

Math 3B: Lecture 4

Noah White

January 18, 2017

AAP tutoring

- AAP Peer Learning Facilitators available for Math 3B.

AAP tutoring

- AAP Peer Learning Facilitators available for Math 3B.
- Sign-ups start Wednesday (1/10/17) and the first session begins the following Wednesday (1/18/17).

AAP tutoring

- AAP Peer Learning Facilitators available for Math 3B.
- Sign-ups start Wednesday (1/10/17) and the first session begins the following Wednesday (1/18/17).
- If you are not a part of AAP, applications for this program are found in Campbell Hall!

Last time

Last time, we spoke about

- Graphing using calculus

Last time

Last time, we spoke about

- Graphing using calculus
- Slanted asymptotes

Last time

Last time, we spoke about

- Graphing using calculus
- Slanted asymptotes
- Examples

Last time

Last time, we spoke about

- Graphing using calculus
- Slanted asymptotes
- Examples

Last time

Last time, we spoke about

- Graphing using calculus
- Slanted asymptotes
- Examples

Note: You have homework due this Friday. It should be neatly presented and be written in full sentences. You will receive points for presentation.

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

- A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

- A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$
- A range, $R \subset \mathbb{R}$, and

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

- A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$
- A range, $R \subset \mathbb{R}$, and
- A rule $f : D \longrightarrow R$ that assigns to every element of D an element of R .

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

- A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$
- A range, $R \subset \mathbb{R}$, and
- A rule $f : D \longrightarrow R$ that assigns to every element of D an element of R .

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

- A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$
- A range, $R \subset \mathbb{R}$, and
- A rule $f : D \longrightarrow R$ that assigns to every element of D an element of R .

Example

The functions

are all different functions!

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

- A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$
- A range, $R \subset \mathbb{R}$, and
- A rule $f : D \longrightarrow R$ that assigns to every element of D an element of R .

Example

The functions

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

are all different functions!

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

- A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$
- A range, $R \subset \mathbb{R}$, and
- A rule $f : D \longrightarrow R$ that assigns to every element of D an element of R .

Example

The functions

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

are all different functions!

Functions

A function is three pieces of information

- A domain, $D \subset \mathbb{R}$
- A range, $R \subset \mathbb{R}$, and
- A rule $f : D \longrightarrow R$ that assigns to every element of D an element of R .

Example

The functions

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

are all different functions!

Global Maximums and minimums

Definition (Global maximum)

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

$$f(x) \leq f(a) \quad \text{for all } x \in D$$

Global Maximums and minimums

Definition (Global maximum)

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

$$f(x) \leq f(a) \quad \text{for all } x \in D$$

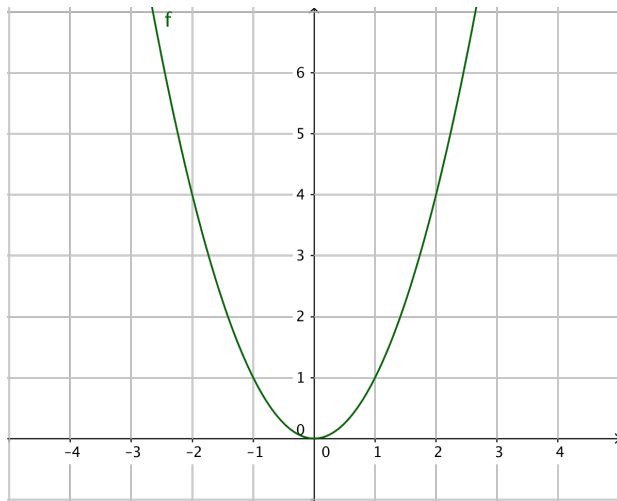
Definition (Global minimum)

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

$$f(x) \geq f(a) \quad \text{for all } x \in D$$

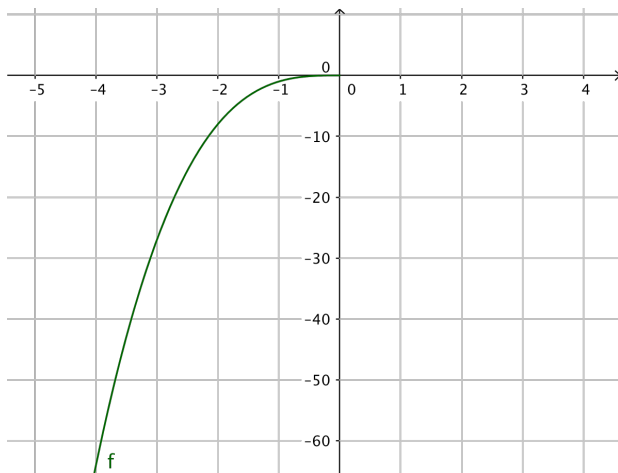
Example of a global minimum

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



Example of a global maximum

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



Local Maximums and minimums

Definition (local maximum)

