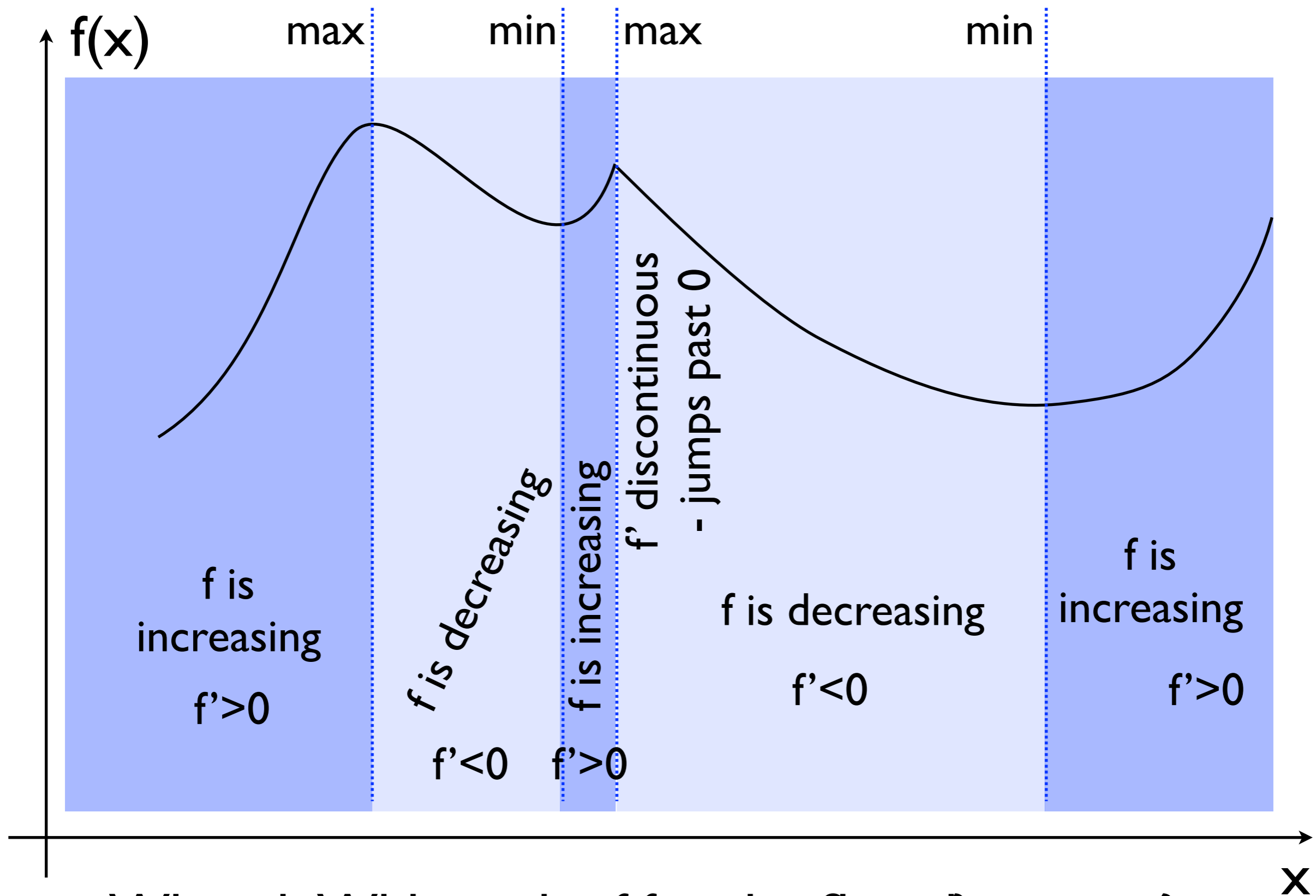


# Today

- Putting it all together – using  $f$ ,  $f'$  and  $f''$  to sketch a graph.
- Absolute extrema
- Intro to optimization

