

Day 21 is Monday, March 11, 2013

Today continuing Section 5-1.

Goal: develop analytical tools that correlate behavior of graph of f and behavior of sign of f' .

Local Extrema

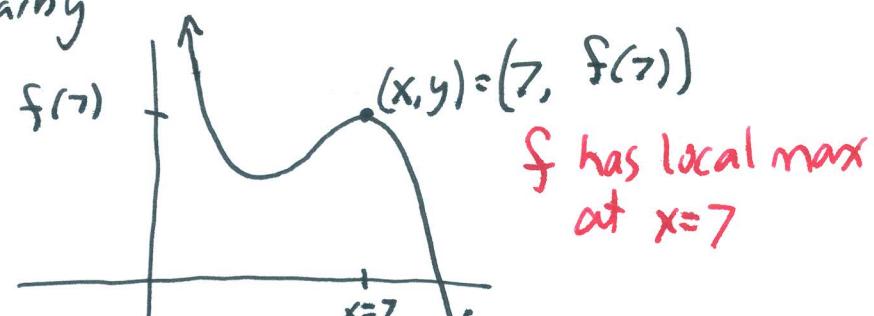
Definition of Local Max (or "Relative Max")

words: f has a local max at $x=c$.

meaning: for all x values near c , but not equal to c ,
 $f(c) > f(x)$.

Graphical interpretation

On a graph of f , the point $(x, y) = (c, f(c))$
 is the highest point nearby



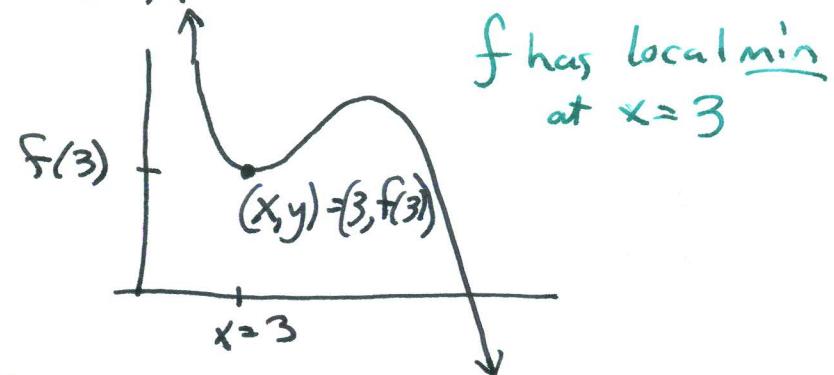
Notice: For the inequality to be true, $f(c)$ must exist.

