

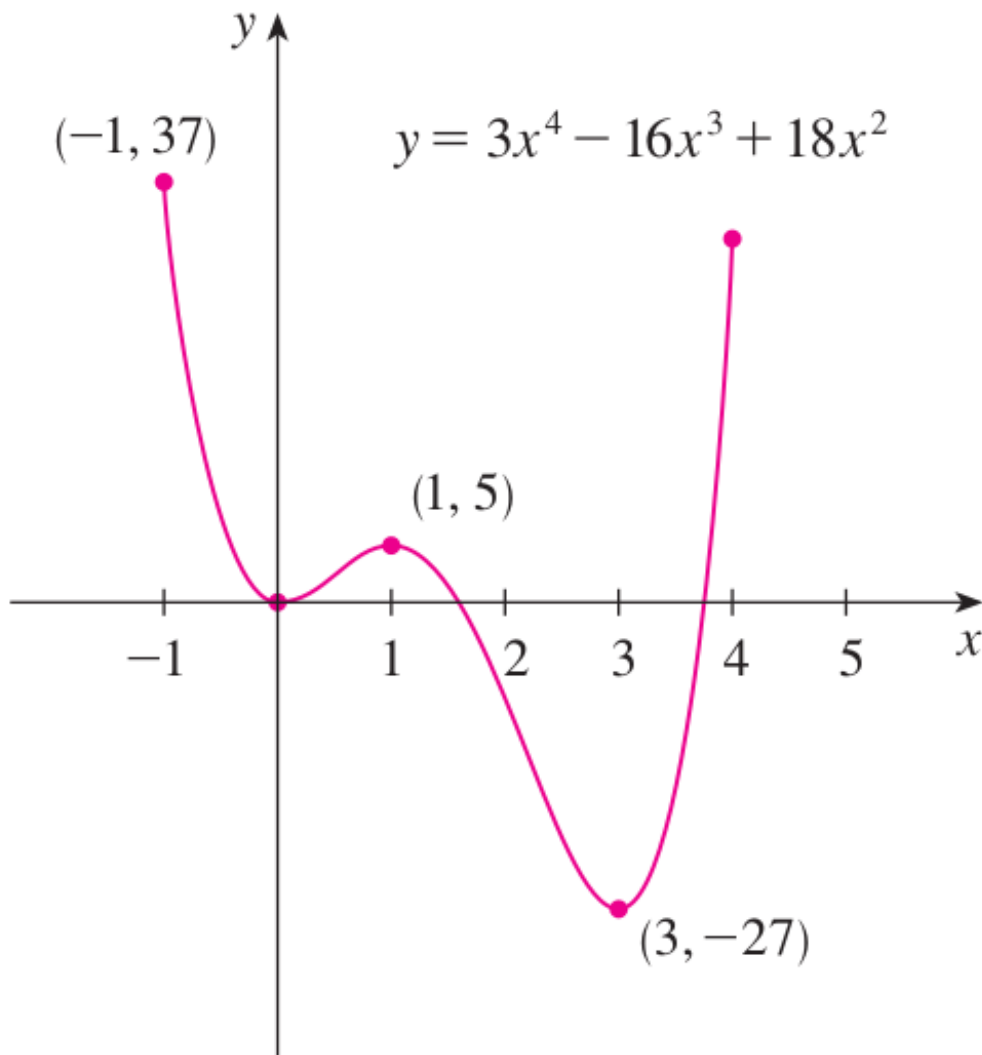
Chapter 3

Applications of Derivatives

3.1 Maximum and Minimum Values

Maximums and minimums.

What would be a maximum value or a minimum value of a function?



Suggestions/observations:

- 1) At $x = -1$, $f(-1) = 37 \rightarrow$ absolute maximum. (global)
- 2) At $x = 3$, $f(3) = -27 \rightarrow$ absolute minimum. (global)
- 3) At $x = 1$, $f'(1)$ DNE, but there is a global max.
- 4) At $x = 0$, local minimum & at $x = 1$, local maximum.
- 5) We have $f'(0) = 0$, $f'(1) = 0$ & $f'(3) = 0$.

Important observations:

- a) loc max. or loc. min when $f'(x) = 0$ b) max or min when $f'(x) \neq 0$

1 Definition Let c be a number in the domain D of a function f . Then $f(c)$ is the

- **absolute maximum** value of f on D if $f(c) \geq f(x)$ for all x in D .
- **absolute minimum** value of f on D if $f(c) \leq f(x)$ for all x in D .

