

Chapter 4

4.1 Maximum and Minimum Values

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 .

- An absolute maximum or minimum is also called a **global** maximum or minimum.
- The maximum and minimum values of f are called **extreme values** of f .

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 .

- If we say that something is true **near** c , we mean that it is true on some **open interval** containing c .

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 $[a, b]$.

- An extreme value can be taken on more than once.
- A function need not possess extreme values if either hypothesis (continuity or closed interval) is omitted from the Extreme Value Theorem.

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

- Even when $f'(c) = 0$ there need not be a maximum or minimum at c . Furthermore, there may be an extreme value even when $f'(c)$ does not exist. Such numbers are called **critical numbers**.

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.

- If f has a local maximum or minimum at c , then c is a critical number of f .

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.

4.2 The Mean Value Theorem

The Mean Value Theorem Let f be a function that satisfies the following hypotheses:

1. f is continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$.
2. f is differentiable on the open interval (a, b) .

Then there is a number c in (a, b) such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

or, equivalently,

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b - a)$$

- Recall that the slope of the secant line AB of points $A(a, f(a))$ and $B(b, f(b))$ is $m_{AB} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ and $f'(c)$ is the slope of the tangent line at the point $(c, f(c))$.

Theorem If $f'(x) = 0$ for all x in an interval (a, b) , then f is constant on (a, b) .

Corollary If $f'(x) = g'(x)$ for all x in an interval (a, b) , then $f - g$ is constant on (a, b) ; that is, $f(x) = g(x) + c$ where c is a constant.

4.3 How Derivatives Affect the Shape of a Graph

Increasing/Decreasing Test

- (a) If $f'(x) > 0$ on an interval, then f is *increasing* on that interval.
- (b) If $f'(x) < 0$ on an interval, then f is *decreasing* on that interval.

The First Derivative Test Suppose that c is a critical number of a continuous function f .

- (a) If f' changes from positive to negative at c , then f has a local maximum at c .
- (b) If f' changes from negative to positive at c , then f has a local minimum at c .
- (c) If f' does not change sign at c (for example, if f' is positive or negative on both sides of c), then f has no local maximum or minimum at c .

Definition of Concavity If the graph of f lies above all of its tangents on an interval I , then it is called **concave upward** on I . If the graph of f lies below all of its tangents on I , it is called **concave downward** on I .

Concavity Test

- (a) If $f''(x) > 0$ for all x in I , then the graph of f is concave upward on I .
- (b) If $f''(x) < 0$ for all x in I , then the graph of f is concave downward on I .

Definition of the Inflection Point A point P on a curve $y = f(x)$ is called an **inflection point** if f is continuous there and the curve changes from concave upward to concave downward or from concave downward to concave upward at P .

The Second Derivative Test Suppose f'' is continuous near c .

- (a) If $f'(c) = 0$ and $f''(c) > 0$, then f has a local minimum at c .
- (b) If $f'(c) = 0$ and $f''(c) < 0$, then f has a local maximum at c .

4.4 Indeterminate Forms and l'Hopital's Rule

l'Hopital's Rule Suppose f and g are differentiable on an open interval I that contains a (except possibly at a). Suppose that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$$

or that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \pm\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \pm\infty$$

(In other words, we have an indeterminate form of type $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$.) Then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

if the limit on the right side exists (or is ∞ or $-\infty$).

Indeterminate Products

If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty$, it isn't clear what the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)g(x)]$, if any, will be.

This kind of limit is called an **indeterminate form of type $0 \cdot \infty$** .

We can resolve it by writing the product fg as a quotient:

$$fg = \frac{f}{1/g} \quad \text{or} \quad fg = \frac{g}{1/f}$$

Indeterminate Differences

If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty$, it isn't clear what the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) - g(x)]$, if any, will be.

This kind of limit is called an **indeterminate form of type $\infty - \infty$** .

We can resolve it by converting the difference into a quotient (e.g. by using a common denominator, or rationalization, or factoring) so that we have an indeterminate form of type $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$.

Indeterminate Powers

Several indeterminate forms arise from the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^{g(x)}$.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0 & \text{and} & \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 & \text{type } 0^0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty & \text{and} & \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 & \text{type } \infty^0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 1 & \text{and} & \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \pm\infty & \text{type } 1^\infty \end{array}$$

Each of these three cases can be treated either by taking the natural logarithm:

$$\text{let } y = [f(x)]^{g(x)}, \quad \text{then } \ln y = g(x) \ln f(x)$$

or by writing the function as an exponential:

$$[f(x)]^{g(x)} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

4.5 Summary of Curve Sketching

Guidelines for Sketching a Curve

1. Domain
2. Intercepts
3. Symmetry
4. Asymptotes
5. Intervals of Increase or Decrease
6. Local Maximum and Minimum Values
7. Concavity and Points of Inflection
8. Sketch the Curve

