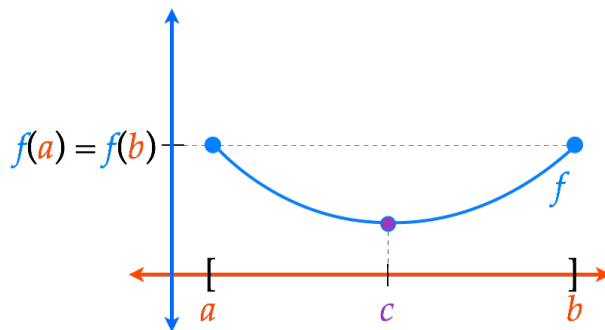


Rolle's Theorem

Let function f be continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) .

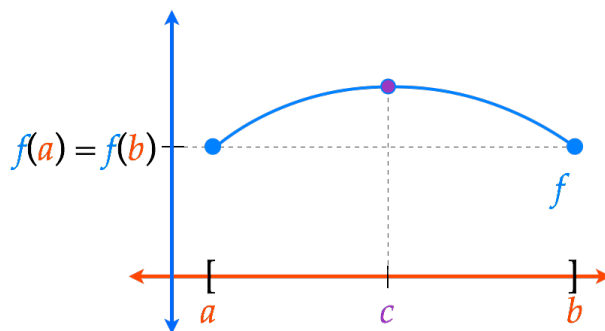
If $f(a) = f(b)$, then there is at least one number c in (a, b) such that $f'(c) = 0$.



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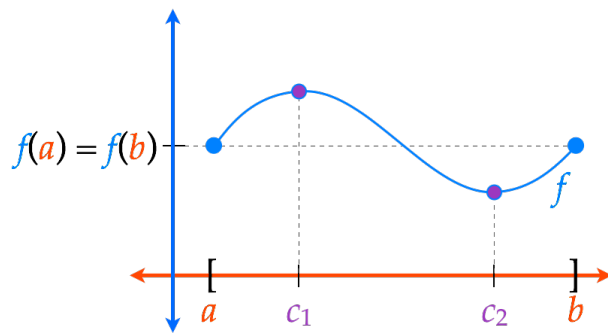
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Rolle's Theorem

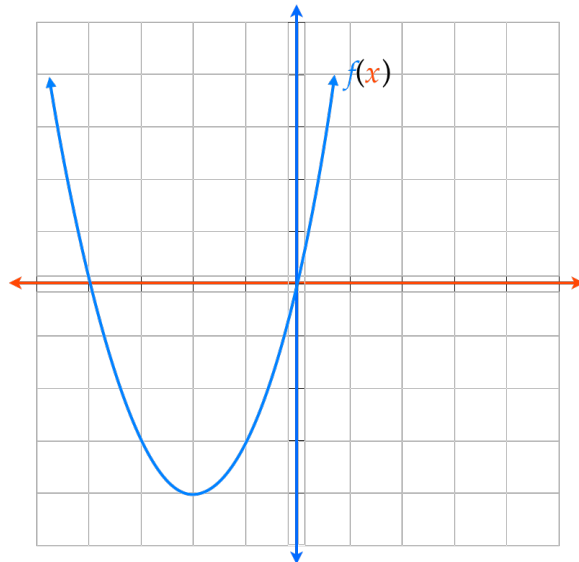
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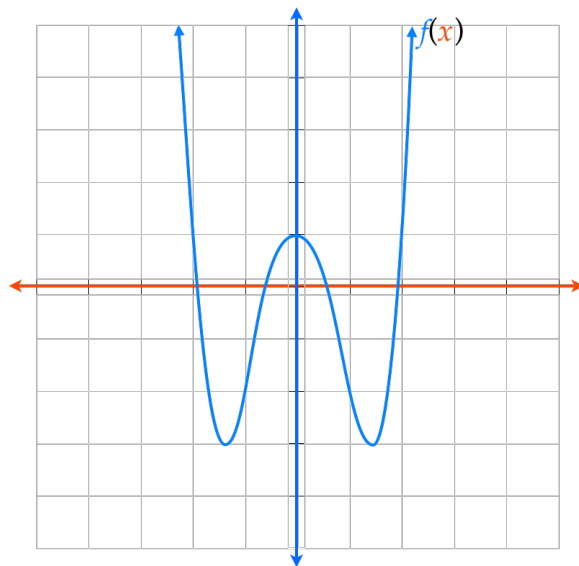
Show Rolle's Theorem is true for...

$$f(x) = x^2 + 4x \text{ on } [-3, -1]$$



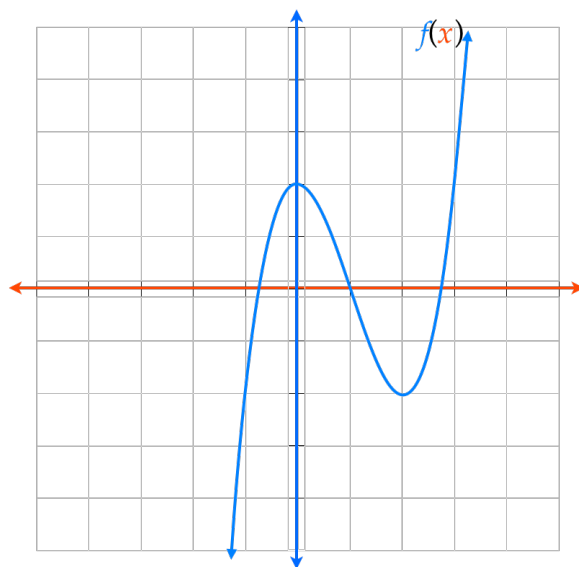
Show Rolle's Theorem is true for...

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



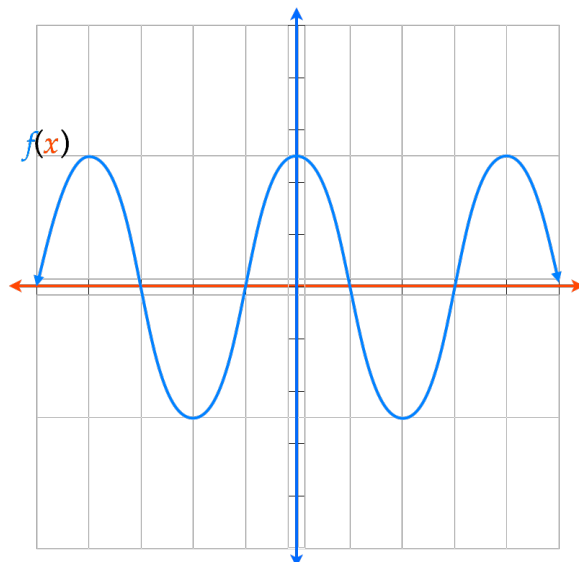
Show Rolle's Theorem is true for...

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 \text{ on } [0, 3]$$



Show Rolle's Theorem is true for...

$$f(x) = \cos x \text{ on } [0, 2\pi]$$



Rolle's Theorem

Let function f be continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) .

If $f(a) = f(b)$, then there is at least one number c in (a, b) such that $f'(c) = 0$.

