1. Consider $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$ on [0, 5]. Find all numbers c in (0, 5) guaranteed by the mean value theorem.

2. Suppose f(x) is a function, and f(50) = -20 and f'(50) = 7. Based on this information, find the linear approximation L(x) for f(x) at 50. Then use it to find an approximate value of f(51).

1. Consider $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ on [1, 2]. Find all numbers c in (1, 2) guaranteed by the mean value theorem.

2. Suppose f(x) is a function, and f(11) = 10 and f'(11) = -2. Based on this information, find the linear approximation L(x) for f(x) at 11. Then use it to approximate value of f(10).

1. Consider $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$ on [-3, 0]. Find all numbers c in (-3, 0) guaranteed by the mean value theorem.

2. Suppose f(x) is a function, and f(90) = -10 and f'(90) = 7. Based on this information, find the linear approximation L(x) for f(x) at 90. Then use it to find an approximate value of f(91).

1. Consider $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 4$ on [0, 2]. Find all numbers c in (0, 2) guaranteed by the mean value theorem.

2. Suppose f(x) is a function, and f(50) = -20 and f'(50) = 7. Based on this information, find the linear approximation L(x) for f(x) at 50. Then use it to find an approximate value of f(51).