Section 14.7: Maximum and Minimum Values

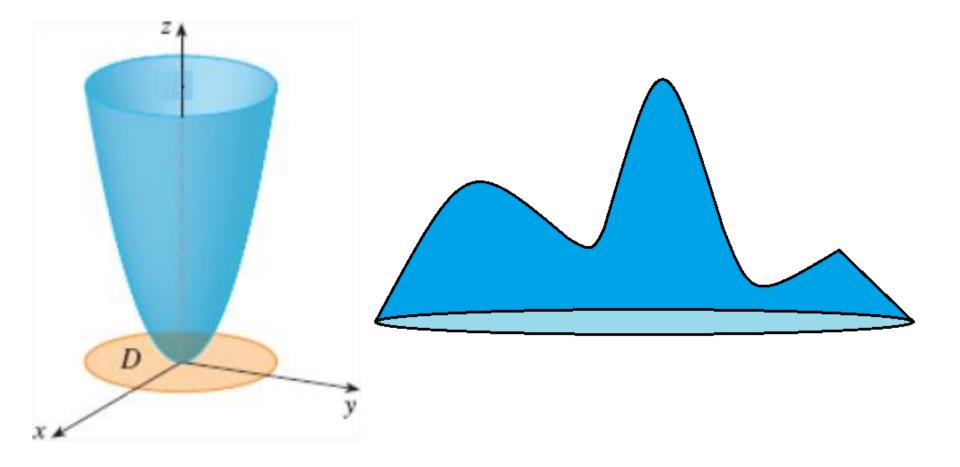
What We'll Learn In Section 14.7...

- How to find the local maximum and minimum of a 2-variable function
- 2. How to find the absolute maximum and minimum of a 2-variable function
- 3. Other Max and Min Problems

- How to find the local maximum and minimum of a 2-variable function
- <u>Definition of Local Maximum</u>: A point (a, b) is a <u>local maximum</u> of a 2-variable function f if... there is a disk D in the domain of f centered at (a, b) such that $f(x, y) \le f(a, b)$ for all points $(x, y) \in D$.
- This means that the point (a, b, f(a, b)) is the highest point on the graph of f among all points near it.

- How to find the local maximum and minimum of a 2-variable function
- <u>Definition of Local Minimum</u>: A point (a, b) is a <u>local minimum</u> of a 2-variable function f if... there is a disk D in the domain of f centered at (a, b) such that $f(x, y) \ge f(a, b)$ for all points $(x, y) \in D$.
- This means that the point (a, b, f(a, b)) is the lowest point on the graph of f among all points near it.

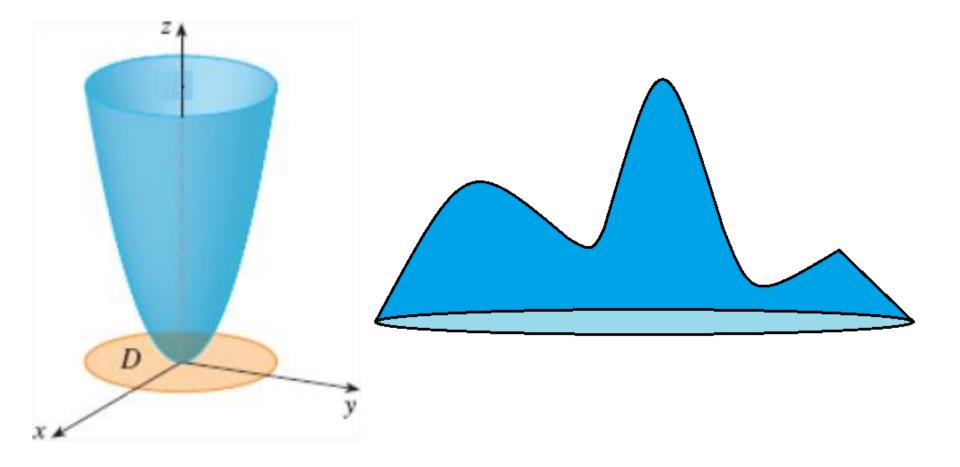
Definition of Local Maximum/Local Minimum:



<u>Definition of Critical Point</u>: A point (a, b) is a <u>critical point</u> of a 2-variable function f if...

