## Sections 4.1-4.3 Part 3: Absolute Maximum/Minimum and other Theorems

## Absolute Maxima and Minima

**Definition:** Let c be a number in the domain of a function f. Then f(c) is the

- absolute maximum value of f if  $f(c) \ge f(x)$  for all x in the domain.
- absolute minimum value of f if  $f(c) \leq f(x)$  for all x in the domain.



Example: Find the absolute max and the absolute min.

A)  $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$ 

B)  $y = x^4 - 4x^3$ 

C)  $y = 7 + 3\sin(x + 10)$ 

The Extreme Value Theorem: If f is a continuous on a <u>closed interval</u> [a, b], then f will have both an absolute max and an absolute min. They will happen at either critical values in the interval or at the ends of the interval, x = a or x = b.





Example: For the function, find the absolute max and the absolute min on the indicated interval.

$$f(x) = 12x^{2} - 2x^{3} + 1 \qquad \qquad f'(x) = 24x - 6x^{2} = 6x(4 - x)$$

A) [2, 5]

B) [-3, 5]

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

**Rolle's Theorem:** Let f be a function that satisfies the following three hypotheses:

- 1) f is continuous on the closed interval [a, b].
- 2) f is differentiable on the open interval (a, b).
- 3) f(a) = f(b)

Then there is a number c between a and b such that f'(c) = 0.

The Mean Value Theorem: Let f be a function that satisfies the following hypotheses:

f is continuous on the closed interval [a, b].
f is differentiable on the open interval (a, b).

Then there is a number c between a and b such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Example: Find a number c that satisfies the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem on the interval [0, 2].

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

Example: You enter a toll road at 8am and then exit it at 9:15am. The distance between the entrance and exit is 100 miles. If the maximum speed is set at 70mph, do you get charged for speeding?