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

$$f(x) \leq f(a) \quad \text{for all } x \text{ near } a$$

Local Maximums and minimums

Definition (local maximum)

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

$$f(x) \leq f(a) \quad \text{for all } x \text{ near } a$$

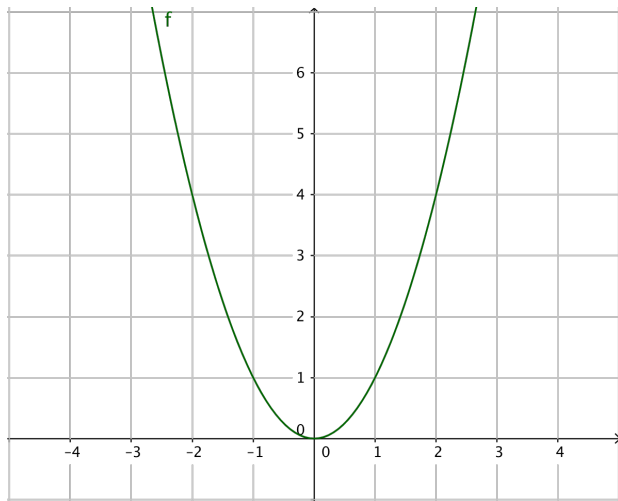
Definition (local minimum)

A function $f : D \longrightarrow R$ has a local minimum at a if

$$f(x) \geq f(a) \quad \text{for all } x \text{ near } a$$

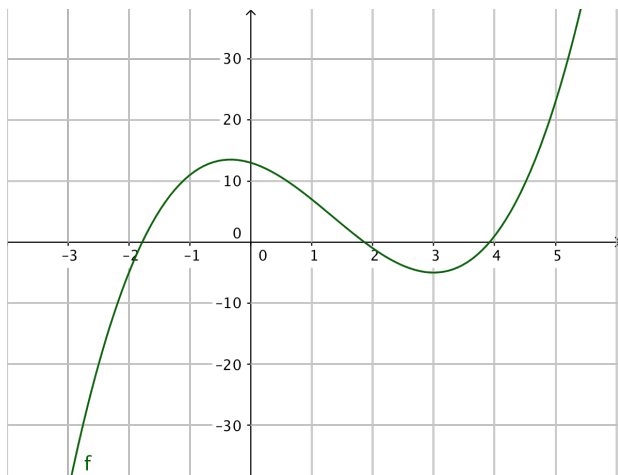
Example of a local minimum

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



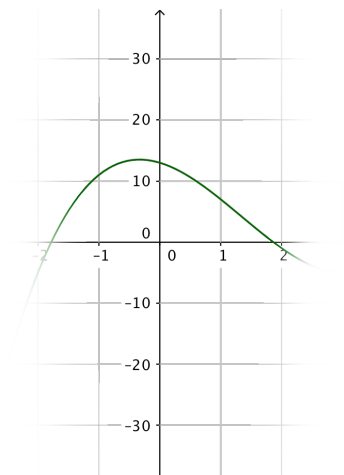
Example of a local maximum

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



Example of a local maximum

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



Critical point

Definition (Critical point)

A function $f(x)$ has a critical point at $x = a$ if $f'(a) = 0$ or if $f'(a)$ is undefined.

Critical point

Definition (Critical point)

A function $f(x)$ has a critical point at $x = a$ if $f'(a) = 0$ or if $f'(a)$ is undefined.

Examples

Critical point

Definition (Critical point)

A function $f(x)$ has a critical point at $x = a$ if $f'(a) = 0$ or if $f'(a)$ is undefined.

Examples

- $f(x) = x^2$ has a critical point at $x = 0$ (since $f'(x) = 2x$)

Critical point

Definition (Critical point)

A function $f(x)$ has a critical point at $x = a$ if $f'(a) = 0$ or if $f'(a)$ is undefined.

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 $f'(x) = \cos x$)

Critical point

Definition (Critical point)

A function $f(x)$ has a critical point at $x = a$ if $f'(a) = 0$ or if $f'(a)$ is undefined.

