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- *$P$  is not a relative extremum if  $f'(x)$  has the same sign on both sides of  $c$ .*



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**Definition 2.** *If  $f$  is defined only over an interval from  $a$  to  $b$ , we say that  $f$  has a relative minimum at  $a$  if  $f'(x)$  is positive for values of  $x$  close to  $a$ .*

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**Example 3.** *Classify the critical points (as relative maxima, relative minima, or neither) of  $\frac{x^2-3}{e^x}$  over the interval from  $-4$  to  $4$ .*

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**Example 4.** *Classify the critical points of the function  $\ln(|x^2 - 2| + 1)$  over the interval from  $-e$  to  $e$ .*

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**Theorem 5. [First Optimization Theorem]** *A continuous function defined everywhere on some interval  $I$  obtains its absolute maxima and minima either at the end(s) of  $I$  or at some critical number(s) in  $I$ .*

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**Example 6.** *Maximize profit when the price at which  $q$  units can be sold is  $p(q) = 25 - q$  and it costs \$10 to produce each unit.*

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- Compared values at all of these points - the largest is the max and the smallest is the min.

**Example 7.** *Find the maximum and minimum values of the function  $\frac{x^2+3}{x+1}$  as  $x$  can take values from 0 to 5.*

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We will formalize our techniques next time.