

8-4 Maximum and Minimum Values

1. i) a) $f(7) = 5$
 b) $f(2) = -2$
 c) $f(0) = 2$, $f(4) = 3$
 d) $f(-2) = 1$, $f(6) = 1$

- ii) a) $f(4) = 5$
 b) $f(-3) = -2$
 c) $f(1) = 4$, $f(8) = 4$
 d) $f(2) = 2$, $f(6) = 1$

2. See next page

3. a) $f(x) = 17 - 6x + 12x^2$
 $f'(x) = -6 + 24x$
 $= -6(1 - 4x)$ \rightarrow $1 - 4x = 0$
 $1 = 4x$
 $\frac{1}{4} = x$

b) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 2$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$
 $= 3(x^2 - 1)$
 $= 3(x-1)(x+1)$
 $3(x-1)(x+1) = 0$
 $\therefore x-1 = 0$ or $x+1 = 0$
 $x = 1$ $x = -1$

c) $g(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 8x^2 - 1$
 $g'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 - 16x$
 $= 4x(x^2 - 3x - 4)$
 $= 4x(x-4)(x+1)$
 $4x(x-4)(x+1) = 0$
 $\therefore 4x = 0$ or $x-4 = 0$ or $x+1 = 0$
 $x = 0$ $x = 4$ $x = -1$

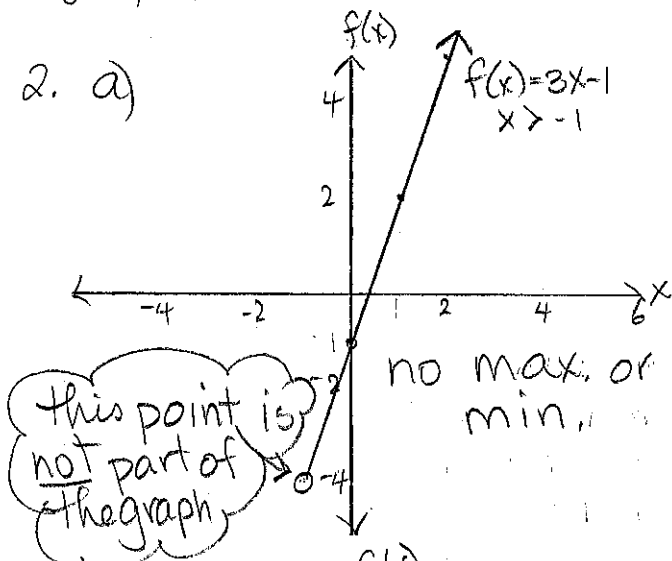
d) $g(x) = 3x^4 - 16x^3 + 6x^2 + 72x + 8$
 $g'(x) = 12x^3 - 48x^2 + 12x + 72$
 $= 12(x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6)$ \rightarrow factors of 6: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$
 try: 2
 $2^3 - 4 \cdot 2^2 + 2 + 6 =$
 $8 - 16 + 2 + 6 =$
 0

see 3rd page to
 continue

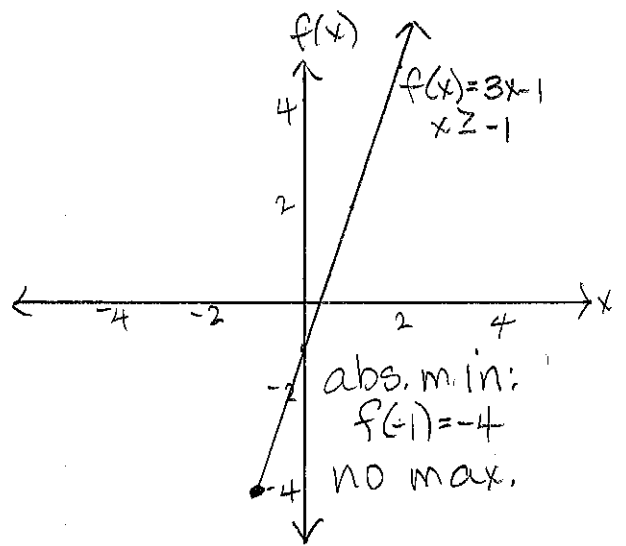
It's factorable: divide
 by $x-2$.

8-4 cont.

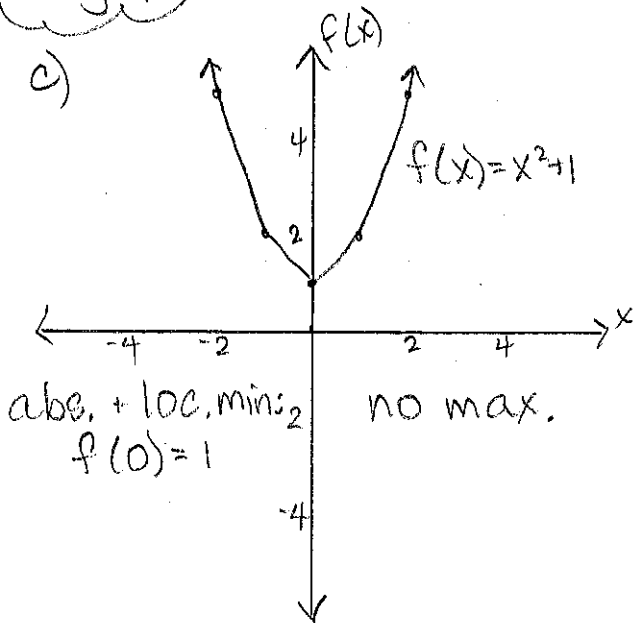
2. a)



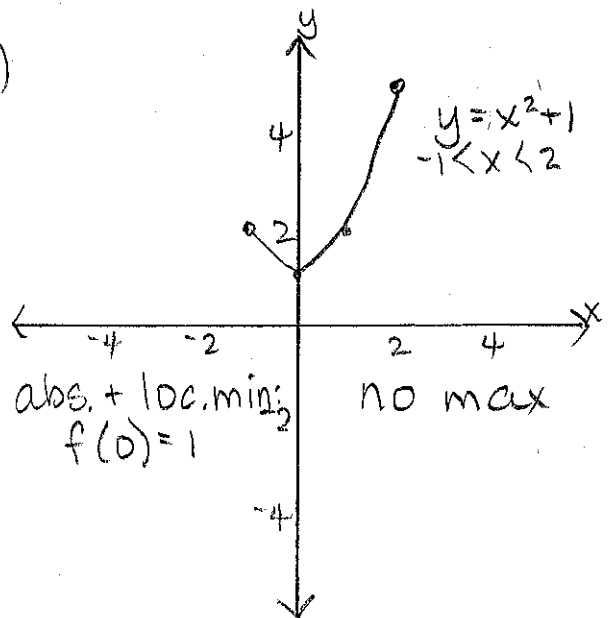
b)



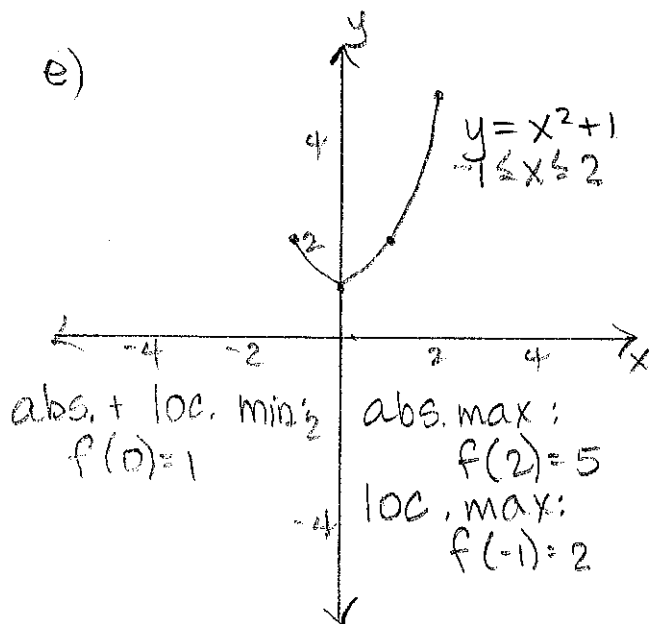
c)



