# MTHSC 102 SECTION 4.2 – RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE EXTREME POINTS

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Suppose that f(x) is a function defined on an interval I.

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We refer to these values as extreme values of f.



## FACT

If f is a smooth continuous function and if f attains an extreme value at x = a, then the derivative f' crosses the input axis at x = a and thus f'(a) = 0.

## EXAMPLE

## Consider the function

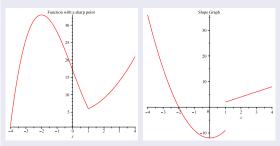
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The graph of this function and its derivative are



Find all relative and absolute extreme points of f in the interval [-4, 4].

## Note

Relative extrema do not occur if the derivative touches the input axis but does not cross it. That is, f'(a) may be zero even when f does not attain a relative extreme at x = a.

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#### Note

For a function f with input x, a relative extremum can occur at x = c only if f(c) exists. Furthermore,

- **1** A relative extremum exists where f'(c) = 0 and the graph of f'(x) crosses the input axis at x = c.
- 2 A relative extremum can exist where f(x) exists but f'(x) does not.

# FINDING EXTREMA

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- **1** Determine the input values for which f' = 0 of f' is undefined.
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To find the absolute maximum and minimum of a function f on an interval [a, b].

- $oldsymbol{0}$  Find all relative extrema of f in the interval (as above).
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To find the absolute maximum and minimum of a continuous function f without a specified interval.

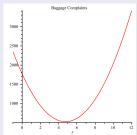
- $\bigcirc$  Find all relative extrema of f.
- 2 Determine the end behavior of the function in both directions. The absolute extrema either do not exist or are among the relative extrema.

#### EXAMPLE

The number of consumer complaints to the US Department of Transportation about baggage on US airlines between 1989 and 2000 can be modeled by the function

$$B(x) = 55.15x^2 - 524.09x + 1768.65$$
 complaints,

where x is the number of years after 1989.



- 1 The graph of the function is
- 2 Find the relative and absolute maxima and minima on the interval 0 < x < 11.