Similar Definition for Local Min

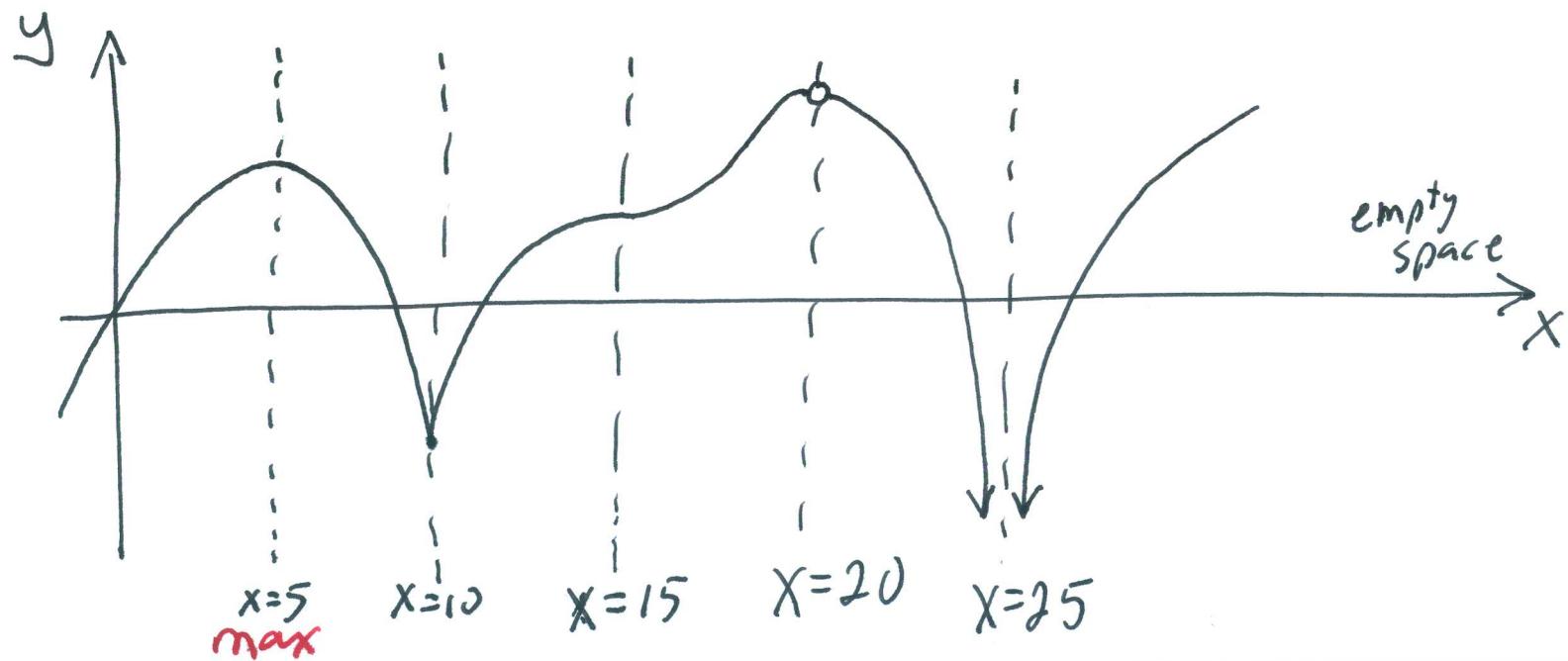
words: f has local min at $x=c$

meaning: for all x values near c , but not equal to c ,

$$f(c) < f(x)$$



Sample graph for coming discussion



Question: What are the x-coordinates of all
~~local~~ local maxs or local mins?

Local max at $x=5$

Not a local max at $x=20$ because graph has no
y-value there.

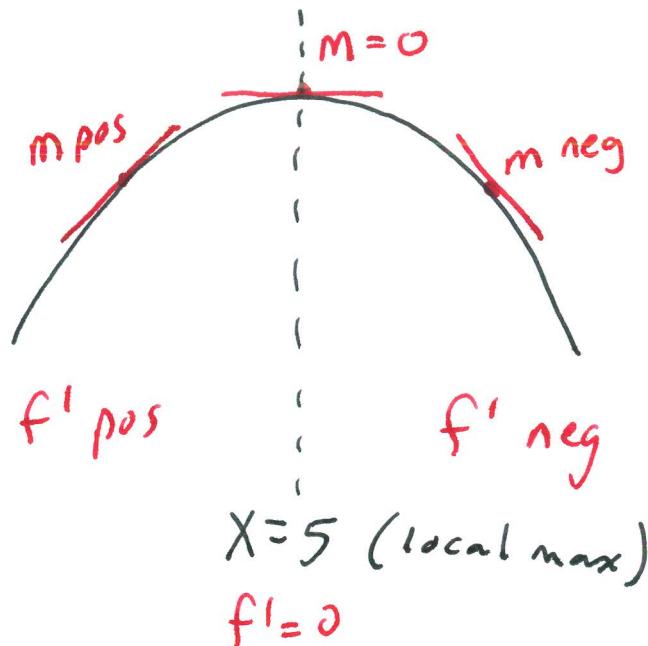
Local min at $x=\cancel{20} 10$

Not a local min at $x=25$ because no y-value.

Goal: Develop an analytic test that will
determine where a function f has local
max or min.

Consider behavior near $x=5, 10, 15, 20, 25$

near $x=5$



at this local max,

- the y -value exists at $x=5$. $f(5)$ exists.
- $f'(5) = 0$ (horiz tangent at $x=5$)
- f' changes sign (from pos to neg) at $x=5$.

