Math 111

November 21, 2022



Today

- ▶ The mean value theorem.
- ▶ Question about inverses from last time.

Suppose you drive through two toll booths that are 100 miles apart.

Suppose you drive through two toll booths that are 100 miles apart. Your time is recorded at each booth, and it is determined that it took you 1 hour to travel that distance.

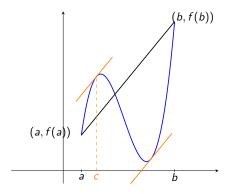
Suppose you drive through two toll booths that are 100 miles apart. Your time is recorded at each booth, and it is determined that it took you 1 hour to travel that distance. Further, suppose your speed is recorded for the first and last miles and is found to be under 40 mph. Suppose you drive through two toll booths that are 100 miles apart. Your time is recorded at each booth, and it is determined that it took you 1 hour to travel that distance. Further, suppose your speed is recorded for the first and last miles and is found to be under 40 mph. Nevertheless, why would it be reasonable for you to be issued a ticket? Suppose you drive through two toll booths that are 100 miles apart. Your time is recorded at each booth, and it is determined that it took you 1 hour to travel that distance. Further, suppose your speed is recorded for the first and last miles and is found to be under 40 mph. Nevertheless, why would it be reasonable for you to be issued a ticket?

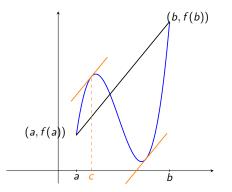
What would the graph of distance versus time look like?

Suppose you drive through two toll booths that are 100 miles apart. Your time is recorded at each booth, and it is determined that it took you 1 hour to travel that distance. Further, suppose your speed is recorded for the first and last miles and is found to be under 40 mph. Nevertheless, why would it be reasonable for you to be issued a ticket?

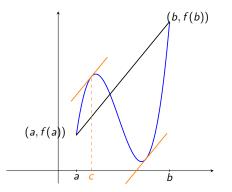
What would the graph of distance versus time look like?

Are we certain that your speed was exactly 100 mph at some point?





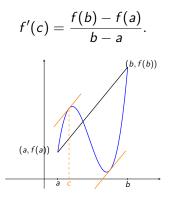
Find an equation expressing what you see about slopes of lines:



Find an equation expressing what you see about slopes of lines:

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

Mean Value Theorem (MVT). Let f be a continuous function on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b). Then there exists a number cwith a < c < b such that



Mean value theorem (with two possible choices for c).

Proof. Math 112.

Mean Value Theorem (MVT). Let f be a continuous function on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b). Then there exists a number cwith a < c < b such that

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

Mean Value Theorem (MVT). Let f be a continuous function on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b). Then there exists a number cwith a < c < b such that

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

Corollary of MVT. Let f be a differentiable function on an open interval I. Then:

Mean Value Theorem (MVT). Let f be a continuous function on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b). Then there exists a number cwith a < c < b such that

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

Corollary of MVT. Let f be a differentiable function on an open interval I. Then:

1. If f'(x) = 0 for all x in I, then f is constant on I.

Mean Value Theorem (MVT). Let f be a continuous function on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b). Then there exists a number cwith a < c < b such that

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

Corollary of MVT. Let f be a differentiable function on an open interval I. Then:

- 1. If f'(x) = 0 for all x in I, then f is constant on I.
- 2. If f'(x) > 0 for all x in I, then f is strictly increasing on I.

Mean Value Theorem (MVT). Let f be a continuous function on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b). Then there exists a number cwith a < c < b such that

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

Corollary of MVT. Let f be a differentiable function on an open interval I. Then:

- 1. If f'(x) = 0 for all x in I, then f is constant on I.
- 2. If f'(x) > 0 for all x in I, then f is strictly increasing on I.
- 3. If f'(x) < 0 for all x in I, then f is strictly decreasing on I.

