

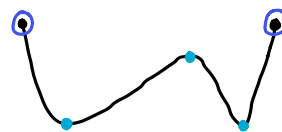
1 Critical Values

critical value: x-coordinate of extreme point (slopes are 0 at min or max points on a smooth curve)

if slope = 0, **derivative** = 0

Find Critical Values

1. Set $dy/dx = 0$, solve for x
2. Find where dy/dx does not exist. (not in Chapter 6)
3. End points of a given domain (see example)



1. $y = x^2 - 9x + 20$ critical value(s)

1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 9$
 $2x - 9 = 0$
 $x = 4.5$

2. Not currently applicable
(it does exist)

3. Not currently applicable
(no endpoints)

Critical value: $x = 4.5$

Find Extreme Points

1. Find critical value(s).
2. Plug values into original function.

2. $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 22$ extreme points

1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 12x$
 $3x^2 - 12x = 0$
 $x = 0, 4$

2. Not currently applicable
(it does exist)

3. Not currently applicable
(no endpoints)

$y = 0^3 - 6(0)^2 + 22 \rightarrow (0, 22)$

$y = 4^3 - 6(4)^2 + 22 \rightarrow (4, -10)$

3. $y = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 10$ extreme points; domain of $x \in [-4, 4]$

1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$
 $6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 0$
 $6(x^2 - x - 2) = 0$
 $x = -1, 2$

2. Not currently applicable
(it does exist)

3. Endpoints: $-4, 4$

$y = 2(-4)^3 - 3(-4)^2 - 12(-4) + 10 \rightarrow (-4, -118)$

$y = 2(-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 12(-1) + 10 \rightarrow (-1, 21)$

$y = 2(2)^3 - 3(2)^2 - 12(2) + 10 \rightarrow (2, -10)$

$$y = 2(4)^3 - 3(4)^2 - 12(4) + 10 \rightarrow (4, 42)$$

4. $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12x + 22$ extreme points

$$1. \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + x - 12$$

$$x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

$$x = -4, 3$$

2. Not currently applicable
(it does exist)

3. Not currently applicable
(no endpoints)

$$y = \frac{1}{3}(-4)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(-4)^2 - 12(-4) + 22 \rightarrow (-4, 56\frac{1}{3})$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}(-4)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(-4)^2 - 12(-4) + 22 \rightarrow (3, -\frac{1}{2})$$

5. $f(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 + 12$ extreme points; domain of $x \in [0, 10]$

$$1. \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^3 - 16x$$

$$4x^3 - 16x = 0$$

$$4x(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$4x(x-2)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = -2, 0, 2$$

2. Not currently applicable
(it does exist)

3. Endpoints: 0, 10

$$f(x) = (2)^4 - 8(2)^2 + 12 \rightarrow (0, 12)$$

$$f(x) = (0)^4 - 8(0)^2 + 12 \rightarrow (2, -4)$$

$$f(x) = (10)^4 - 8(10)^2 + 12 \rightarrow (10, 9212)$$