No.	
. e	
<u>Eg</u> :	Find absolute extrema for $q(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$
	over the inderval. [-3, 1]
Sofn:	g'(x) = 3x2 + 6x ; not g' exists everywhere as
	g is a polynomial.
	$\alpha(4) = 0$
	g'(x) = 0
7	us, critical points on (-3,1): x=0,-2.
/h	us, cru-ocal points on (3).
- 1	· f(0) = 0-1; (0) -2)
- 1	/ mus,
	f(-2) = (-2)3 + 3(-2)2-1 = -8 + 12-1 = 3 (0,-1) is also absolute
	(-3,-1) minimum
	· f(-3) = -27 + 27 - 1 = -1
-	f(1) = 1+3-1=3. $(-2,3)7$ - absolute
	(1, 3)
	maximum.
	Note: - u the absolute min. value
EA .	Note: - 1 is the absolute min. value whereas graph of has an absolute min. at (0,-1) and
	(-3,-1).
	graph of
	3 is the absolute max. value whereas g has on
	3 is the absolute max. value whereas g has on absolute max at (-2,3) and (1,3).