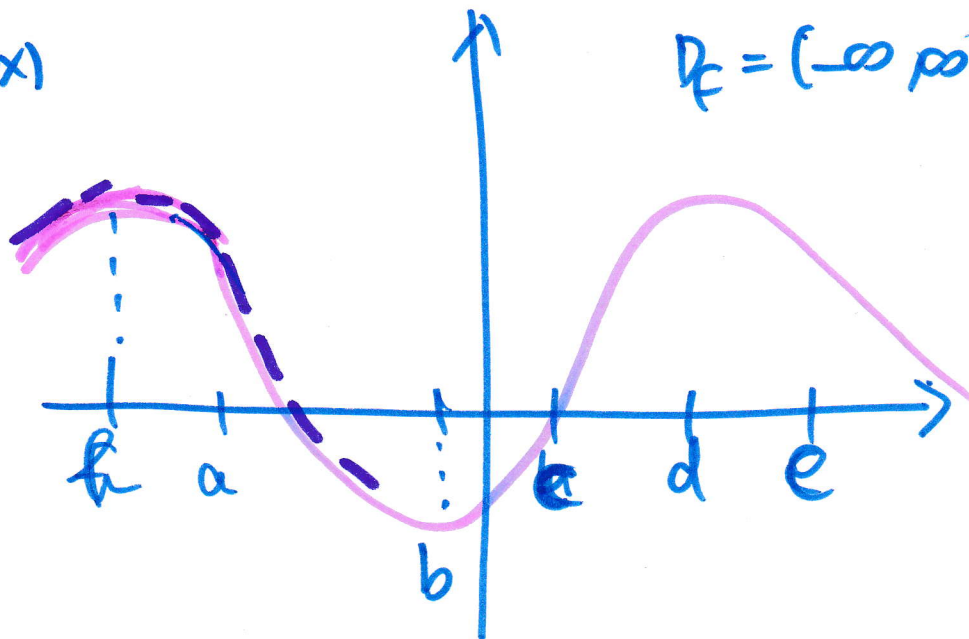


of $f(x)$

$$D_f = (-\infty, \infty)$$



$f'(x) > 0$ f increasing on $(-\infty, h) \cup (b, d)$

$f'(x) < 0$ f decreasing on $(h, a] \cup [a, b) \cup (d, \infty)$

at $x = h, b, d$

$f'(x) = 0$ or $f'(x)$ undefined

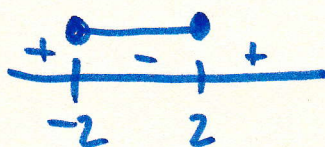
$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; x is partition number

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; x is critical number
(abänder)

$$x \in D_f$$

Handwritten circled 'H' and 'A'.

$4 - x^2 > 0$
 $D_f = [-2, 2]$
 $(x^2 - 4) \leq 0$
 $(x-2)(x+2) \leq 0$



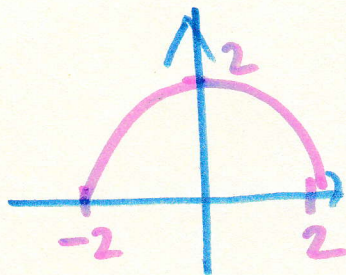
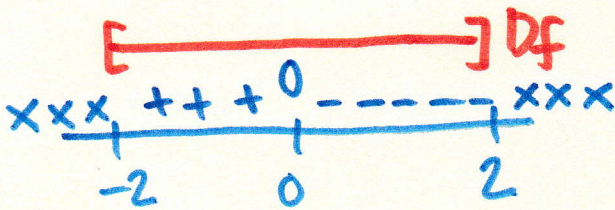
(c) $f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$

f លេខកំណត់/២០ : គេស្វែងរក $f'(x)$
 $f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ ឬ គេស្វែងរក $x = -2, 2$
 ឬ គេស្វែងរក $f'(x) = 0$ ឬ $x = ?$

$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ ឬ គេស្វែងរក $x = -2, 2$
 ឬ គេស្វែងរក $f'(x) = 0$ ឬ $x = ?$

ឬ គេស្វែងរក $f'(x) = 0$ ឬ $x = ?$

$\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$



f increasing on $(-2, 0)$

f decreasing on $(0, 2)$

កំណត់តំលៃអតិបរមា/តំលៃអតិបរមា

កំណត់តំលៃអតិបរមា/តំលៃអតិបរមា

កំណត់តំលៃអតិបរមា/តំលៃអតិបរមា

Local Extrema

កំណត់តំលៃអតិបរមា/តំលៃអតិបរមា

Definition 2 Let c be a value in the domain of the function f that is continuous on (a, b) .