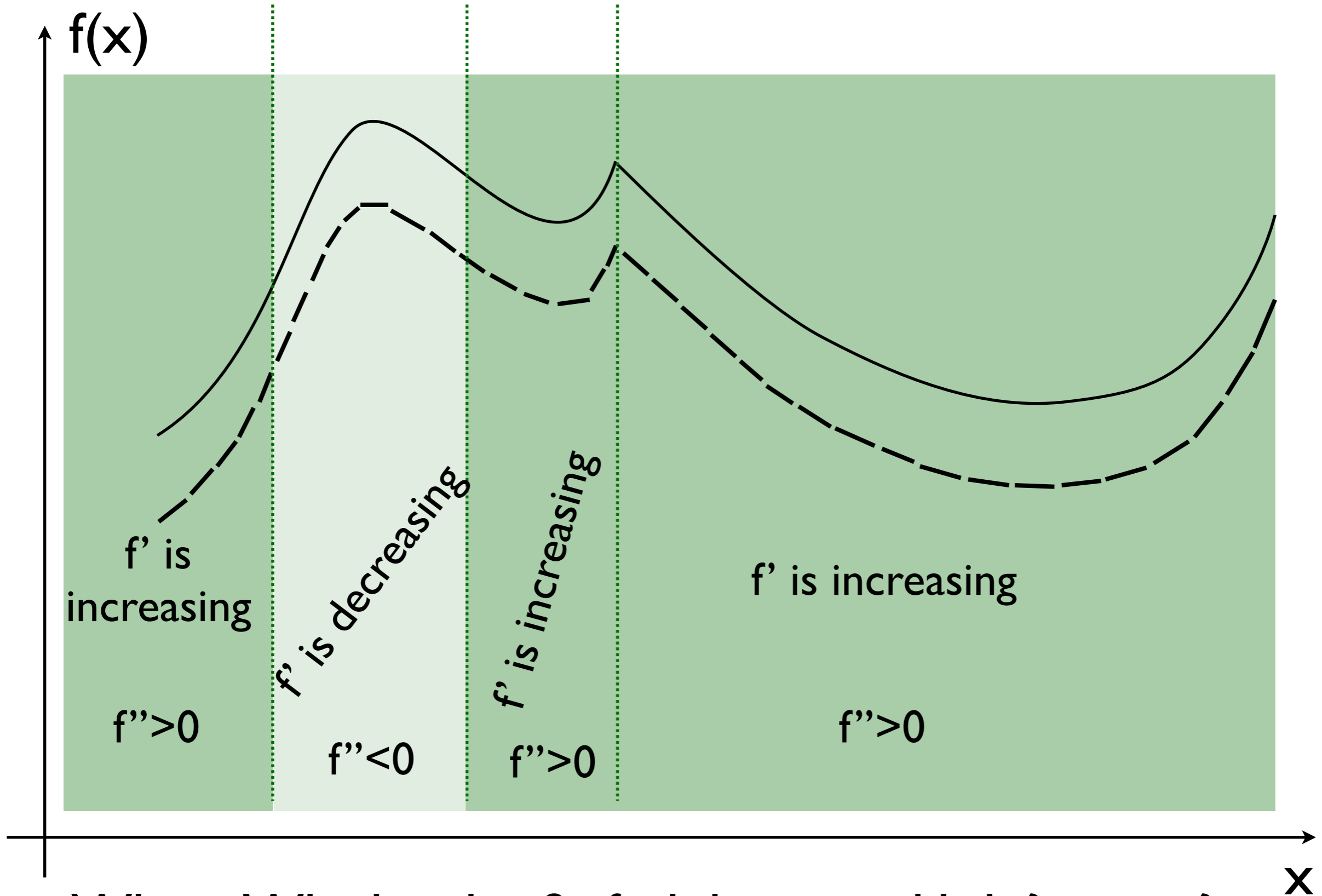
Using  $f$ ,  $f'$  and  $f''$  to  
graph  $f$

