

A Modular Presentation System for the Calculus Sequence

4.1 Maximum and Minimum Values

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A drilling rig 12 mi offshore is to be connected by pipe to a refinery onshore, 20 mi straight down the coast from the rig. If underwater pipe costs \$50,000 per mile and land-based pipe costs \$30,000 per mile, what combination of the two will give the least expensive connection?



Definition

Let f be a function with domain D. Then f(c) is the
(a) absolute maximum value on D if and only if f(x) ≤ f(c) for all x in D
(b) absolute minimum value on D if and only if f(x) ≥ f(c) for all x in D.



EXAMPLE: Determine the absolute maximum and minimum values of $\cos x$ on the interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$.



The Extreme Value Theorem

If *f* is continuous on a closed interval [a, b], then *f* attains an absolute maximum value f(c) and an absolute minimum value f(d) at some numbers *c* and *d* in [a, b].



Definition

Let c be an interior point of the domain of the function f. Then f(c) is a

(a) **local maximum value** at *c* if and only if $f(x) \le f(c)$ for all *x* in some open interval containing *c*.

(b) **local minimum value** at c if and only if $f(x) \ge f(c)$ for all x in some open interval containing c.



Fermat's Theorem

If f has a local maximum or minimum at c, and if f'(c) exists, then f'(c) = 0.



Definition

A critical number of a function f is a number c in the domain of f such that either f'(c) = 0 or f'(c) does not exist.



How to Find the Absolute Extrema of a Continuous Function on a Closed Interval

- 1. Evaluate f at all critical numbers and endpoints.
- 2. Take the largest and smallest of these values.



The least expensive connection costs \$1,080,000 and it is achieved by running the line underwater to the point on shore 11 miles from the refinery.