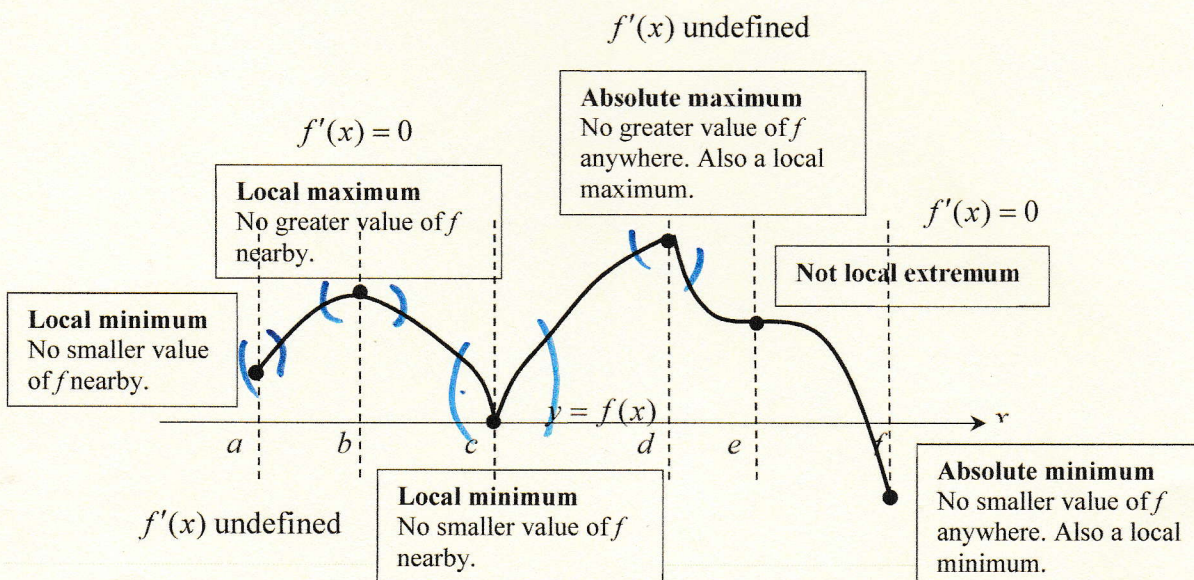
(1) We call $f(c)$ a **local maximum** if there exists an interval (m, n) containing c where $f(x) \leq f(c)$ for all x in (m, n) .

(2) We call $f(c)$ a **local minimum** if there exists an interval (m, n) containing c where $f(x) \geq f(c)$ for all x in (m, n) .

(3) We call $f(c)$ a **local extremum**, if $f(c)$ is a **local maximum** or a **local minimum**.

Theorem 2 Let f be a function that is continuous on (a, b) , and c is a value in (a, b) where $f(c)$ is a **local extremum**, then c is a critical number.

