Math 3B: Lecture 3

Noah White

September 28, 2016

Academic Advancement Program

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- Sessions will begin Week 2

Last time, we spoke about

• Graphing using calculus

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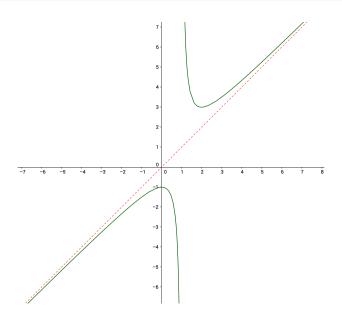
Last time, we spoke about

- Graphing using calculus
- Horizontal asymptotes
- Verticle asymptotes
- Role of the first/second derivative

Note: The quiz will start at the beginning of the discussion section next time.

Example time

... On the board.



• An asymptote is a straight line which the function approaches as $x \to \pm \infty$

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- To find *b*:

$$b = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} (f(x) - mx)$$

Example time

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A function is three pieces of information

• A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$

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Example

The functions

• $f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}; x \mapsto x^2$

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- $f: \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}; x \mapsto x^2$
- $f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}; x \mapsto x^2$

Global Maximums and minimums

Definition (Global maximum)

A function $f:D\longrightarrow R$ has a global maximum at a if

$$f(x) \le f(a)$$
 for all $x \in D$

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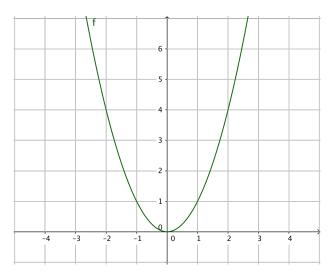
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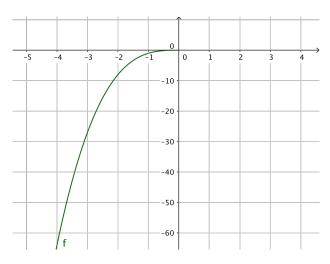
Example of a global minimum

 $f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}; x \mapsto x^2$ has a min at x = 0



Example of a global maximum

$$f:(-\infty,0]\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x)=x^3$$
 has a max at $x=0$



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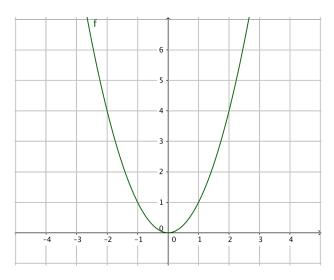
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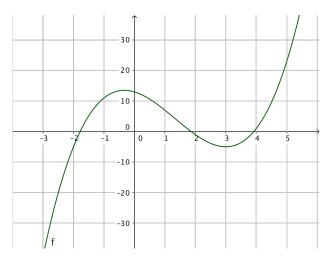
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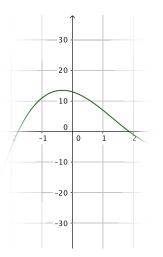
Example of a local maximum

$$f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 13$$
 has a local max at $x = -\frac{1}{3}$



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Examples

- $f(x) = x^2$ has a critical point at x = 0 (since f'(x) = 2x)
- $f(x) = \sin x$ has a critical point at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (since $f'(x) = \cos x$)
- $f(x) = e^x$ doesn't have any critical points since $f'(x) = e^x$ can never be zero

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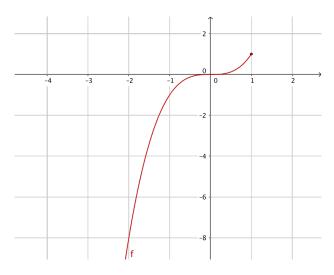
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Example

$$f:(-\infty,1]\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x)=x^3$$
 has critical points at $x=0$ and 1

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$
 so $f'(0) = 0$ and $f'(1)$ is undefined.



Suppose x = a is a critical point for the function f(x).

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First derivative test (minimums)

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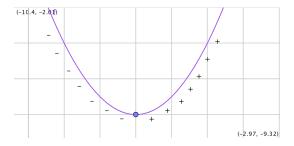
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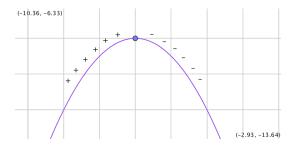
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Second derivative test
If
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- f''(a) < 0 then f has a maximum at a

Note: If f''(a) = 0 then we cannot conclude anything! E.g x^3 or x^4 .

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 (domain: \mathbb{R}).

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а	f"(a)
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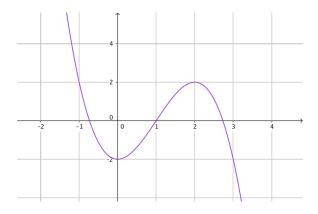
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$$\frac{a \ f''(a)}{0 \ -16}$$

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• Local and global minimum at x = 0

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