Mean Value Theorem (MVT). Let f be a continuous function on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b). Then there exists a number cwith a < c < b such that

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

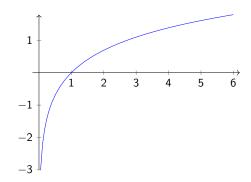
Corollary of MVT. Let f be a differentiable function on an open interval I. Then:

- 1. If f'(x) = 0 for all x in I, then f is constant on I.
- 2. If f'(x) > 0 for all x in I, then f is strictly increasing on I.
- 3. If f'(x) < 0 for all x in I, then f is strictly decreasing on I.

Proofs on the board (and in our notes).

For x > 0,

$$\ln(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} \, dt$$



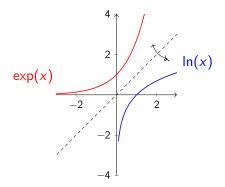
Graph of ln(x).

Definition. The *exponential function*, denoted exp(x), is the inverse of ln(x). In other words,

 $\exp(\ln(x)) = \ln(\exp(x)) = x.$

Definition. The *exponential function*, denoted exp(x), is the inverse of ln(x). In other words,

 $\exp(\ln(x)) = \ln(\exp(x)) = x.$



Logs convert products to sums:

$$\ln(xy) = \ln(x) + \ln(y).$$

Logs convert products to sums:

$$\ln(xy) = \ln(x) + \ln(y).$$

The exponential converts sums to products:

$$\exp(x+y) = \exp(x)\exp(y).$$

The number *e* is defined by

 $\exp(1) = e$.

The number *e* is defined by

$$\exp(1) = e.$$

We can show that

$$e^r = \exp(r)$$

for all rational numbers r.

The number *e* is defined by

$$\exp(1) = e.$$

We can show that

$$e^r = \exp(r)$$

for all rational numbers r.

We define

$$e^x := \exp(x)$$

for all real numbers x.

The number *e* is defined by

$$\exp(1) = e.$$

We can show that

$$e^r = \exp(r)$$

for all rational numbers r.

We define

$$e^x := \exp(x)$$

for all real numbers x.

For real numbers a and x with a > 0, define

$$a^{x} := e^{x \ln(a)} = \exp(x \ln(a)).$$

The number *e* is defined by

$$\exp(1) = e.$$

We can show that

$$e^r = \exp(r)$$

for all rational numbers r.

We define

$$e^x := \exp(x)$$

for all real numbers x.

For real numbers a and x with a > 0, define

$$a^{x} := e^{x \ln(a)} = \exp(x \ln(a)).$$

Example. 2^{π}

The number *e* is defined by

$$\exp(1) = e.$$

We can show that

$$e^r = \exp(r)$$

for all rational numbers r.

We define

$$e^x := \exp(x)$$

for all real numbers x.

For real numbers a and x with a > 0, define

$$a^{x} := e^{x \ln(a)} = \exp(x \ln(a)).$$

Example. $2^{\pi} = e^{\pi \ln(2)}$

The number *e* is defined by

$$\exp(1) = e.$$

We can show that

$$e^r = \exp(r)$$

for all rational numbers r.

We define

$$e^x := \exp(x)$$

for all real numbers x.

For real numbers a and x with a > 0, define

$$a^{x} := e^{x \ln(a)} = \exp(x \ln(a)).$$

Example. $2^{\pi} = e^{\pi \ln(2)} = \exp(\pi \ln(2))$

The number *e* is defined by

$$\exp(1) = e.$$

We can show that

$$e^r = \exp(r)$$

for all rational numbers r.

We define

$$e^x := \exp(x)$$

for all real numbers x.

For real numbers a and x with a > 0, define

$$a^{x} := e^{x \ln(a)} = \exp(x \ln(a)).$$

Example. $2^{\pi} = e^{\pi \ln(2)} = \exp(\pi \ln(2)) \approx 8.82.$

Recall from last time:

Definition. Functions f and g are *inverses* of each other if

$$f(g(x)) = x$$
 and $g(f(x)) = x$.

Recall from last time:

Definition. Functions f and g are *inverses* of each other if

$$f(g(x)) = x$$
 and $g(f(x)) = x$.