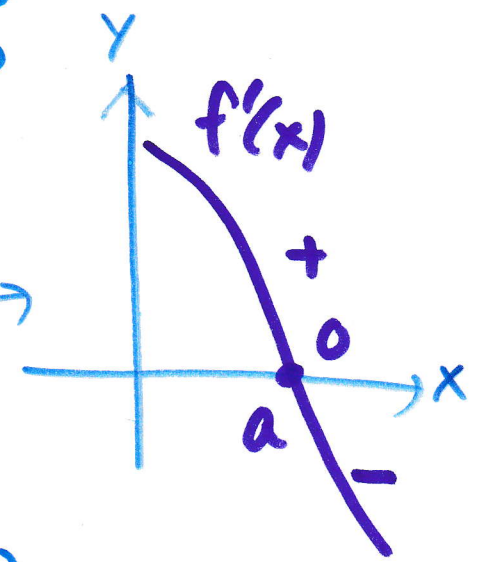
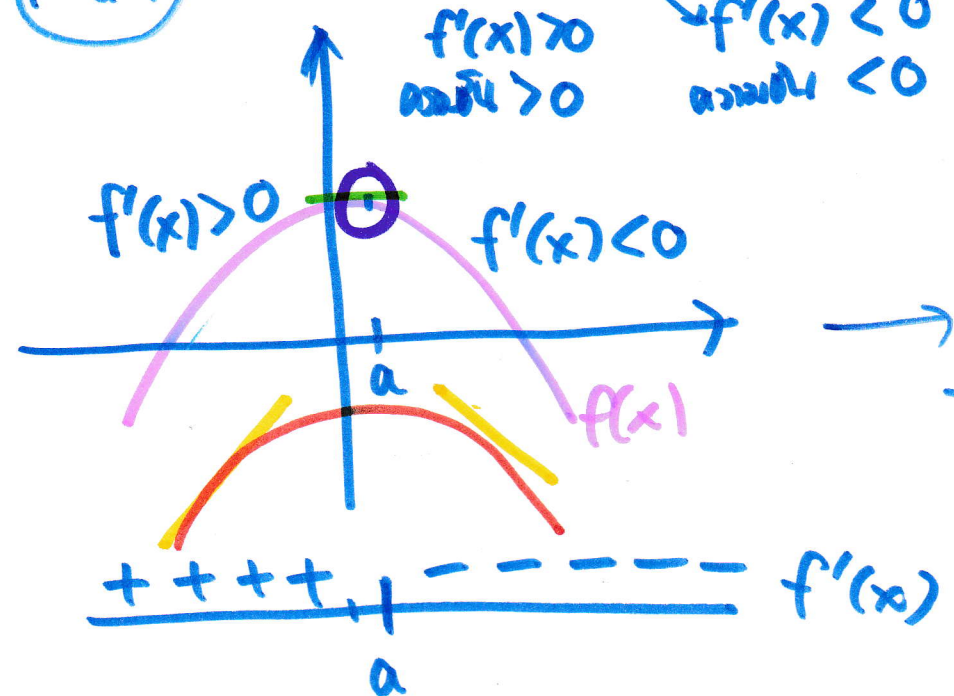
Remark: Not all critical numbers of $f'(x)$ are local extrema.



