

## Graphing Functions

- **Ancient history:** derivatives used to graph functions
- **Modern history:**
  - use graphing calculators
  - use derivatives to check graphing program
- **Throughout history:** use derivatives to solve optimization problems.

Notes

## Basic Definitions: Absolute Extrema

### Definition (Absolute (Global) Extreme Values)

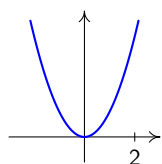
Let  $f$  be a function with domain  $D$ . Then  $f(c)$  is the

- **absolute maximum value** on  $D$  if and only if  $f(x) \leq f(c)$  for all  $x$  in  $D$ .
- **absolute minimum value** on  $D$  if and only if  $f(x) \geq f(c)$  for all  $x$  in  $D$ .

Rough Translation: the absolute maximum is the highest point on the graph, and the absolute minimum is the lowest point on the graph.

Notes

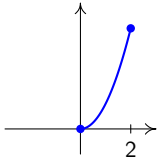
## Exploring Absolute Extrema



- Function  $f: y = x^2$
- Domain  $D: (-\infty, \infty)$
- Absolute extrema on  $D$ :
  - Maximum: None
  - Minimum: 0 at  $x=0$

Notes

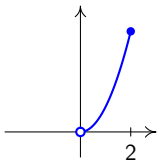
### Exploring Absolute Extrema



- Function  $f: y = x^2$
- Domain  $D: [0, 2]$
- Absolute extrema on  $D$ :
  - Maximum: 4 at  $x=2$
  - Minimum: 0 at  $x=0$

Notes

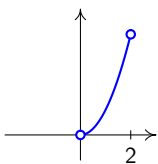
### Exploring Absolute Extrema



- Function  $f: y = x^2$
- Domain  $D: (0, 2]$
- Absolute extrema on  $D$ :
  - Maximum: 4 at  $x=2$
  - Minimum: None

Notes

### Exploring Absolute Extrema



- Function  $f: y = x^2$
- Domain  $D: (0, 2)$
- Absolute extrema on  $D$ :
  - Maximum: None
  - Minimum: None

Notes

## Extreme Value Theorem

### Theorem (Extreme Value Theorem)

If  $f$  is continuous on a closed interval  $[a, b]$ , then  $f$  has both a minimum and maximum value.

Places to check for extrema:

- Both endpoints
- Interior

Notes

## Basic Definitions: Local Extrema

### Definition (Local Extreme Values)

Let  $f$  be a function, and  $c$  be an interior point of the domain. Then  $f(c)$  is the

- **local maximum value** on  $D$  if and only if  $f(x) \leq f(c)$  for all  $x$  in some open interval containing  $c$ .
- **local minimum value** on  $D$  if and only if  $f(x) \geq f(c)$  for all  $x$  in some open interval containing  $c$ .

Rough Translation: the local maximum is the highest point in its neighborhood, and the local minimum is the lowest point in its neighborhood.

Note: Endpoints can be local extrema.

Notes

Notes