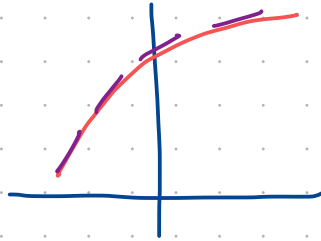
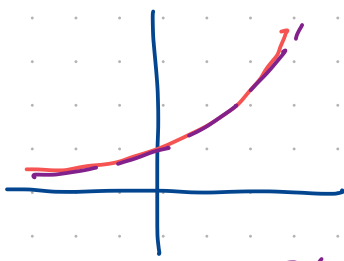
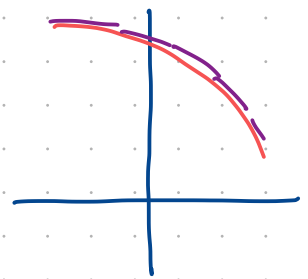


① Increasing & decreasing function.

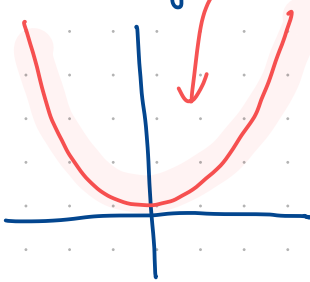


$f'(x) > 0$
 $\downarrow$
 f increasing

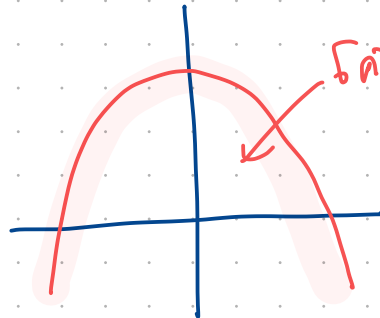


$f'(x) < 0$
 $\downarrow$
 f decreasing

② Concavity โศกโศก (เจ้าจัญ)



$f''(x) > 0$

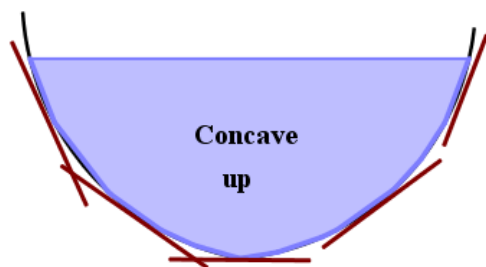


$f''(x) < 0$

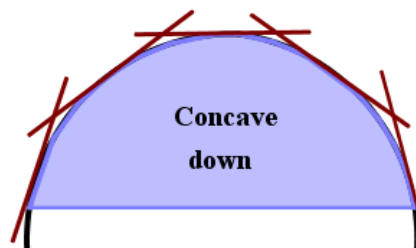
	$f''(x) > 0$ เจ้าจัญ	$f''(x) < 0$ เจ้าจัญ
$f'(x) > 0$ เจ้าจัญ		
$f'(x) < 0$ เจ้าจัญ		

4.2 Concavity

DEFINITION If f is differentiable on an open interval, then f is said to be **concave up** on the open interval if $f'(x)$ is increasing on that interval, and f is said to be **concave down** on the open interval if $f'(x)$ is decreasing on that interval.



Increasing slopes

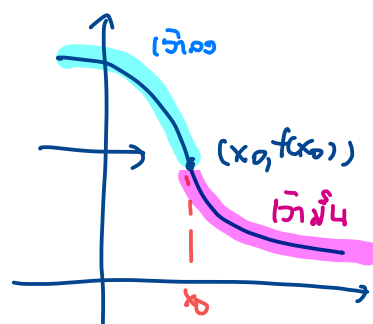
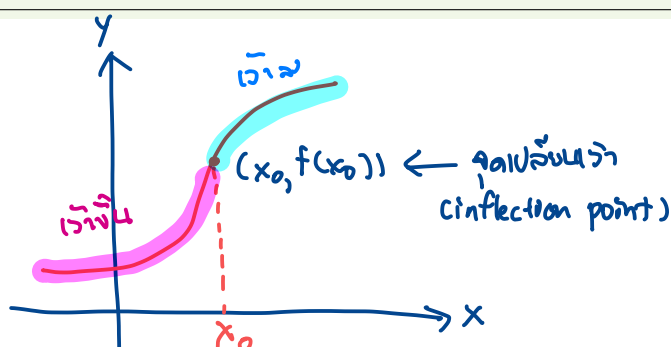


Decreasing slopes

THEOREM 4.2 Let f be twice differentiable on an open interval

1. If $f''(x) > 0$ for every value of x in the open interval, then f is concave up on that interval.
2. If $f''(x) < 0$ for every value of x in the open interval, then f is concave down on that interval.