# Annotating the graph of $f(x)$ with $f'(x)$ info



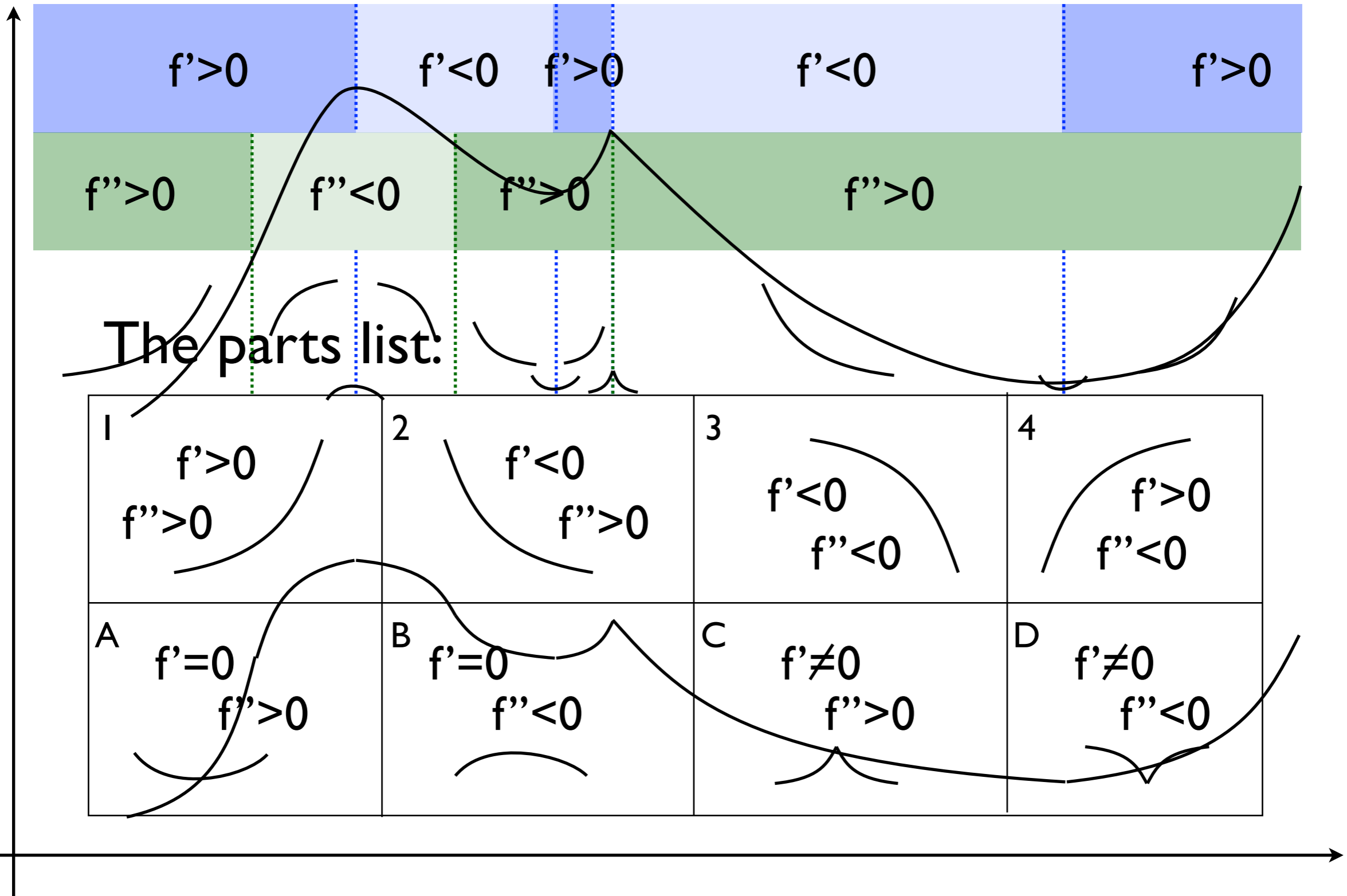
What does  $f'(x)$  mean? What is the function doing? What is the derivative?

# Annotating the graph of $f(x)$ with $f''(x)$ info



What does that mean for the first and second derivative?

# What you have to do to graph it.



Sketch the graph of

$$f''(x) = 12(3x^2 - 2x)$$

$x$	$(-\infty, 0)$	$0$	$(0, 4/3)$	$4/3$	$(4/3, \infty)$
$f(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$

$x$	$(-\infty, 0)$	$0$	$(0, 1)$	$1$	$(1, \infty)$
$f'(x)$	$-$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$

$x$	$(-\infty, 0)$	$0$	$(0, 2/3)$	$2/3$	$(2/3, \infty)$
$f''(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$

# The whole table

$x$	$(-\infty, 0)$	$0$	$(0, 2/3)$	$2/3$	$(2/3, 1)$	$1$	$(1, 4/3)$	$4/3$	$(4/3, \infty)$
$f(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$f'(x)$	$-$	$0$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$f''(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$

Not a min/max

minimum

inflection point

$$-4x^3$$

# Absolute extrema

- A continuous function on a closed interval  $[a,b]$  takes on its highest (lowest) value either at a local maximum (minimum) or at an end point ( $x=a$  or  $x=b$ ). Call this an **absolute maximum (minimum)**.
- When looking for absolute extrema, check critical points AND end points!