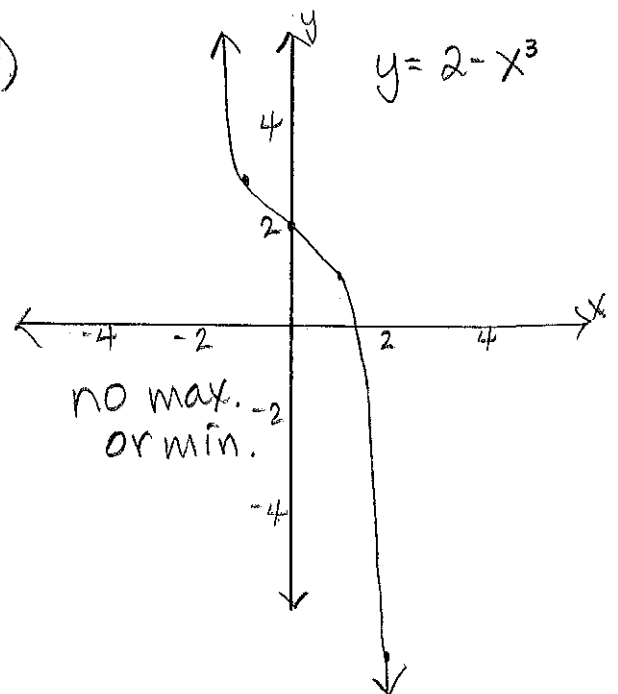
d)



e)



f)



8-4 cont.

3. d) cont.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x - 3 \\ x-2 \overline{) x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6} \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\ -2x^2 + x \\ \underline{-2x^2 + 4x} \\ -3x + 6 \\ \underline{-3x + 6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

factors:

$$(x-2)(x^2 - 2x - 3) \\ (x-2)(x-3)(x+1)$$

$$\therefore x-2=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x-3=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x+1=0 \\ x=2 \qquad \qquad \qquad x=3 \qquad \qquad \qquad x=-1$$

4. a) $f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 1$, $0 \leq x \leq 3$ end points
 $f'(x) = 4x - 8$
 $= 4(x-2)$

$$4(x-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore x-2=0$$

$x=2$ critical number

$$f(2) = 2(2)^2 - 8(2) + 1 \\ = 8 - 16 + 1 \\ = -7$$

$$f(0) = 2(0)^2 - 8(0) + 1 \\ = 0 - 0 + 1 \\ = 1$$

$$f(3) = 2(3)^2 - 8(3) + 1 \\ = 18 - 24 + 1 \\ = -5$$

abs. max: $f(0) = 1$
abs. min: $f(2) = -7$

b) $f(x) = 3 + 2(x+1)^2$, $-3 \leq x \leq 2$
 $= 3 + 2(x^2 + 2x + 1)$
 $= 3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 2$
 $= 2x^2 + 4x + 5$

$$f'(x) = 4x + 4 \\ = 4(x+1)$$

$$\therefore x+1=0 \\ x=-1$$

$$f(-1) = 3 + 2(-1+1)^2 \\ = 3 + 0 \\ = 3$$

$$f(-3) = 3 + 2(-3+1)^2 \\ = 3 + 2(-2)^2 \\ = 3 + 8 \\ = 11$$

See next page

8-4 cont.

