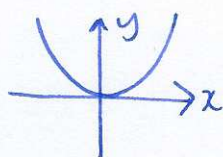


If $f'(x) < 0$ for all $x \in (a, b)$ then f is decreasing on (a, b)

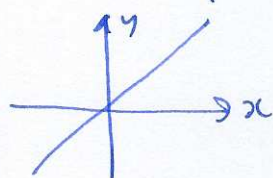
Example ①

$$f(x) = x^2$$

increasing
on $(0, \infty)$
decreasing
on $(-\infty, 0)$



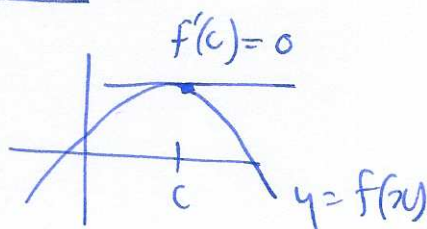
$$f'(x) = 2x$$



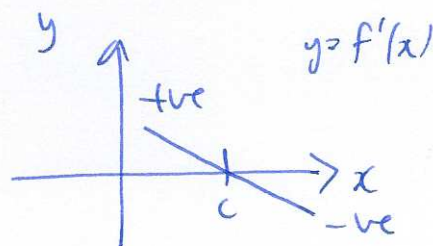
② $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$ $f'(x) > 0$ where $2x - 2 > 0$
 $f'(x) = 2x - 2$ $x > 1$

First derivative test

Local max:

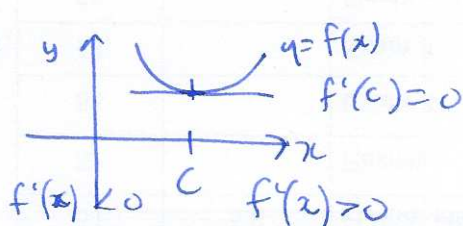


$$f'(x) > 0 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

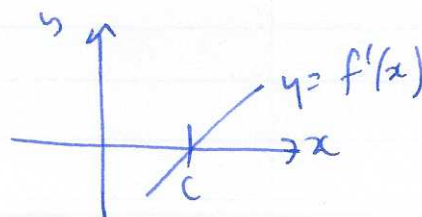


• if $f'(x)$ goes from positive to negative $\Rightarrow$ local max

Local min:



$$f'(x) < 0 \quad f'(x) > 0$$



• if $f'(x)$ goes from negative to positive, $\Rightarrow$ local min.

Thus First derivative test If $f(x)$ is differentiable and $f'(c) = 0$

then if $f'(x)$ changes from +ve to -ve at $c \Rightarrow c$ local max
-ve to +ve $\Rightarrow c$ local min

Example classify critical points of $f(x) = \cos^2 x + \sin x$ on $[0, \pi]$

find critical points: $f'(x) = -2\cos(x)\sin x + \cos(x)$

solve $f'(x) = 0$: $\cos(x)(1 - 2\sin x) = 0$ • $\cos(x) = 0$ $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

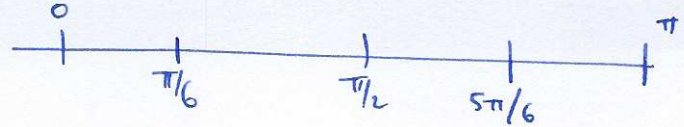
• $1 - 2\sin(x) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

so critical points are $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

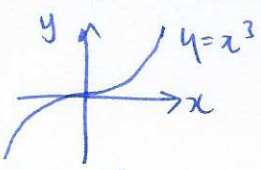
find sign of $f'(x)$:



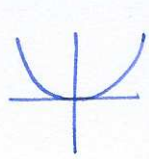
$\cos(x)$	+	+	-	-
$1-2\sin(x)$	+	-	-	+
$f'(x)$	+	-	+	-
	local max	local min	local max	

Example critical point not max or min

$f(x) = x^3$



$f'(x) =$



$y = 3x^2$

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



$\Rightarrow x=0$ not local max or min

recall critical point $f'(x) = 0$

$f(x)$



local
max

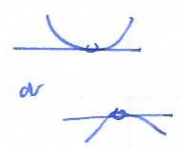
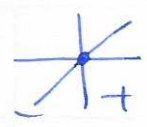
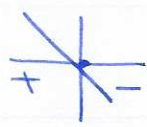


local
min



neither

$f'(x)$



$f''(x)$

-ve

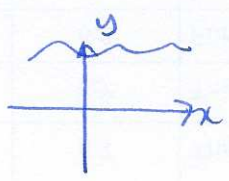
+ve

0

§4.4 Second derivative test

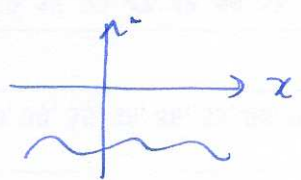
recall $f(x) > 0$

f positive



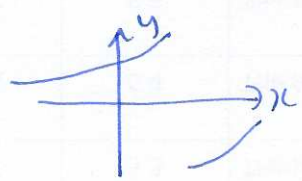
$f(x) < 0$

f negative



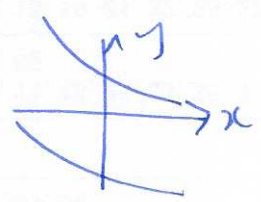
$f'(x) > 0$

f increasing



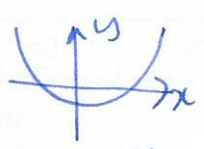
$f'(x) < 0$

f decreasing



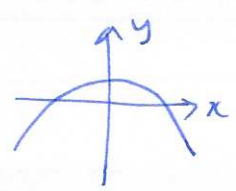
$f''(x) > 0$

concave up



$f''(x) < 0$

concave down



mnemonic:

