

Intermediate Value Theorem

Bisection Algorithm.

Rolle's theorem & Mean Value Theorem

Continuity

Maybe: Newton iteration

Intermediate Value theorem

Say $a < b$

& f is continuous

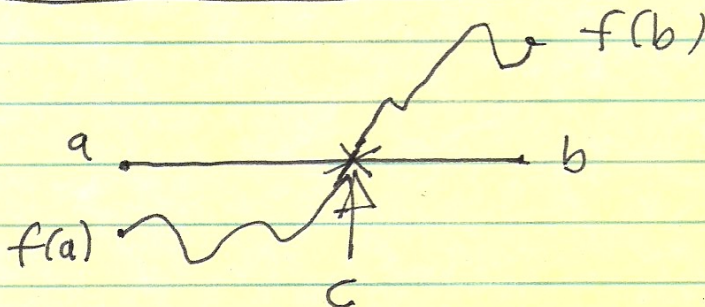
& $f(a) < 0 < f(b)$

then! there is a number

c with $a < c < b$

& $f(c) = 0$.

Picture



Exam
Application

2

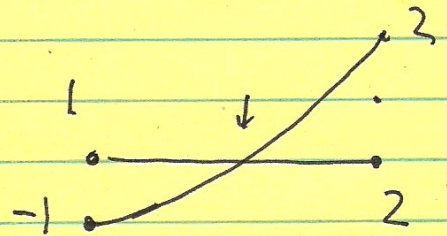
Root finding algorithm:

Bisection Method.

To solve $x^2 = 2$.

Set

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2.$$



f is continuous:

- a zero of f is a solution to $x^2 = 2$.

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

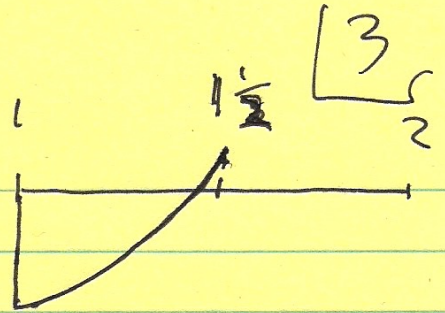
so between 1 & 2 there is a value c such that $f(c) = 0$.

Where?

Split the difference.

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) &= \frac{9}{4} - 2 = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{8}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) < 0 < f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$



So the zero c lies between
1 & 1.5.

Continue splitting the difference:

$$f\left(1\frac{1}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{25}{16} - 2$$

$$\frac{32}{16} = 2$$

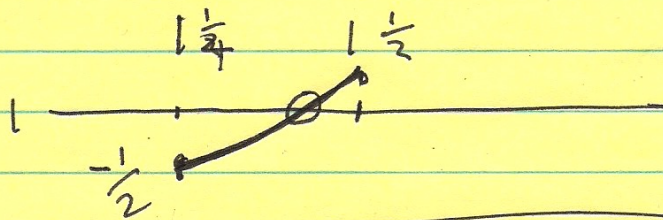
$$; f\left(1\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0.$$

$$= -\frac{7}{16} \approx -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{so } 1\frac{1}{4} < c < 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{or } 1.25 < c < 1.5$$

etc etc.