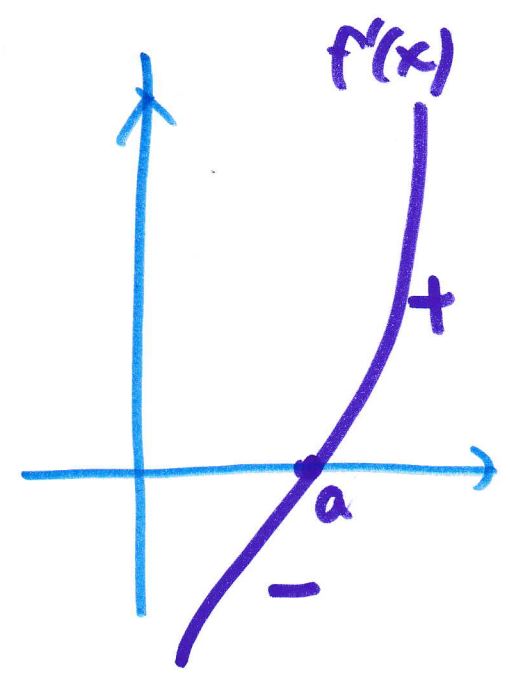
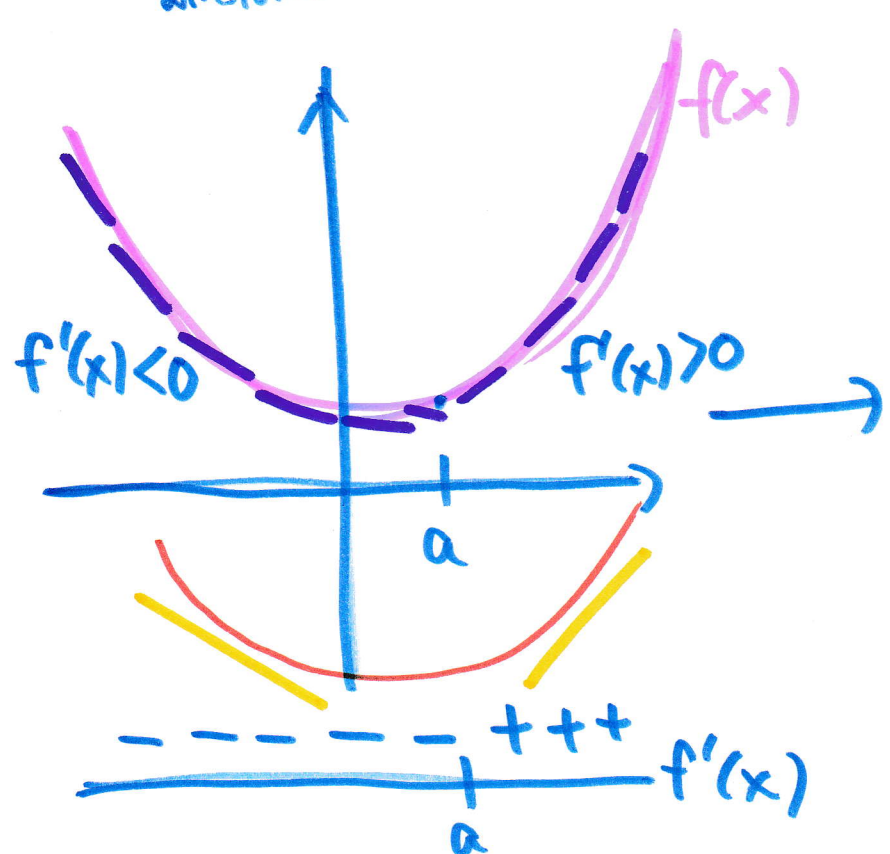
$f(x) \rightarrow f'(x)$

ขั้นตอนที่ 1: หา $f'(x)$ / หา

$f'(x) > 0$ → $f'(x) < 0$
 เพิ่มขึ้น → ลดลง



ถ้า $f'(x)$ เปลี่ยนจากบวกเป็นลบที่ $x=a$ ⇒ $f(x)$ มีค่าสูงสุดที่ $x=a$



ถ้า $f'(x)$ เปลี่ยนจากลบเป็นบวกที่ $x=a$ ⇒ $f(x)$ มีค่าต่ำสุดที่ $x=a$

ដើម្បីរក $f(x)$ រក

(1) ឬ $f'(x) \Rightarrow$ ឯកសារ partition number + critical value.

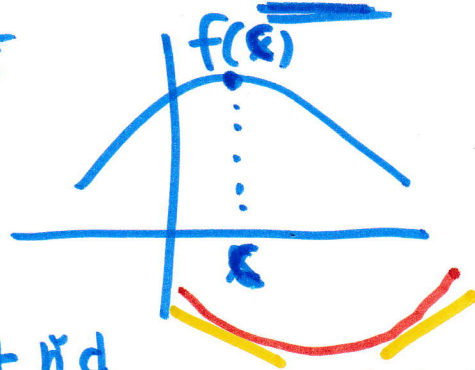
(2) ឯកសារកំណត់ចំណុច $f'(x)$ ក្នុង $x = c$ ក្នុង partition number

(3) ពិនិត្យលើកំណត់ចំណុច $x = c$ ឬ c ជាចំណុច

$f'(x)$ ឯកសារ + លើ - ក្នុង c + + + + - - - -
 ក្នុង $x = c$ គឺជាចំណុចកំណត់ c
 ក្នុង $x = c$

ចំណុចកំណត់ គឺ $f(c)$

ចំណុចកំណត់
 $(c, f(c))$



$f'(x)$ ឯកសារ - លើ + ក្នុង d - - - - + + + + -
 ក្នុង $x = c$ គឺជាចំណុចកំណត់ d
 ក្នុង $x = d$

ចំណុចកំណត់ គឺ $f(d)$

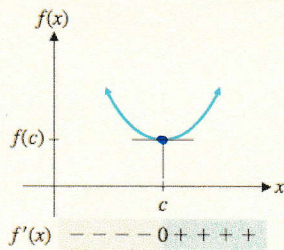
ចំណុចកំណត់ គឺ $(d, f(d))$.

