

THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST AND OPTIMIZATION

Math 130 - Essentials of Calculus

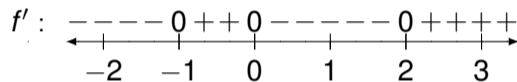
11 November 2019

CONNECTING LOCAL EXTREMA AND f''

For the function $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 5$, recall that we had the critical numbers:
 $x = -1, 0, 2$,

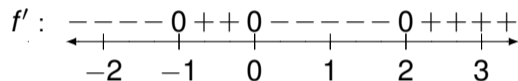
CONNECTING LOCAL EXTREMA AND f''

For the function $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 5$, recall that we had the critical numbers: $x = -1, 0, 2$, and the following sign pattern



CONNECTING LOCAL EXTREMA AND f''

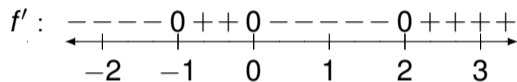
For the function $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 5$, recall that we had the critical numbers: $x = -1, 0, 2$, and the following sign pattern



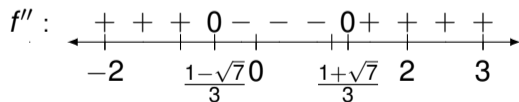
We also found that the second derivative was zero at $x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{7}}{3}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{7}}{3}$

CONNECTING LOCAL EXTREMA AND f''

For the function $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 5$, recall that we had the critical numbers: $x = -1, 0, 2$, and the following sign pattern

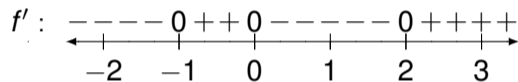


We also found that the second derivative was zero at $x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{7}}{3}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{7}}{3}$ and made a sign chart for f'' to get

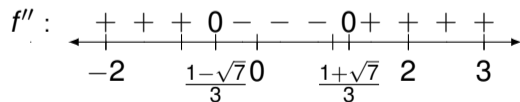


CONNECTING LOCAL EXTREMA AND f''

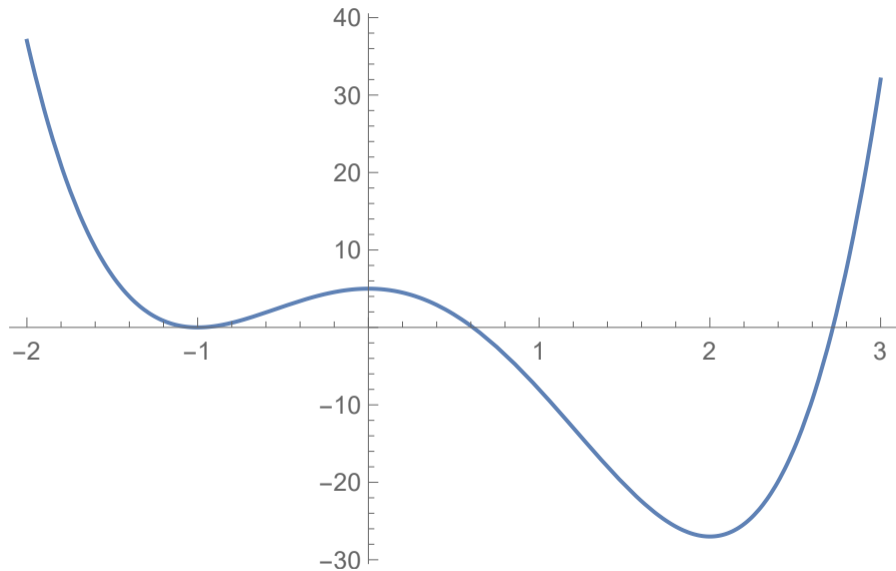
For the function $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 5$, recall that we had the critical numbers: $x = -1, 0, 2$, and the following sign pattern



We also found that the second derivative was zero at $x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{7}}{3}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{7}}{3}$ and made a sign chart for f'' to get



Observe the location of the critical numbers in the chart for f'' ...



THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST

THEOREM (THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST)

Suppose f'' is continuous near c and that $f'(c) = 0$.

- 1 If $f''(c) > 0$, then f has a local minimum at c .

THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST

THEOREM (THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST)

Suppose f'' is continuous near c and that $f'(c) = 0$.

- 1 If $f''(c) > 0$, then f has a local minimum at c .
- 2 If $f''(c) < 0$, then f has a local maximum at c .

THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST

THEOREM (THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST)

Suppose f'' is continuous near c and that $f'(c) = 0$.

- 1 If $f''(c) > 0$, then f has a local minimum at c .
- 2 If $f''(c) < 0$, then f has a local maximum at c .
- 3 If $f''(c) = 0$, then the test is inconclusive.

THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST

THEOREM (THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST)

Suppose f'' is continuous near c and that $f'(c) = 0$.

- 1 If $f''(c) > 0$, then f has a local minimum at c .
- 2 If $f''(c) < 0$, then f has a local maximum at c .
- 3 If $f''(c) = 0$, then the test is inconclusive.

EXAMPLE

Find the local maximum and minimum values of $y = x^4 - 4x^3$.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

For the function $y = 3x^5 - 5x^3 + 3$

- 1 Find the local maximum and minimum values of f .
- 2 Find the intervals of concavity and the inflection points.

STARTING EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

A farmer has 2400ft of fencing and wants to fence off a rectangular field that borders a straight river. She needs no fence along the river. What are the dimensions of the field that has the largest area?

PROCEDURES FOR SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

PROCEDURE

- 1 *Identify all given quantities and all quantities to be determined. If possible, make a sketch.*

PROCEDURES FOR SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

PROCEDURE

- 1 Identify all given quantities and all quantities to be determined. If possible, make a sketch.
- 2 Write a **objective function** for the quantity that is to be maximized or minimized.

PROCEDURES FOR SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

PROCEDURE

- 1 Identify all given quantities and all quantities to be determined. If possible, make a sketch.
- 2 Write a **objective function** for the quantity that is to be maximized or minimized.
- 3 Reduce the objective function to one having a single independent variable. This may involve the use of **constraint equations** relating the independent variables of the primary equation.

PROCEDURES FOR SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

PROCEDURE

- 1 Identify all given quantities and all quantities to be determined. If possible, make a sketch.
- 2 Write a **objective function** for the quantity that is to be maximized or minimized.
- 3 Reduce the objective function to one having a single independent variable. This may involve the use of **constraint equations** relating the independent variables of the primary equation.
- 4 Determine the feasible domain of the primary equation. That is, determine the values for which the stated problem makes sense.

PROCEDURES FOR SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

PROCEDURE

- 1 Identify all given quantities and all quantities to be determined. If possible, make a sketch.
- 2 Write a **objective function** for the quantity that is to be maximized or minimized.
- 3 Reduce the objective function to one having a single independent variable. This may involve the use of **constraint equations** relating the independent variables of the primary equation.
- 4 Determine the feasible domain of the primary equation. That is, determine the values for which the stated problem makes sense.
- 5 Determine the desired maximum or minimum value using calculus.

NOW YOU TRY IT!

EXAMPLE

Find the dimensions of a rectangle with perimeter 100m whose area is as large as possible.