1. **Domain** Determine the domain D of f , the set of values of x for which $f(x)$ is defined.
2. **Intercepts** The y -intercept is $f(0)$, which tells us where the curve intersects the y -axis. To find the x -intercepts, set $y = 0$ and solve for x .
3. **Symmetry**
 - (i) If $f(-x) = f(x)$ for all x in D , then f is an **even function** and the curve is symmetric about the y -axis.
 - (ii) If $f(-x) = -f(x)$ for all x in D , then f is an **odd function** and the curve is symmetric about the origin.
 - (iii) If $f(x + p) = f(x)$ for all x in D , where p is a positive constant, then f is called a **periodic function** and the smallest such number p is called the **period**.
4. **Asymptotes**
 - (i) *Horizontal Asymptotes* If either $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L$, then the line $y = L$ is a horizontal asymptote of the curve $y = f(x)$. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ or $-\infty$, then we do not have an asymptote to the right.
 - (ii) *Vertical Asymptotes* The line $x = a$ is a vertical asymptote if at least one of the following statements is true: (For rational functions you can locate the vertical asymptotes by equating the denominator to 0 after cancelling common factors.) If $f(a)$ is not defined but a is an endpoint of the domain of f , then compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$, whether or not this limit is infinite.
 - (iii) *Slant Asymptotes*
5. **Intervals of Increase or Decrease** Use the I/D Test. Compute $f'(x)$ and find the intervals on which $f'(x)$ is positive (f is increasing) and the intervals on which $f'(x)$ is negative (f is decreasing).
6. **Local Maximum and Minimum Values** Find the critical numbers of f (the numbers c where $f'(c) = 0$ or $f'(c)$ DNE). Then use the First Derivative Test. If f' changes from positive to negative at a critical number c , then $f(c)$ is a local maximum. If f' changes from negative to positive at c , then $f(c)$ is a local minimum. Although it is usually preferable to use the First Derivative Test, you can use the Second Derivative Test if $f'(c) = 0$ and $f''(c) \neq 0$. Then $f''(c) > 0$ implies that $f(c)$ is a local minimum, whereas $f''(c) < 0$ implies that $f(c)$ is a local maximum.
7. **Concavity and Points of Inflection** Compute $f''(x)$ and use the Concavity Test. The curve is concave upward where $f''(x) > 0$ and concave downward where $f''(x) < 0$. Inflection points occur where the direction of concavity changes.
8. **Sketch the Curve** Using the information in items 1-7, draw the graph. Sketch the asymptotes as dashed lines. Plot the intercepts, maximum and minimum points, and inflection points. Then make the curve pass through these points.

4.7 Optimization Problems

Steps in Solving Optimization Problems

1. **Understand the Problem** Read the problem carefully until it is clearly understood. Ask: What is the unknown? What are the given quantities? What are the given conditions?
2. **Draw a Diagram** Draw a diagram and identify the given and required quantities on the diagram.
3. **Introduce Notation** Assign a symbol to the quantity that is to be maximized or minimized (e.g. Q). Also select symbols (a, b, c, \dots, x, y) for other unknown quantities and label the diagram with these symbols. It may help to use initials as suggestive symbols—for example, A for area, h for height, t for time, etc.
4. Express Q in terms of some of the other symbols from Step 3.
5. If Q has been expressed as a function of more than one variable in Step 4, use the given information to find relationships (in the form of equations) among these variables. Then use these equations to eliminate all but one of the variables in the expression for Q . Thus Q will be expressed as a function of *one* variable x , say, $Q = f(x)$. Write the domain of this function.
6. Use the methods of Sections 4.1 and 4.3 to find the *absolute* maximum or minimum value of f . In particular, if the domain of f is a closed interval, then the Closed Interval Method in Section 4.1 can be used.

First Derivative Test for Absolute Extreme Values Suppose that c is a critical number of a continuous function f defined on an interval.

- (a) If $f'(x) > 0$ for all $x < c$ and $f'(x) < 0$ for all $x > c$, then $f(c)$ is the absolute maximum value of f .
- (b) If $f'(x) < 0$ for all $x < c$ and $f'(x) > 0$ for all $x > c$, then $f(c)$ is the absolute minimum value of f .

4.9 Antiderivatives

Definition A function F is called an **antiderivative** of f on an interval I if $F'(x) = f(x)$ for all x in I .

Theorem If F is an antiderivative of f on an interval I , then the most general antiderivative of f on I is $F(x) + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant.

Function	Antiderivative	Function	Antiderivative
$c f(x)$	$c F(x)$	$\sec^2 x$	$\tan x$
$f(x) + g(x)$	$F(x) + G(x)$	$\sec x \tan x$	$\sec x$
$x^n (n \neq -1)$	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1} x$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x $	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\tan^{-1} x$
e^x	e^x	$\cosh x$	$\sinh x$
$\cos x$	$\sin x$	$\sinh x$	$\cosh x$
$\sin x$	$-\cos x$		