- (*a*, *b*) is in the interior of the domain of f and either 1. $f_x(a, b) = 0$ AND $f_y(a, b) = 0$ or
- 2. if either $f_x(a,b) = DNE$ OR $f_y(a,b) = DNE$

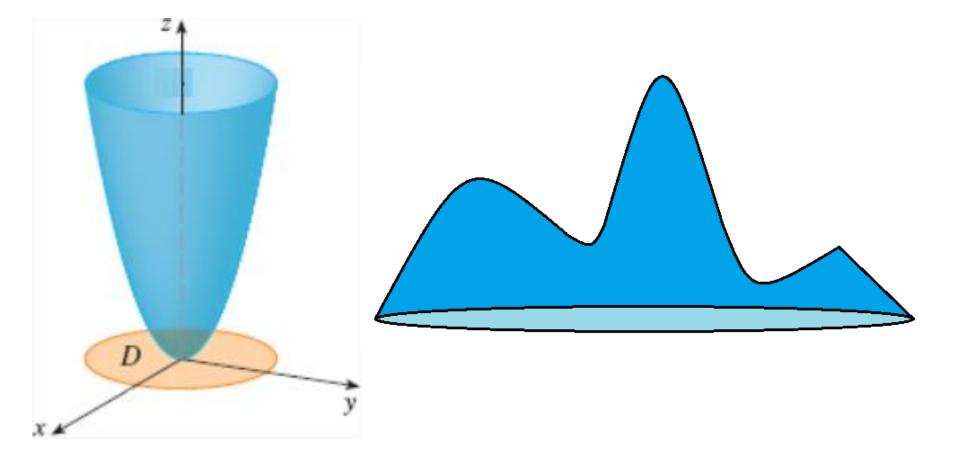
Definition of Critical Point:



<u>Theorem</u>: If *f* has a local maximum or minimum at (a, b) and the first order partial derivatives exist there, then $f_x(a, b) = 0$ and $f_y(a, b) = 0$.

- That is, local max and mins are critical points, but not the other way around.
- So in order to find local max and mins, first find the critical points. Then the local max and mins will be among the critical point you found.

- How to find the local maximum and minimum of a 2-variable function
- <u>Theorem</u>: Local max and mins are critical points.



Second Derivatives Test

Suppose the second derivatives of a 2-variable function f are continuous on a disk with center (a, b), and suppose that (a, b) is a critical point of f.

Let
$$D(a,b) = f_{xx}(a,b)f_{yy}(a,b) - [f_{xy}(a,b)]^2$$

a) If D > 0 and f_{xx}(a,b) > 0, then f(a,b) is a local minimum
b) If D > 0 and f_{xx}(a,b) < 0, then f(a,b) is a local maximum
c) If D < 0, then f(a,b) is a saddle point
d) If D = 0, this test gives no information

1. How to find the local maximum and minimum of a

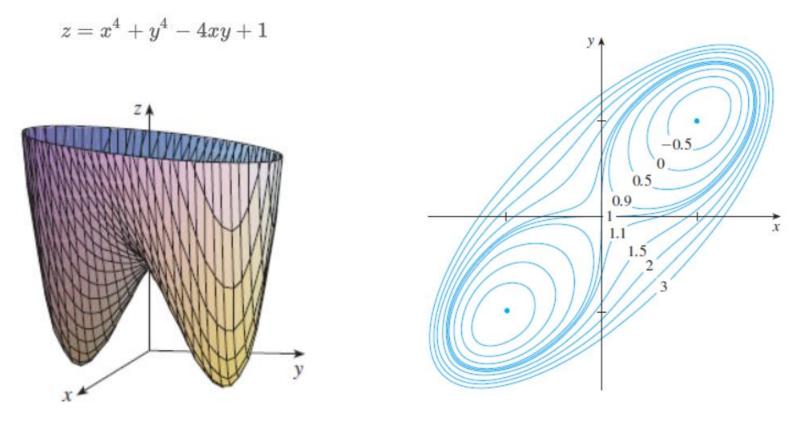
2 variable function

Ex 1 (book example 3):

Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle points of $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy + 1$

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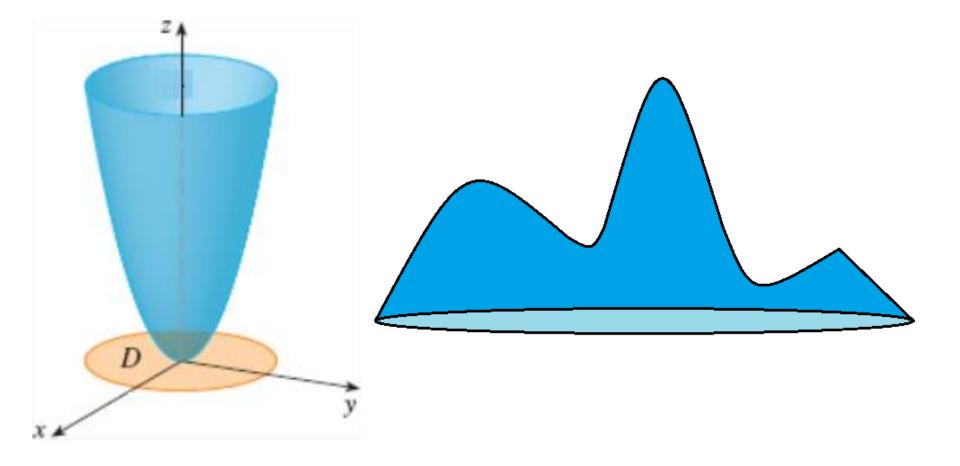
Definition of Absolute Maximum: A point (a, b) is an <u>absolute maximum</u> of a 2-variable function f if... $f(x, y) \le f(a, b)$ for all points (x, y) in the domain of f.

