

Sign In

Upcoming Quiz Q6 this Fri Oct 27

Quiz Q7 next Fri Nov 3

Today: More discussion of Section 4.1 Absolute Max + Min values

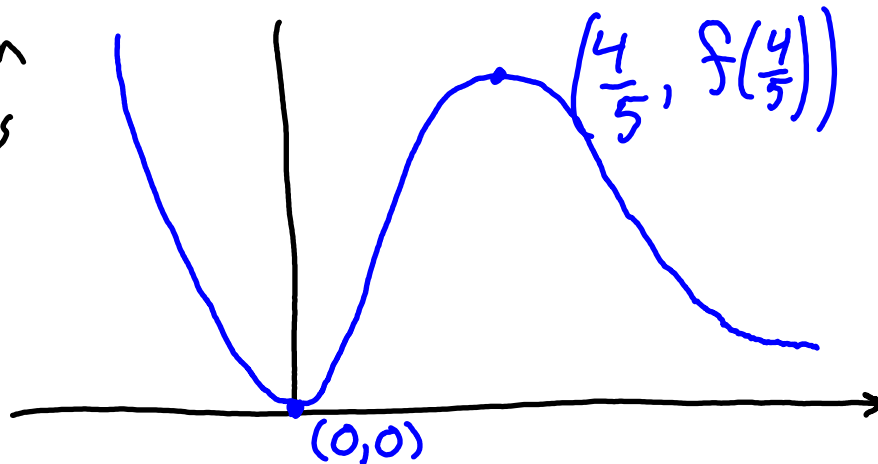
Remember. We're on a quest: formulate analytical methods for determining extreme values (max/min) for a function  $f(x)$  that is given by a formula

Important Concept: Critical Numbers for a function  $f(x)$

We did [example] find critical numbers of  $f(x) = x^4 e^{-5x}$

we found critical numbers  $x=0$  and  $x=4/5$

Confirm with graph from Desmos



Local Max  $y = f(4/5)$

Local Min  $y = 0 = f(0)$

## Meeting Part I More about Critical Numbers

②

Find critical numbers of  $f(x) = x + \frac{9}{x}$

Solution

Start by finding  $f'(x)$

First rewrite  $f(x) = x + \frac{9}{x} = x + 9\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x + 9x^{-1}$   
power function form

$$\text{So } f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x + 9x^{-1}) = 1 + 9(-1)x^{-2} = 1 - 9x^{-2}$$

$$= 1 - 9\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \boxed{1 - \frac{9}{x^2} = f'(x)}$$

X values that cause  $f'(x)$  to not exist:

$$x = 0, \text{ because } f'(0) = 1 - \frac{9}{(0)^2} = 1 - \frac{9}{0} \text{ DNE}$$

X values that cause  $f'(x) = 0$ :

$$0 = f'(x) = 1 - \frac{9}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{9}{x^2} = 1$$

$$9 = x^2$$

Solutions:  $x = 3$  and  $x = -3$

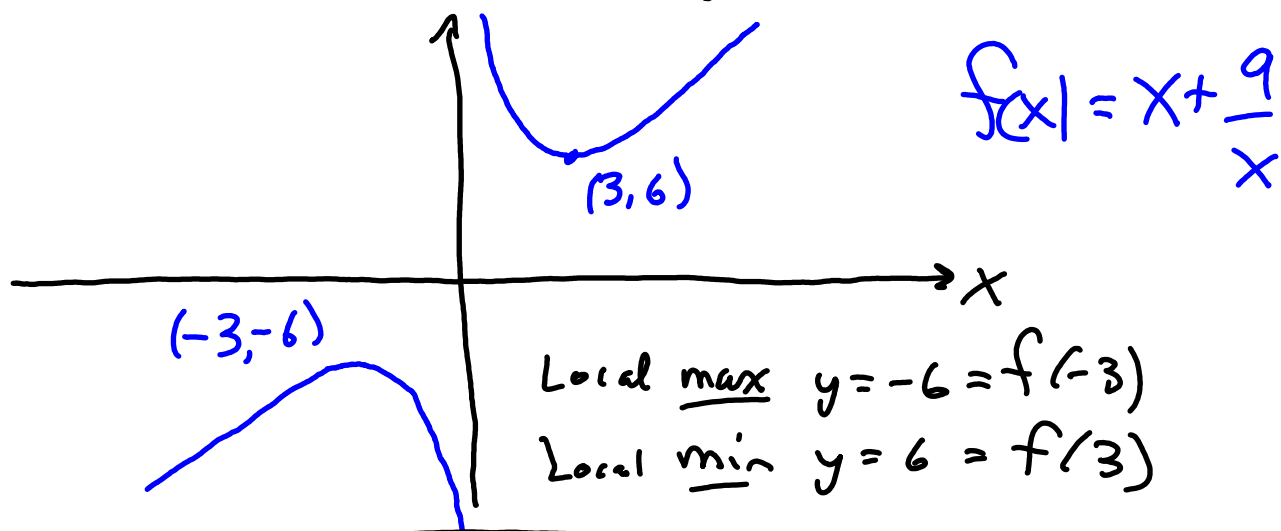
So our candidate  $x$  values are  $x=0$ ,  $x=-3$ ,  $x=3$  (3)

