

# MAT137

(Section L0501, November 18, 2019)

- **For next day's lecture, watch videos 5.7-5.12.**
- Today's lecture will **assume** you have watched videos 5.5, 5.6.
- Contents: Rolle's Theorem.

## Recap: What can you conclude?

We know the following about the function  $f$ .

- $f$  has domain  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- $f$  is continuous
- $f(0) = 0$
- For every  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) \geq x$ .

What can you conclude about  $f'(0)$ ? Prove it.

*Hint:* Consider the function  $g(x) = f(x) - x$ . How does  $g$  behave at 0?

# Zeroes of functions and their derivatives

For each part, construct a function  $f$  that is differentiable on  $\mathbb{R}$  and such that:

- ①  $f$  has exactly 2 zeroes and  $f'$  has exactly 1 zero.
- ②  $f$  has exactly 2 zeroes and  $f'$  has exactly 2 zeroes.
- ③  $f$  has exactly 3 zeroes and  $f'$  has exactly 1 zero.
- ④  $f$  has exactly 1 zero and  $f'$  has infinitely many zeroes.

(A sketch of a graph is good enough for each part.)

# Finding the number of roots of a function

**Problem.** Let

$$f(x) = e^x - \sin x + x^2 + 10x.$$

How many zeroes does  $f$  have?

# A nice consequence of Rolle's Theorem (Complete this; we may go over this in the next class)

## Theorem

Let  $a < b$  be real numbers. Let  $f$  be a function defined on  $[a, b]$ .

IF

- $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and differentiable on  $(a, b)$
- $f$  is **not** injective on  $[a, b]$

THEN  $\exists c \in (a, b)$  such that  $f'(c) = 0$ .

- 1 Write the definition of “ $f$  is not injective on  $[a, b]$ ”. You will need it.
- 2 Recall the statement of Rolle's Theorem. You will need that too.
- 3 Do some rough work to understand why this is true.
- 4 Write the proof.

# Common misconceptions (**Think at home**)

Construct a function  $f$  satisfying all the following properties at once:

- The domain of  $f$  is  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- $f$  is continuous
- $f'(0) = 0$
- $f$  **does not** have a local extremum at 0.
- There **is no** interval centered at 0 on which  $f$  is increasing.
- There **is no** interval centered at 0 on which  $f$  is decreasing.

**Hint:** We have seen such a function before.