

4870 - max value of $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx$

if $f'(x) \geq 0$ then $f(x)$ is increasing

if $f'(x) \leq 0$ then $f(x)$ is decreasing

$$\text{local LL } f'(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0)$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$|f'(x)| \geq M \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq M|x - x_0|$$

$$|f'(x)| \leq M \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| \geq M|x - x_0|$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ is a local extremum}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ is increasing}$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$\text{local LL } f'(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0)$$

from TPC 6 more

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & f'(x) \geq 0 \\ \text{exists} & f'(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 f''(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 f''(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 f''(x) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 f''(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 f''(x) dx = \int_0^1 f''(x) dx + \int_0^1 f''(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C \right] = \frac{1}{2} x - x^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x \left(1 - x \right) = \frac{1}{2} x \left(1 - x \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f''(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x \left(1 - x \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \left(1 - x \right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \left(1 - 2x + x^2 \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(x - 2x^2 + x^3 \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{12} \right] = -\frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

Calculus
Maxima & Minima