This means that the point (a, b, f(a, b)) is the highest point on the graph of f.

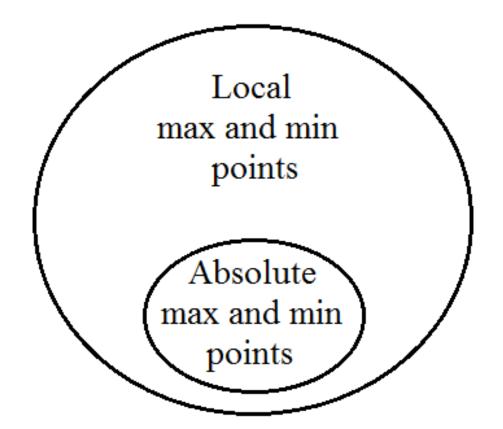
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This means that the point (a, b, f(a, b)) is the lowest point on the graph of f.

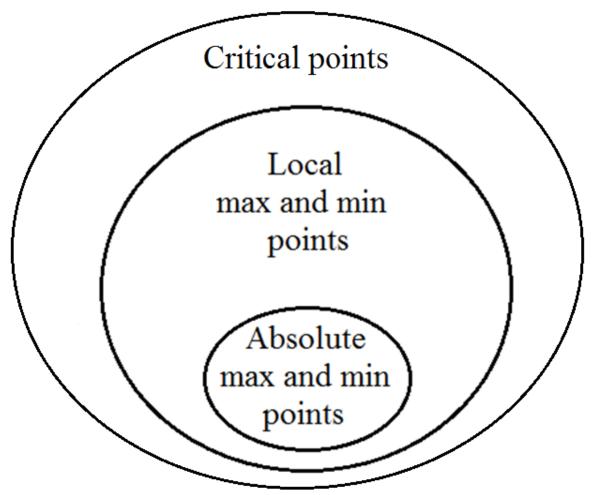
Definition of Absolute Maximum/Absolute Minimum:



- 2. How to find the absolute maximum and minimum of a 2-variable function
- Definition of Absolute Maximum/Absolute Minimum:



Definition of Absolute Maximum/Absolute Minimum:



Extreme Value Theorem for Functions of Two Variables: If f is continuous on a closed, bounded set D in \mathbb{R}^2 , then f attains an absolute maximum value $f(x_1, y_1)$ and an absolute minimum value $f(x_2, y_2)$ at some points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) in D.

Notes:

- A <u>closed set</u> is a set that includes all of its boundary
- If you can draw a circle that completely encloses the set, then the set is <u>bounded</u>

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Notes:

- A <u>closed set</u> is a set that includes all of its boundary
- If you can draw a circle that completely encloses the set, then the set is <u>bounded</u>

- 2. How to find the absolute maximum and minimum of a 2-variable function
- To find the absolute max and min values of a continuous 2-variable function f on a closed, bounded set D:
- 1. Find the values of f at the critical points of f in D
- 2. Find the extreme values of f on the boundary of D
- 3. The largest of the values from steps 1 and 2 is the absolute maximum value; the smallest of these values is the absolute minimum value.

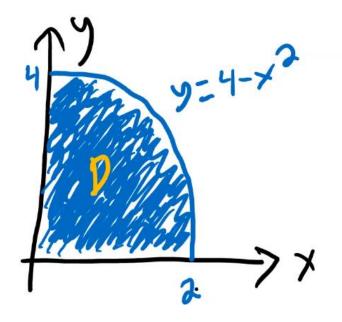
Ex 2 (book example 7):

Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of the function $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy + 2y$ on the rectangle $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 3, 0 \le y \le 2\}.$

<u>Ex 3</u>:

Find the absolute maximum and minimum values (and where they occur) of the function $f(x, y) = x^2$

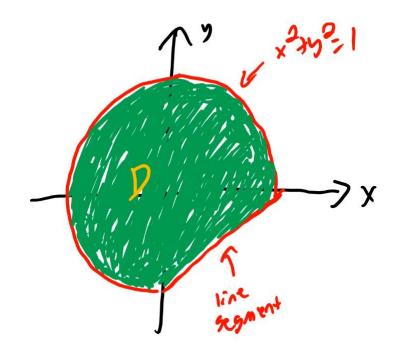
 $f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y$ on the region D below.



Ex 4 (book example 7):

Find the absolute maximum and minimum values (and where they occur) of the function

 $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$ on the region D below.



3. Other Max and Min Problems

Ex 5 (book example 5):

Find the shortest distance from the point (1, 0, -2) to the plane x + 2y + z = 4.

3. Other Max and Min Problems

Ex 6 (book example 6):

A rectangular box without a lid is to be made from $12 m^3$ of cardboard. Find the maximum volume of such a box.