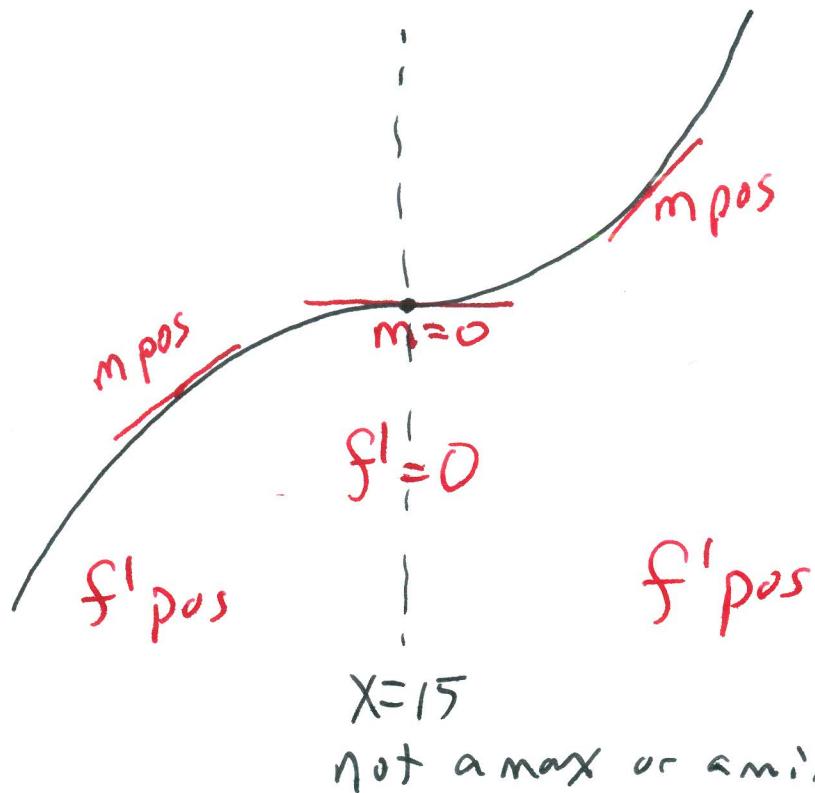
Near $x=10$



at this local min

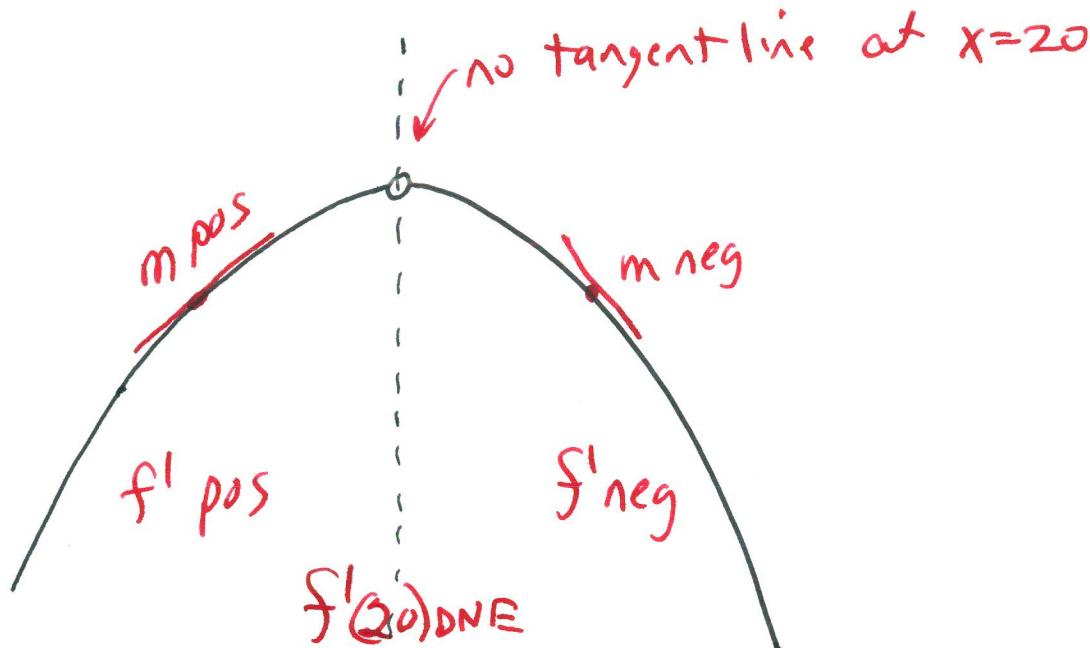
- The y -value exists at $x=10$. $f(10)$ exists
- $f'(10)$ DNE because no tangent line at $x=10$.
- f' changes sign (from neg to pos) at $x=10$.

