## MAXIMA AND MINIMA (1ST DERIVATIVE TEST)

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## Introduction

## Local maxima and local minima



Let ' f ' be a real valued function and let ' c ' be an interior point in the domain of ' f ', then

- ' $c$ ' is called a point of local maxima if there is an $h>0$ such that $f(c)>f(x)$, for all $x$ in $(c-h, c+h)$. The value of $f$ at $x=c$ is called the local maximum value.
- ' $c$ ' is called a point of local minima if there is an $h>0$ such that $f(c)<f(x)$ for all $x$ in ( $c-h, c+h$ ). The value of ' $f$ ' at $x=c$ is called the local minimum value.


## Critical Point

A point ' c ' in the domain of a function ' f ' at which either f ' $(\mathrm{c})=0$ or ' f ' is not differentiable is called a critical point of ' f '.

## First Derivative Test

Let ' $f$ ' be a function defined on an open interval I. Let ' $f$ ' be continuous at a critical point ' $c$ ' in I. Then

- If $f^{\prime}(x)>0$ at every point sufficiently close to the left of $c$ and $f^{\prime}(x)<0$ at every point sufficiently close to the right of ' $c$ ' then ' $c$ ' is a point of local maxima.
- If $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}(\mathrm{x})<0$ at every point sufficiently close to the left of c and $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}(\mathrm{x})>0$ at every point sufficiently close to the right of c , then
' $c$ ' is a point of local minima.
- If $f^{\prime}(x)$ does not change sign as $x$ increases through $c$, then $c$ is neither a point of local maxima nor a point of local minima.

Such a point is calledpoint of inflection.

## Solved Example:

Find all points of local maxima and local minima of the function ' $f$ ' given by
$f(x)=x^{3}-3 x+3$
$f^{\prime}(x)=3 x^{2}-3=3(x+1)(x-1)$
$f^{\prime}(x)=0$ implies $x=1$ and $x=-1$

Values of $x$
Sign of $f^{\prime}(x)$
Right to 1

Since the value of $f^{\prime}(x)<0$ to the left of 1 and $f^{\prime}(x)>0$ to the right of $1, x=1$ is a point of local minima and $f(1)$ is the local minimum value.
Since the value of $f^{\prime}(x)>0$ to the left of -1 and $f^{\prime}(x)<0$ to the right of $-1, x=-1$ is a point of local maxima and $f(-1)$ is the local maximum value
Maximum value $=5$
Minimum value $=1$

Now try it yourself! Should you still need any help, click here to schedule live online session with e Tutor!

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## Reference Links:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_(ring_theory)
- http://deadline.3x.ro/maxima-minima.html
- http://mathworld.wolfram.com/LocalMinimum.html
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflection_point
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First derivative_test

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