Where does  $f(x)=x^3-x^2$  take on its absolute minimum on the interval  $[-1,2]$ ?

(A)  $x=-1$

(B)  $x=0$

(C)  $x=2/3$

(D)  $x=2$

Where does  $f(x)=x^3-x^2$  take on its absolute minimum on the interval  $[-1,2]$ ?

(A)  $x=-1$

$$f(-1) = -2$$

(B)  $x=0$

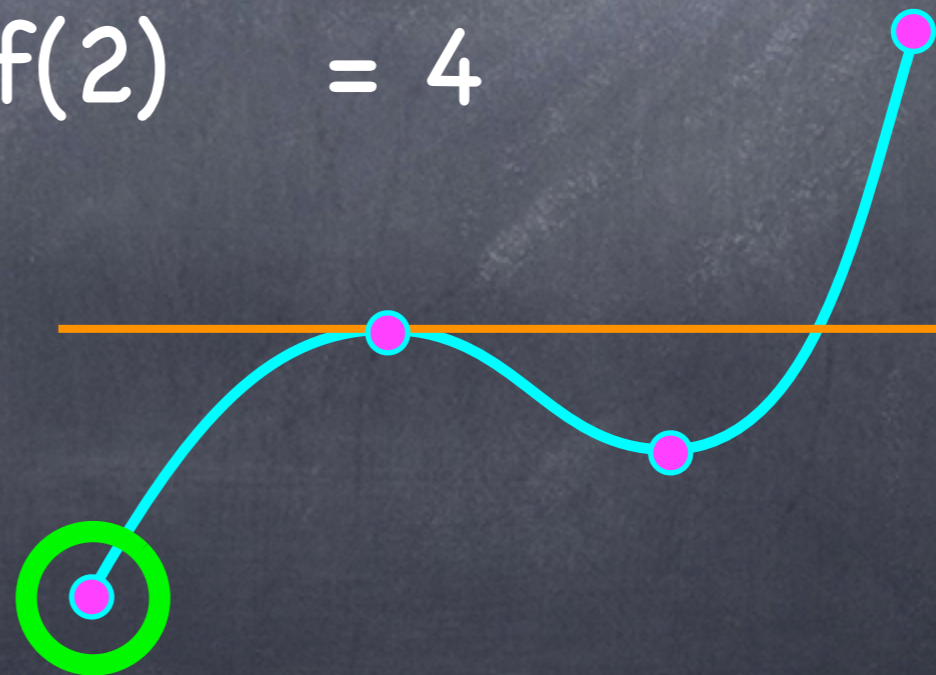
$$f(0) = 0$$

(C)  $x=2/3$

$$f(2/3) = -4/27$$

(D)  $x=2$

$$f(2) = 4$$



# Optimization

- Given a scenario involving a choice of some number, use calculus to find the best value.
  - Translate scenario into a mathematical problem.
  - Solve the problem.
  - Translate back (make sure it makes sense).

I have 10 meters of fence. I want the biggest enclosure possible for my goat. I only know how to make rectangular enclosures.

