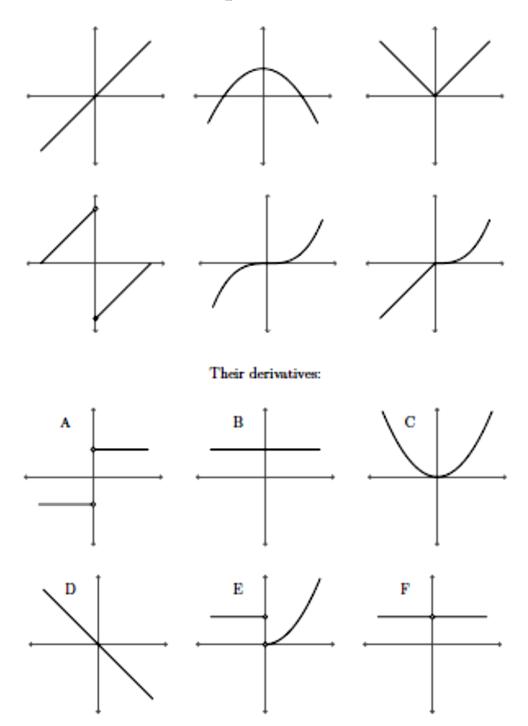
*Unit #10:* Applications of Differentiation*Topic:* Extreme Values*Objective:* SWBAT identify the extrema of a function on an interval by using the derivative.

## Warm Up #3:

Six graphs of functions are below, along with six graphs of derivatives. Match the graph of each function with the graph of its derivative.

Original Functions:



Now that we know how to find derivatives, we will use them to analyze the graphs of functions.

*Example #1:* Given the function  $f(x) = x^5 - \frac{5}{3}x^3 - 1$  on the interval [-2,2].

(a) Find all the critical values of f(x).

(b) Determine whether each critical value found in part (a) is a relative minimum, maximum, or neither. Explain your reasoning.

(c) Does *f*(*x*) have an absolute maximum or minimum point? Show the work that justifies your answer.

*Example #2:* Given  $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - x - 2}$  on the interval [-3, 6].

(a) Find all the critical values of f(x). (HINT: Be Verrrrrry Observant!!)

(b) Determine whether each critical value found in part (a) is a relative minimum, maximum, or neither. Explain your reasoning.

(c) Does f(x) have an absolute maximum or minimum point? Show the work that justifies your answer.

*Problem Set #3:* Find all absolute and relative extrema of the following functions. Show al necessary steps. **NO CALCULATOR!!** 

| 1) $f(t) = 5t^{2/3} + t^{5/3}$ ; [-1,8]  | 2) $y = xe^{2x}$ ; [-1,2]                           |
|--|---|
| $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} f(t) = 5t^{-1} + t^{-1} ; \begin{bmatrix} -1, 0 \end{bmatrix}$ | [2] y = xe, $[-1, 2]$                               |
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| 3) $g(t) = \sqrt{t} (1-t); t \ge 0$  | 4) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - x}$ ; $(-\infty, \infty)$ |
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Honors Precalculus Unit #10 Lesson 3

| 5) $y = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1$ ; [-2,3]  | 6) $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)^3$ ; [-1,2]  |
|--|---|
| $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 2x = 5x = 12x + 1, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} f(x) = (x - 1) , \begin{bmatrix} -1,2 \end{bmatrix}$ |
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| 2/2  | 24  |
| 7) $f(x) = 3x^{2/3} - 2x$ ; [-1,2]   | 8) $g(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$ ; [-2,2]   |
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| Answer Key  |  |
|---|--|
| 1) $x = 0$ rel min  | 2) $x = -\frac{1}{2} rel min$  |
| abs min is 0 at $x = 0$   | $abs min is -\frac{1}{e^2} at x = -1$  |
| abs max is 52 at $x = 8$  | $abs max is 2e^4 at x = 2$   |
| 3) $x = \frac{1}{3} rel max$  | 4) $x = \frac{1}{2}$ rel min, $x = 0$ and 1 neither  |
| abs min is 0 at x = 0   | no abs min   |
| no abs max  | no abs max   |
| 5) $x = 2 rel \min and x = -1 rel \max abs \min is - 19 at x = 2 abs \max is 8 at x = -1$ | 6) $x = 0$ rel min and $x = 1$ neither<br>abs min is $-1$ at $x = 0$<br>abs max is 27 at $x = 2$ |
| 7) $x = 0$ rel min and $x = 1$ rel max  | 8) $x = -1$ rel min and $x = 1$ rel max  |
| abs min at $x = 2$  | abs min is $-2$ at $x = -1$  |
| abs max is at $x = -1$  | abs max is 2 at $x = 1$  |