First-Derivative Test

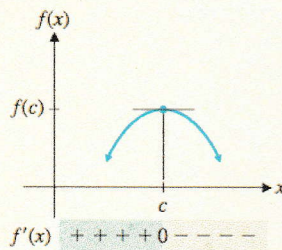
Let c be a critical number of the function $f(x)$ that is continuous on (a,b) containing c . If f is differentiable on the interval, except possibly at c , then $f(c)$ can be classified as:

1. a **local minimum**, if $f'(x)$ changes from negative (or zero) to positive (or zero) at c .
2. a **local maximum**, if $f'(x)$ changes from positive (or zero) to negative (or zero) at c .
3. neither a max nor a min if $f'(x)$ is positive on both sides of c or negative on both sides of c .

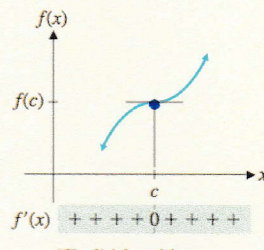
$f'(c) = 0$: **Horizontal Tangent**



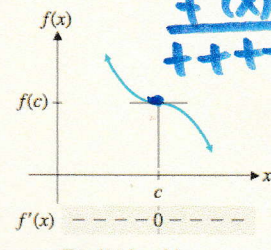
(A) $f(c)$ is a local minimum



(B) $f(c)$ is a local maximum

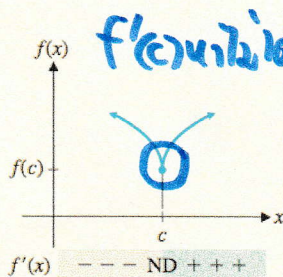


(C) $f(c)$ is neither a local maximum nor a local minimum

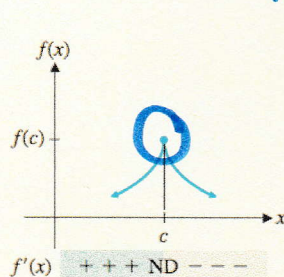


(D) $f(c)$ is neither a local maximum nor a local minimum

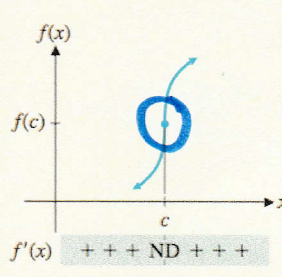
$f'(c)$ is not defined, but $f(c)$ is defined.



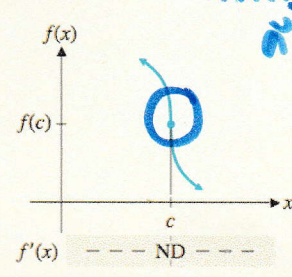
(E) $f(c)$ is a local minimum



(F) $f(c)$ is a local maximum



(G) $f(c)$ is neither a local maximum nor a local minimum



(H) $f(c)$ is neither a local maximum nor a local minimum

Example Find the local extrema (if exists) for the following functions, and determine the type of extrema.