Must check the other condition. Does  $f(x)$  exist at those  $x$  values?

$x$	$f(x) = x + \frac{9}{x}$
0	$f(0) = 0 + \frac{9}{0}$ DNE
-3	$f(-3) = -3 + \frac{9}{-3} = -3 + (-3) = -6$ exists ✓
3	$f(3) = 3 + \frac{9}{3} = 3 + 3 = 6$ exists ✓

So the critical numbers are  $x=-3$ ,  $x=3$

Confirm with  
graph from  
Desmos



end of example

## Meeting Part 2 Finding Absolute Max + Min Values with the Closed Interval Method (4)

Fact. Absolute Max + Min Values can only occur at  $x$  values that are

- endpoints of the domain
- or
- critical numbers in the domain

### Extreme Value Theorem

If  $f(x)$  is continuous on a closed Interval  $[a, b]$ , then  $f(x)$  attains both an abs max value  $y_{\max}$  and an absolute min value  $y_{\min}$  on that interval

These two facts enable us to formulate a method for finding abs max + min values in certain situations.

# The Closed Interval Method

for finding Abs max value and Abs min value for a continuous function on a closed interval.

Step 1: Confirm that domain is a closed interval and that  $f(x)$  is continuous there.

Step 2: Find critical numbers of  $f(x)$

Step 3: Make a 2-column table.

List these  $x$  values in increasing order

<u>important <math>x</math> values</u>	<u>corresponding <math>y</math> values</u>
$x = a$ endpoint	$y = f(a)$
$x = c_1$ critical	$y = f(c_1)$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$x = c_k$ critical	$y = f(c_k)$
$x = b$ endpoint	$y = f(b)$

Critical numbers in the interval

Step 4: Identify the greatest  $y$  value,  $y_{max}$ , and the least  $y$  value,  $y_{min}$ , and write a clear conclusion

[Example] Find Abs Max + Min Values for the function (6)

$$f(x) = -x^4 + 6x^2 + 27 \text{ on the interval } [-2, 3]$$

Solution

Step 1  $[-2, 3]$  is a closed interval ✓

$f$  is continuous on the interval because  $f$  is polynomial ✓

Step 2 Find critical numbers of  $f(x)$

$$\text{Start with } f'(x) = -4x^3 + 12x$$

Observe  $f'$  is polynomial, so  $f'(x)$  always exists.

Set  $f'(x) = 0$  and solve for  $x$

$$0 = f'(x) = -4x^3 + 12x = -4x(x^2 - 3)$$

$$p^2 - q^2 = (p+q)(p-q)$$

$$= -4x(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3})$$

Solutions are  $x = 0, x = -\sqrt{3}, x = \sqrt{3}$

These are the only candidates to be critical numbers

We have to check the other criterion:

⑦

does  $f(c)$  exist?

We already know  $f(x)$  always exists, because  $f$  polynomial.

So,  $x = -\sqrt{3}$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \sqrt{3}$  are the critical numbers

Step 3 Table

important  $x$  values

$$x = -2 \text{ (endpoint)}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{3} \text{ (crit)}$$

$$x = 0 \text{ (crit)}$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} \text{ (crit)}$$

$$x = 3 \text{ (endpoint)}$$

important  $y$  values  $y = f(x) = -x^4 + 6x^2 + 27$

$$y = f(-2) = 35$$

$$y = f(-\sqrt{3}) = \dots = 36 \text{ } y_{\max}$$

$$y = f(0) = 27$$

$$y = f(\sqrt{3}) = \dots = 36 \text{ } y_{\max}$$

$$y = f(3) = \dots = 0 \text{ } y_{\min}$$

Step 4 The absolute max value is  $y_{\max} = 36 = f(-\sqrt{3}) = f(\sqrt{3})$

The absolute min value is  $y_{\min} = 0 = f(3)$

End of Example

End of Lecture