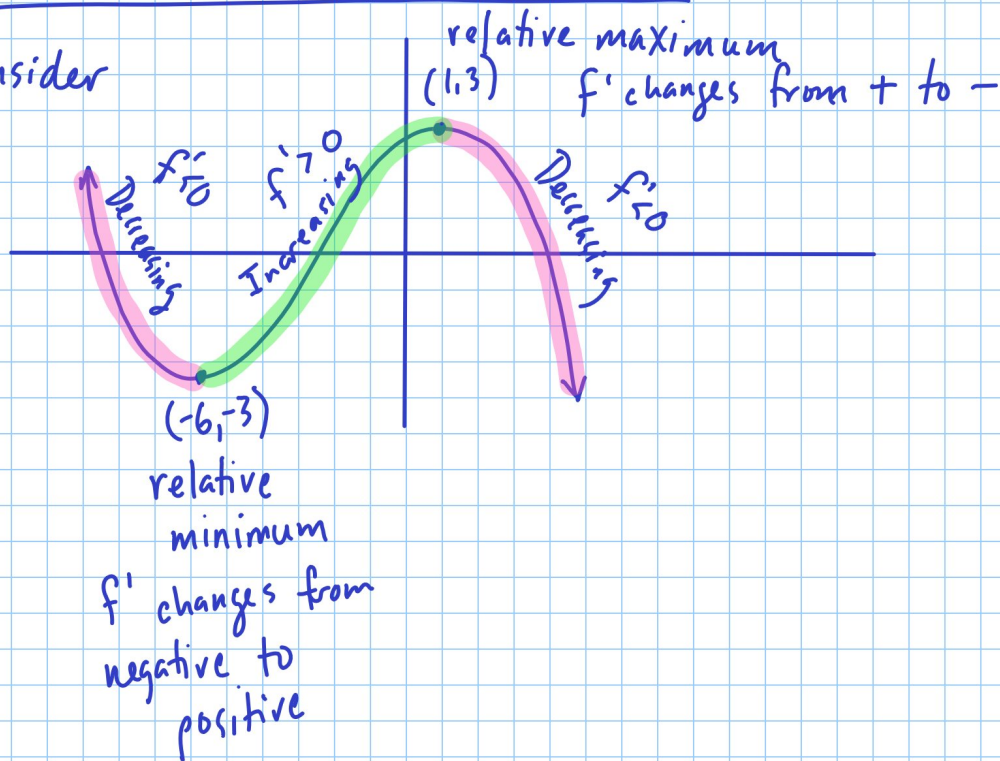


Section 3.3 The First Derivative Test

Consider



The First Derivative Test

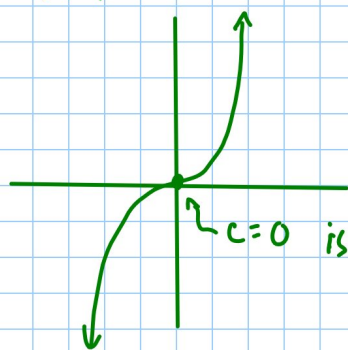
Let c be a critical number of f . [$f'(c) = 0$ or $f'(c)$ is undefined]

1) If f' changes from negative to positive at c , then $(c, f(c))$ is a relative minimum of f

2) If f' changes from positive to negative at c , then $(c, f(c))$ is a relative maximum.