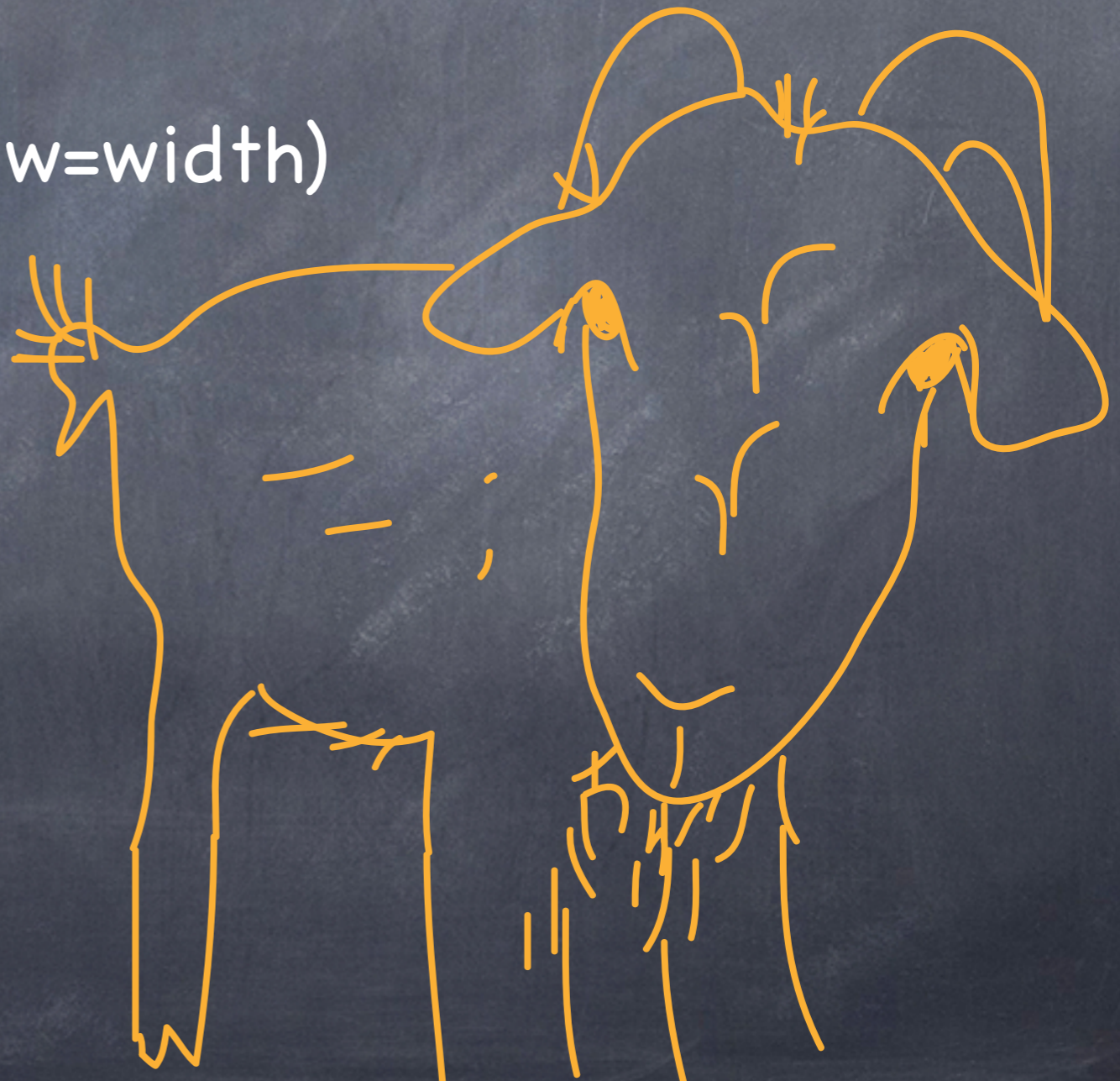
Find the max of

(A)  $A(w) = lw$ . ( $l$ =length,  $w$ =width)

(B)  $A(w) = w(10-w)$

(C)  $A(w) = w(5-2w)$

(D)  $A(w) = w(5-w)$



I have 10 meters of fence. I want the biggest enclosure possible for my goat. I only know how to make rectangular enclosures.