DEFINITION If f is continuous on an open interval containing a value x_0 , and if f changes the direction of its concavity at the point $(x_0, f(x_0))$, then we say that f has an **inflection point** at x_0 . and we call the point $(x_0, f(x_0))$ on the graph of f an inflection point of f .

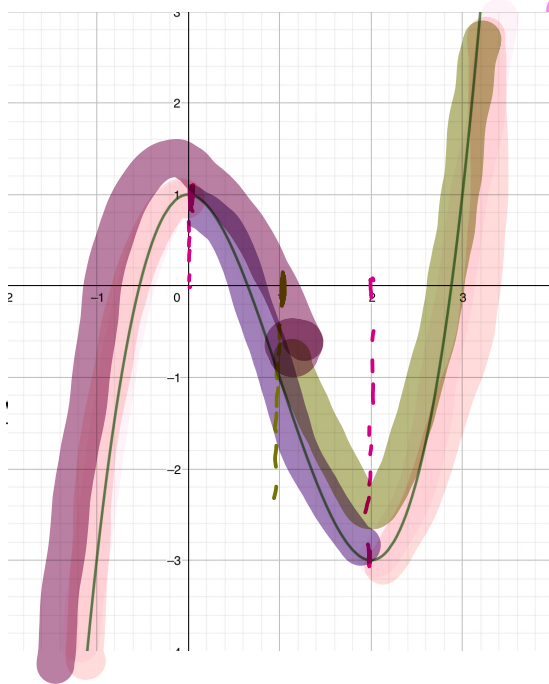


Thm

តើ $(x_0, f(x_0))$ ជាកំពូលឬចំណុចបត់ ឬទេ

$f''(x_0) = 0$ ឬ $f''(x_0)$ មិនស្មើសូន្យ

Example 4.3 Use the first and second derivatives of $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$ to determine where f is increasing, decreasing, concave up and concave down.



พหุคูณ/ลด $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2)$

$f'(x) > 0 \quad 3x(x-2) > 0 \quad | \quad f'(x) < 0$

$x(x-2) > 0$

$\therefore f$ เพิ่มขึ้นบน $(-\infty, 0]$, $[2, \infty)$

f ลดลงบน $[0, 2]$.

เว้าขึ้น/ลง $f''(x) = 6x - 6$

$f''(x) > 0 \quad 6x - 6 > 0 \quad | \quad f''(x) < 0$

$x > 1$

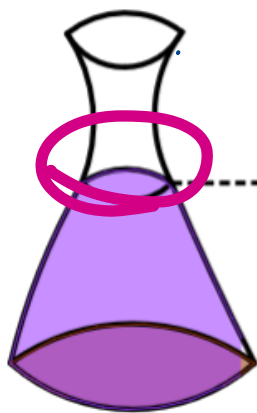
f เว้าขึ้นบน $(1, \infty)$

f เว้าลงบน $(-\infty, 1)$

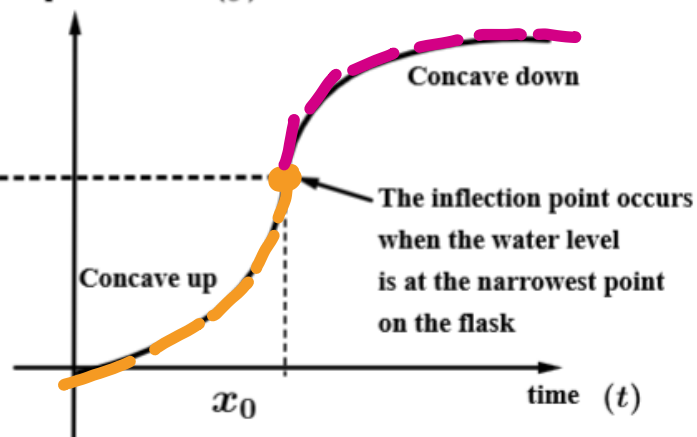
ถ้า $x=1$ เป็นจุดที่ $f''(1) = 0$ หรือ $x=1$ อนุพันธ์
 ความเว้าจาก เว้าลงเป็นเว้าขึ้น
 $\Rightarrow (1, -1)$ เป็นจุดเปลี่ยนเว้า.

