ ;  $[0, 2]$   
 $f'(x) = (x^2 - 2)e^x$

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

$$f(2) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 2)e^x = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2 = 0 \text{ or } e^x = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{2}$$

Not possible

The negative answer is not in the interval.

Matching Graphs: 10-I, 11-G, 12-B, 13-D, 14-P, 15-O, 16-H, 17-F, 18-L, 19-M, 20-J, 21-E, 22-N, 23-A, 24-K, 25-C.

Using a calculator find the value of the derivative at a given point. DON'T show any work. You should be able to quickly find the answer with a calculator.

26.  $f(x) = x^2 + 5x$

$f'(1.98) = 8.96$

27.  $f(x) = \csc 5x$

$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$

28.  $f(x) = \ln x$

$f'(205) = 0.005$

29.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$f'(\sqrt{2}) = -0.5$

30.  $f(x) = e^{7x}$

$f'(1.5) = 254,210.595$

31.  $f(x) = 8x^2 - 5x^3$

$f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 3.667$

Test Prep: 1C, 2B, 3A, 4D, 5A, 6E