(a) $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5$

① $f'(x) = 2x - 4$ ② $f'(x) = 0$

Set: $2x - 4 = 0$; $x = 2$

$\therefore x = 2$ is a critical number



sign of $f'(x)$

④ $x = 2$ is a local minimum

$\therefore$ at $x = 2$ the function has a local minimum

$\therefore$ the function has a local minimum at $f(2) = 4 - 8 + 5 = 1$

(b) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

① $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$

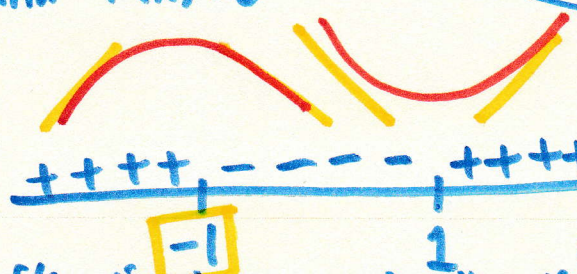
② $f'(x) = 0$

$3x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 - 1 = 0$

$x = \pm 1$

$\therefore x = \pm 1$



$\therefore f'(x)$ is positive

at $x = -1$ the function has a local maximum

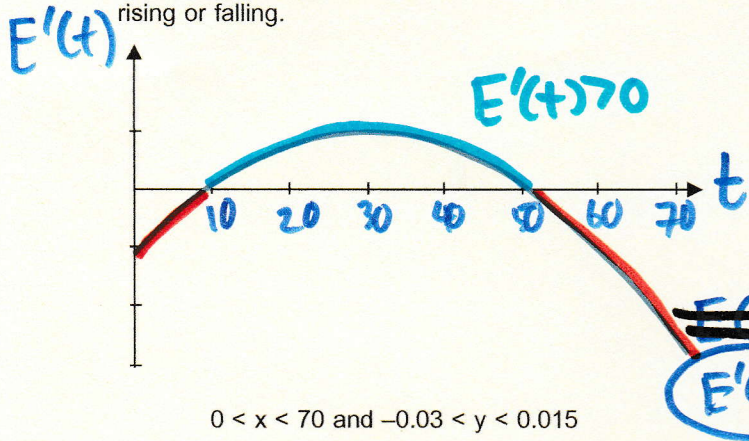
$\therefore$ at $x = -1$ the function has a local maximum

at $x = 1$ the function has a local minimum

Applications

อัตราการเปลี่ยนแปลงของราคาไข่

Example The graph in the figure approximates the rate of change of the price of eggs over a 70 month period, where $E(t)$ is the price of a dozen of eggs (in dollars), and t is the time in months. Determine when the price of eggs was rising or falling.

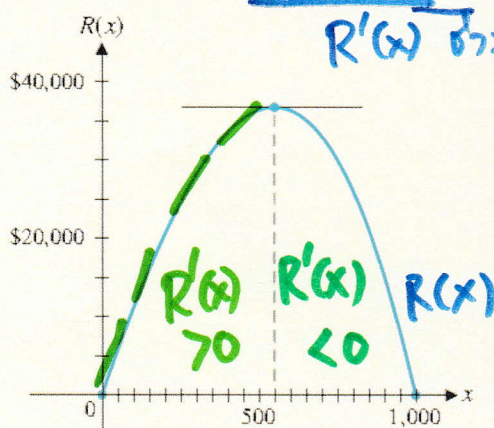


Price of eggs are rising when $E'(t) > 0$
are falling when $E'(t) < 0$

$E'(t) > 0$
ราคาไข่เพิ่มขึ้นในเดือนที่ 10 ถึง 50
ราคาไข่ลดลงในเดือนที่ 0 ถึง 10 และ 50 ถึง 70.

$E'(t) < 0$

Example (Revenue Analysis) The graph of the total revenue $R(x)$ (in dollars) from the sale of x bookcases is shown below. When would the marginal revenue be positive, and when would it be negative?



$R'(x)$ อัตราการเปลี่ยนแปลง

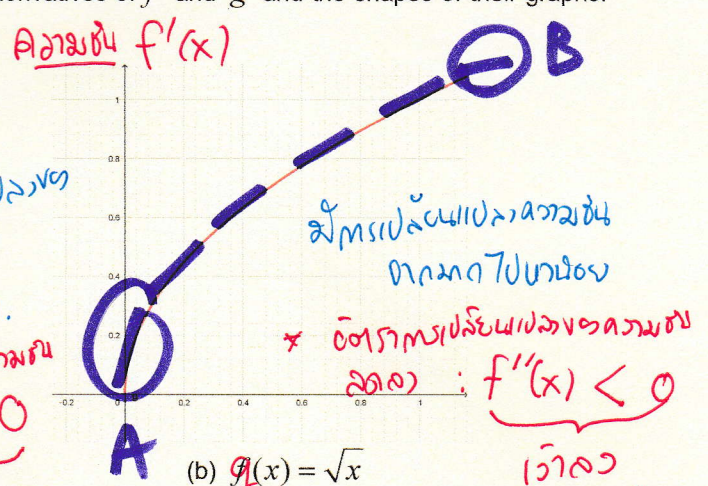
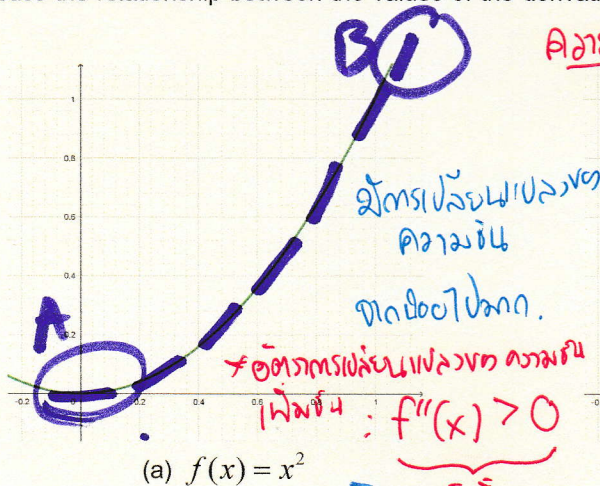
∴ ในช่วงที่ 0-500 หน่วย M.R. เป็นบวก
500-1000 หน่วย M.R. เป็นลบ