Inflection points in applications

flask

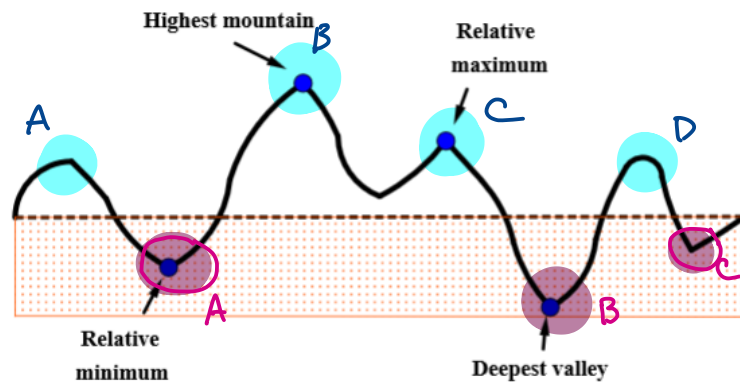


Depth of water (y)

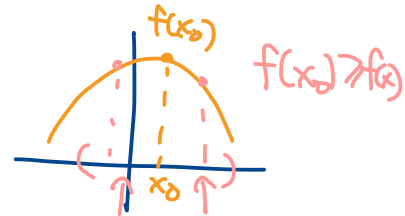


4.3 Relative Maxima and Minima

ค่าสูงสุดสัมพัทธ์ ← สูงสุดเฉพาะ
ค่าต่ำสุดสัมพัทธ์ ← ต่ำสุดเฉพาะ



x_0 ในค่าสูงสุดสัมพัทธ์
 $f(x_0)$ เป็นค่าสูงสุดเฉพาะ



ค่าสูงสุดสัมพัทธ์

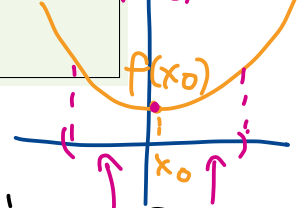
DEFINITION A function f is said to have a **relative maximum** at x_0 if there is an open interval containing x_0 on which $f(x_0)$ is the largest value, that is, $f(x_0) \geq f(x)$ for all x in the interval.

ค่าต่ำสุดสัมพัทธ์

Similarly, f is said to have a **relative minimum** at x_0 if there is an open interval containing x_0 on which $f(x_0)$ is the smallest value, that is, $f(x_0) \leq f(x)$ for all x in the interval.

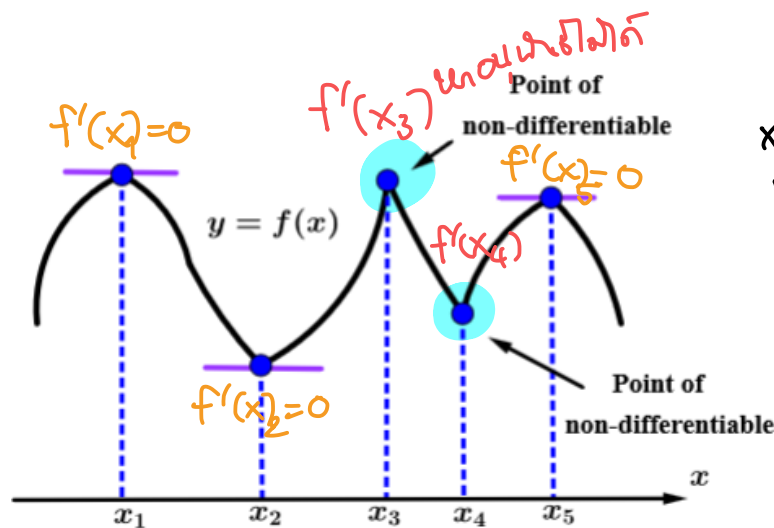
If f has either a relative maximum or a relative minimum at x_0 , then f is said to have a **relative extremum** at x_0 .

