## The Mean Value Theorem



Find the value(s) of c that will satisfy  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}=f'(c)$  for the function  $f(x)=x^3-x^2$  on the interval [-1,2].

## Problem 2

Suppose that f(x) is continuous and differentiable on the interval [-5,0]. We also know that f(-5) = -4 and that  $f'(x) \le 2$ . What is the largest possible value for f(0)?