6.2 Second Derivative and Graphs

ความเว้า

Using Concavity as a graphing Tool

Example Discuss the relationship between the values of the derivatives of f and g and the shapes of their graphs.



Concave up : เว้าขึ้น
เส้นสัมผัสจะเอียงไปทางขวา

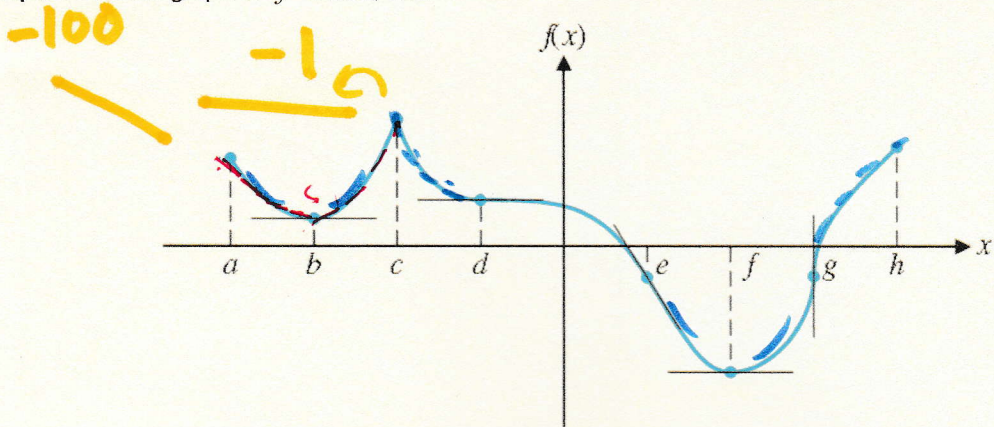
Concave down : เว้าลง
เส้นสัมผัสจะเอียงไปทางซ้าย

$$f''(x) > 0$$

Definition 3 The graph of function f is **concave upward** on the interval (a,b) if $f'(x)$ is increasing on (a,b) and is **concave downward** on the interval (a,b) if $f'(x)$ is decreasing on (a,b) .

$$f''(x) < 0$$

Example From the graph of f below, find



(a) intervals where the graph of f is concave upward

$$(a, c) \cup (c, d) \cup (e, g)$$

(d) intervals where the graph of f is concave downward

$$(d, e) \cup (g, h)$$

(b) intervals on which $f'(x)$ is increasing

$$(a, c) \cup (c, d) \cup (e, g)$$

(e) intervals on which $f'(x)$ is decreasing

$$(d, e) \cup (g, h)$$

(c) intervals on which $f''(x) > 0$

$$(a, c) \cup (c, d) \cup (e, g)$$

(f) intervals on which $f''(x) < 0$

$$(d, e) \cup (g, h)$$

Concavity summary: For the interval (a,b) ,

$f''(x)$	$f'(x)$	Graph of f	Examples
$f''(x) > 0$	Increasing	Concave upward	
$f''(x) < 0$	Decreasing	Concave downward	

Example Find the intervals where the graph of $f(x) = x^3 + 24x^2 + 15x - 12$ is concave up or concave down.

