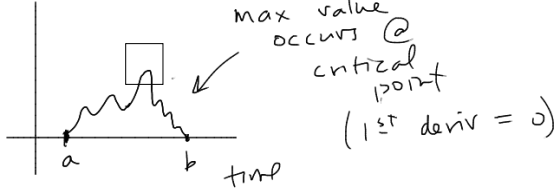


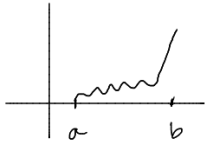
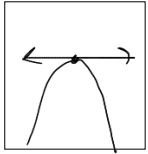
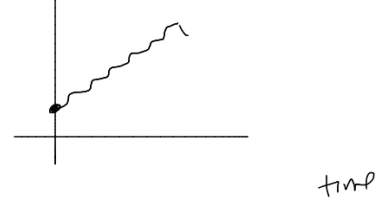
thur Wk 13

Functions of time, $f(t)$ where $t \in [a, b]$ a closed interval of time

speed



height

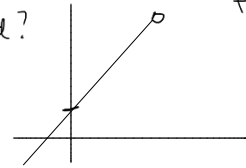


↑
max value occurs @ endpoint

Extreme Value Theorem:

A continuous function on a closed interval achieves its maximum and minimum on that closed interval.

why closed?



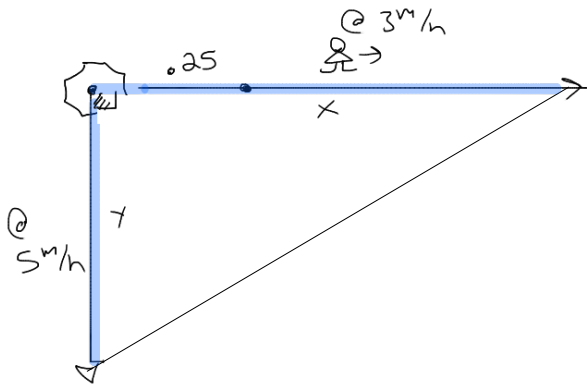
$$f(x) = 3x + 1 \text{ on } [0, 4)$$

★

Suppose you are 1/4 mile east of a stop sign, walking @ 3 m/h east (away from the sign).

Your friend is at the stop sign, heading south at 5 mi/h.

Produce an equation giving the distances to the stop sign at time t , use this to find how fast the distance between you and your friend is changing 1 hour later.



① visual

② assign variables to given info.

Let $x(t)$ = your dist to sign @ time t .

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3$$

Let y = friend's dist to sign

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 5$$

③ Relate variables w/ equation that describes the situation

d = dist. b/w you both

= hypotenuse

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

④ differentiate to relate $\frac{dx}{dt}$ & $\frac{dy}{dt}$.

$$d(t) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$d'(t) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(2x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt}}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad x = \int \frac{dx}{dt} = \int 3 dt = 3t + C$$

b/c of ★

$$x(0) = 3(0) + C$$

" .25

$$\Rightarrow C = .25$$

$$\boxed{x = 3t + .25}$$

$$y = \int \frac{dy}{dt} dt = \int 5 dt = 5t + C, \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{friend was} \\ \text{@ sign at} \\ t=0 \Rightarrow y=0 \end{array}$$

$$y(0) = 5(0) + C = C$$

" 0

$$\boxed{y = 5t}$$

⑥ 1 hour later $x = 3.25$, $y = 5$,

$$d'(1) = \frac{2(3.25) \cdot 3 + 2(5) \cdot 5}{2\sqrt{3.25^2 + 5^2}} \approx 5.8 \frac{m}{h}$$

Find the absolute max/min of

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 \quad \text{on } [1, 2]$$

① Find Local max/min

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 8x = 0$$

set = 0

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ x = \pm\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\} \text{critical pts.}$$

② Compare f @ endpoints w/ f @ critical pts

x	0	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	1	2
$f(x)$	0			-3	0