$f(x_0) \leq f(x)$



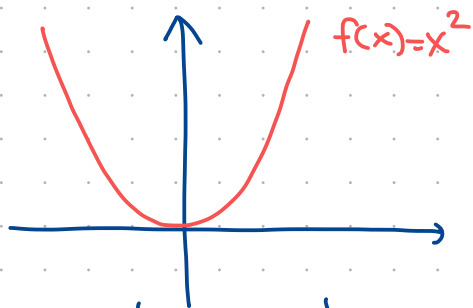
x_0 ไม่เป็นค่าต่ำสุดสัมพัทธ์
โดยที่ $f(x_0)$ เป็นค่าต่ำสุดเฉพาะ

$f'(x)$



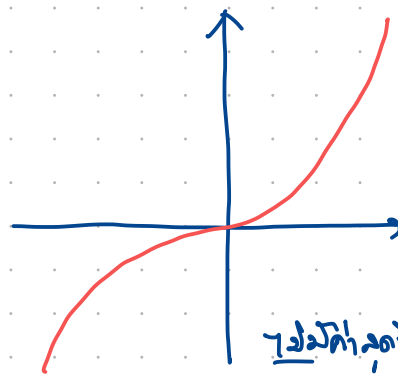
Suppose that f is a function defined on an open interval containing the point x_0 . If f has a relative extremum at x_0 , then $f'(x_0) = 0$. A point x_0 in the domain of f is said to be a **critical point** of f if either $f'(x_0) = 0$ or f is not differentiable at x_0 .

x_0 เป็นจุดวิกฤต ถ้า $f'(x_0) = 0$ หรือ $f'(x_0)$ ไม่มีค่า



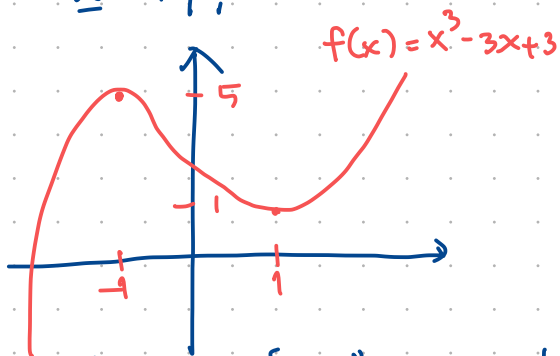
$$f(x) = x^2$$

ដំណាក់កាល ក្នុងស៊ីមេទ្រី ត្រូវ $x=0$
ដំណាក់កាល ក្នុងស៊ីមេទ្រី



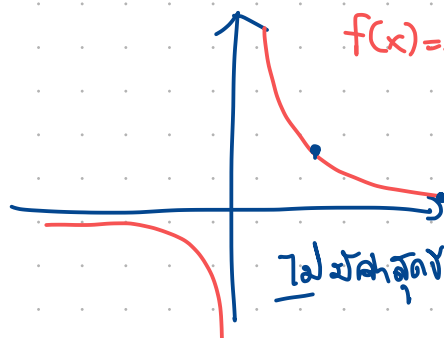
$$f(x) = x^3$$

ដំណាក់កាល ក្នុងស៊ីមេទ្រី



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

ដំណាក់កាល ក្នុងស៊ីមេទ្រី ត្រូវ $x = -1$, ដំណាក់កាល ក្នុងស៊ីមេទ្រី $\Rightarrow f(-1) = 5$
 ដំណាក់កាល ក្នុងស៊ីមេទ្រី ត្រូវ $x = 1$, ដំណាក់កាល ក្នុងស៊ីមេទ្រី $\Rightarrow f(1) = 1$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

ដំណាក់កាល ក្នុងស៊ីមេទ្រី

Example 4.4 Find all critical points of $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