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 48x + 15$$

$$f''(x) = 6x + 48$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-8, \infty)$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -8)$$

Sign of $f''(x)$

$x = -8$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x + 48 = 0$$

$$6x = -48$$

$$x = -8$$

$$f''(x)$$

Example Find the intervals where the graph of $f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 4x + 5)$ is concave up or concave down.

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+5}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x^2+8x-6}{(x^2-4x+5)^2}$$

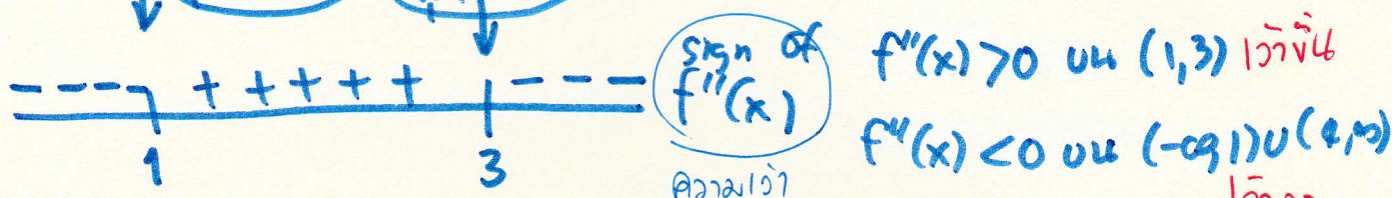
or $f''(x) = 0$ use $f''(x)$ to find intervals.

$$x^2 - 4x + 5 = (x^2 - 4x + 4) + 1 = (x-2)^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$f''(x) = -2x^2 + 8x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-1) = 0 ; \boxed{x=1, 3}$$

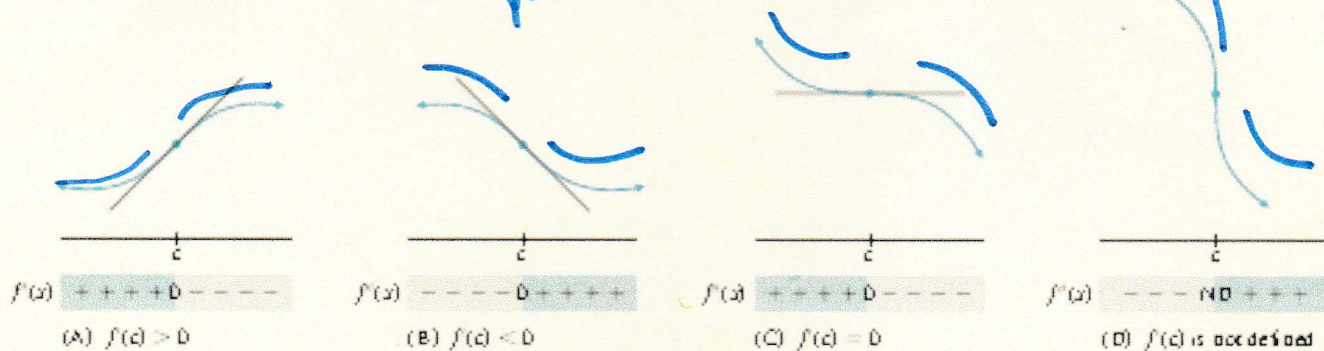


Finding Inflection Points

จุดเปลี่ยนเว้า: จุดที่กราฟเปลี่ยน concavity ของมัน

Definition 4 If the graph of $y = f(x)$ changes concavity at $x = c$, then the point $(c, f(c))$ is called an inflection point.

จุดที่ $f''(x)$ เปลี่ยนเครื่องหมาย



Remark: The values of x where $f''(x) = 0$ or where $f''(x)$ does not exist are called the **partition numbers** of $f''(x)$. (It does not matter whether it is in the domain of f or not.)

Theorem 3 If $y = f(x)$ is continuous on (a, b) and has an inflection point at $(c, f(c))$, then either $f''(c) = 0$ or $f''(c)$ does not exist.

Example Find the inflection points of

(a) $f(x) = x^4$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3, \quad f''(x) = 12x^2$$

$$x = 0$$