Near $x=15$



- The y -value exists at $x=15$. $f(15)$ exists,
- $f'(15) = 0$ (horizontal tangent line at $x=15$)
- f' did not change sign at $x=15$. That's why there is no max or min at $x=15$.

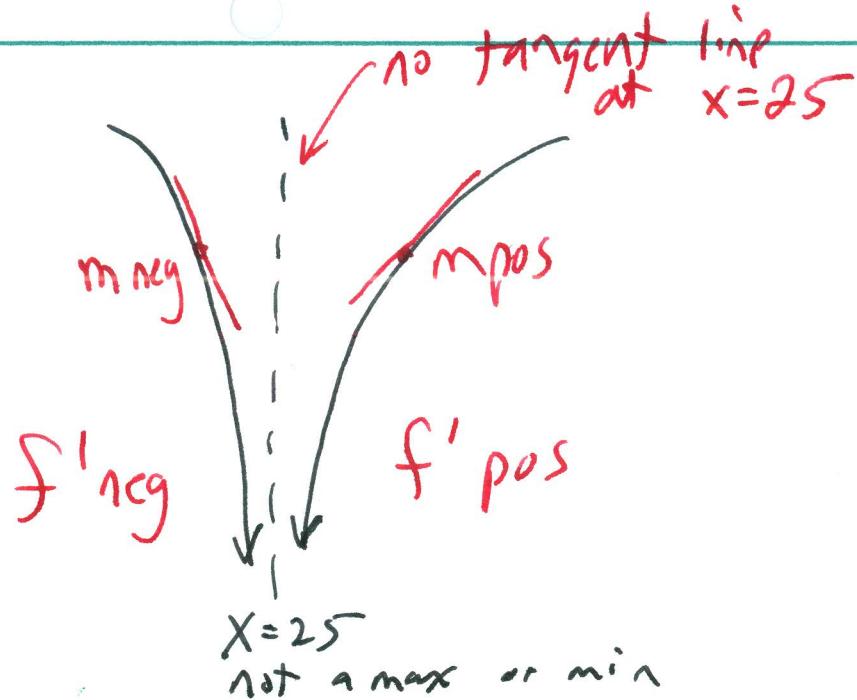
Near $x=20$



$x=20$
not a max

- the y value does not exist at $x=20$. $f(20)$ DNE.
- $f'(20)$ DNE because no tangent line
- f' changes sign at $x=20$. (from pos to neg)

Near $x = 25$



$f(25)$ DNE

$f'(25)$ DNE (because no tangent line at $x=25$)

f' does change sign at $x=25$

Observation

At every $x=c$ where there is a local max or local min, the following thing occurs:

- $f(c)$ exists
- $f'(c)=0$ or $f'(c)$ DNE
- f' changes sign at $x=c$.

Invent some useless but unfortunately common fancy notation.

* Partition Number A number $x=c$ is called a partition number for a function g if $g(c)=0$ or $g'(c)$ DNE.

Rewrite our observation using terminology of partition numbers.

At every $x=c$ where there is a local max or local min, the following occur:

- $f(c)$ exists.
- $x=c$ is a partition number for f'
(that is $f'(c)=0$ or $f'(c)$ DNE,
- f' changes sign at $x=c$,