$$\begin{aligned} 4. b) \quad f(2) &= 3 + 2(2+1)^2 \\ &= 3 + 2(3)^2 \\ &= 3 + 18 \\ &= 21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{abs. max.} &: f(2) = 21 \\ \text{abs. min.} &: f(-1) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad f(x) &= 2x^3 - 3x^2, \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ f'(x) &= 6x^2 - 6x \\ &= 6x(x-1) \\ 6x(x-1) &= 0 \\ \therefore 6x &= 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x-1 = 0 \\ x &= 0 \quad \quad \quad x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 2 \cdot 0^3 - 3 \cdot 0^2 \\ &= 0 - 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 2 \cdot 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 \\ &= 2 - 3 \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= 2(-2)^3 - 3(-2)^2 \\ &= -16 - 12 \\ &= -28 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2) &= 2(2)^3 - 3(2)^2 \\ &= 16 - 12 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{abs. max.} : f(2) = 4$$

$$\text{abs. min.} : f(-2) = -28$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad f(x) &= 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x + 62, \quad -3 \leq x \leq 4 \\ f'(x) &= 6x^2 - 6x - 36 \\ &= 6(x^2 - x - 6) \\ &= 6(x-3)(x+2) \\ (x-3)(x+2) &= 0 \\ \therefore x-3 &= 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x+2 = 0 \\ x &= 3 \quad \quad \quad x = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(3) &= 2(3)^3 - 3(3)^2 - 36(3) + 62 \\ &= 54 - 27 - 108 + 62 \\ &= -19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= 2(-2)^3 - 3(-2)^2 - 36(-2) + 62 \\ &= -16 - 12 + 72 + 62 \\ &= 106 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-3) &= 2(-3)^3 - 3(-3)^2 - 36(-3) + 62 \\ &= -54 - 27 + 108 + 62 \\ &= 89 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(4) &= 2(4)^3 - 3(4)^2 - 36(4) + 62 \\ &= 128 - 48 - 144 + 62 \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{abs. max.} &: f(-2) = 106 \\ \text{abs. min.} &: f(3) = -19 \end{aligned}$$

8-4 cont.

4. e) $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 16$, $-3 \leq x \leq 2$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$$
$$= 4x(x^2 - 1)$$
$$= 4x(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$4x(x-1)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 4x = 0 \text{ or } x-1 = 0 \text{ or } x+1 = 0$$
$$x = 0 \quad x = 1 \quad x = -1$$

$$f(2) = 2^4 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 16$$
$$= 16 - 8 + 16$$
$$= 24$$

$$f(0) = 0^4 - 2 \cdot 0^2 + 16$$
$$= 0 - 0 + 16$$
$$= 16$$

$$f(1) = 1^4 - 2 \cdot 1^2 + 16$$
$$= 1 - 2 + 16$$
$$= -1 + 16$$
$$= 15$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^4 - 2(-1)^2 + 16$$
$$= 1 - 2 + 16$$
$$= 15$$

$$f(-3) = (-3)^4 - 2(-3)^2 + 16$$
$$= 81 - 18 + 16$$
$$= 79$$

abs. max. : $f(-3) = 79$

abs. min. : $f(-1) = 15$
 $f(1) = 15$

f) $f(x) = x^5 + 3x^3 + x$,
 $f'(x) = 5x^4 + 9x^2 + 1$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$

can't be factored

$$x^2 = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 4(5)(1)}}{10}$$
$$= \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{61}}{10}$$

$$= -8.22 \text{ or } -9.78$$

which is impossible
because it is x^2

so no critical

points \rightarrow graph it and this will be confirmed

$$f(-1) = (-1)^5 + 3(-1)^3 + (-1)$$
$$= -1 - 3 - 1$$
$$= -5$$

$$f(2) = 2^5 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + 2$$
$$= 32 + 24 + 2$$
$$= 58$$

abs. max. : $f(2) = 58$

abs. min. : $f(-1) = -5$