Examples.

▶
$$f(x) = 2x$$
 and $g(x) = \frac{x}{2}$.

Recall from last time:

Definition. Functions f and g are *inverses* of each other if

$$f(g(x)) = x$$
 and $g(f(x)) = x$.

Examples.

Recall from last time:

Definition. Functions f and g are *inverses* of each other if

$$f(g(x)) = x$$
 and $g(f(x)) = x$.

Examples.

Recall from last time:

Definition. Functions f and g are *inverses* of each other if

$$f(g(x)) = x$$
 and $g(f(x)) = x$.

Examples.

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x?

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x?

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Example. Define $g: [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by g(x) = x,

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Example. Define $g : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by g(x) = x, and define $f : \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ by

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x & ext{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \ 0 & ext{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Example. Define $g : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by g(x) = x, and define $f : \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ by

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x & ext{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \ 0 & ext{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then for $x \in [0,1]$, we have f(g(x)) =

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Example. Define $g : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by g(x) = x, and define $f : \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ by

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x & ext{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \ 0 & ext{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then for $x \in [0,1]$, we have f(g(x)) = f(x)

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Example. Define $g : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by g(x) = x, and define $f : \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ by

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x & ext{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \ 0 & ext{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then for $x \in [0,1]$, we have f(g(x)) = f(x) = x.

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Example. Define $g : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by g(x) = x, and define $f : \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ by

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x & ext{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \ 0 & ext{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then for $x \in [0, 1]$, we have f(g(x)) = f(x) = x. But $g(f(x)) \neq x$, in general. For instance,

$$g(f(2)) =$$

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Example. Define $g : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by g(x) = x, and define $f : \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ by

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x & ext{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \ 0 & ext{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then for $x \in [0, 1]$, we have f(g(x)) = f(x) = x. But $g(f(x)) \neq x$, in general. For instance,

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

Question: Does f(g(x)) = x imply automatically that g(f(x)) = x? **Answer.** No.

Example. Define $g : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by g(x) = x, and define $f : \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ by

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x & ext{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \ 0 & ext{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then for $x \in [0, 1]$, we have f(g(x)) = f(x) = x. But $g(f(x)) \neq x$, in general. For instance,

$$g(f(2)) = g(0) = 0.$$

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations?

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations? By the integral form of the FTC,

$$\left(\int_0^x f(t)\,dt\right)'=f(x).$$

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations? By the integral form of the FTC,

$$\left(\int_0^x f(t)\,dt\right)'=f(x).$$

So differentiation undoes integration.

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations? By the integral form of the FTC,

$$\left(\int_0^x f(t)\,dt\right)'=f(x).$$

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations? By the integral form of the FTC,

$$\left(\int_0^x f(t)\,dt\right)'=f(x).$$

$$\int_0^x f'(t)\,dt =$$

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations? By the integral form of the FTC,

$$\left(\int_0^x f(t)\,dt\right)'=f(x).$$

$$\int_0^x f'(t)\,dt = \int_0^x 2t\,dt =$$

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations? By the integral form of the FTC,

$$\left(\int_0^x f(t)\,dt\right)'=f(x).$$

$$\int_0^x f'(t) \, dt = \int_0^x 2t \, dt = t^2 \big|_0^x =$$

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations? By the integral form of the FTC,

$$\left(\int_0^x f(t)\,dt\right)'=f(x).$$

$$\int_0^x f'(t) dt = \int_0^x 2t \, dt = t^2 \big|_0^x = x^2 - 0^2$$

Example. Consider the operations of differentiation and integration:

$$f\mapsto f'$$
 and $f\mapsto \int_0^x f(t)\,dt.$

Are these inverse operations? By the integral form of the FTC,

$$\left(\int_0^x f(t)\,dt\right)'=f(x).$$

$$\int_0^x f'(t) dt = \int_0^x 2t \, dt = t^2 \big|_0^x = x^2 - 0^2 = x^2 \neq f(x).$$