

Finding relative extrema using the First Derivative Test

#1 Find the relative extrema. Justify your answer.

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2$$

points

$$D: (-\infty, \infty)$$

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

$$0 = 3x(x - 4)$$

$$x = 0, 4$$



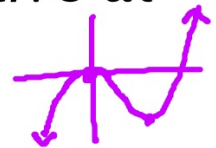
0
rel.
max

$$(0, 0)$$

4
rel.
min

$$(4, -32)$$

F has a rel. max at $(0, 0)$
because f' changes from
positive to negative at
this point.



F has a rel. min at $(4, -32)$
because f' changes from
negative to positive
at this point.

Find all relative extrema.

#2

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x - 4}{x - 2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 10}{(x-2)^2}$$

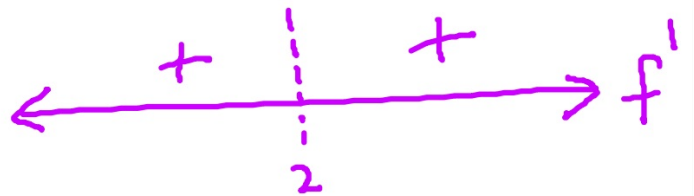
$$0 = x^2 - 4x + 10$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(1)(10)}}{2(1)}$$

$$4 \pm \sqrt{-}$$

no critical
numbers

$$D: \{x | x \neq 2\}$$



No relative extrema.
 $f(x)$ is increasing
everywhere except
 $x = 2$

#3 Find the x-values of the relative extrema on the interval
 (0, 2π) $y = \sin x \cos x$

$$y' = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$0 = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

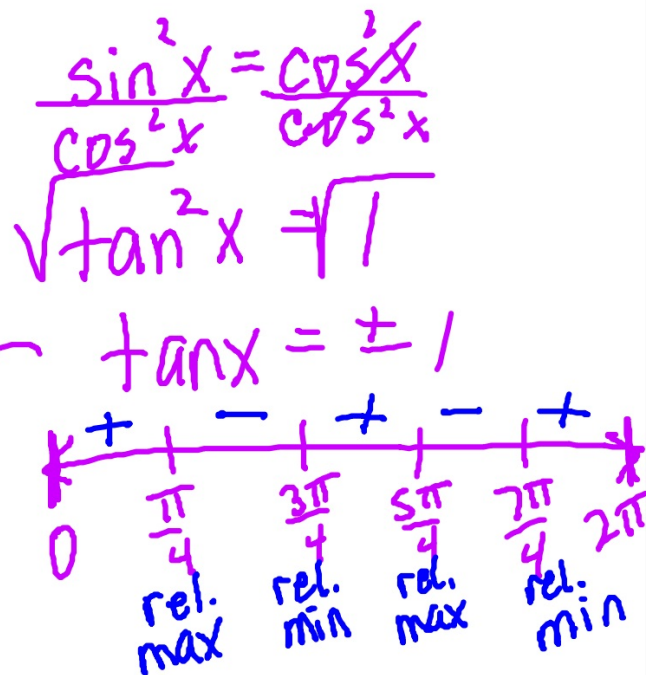
$$0 = (\cos 2x)'$$

$$\cos A = 0$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}$$

$$2x =$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$



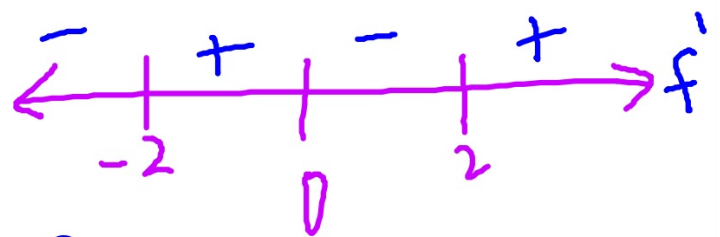
$$\#4 \quad f(x) = (x^2 - 4)^{2/3}$$

$$D: (-\infty, \infty)$$

* Find the x-coordinates of the relative extrema.

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - 4)^{-1/3} \cdot 2x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x}{3(x^2 - 4)^{1/3}}$$

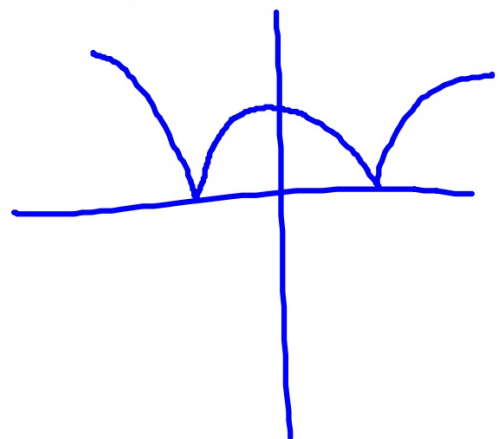


$$x = 0$$

rel. max: $x = 0$

$$x = \pm 2$$

rel. min: $x = 2, -2$



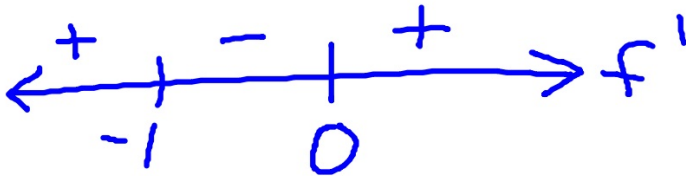
#5

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & x \leq -1 \\ x^2-2, & x > -1 \end{cases}$$

Put critical numbers and "where $f(x)$ switches to the other function"

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & , x < -1 \\ 2x & x > -1 \end{cases}$$

Relative max at $(-1, -1)$ because f' changes from positive to negative at this point



Relative min at $(0, -2)$ because f' changes from negative to positive at this point