To Python program

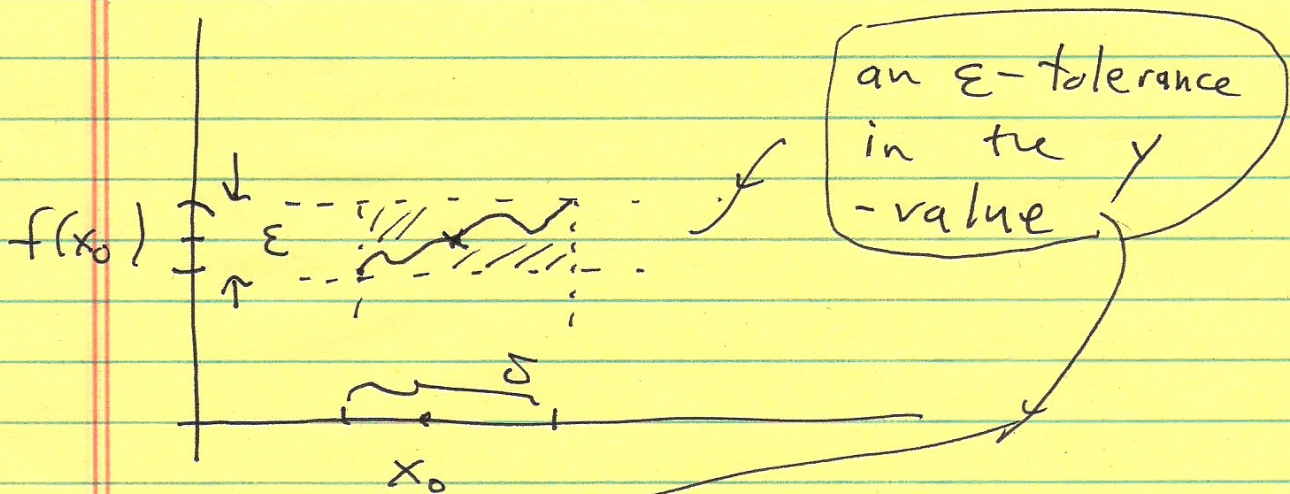
Theorems & Algorithms.

Continuity

- Informal definitions:
- the function has no breaks
 - its graph has no sudden jumps.

Formal definition of Continuity

The function $y = f(x)$ is continuous at the point x_0 if, given any $\varepsilon > 0$ (no matter how small) (usually small) there exists a $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon)$ such that

$$|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon.$$


is guaranteed by a δ tolerance in the x value.

5

real valued

Definition: A \checkmark function defined on an interval or all of \mathbb{R} is called continuous if it is continuous at all of its points.

Topological version of Intermediate value theorem

If f is continuous on some interval J & $I = [a, b] \subset J$ is a closed bounded subinterval then $f(I) = \{f(x) : a \leq x \leq b\}$ is either a closed interval or a single point, (in which case f is constant on I).

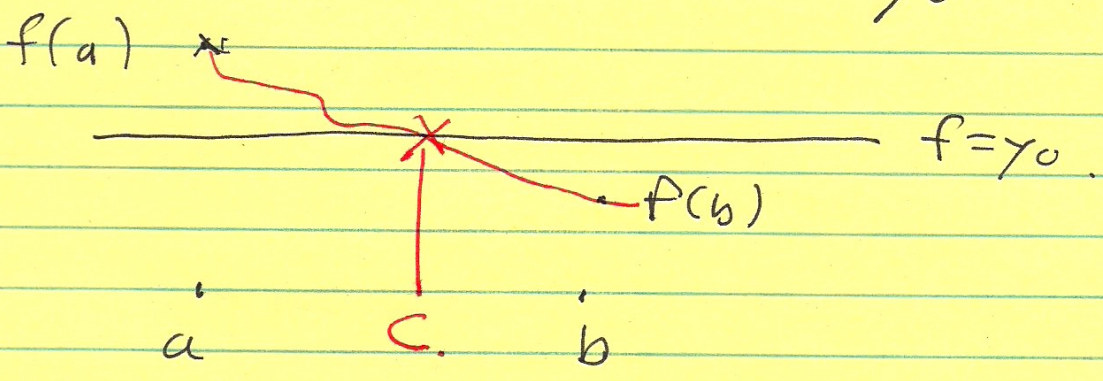
Ex Cor: if $f(a) < f(b)$ then $f(I) \supset [f(a), f(b)]$.

Cor: If $f(a) < 0 < f(b)$ then $\exists c \in I$ $f(c) = 0$

Pf: $0 \in [f(a), f(b)]$ is true case!

Usual intermediate value theorem

if y_0 lies between $f(a)$ & $f(b)$ then $\exists c$ between a & b & $f(c) = y_0$.



Mean Value Theorem

Oakland: \$\$\$ 80 miles
from here. You drove
there in 1 hour.

Then: at some point
you were going 80 mph
(& so deserved a ticket)!

Math speak:

Then f continuous & differentiable
on $[a, b]$. Suppose

$$v = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Then $\exists x_*$, with $a \leq x_* < b$.
 $f'(x_*) = v$

Do: We b Assign \sqrt{x}
 $a = 4, b = 100$
problem. (af finding x_*)