There are cases when a critical number does not yield a max or min:

ex: $f(x) = x^3$



$c=0$ is a critter but not max or min

ex 3 p183 $f(x) = (x^2 - 4)^{2/3}$

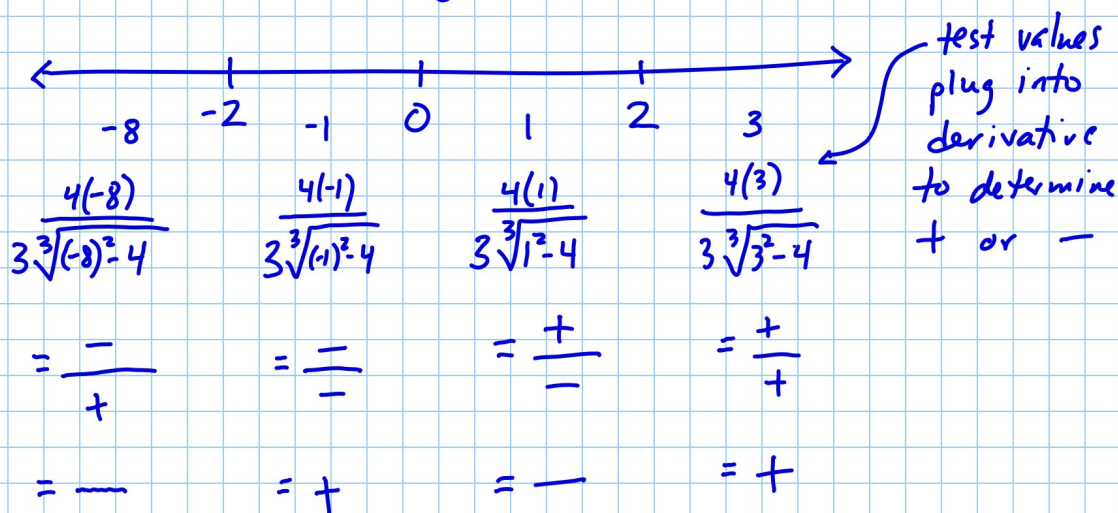
① Find critters: $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - 4)^{-1/3} \cdot 2x = \frac{4x}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 4}}$

$f'(x) = 0$ when $4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$f'(x) = \text{undefined}$ when $3\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 4} = 0$
 $(\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 4})^3 = 0^3$
 $x^2 - 4 = 0$
 $x^2 = 4$
 $x = \pm 2$

critters $-2, 0, 2$

② Use a number line to determine sign of derivative on intervals determined by critters.



③ Use first derivative test to determine maxima and minima.

f' from - to + at $x = -2$, so $(-2, f(-2)) = (-2, 0)$ is min
 \uparrow
 $((-2)^2 - 4)^{2/3}$

f' from + to - at $x = 0$, so $(0, f(0)) = (0, 2.52)$ is max

f' from - to + at $x = 2$, so $(2, f(2)) = (2, 0)$ is min

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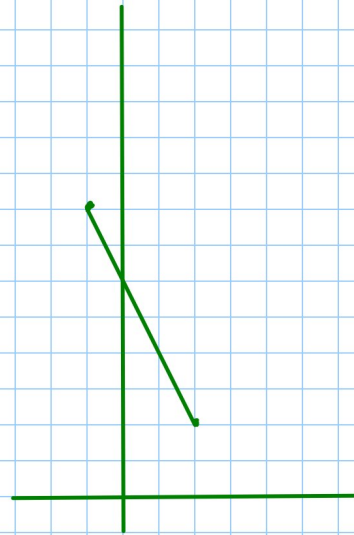
$$f(x) = 2(3-x) \text{ on } [-1, 2]$$

$$= 6 - 2x$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \text{ no criters}$$

$$f(-1) = 2(4) = 8 \leftarrow \text{max}$$

$$f(2) = 2(1) = 2 \leftarrow \text{min}$$



$$44) C = 2x + \frac{300000}{x} = 2x + 300000x^{-1} \quad [1, 300]$$

$$C' = 2 - 300000x^{-2} = 2 - \frac{300000}{x^2} = 0$$

$$- \frac{300000}{x^2} = -2$$

$$300000 = 2x^2$$

$$150000 = x^2$$

$$x \approx 387$$

$$C(1) = 2 + \frac{300000}{1} = 300,002$$

$$C(300) = 2 \cdot 300 + \frac{300000}{300} = 600 + 1000 = 1600$$