Solution. $f'(x) = 2x - 4$ အကဲခတ် $f'(x)$ ယူဆရမည်

Set $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 4 = 0$

$$x = 2$$

အကဲခတ်

အကဲခတ်မှ အတိအကျ သိရပါသည်

$\therefore$ အကဲခတ် သို့ $x = 2$

Example 4.5 Find all critical points of $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+2}$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$$

Solution. $f'(x) = \frac{(x+2) - (x-2)}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{4}{(x+2)^2}$ → $f'(x)$ ယူဆရမည်

$x = -2$
 ။ $x = -2$ မှာ မရှိပါဘူး
 $\therefore x = -2$ မှာ အကဲခတ်

ယူဆချက် x ကို $f'(x) = 0$

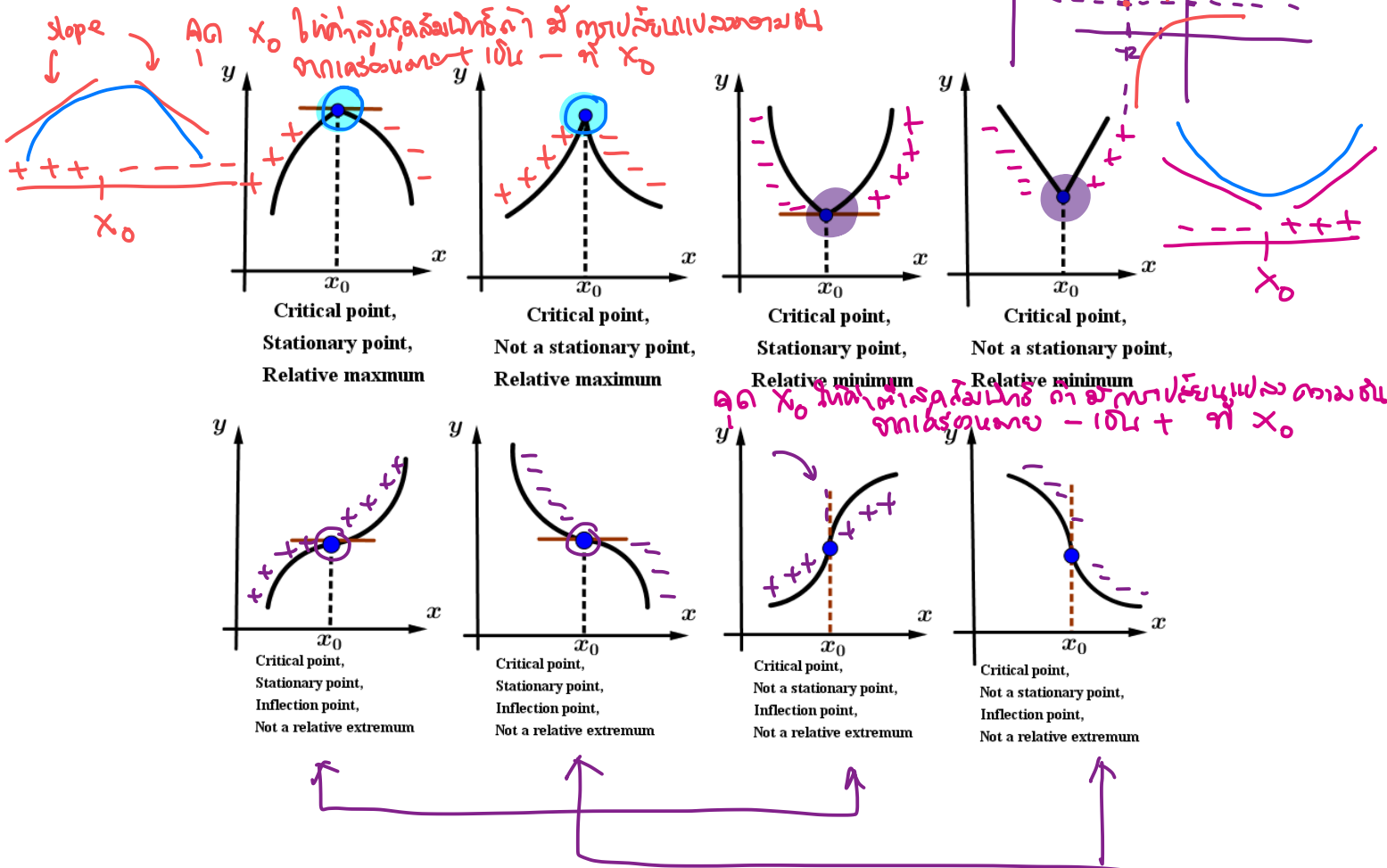
Set $f'(x) = \frac{4}{(x+2)^2} = 0$

$x \neq -2; 4 \neq 0$

၂ x ကို $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f$ မှာ အကဲခတ်

$f(x) = \frac{x+2-4}{x+2}$
 $\therefore f(x) = 1 - \frac{4}{x+2}$

4.4 First Derivative Test & Second Derivative Test



Ex

$$f(x) = 3x^{5/3} - 15x^{2/3}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

หาจุดวิกฤต

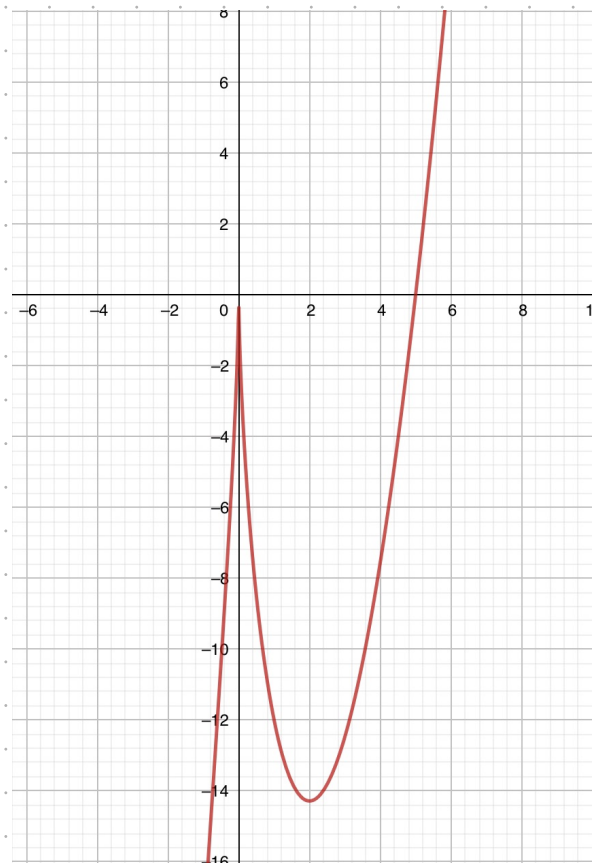