2 Definition The number $f(c)$ is a

- **local maximum** value of f if $f(c) \geq f(x)$ when x is near c .
- **local minimum** value of f if $f(c) \leq f(x)$ when x is near c .

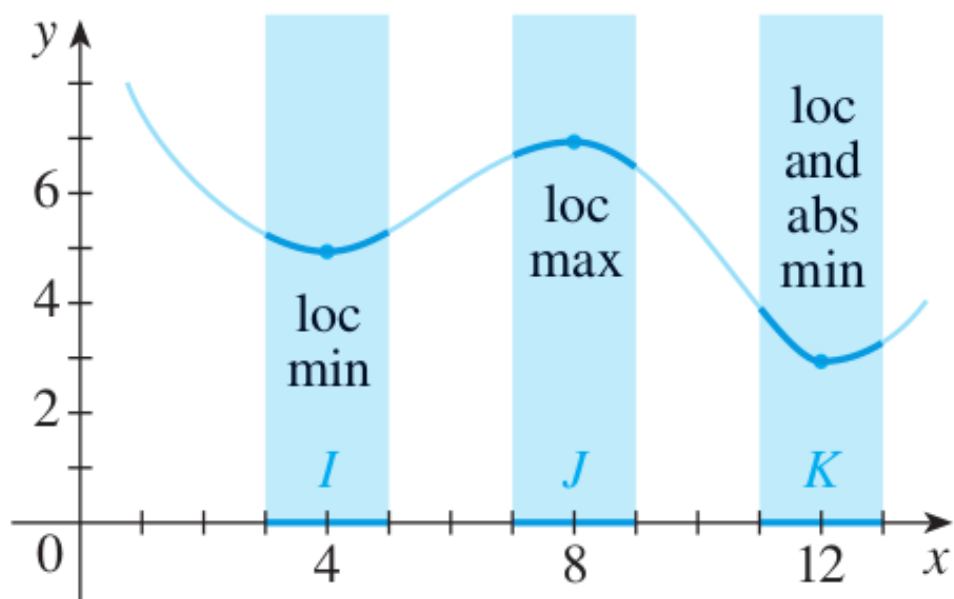


Illustration of the local and absolute max and min.

Remark: $\text{loc. max.} \not\Rightarrow \text{abs. max.}$
 $\text{abs. max.} \Rightarrow \text{loc. max.}$

Terminology.

- 1) Global maximum or global minimum
- 2) Extreme values for abs. max. and abs. min.

Extreme Values Theorem.

Which conditions guarantee that extreme values exist?

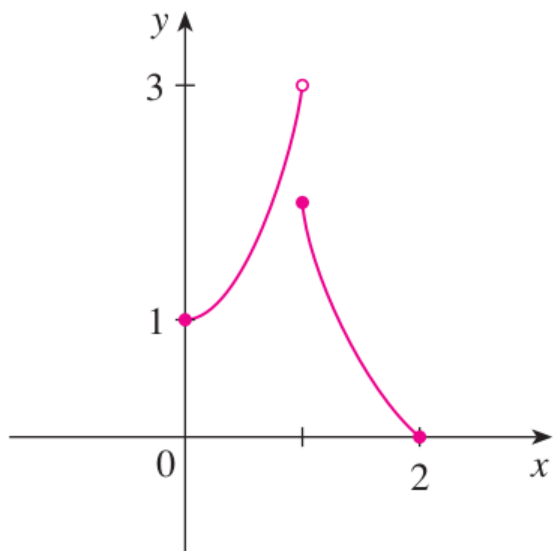


FIGURE 9

This function has minimum value $f(2) = 0$, but no maximum value.