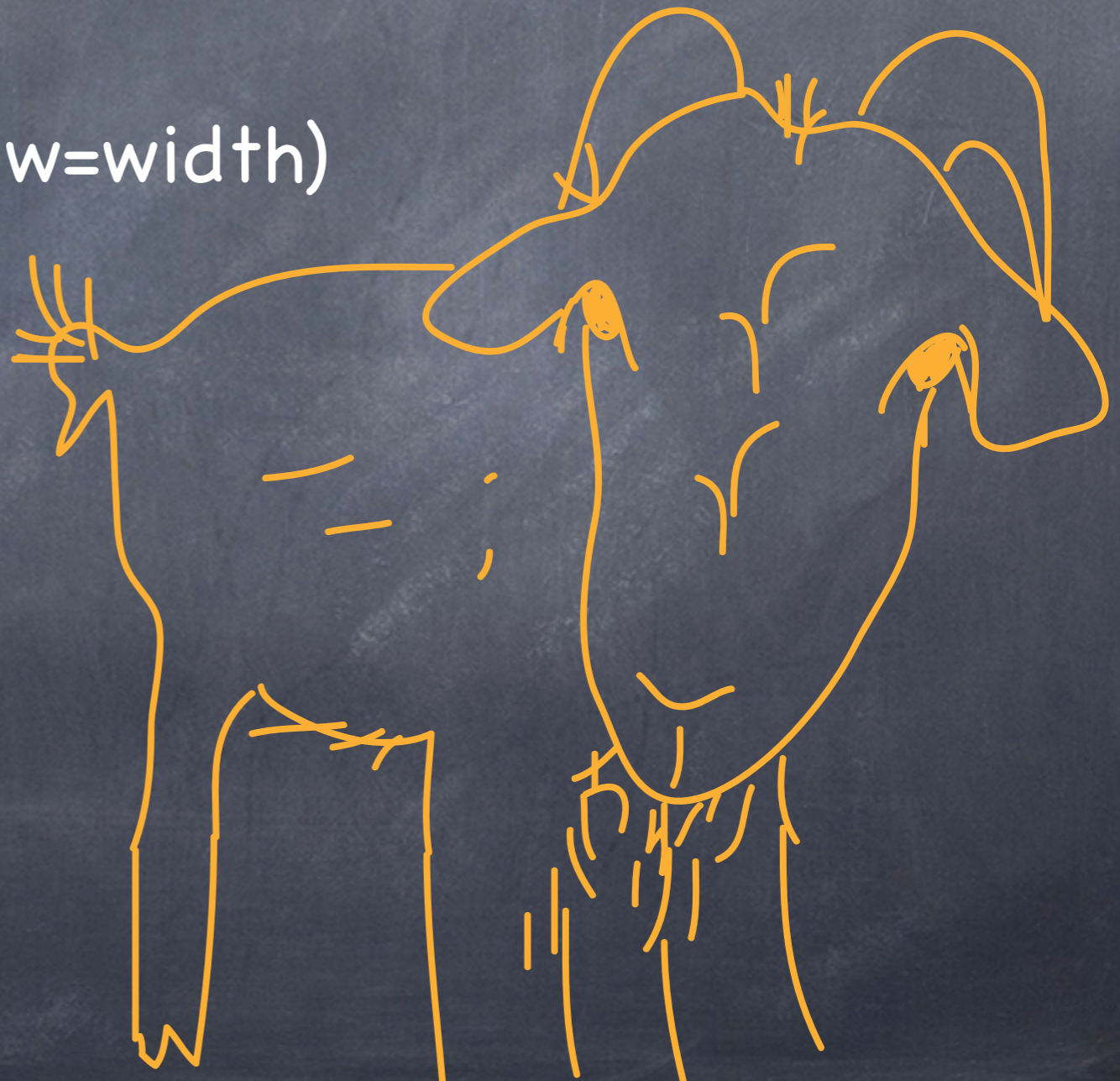
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(D)  $A(w) = w(5-w)$



I have 10 meters of fence. I want the enclosure to be as small as possible but it can't be narrower than my goat (1/2 meter).

How long and how wide should I make the enclosure?

(A)  $l = 5/2$  m,  $w = 5/2$  m.

(B)  $l = 0$  m,  $w = 5$  m

(C)  $l = 1/2$  m,  $w = 9/2$  m

(D)  $l = 1/2$  m,  $w = 19/2$  m

Find absolute min of  $A(w) = w(5-w)$  on  $[1/2, 9/2]$ .



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(D)  $l = 1/2$  m,  $w = 19/2$  m



# General structure of these problems

- There's an "objective function" (OF) that you want to maximize/minimize.
- The OF depends on more than one variable.
- There's a constraint relating the two variables.
- The constraint lets you simplify the OF to one variable.

$$A(l,w)=lw, \quad 2l+2w=10 \quad \rightarrow l=5-w, \quad A(w)=(5-w)w$$