$$\begin{aligned} \text{หา } f'(x) &= 3\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)x^{2/3} - 15\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)x^{-1/3} \\ &= 5x^{2/3} - 10x^{-1/3} \\ &= 5x^{-1/3}(x-2) \\ &= \frac{5(x-2)}{x^{1/3}} \end{aligned}$$

ถ้า x ที่ทำให้ $f'(x)$ ไม่นิยาม $x=0 \leftarrow$ จุดวิกฤต $\Rightarrow x=0$ เป็นจุดวิกฤต

หา x ที่ทำให้ $f'(x) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Set } f'(x) &= 0 \\ \text{ถ้า } x \neq 0; \quad 5(x-2) &= 0 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{จุดวิกฤต คือ } x = 0, 2$$



Quiz

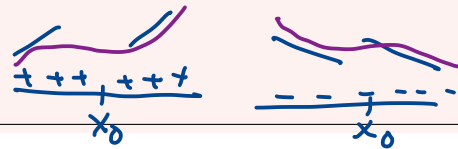
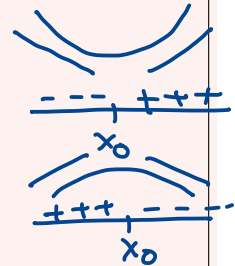
$$f(x) = (x^2 - 1)x^3$$

$$f'(x) = (5x^2 - 3)x^2$$

จุดวิกฤต $x=0, x=\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$

THEOREM 4.3 Let x_0 be a critical point of the function f that is continuous on the open interval $[a, b]$ containing x_0 . If f is differentiable on the interval, except possibly at x_0 , then $f(x_0)$ can be classified as:

1. A relative minimum, if $f'(x)$ changes from negative to positive at x_0 .
2. A relative maximum, if $f'(x)$ changes from positive to negative at x_0 .
3. Neither a max nor a min if $f'(x)$ is positive on both sides of x_0 or negative on both sides of x_0 .