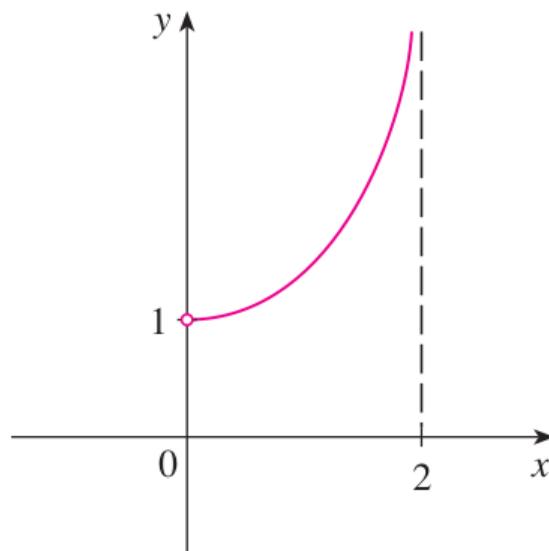
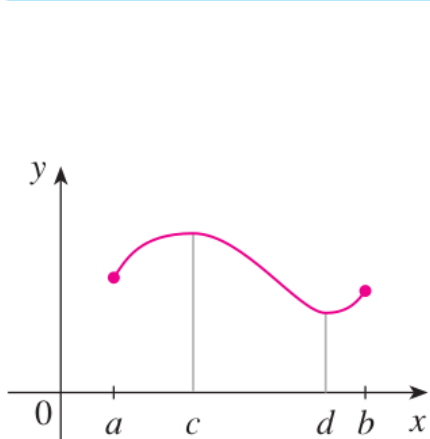


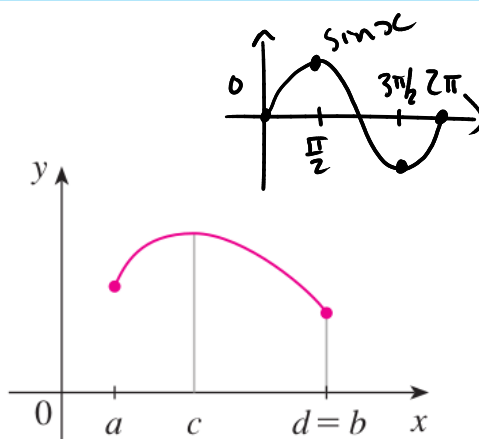
FIGURE 10

This continuous function g has no maximum or minimum.

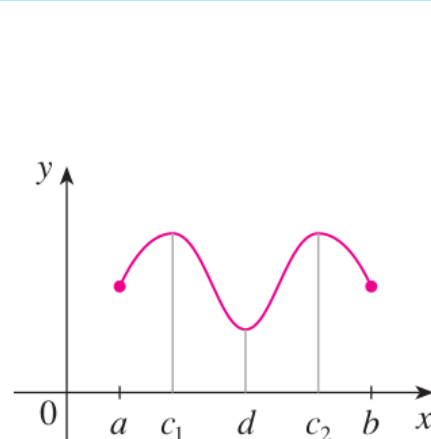
3 The Extreme Value Theorem If f is continuous on a closed interval $[a, b]$, then f attains an absolute maximum value $f(c)$ and an absolute minimum value $f(d)$ at some numbers c and d in $[a, b]$.



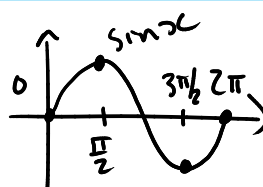
attained inside



attained on the boundary



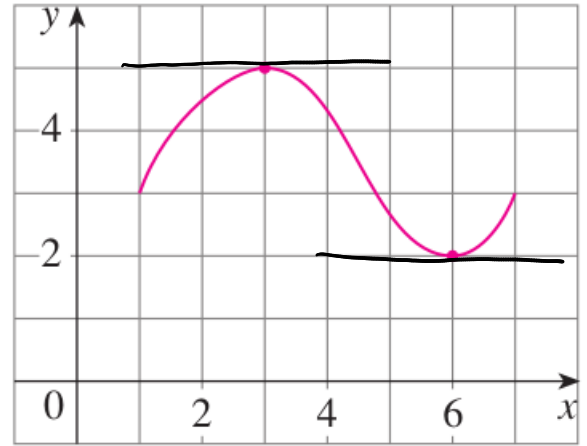
Attained multiple times



Fermat's Theorem.

An observation:

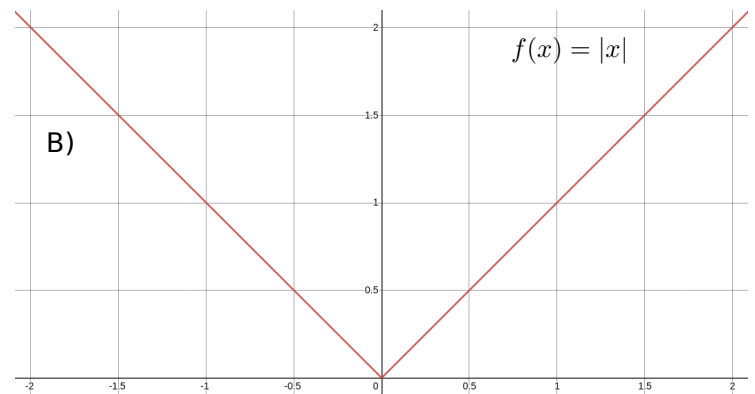
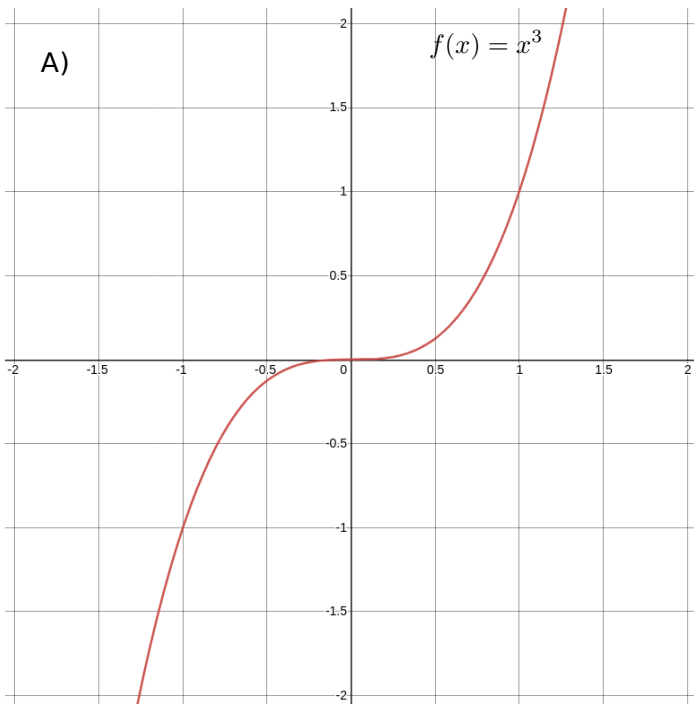
When $f(c)$ is a loc. max.
or loc. min., then
 $f'(c) = 0$.



4 Fermat's Theorem If f has a local maximum or minimum at c , and if $f'(c)$ exists, then $f'(c) = 0$.

Interested in the proof: see page 207 in the textbook.

BE CAREFUL!!



A) $f'(x) = 3x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$
 $f(0)$ is neither loc. max/min.

B) $f'(0)$ DNE.
but $f(0)$ is an abs. min.

6 Definition A **critical number** of a function f is a number c in the domain of f such that either $f'(c) = 0$ or $f'(c)$ does not exist.

EXAMPLE 7 Find the critical numbers of $f(x) = x^{3/5}(4 - x)$.

① Derivative

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^{3/5})' (4-x) + x^{3/5} (4-x)' \\ &= \frac{3}{5} x^{-2/5} (4-x) - x^{3/5} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \frac{4-x}{x^{2/5}} - x^{3/5} \\ &= \frac{3(4-x) - 5x}{5(x^{2/5})} = \frac{12 - 3x - 5x}{5(x^{2/5})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{4(3-2x)}{5x^{2/5}}$$

② Find the zeros of $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = 0 \iff 4(3-2x) = 0$$

$$\iff x = \frac{3}{2}$$

③ Find where $f'(x)$ DNE.

$f'(x)$ DNE when $x = 0$ (because $f'(0)$ explodes)

Answer Critical Numbers (CN) are

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad x = 0.$$

Finding Extremum Values on closed intervals.

EXAMPLE 8 Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of the function

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1 \quad -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 4$$

① C.N. in $(-\frac{1}{2}, 4)$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2)$$

$f'(x)$ always exists in $(-\frac{1}{2}, 4)$.

zeros: $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x(x-2) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x=0$ or $x=2$.

② Evaluate f at the C.N. inside $(-\frac{1}{2}, 4)$

$$f(0) = 0^3 - 3 \cdot 0^2 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(2) = 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 1 = -3$$

③ Evaluate f at the endpoints

$$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{and} \quad f(4) = 17$$

④ Answer abs max = $\max\{1, -3, \frac{1}{8}, 17\} = 17$
abs min = $\min\{1, -3, \frac{1}{8}, 17\} = -3$

The Closed Interval Method To find the *absolute* maximum and minimum values of a continuous function f on a closed interval $[a, b]$:

1. Find the values of f at the critical numbers of f in (a, b) .
2. Find the values of f at the endpoints of the interval.
3. The largest of the values from Steps 1 and 2 is the absolute maximum value; the smallest of these values is the absolute minimum value.