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

How to find minimums and maximums

Local maximums and minimums (extrema) occur at

How to find minimums and maximums

Local maximums and minimums (extrema) occur at

- critical points

How to find minimums and maximums

Local maximums and minimums (extrema) occur at

- critical points
- end points of the domain (are also critical points!)

How to find minimums and maximums

Local maximums and minimums (extrema) occur at

- critical points
- end points of the domain (are also critical points!)

How to find minimums and maximums

Local maximums and minimums (extrema) occur at

- critical points
- end points of the domain (are also critical points!)

Note: All extrema are critical points, but not all critical points are extrema!

How to find minimums and maximums

Local maximums and minimums (extrema) occur at

- critical points
- end points of the domain (are also critical points!)

Note: All extrema are critical points, but not all critical points are extrema!

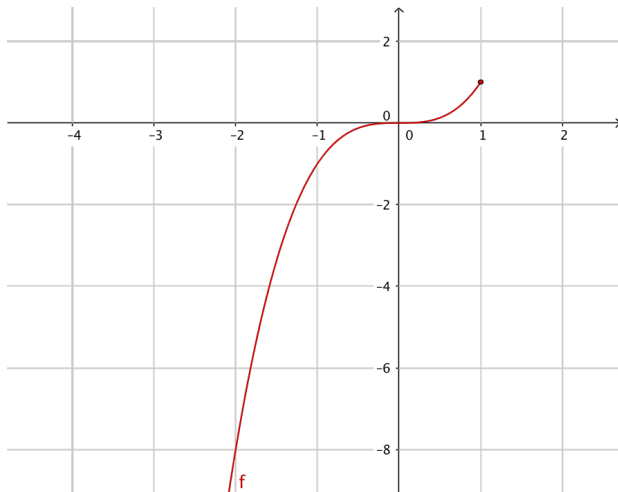
Example

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

$$x = 0 \text{ and } 1$$

Example

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



First derivative test

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

First derivative test (minimums)

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (minimums)

- If $f'(x) < 0$ for x less than and close to a , and

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (minimums)

- If $f'(x) < 0$ for x less than and close to a , and
- $f'(x) > 0$ for x greater than and close to a , then

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (minimums)

- If $f'(x) < 0$ for x less than and close to a , and
- $f'(x) > 0$ for x greater than and close to a , then
- $f(x)$ has a minimum at a .

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (minimums)

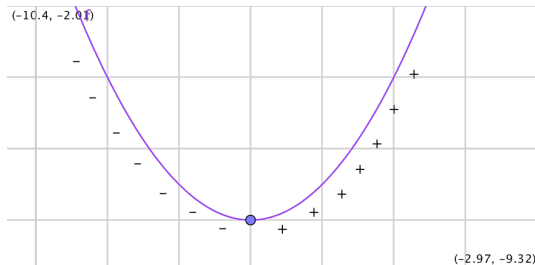
- If $f'(x) < 0$ for x less than and close to a , and
- $f'(x) > 0$ for x greater than and close to a , then
- $f(x)$ has a minimum at a .

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (minimums)

- If $f'(x) < 0$ for x less than and close to a , and
- $f'(x) > 0$ for x greater than and close to a , then
- $f(x)$ has a minimum at a .



First derivative test

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

First derivative test (maximums)

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (maximums)

- If $f'(x) > 0$ for x less than and close to a , and

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (maximums)

- If $f'(x) > 0$ for x less than and close to a , and
- $f'(x) < 0$ for x greater than and close to a , then

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (maximums)

- If $f'(x) > 0$ for x less than and close to a , and
- $f'(x) < 0$ for x greater than and close to a , then
- $f(x)$ has a maximum at a .

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (maximums)

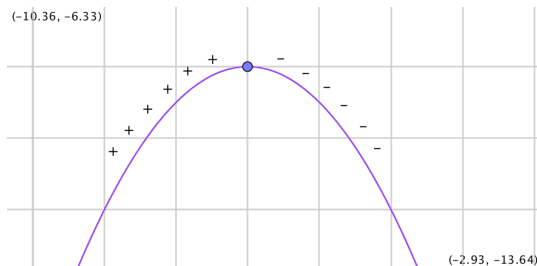
- If $f'(x) > 0$ for x less than and close to a , and
- $f'(x) < 0$ for x greater than and close to a , then
- $f(x)$ has a maximum at a .