กรณีที่มีอนุพันธ์เป็น 0 แล้วจะตรวจสอบอย่างไร / ถ้าฟังก์ชันมีอนุพันธ์

THEOREM 4.4 Suppose that f is twice differentiable at the point x_0 and $f'(x_0) = 0$.

1. If $f''(x_0) > 0$, then f has a relative minimum at x_0 .
2. If $f''(x_0) < 0$, then f has a relative maximum at x_0 .
3. If $f''(x_0) = 0$, then the test is inconclusive; that is f may have a relative maximum, a relative minimum or neither at x_0 .

$$Df = \mathbb{R}$$

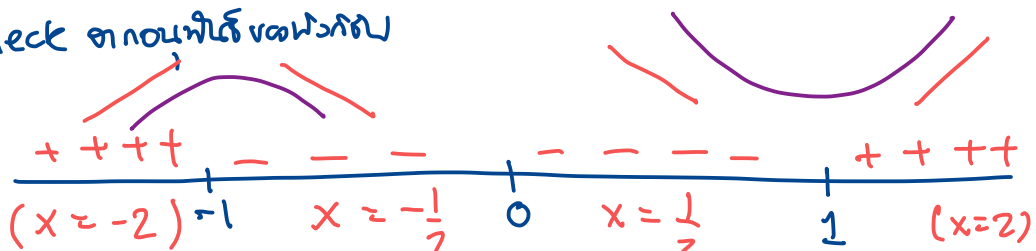
① หาจุดวิกฤต

Example 4.6 Find the relative extrema of $f(x) = 3x^5 - 5x^3$

Solution. ① หา $f'(x)$: $f'(x) = 15x^4 - 15x^2$
 Set $f'(x) = 0$; $15x^4 - 15x^2 = 0$
 $x^4 - x^2 = 0$
 $x^2(x^2 - 1) = 0$
 $x^2(x-1)(x+1) = 0$
 จุดวิกฤต $x = 0, -1, 1$

② check อนุพันธ์อันดับสอง

ตรวจสอบ
 $f'(x)$



$$f'(x) = 15x^2(x-1)(x+1)$$

$x = -1$ ให้ค่าสูงสุดเมื่อ $f(-1) = 2$
 $x = 1$ ให้ค่าต่ำสุดเมื่อ $f(1) = -2$

$$f''(x) = 60x^3 - 30x$$

$$f''(-1) = -30 < 0$$

$$f''(1) = 30 > 0$$

4.5 Analysis of Functions

PROCEDURE GRAPHING STRATEGY

Step 1 : Find the domain, the x -intercepts, and the y -intercept.

Step 2 : Find the vertical asymptotes.

Step 3 : Find the end behaviour.

Step 4 : Find $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$.

Step 5 : Sketch the graph of f .

Example 4.7 Sketch a graph of the equation $y = x^4 - 4x^3 + 10$

① ຂໍ້ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, ບາງຄັ້ງຕົວແທນ x ໃດ $y = 0$ ມາ $x = ?$ ອີງຕາມ
ບາງຄັ້ງຕົວແທນ y ໃດ $x = 0$ ໃດ $y = 10$ $(0, 10)$

② ຂໍ້ Vertical asymptote : ອີງຕາມ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +/-\infty$ ໃດ

③ horizontal asymptote : ອີງຕາມ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^4 - 4x^3 + 10 = +\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^4 - 4x^3 + 10 = +\infty$

④ $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 4x^2(x - 3)$ ຈົ່ງວິນິດໄສ $x = 0, 3$
ອີງຕາມ f ເປັນໄປຕາມ ເປັນໄປຕາມ x

⑤ $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x = 12x(x - 2)$ ຈົ່ງວິນິດໄສ $x = 0, 2$
($f''(x)$ ອາດເປັນ 0 ຫຼື ບໍ່
ມາດໄດ້ເປັນໄປຕາມ x)

$$f(0) = 10$$

$$f(2) = -6$$

$$f(3) = -17$$

