## Extremes of Radical Functions

<u>Standard 5c</u>: Apply the Chain Rule to differentiate radical functions <u>Standard 5d</u>: Find the critical values and extremes of radical functions

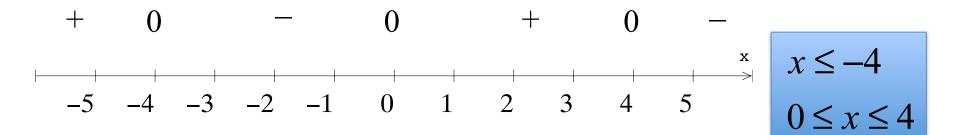
Find the domain of 
$$y = \sqrt{16x - x^3}$$

 $16x - x^3 \ge 0$ 

What values of *x* give us something with a real number square root?

 $x(16-x^2) \ge 0$ 

 $x(4-x)(4+x) \ge 0$  Now make a sign pattern number line



Differentiate: 
$$y = \sqrt{16x - x^3}$$

$$y = \left(16x - x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 Re-write with an exponent  
$$y' = \frac{1}{2}\left(16x - x^3\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\left(16 - 3x^2\right)$$
 Don't forget the inside

 $x = \pm$ 

Now find the critical points (Where y' is **0** or undefined)

$$y' = \frac{\left(16 - 3x^2\right)}{2\sqrt{16x - x^3}} = 0 \quad \text{or where} \quad 16 - 3x^2 = 0$$
$$16 = 3x^2$$
$$\frac{16}{3} = x^2$$

$$x = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \approx \pm 2.309$$
 But the only value that works here is...

Because the other value is not in the domain

$$x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$
 Why? Recall that the domain is  $x \le -4$   
 $0 \le x \le 4$ 

Now find the critical points (Where y' is 0 or undefined)

$$y' = \frac{(16 - 3x^2)}{2\sqrt{16x - x^3}} = undefined \text{ or where } 16x - x^3 = 0$$
$$x(16 - x^2) = 0$$

 $x = 0, \pm 4$ 

So the critical values here are

$$x = -4, 0, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, 4$$

So how do we do this again?

- Find the domain of the radical function
- Differentiate (don't forget the Chain Rule)
- Find the critical points
  - where the derivative is 0 (numerator)
  - where the derivative is undefined (denominator)
- Check the critical points against the domain

And one Make a sign pattern to locate the minima and maxima thing...

So the critical values here are

$$x = -4, 0, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, 4$$

So where are the maxima and minima?

Here is where we will need to make the sign pattern