First derivative test

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

First derivative test (maximums)

- If $f'(x) > 0$ for x less than and close to a , and
- $f'(x) < 0$ for x greater than and close to a , then
- $f(x)$ has a maximum at a .



Second derivative test

Suppose $x = a$ is a critical point of the function $f(x)$

Second derivative test

If

Second derivative test

Suppose $x = a$ is a critical point of the function $f(x)$

Second derivative test

If

- $f''(a) > 0$ then f has a minimum at a

Second derivative test

Suppose $x = a$ is a critical point of the function $f(x)$

Second derivative test

If

- $f''(a) > 0$ then f has a minimum at a
- $f''(a) < 0$ then f has a maximum at a

Second derivative test

Suppose $x = a$ is a critical point of the function $f(x)$

Second derivative test

If

- $f''(a) > 0$ then f has a minimum at a
- $f''(a) < 0$ then f has a maximum at a

Second derivative test

Suppose $x = a$ is a critical point of the function $f(x)$

Second derivative test

If

- $f''(a) > 0$ then f has a minimum at a
- $f''(a) < 0$ then f has a maximum at a

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

Recipe for classifying maxima and minima

We have a function $f : D \longrightarrow R$. How do we find all local/global extrema?

1. Find all critical points.

Recipe for classifying maxima and minima

We have a function $f : D \longrightarrow R$. How do we find all local/global extrema?

1. Find all critical points.
2. Classify each critical point as local max or min using

Recipe for classifying maxima and minima

We have a function $f : D \longrightarrow R$. How do we find all local/global extrema?

1. Find all critical points.
2. Classify each critical point as local max or min using
 - 2.1 First derivative test

Recipe for classifying maxima and minima

We have a function $f : D \longrightarrow R$. How do we find all local/global extrema?

1. Find all critical points.
2. Classify each critical point as local max or min using
 - 2.1 First derivative test
 - 2.2 Second derivative test

Recipe for classifying maxima and minima

We have a function $f : D \longrightarrow R$. How do we find all local/global extrema?

1. Find all critical points.
2. Classify each critical point as local max or min using
 - 2.1 First derivative test
 - 2.2 Second derivative test
3. Find the global max (if one exists) using

Recipe for classifying maxima and minima

We have a function $f : D \longrightarrow R$. How do we find all local/global extrema?

1. Find all critical points.
2. Classify each critical point as local max or min using
 - 2.1 First derivative test
 - 2.2 Second derivative test
3. Find the global max (if one exists) using
 - 3.1 ???

Closed interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a closed interval $[a, b]$:

1. Find all critical points.

Closed interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a closed interval $[a, b]$:

1. Find all critical points.
2. Evaluate $f(x)$ at all the critical points and at a and b

Closed interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a closed interval $[a, b]$:

1. Find all critical points.
2. Evaluate $f(x)$ at all the critical points and at a and b
3. The smallest value is the global min

Closed interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a closed interval $[a, b]$:

1. Find all critical points.
2. Evaluate $f(x)$ at all the critical points and at a and b
3. The smallest value is the global min
4. The largest value is the global max

Open interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a **open** interval (a, b) :

Note: a could be $-\infty$ and b could be ∞ .

1. Find all critical points.

Open interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a **open** interval (a, b) :

Note: a could be $-\infty$ and b could be ∞ .

1. Find all critical points.
2. Find the limits

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad M = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$$

Open interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a **open** interval (a, b) :

Note: a could be $-\infty$ and b could be ∞ .

1. Find all critical points.
2. Find the limits

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad M = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$$

3. Evaluate $f(x)$ at all the critical points

Open interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a **open** interval (a, b) :

Note: a could be $-\infty$ and b could be ∞ .

1. Find all critical points.
2. Find the limits

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad M = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$$

3. Evaluate $f(x)$ at all the critical points
4. The smallest value is the global min unless L is smaller, in which case there is no global min

Open interval method

To find the global extrema of $f(x)$ defined on a **open** interval (a, b) :

Note: a could be $-\infty$ and b could be ∞ .

1. Find all critical points.
2. Find the limits

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad M = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$$

3. Evaluate $f(x)$ at all the critical points
4. The smallest value is the global min unless L is smaller, in which case there is no global min
5. The largest value is the global max unless M is larger, in which case there is no global max

Example

$f(x)$ defined on $(-\infty, \infty)$ with

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

