

2 Unit Bridging Course – Day 4

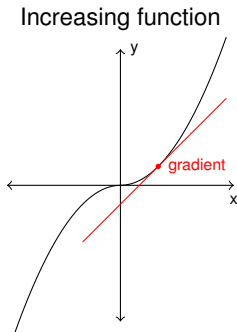
Stationary points and quadratic functions

Emi Tanaka



Increasing function

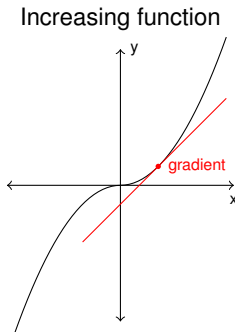
A positive gradient indicates an increasing function.



If $f'(x) > 0$ on an interval, then the function is increasing on that interval.

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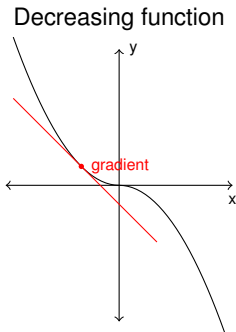
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Decreasing function

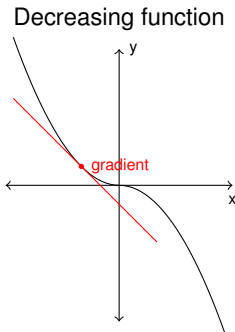
A negative gradient indicates a decreasing function.



If $f'(x) < 0$ on an interval, then the function is decreasing on that interval.

Decreasing function

A negative gradient indicates a decreasing function.



If $f'(x) < 0$ on an interval, then the function is decreasing on that interval.

Stationary points

A gradient of 0, ie $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, indicates that the curve is flat at that point. This point is called a **stationary point**.

There are 2 types of stationary points, *turning points* and *points of inflexion*, and they can be found by setting $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

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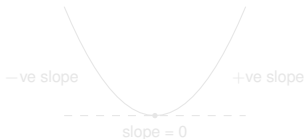
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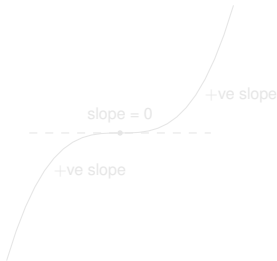
A turning point is a point at which $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ and where the derivative changes sign (positive to negative or negative to positive).

A point of inflexion is where the curve is flat but does not change sign.

Turning Point



Point of Inflexion

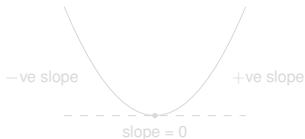


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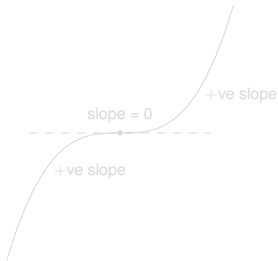
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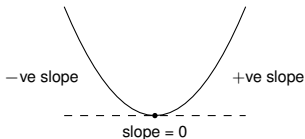


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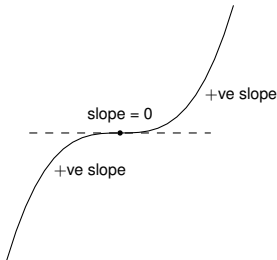
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Turning Point



Point of Inflexion



The quadratic function

The graph of a quadratic function $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ is a parabola, which has one turning point and no inflexion points.

The turning point can either be a *maximum or minimum point*, that is, a point where the function takes the maximum or minimum value.

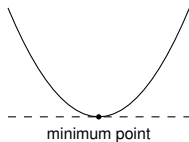
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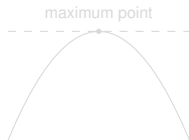
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The quadratic function

If $a > 0$, the parabola is upright and the function has a minimum point.

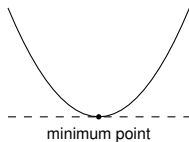


If $a < 0$, the parabola is upside down and the function has a maximum point.

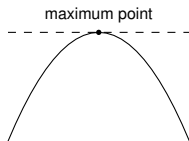


The quadratic function

If $a > 0$, the parabola is upright and the function has a minimum point.



If $a < 0$, the parabola is upside down and the function has a maximum point.



Example

Find the minimum value of $y = x^2 + 2x + 3$. First find the point where $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= 2x + 2 \\ 2x + 2 &= 0 \\ x &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Substitute $x = -1$ back into the original equation to find y ,
 $y = (-1)^2 + 2(-1) + 3 = 2$.

Since $a > 0$, $(-1, 2)$ is the minimum turning point. Hence the minimum value of $y = x^2 + 2x + 3$ is 2.

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Example

Find the maximum value of $f(x) = 6 - 2x^2$.

$$f'(x) = -4x$$

$$-4x = 0$$

$$x = 0.$$

There is a stationary point when $x = 0$. When $x = 0$,
 $y = 6 - 2 \times (0)^2 = 6$. Since $a = -2 < 0$, $(0, 6)$ is the maximum
turning point. Therefore the maximum value is 6.

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Practice Questions

Find the maximum or minimum of the following:

1. $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

2. $f(x) = 4 - 2x^2$

3. $f(x) = 3x - 5$

4. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 6$

5. $f(x) = 6x - 3x^2$

6. $f(x) = 5$.

7. If you enclose a rectangular area with 40m of fencing, what is the maximum area that can be enclosed.
8. Find 2 non-negative numbers whose sum is 12 and product is a maximum.

Answers to practice questions

1. $\min = -1$

2. $\max = 4$

3. no min or max

4. $\min = -10$

5. $\max = 3$

6. \min and $\max = 5$.
(horizontal line)

7. $100m^2$.

8. 6 and 6.

Sketching quadratic functions

To sketch the graph of a quadratic function we find the turning point and the intercepts with the axes.

For $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, to find the y-intercept (where the function crosses the y-axis, ie. when $x = 0$) let $x = 0$ and solve for y .

To find the x-intercepts, if any, (ie. when $y = 0$) let $y = 0$, factorise and solve for x .

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Example

Sketch $y = x^2 - x - 2$.

Since $a > 0$ the parabola is upright and has a minimum point.

The minimum value occurs when $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, ie $2x - 1 = 0$ or $x = 0.5$. $y = (0.5)^2 - (0.5) - 2 = -2.25$, so the minimum point is $(0.5, -2.25)$.

Let $x = 0$ to find the y-intercept:

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Let $y = 0$ and solve for x to find the x-intercepts:

$$0 = x^2 - x - 2 = (x - 2)(x + 1) \text{ hence } x = 2 \text{ or } -1.$$

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The function when sketched.

