

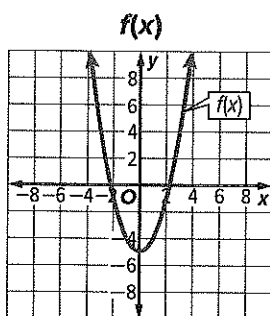
# Extrema and End Behavior

## Learn Extrema of Functions

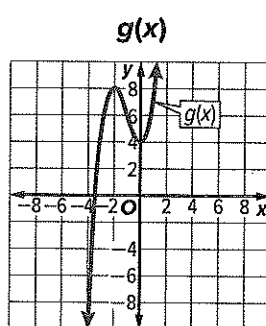
Graph of functions can have high and low points where they reach a maximum or minimum value. The maximum and minimum values of a function are called **extrema**. The **maximum** is at the highest point on the graph of a function. The **minimum** is at the lowest point on the graph of a function. The **relative maximum** is located at a point on the graph of a function where no other nearby points have a greater  $y$ -coordinate. The **relative minimum** is located at a point on the graph of a function where no other nearby points have a lesser  $y$ -coordinate.

### Example 1 Find Extrema from Graphs

Identify and estimate the  $x$ - and  $y$ -values of the extrema. Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.



$f(x)$ : The function  $f(x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ as it approaches  $x = 0$  from the left and \_\_\_\_\_ as it moves away from  $x = 0$ . Further,  $(0, -5)$  is the lowest point on the graph, so  $(0, -5)$  is a \_\_\_\_\_.



$g(x)$ : The function  $g(x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ as it approaches  $x = -2$  from the left and \_\_\_\_\_ as it moves away from  $x = -2$ . Further, there are no greater  $y$ -coordinates surrounding  $(-2, 8)$ . However,  $(-2, 8)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ the highest point on the graph, so  $(-2, 8)$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ relative maximum.

The function  $g(x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ as it approaches  $x = 0$  from the left and \_\_\_\_\_ as it moves away from  $x = 0$ . Further, there are no \_\_\_\_\_  $y$ -coordinates surrounding  $(0, 4)$ . However,  $(0, 4)$  is not the \_\_\_\_\_ point on the graph, so  $(0, 4)$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ minimum.

### Today's Standards

F.IF.4; F.IF.7c

MP2, MP5

### Today's Vocabulary

extrema

maximum

minimum

relative maximum

relative minimum

end behavior

### Watch Out!

**No Extrema** Some functions, like  $f(x) = x^3$ , have no extrema.

### Study Tip

**Reading in Math** In this context, *extrema* is the plural form of *extreme point*. The plural of *maximum* and *minimum* are *maxima* and *minima*, respectively.

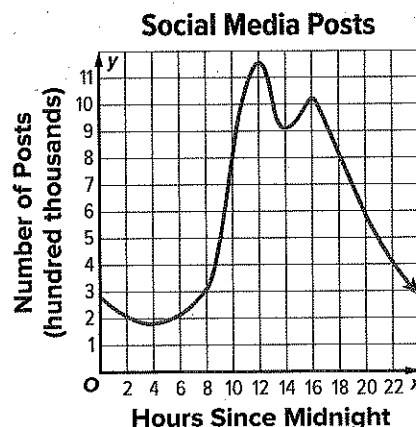
### Think About It!

Why are the extrema identified on the graph of  $g(x)$  relative maxima and minima instead of maxima and minima?

**Example 2** Find and Interpret Extrema

**SOCIAL MEDIA** Use the table and graph to estimate the extrema of the function that models the number of posts on a social media site in hundred thousands  $x$  given the number hours since midnight  $y$ .

$x$	$y$
0	2.8
4	1.8
8	3.1
12	11.5
14	9.1
16	10.2
20	5.8
24	2.8



Describe the meaning of the extrema in the context of the situation.

**maxima**

The number of posts sent \_\_\_\_ hours after midnight is \_\_\_\_ than the number of posts made at any other time during the day. The highest point at the graph occurs when  $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . Therefore, the maximum number of posts sent is about \_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_ noon.

**minima**

The number of posts sent \_\_\_\_ hours after midnight is \_\_\_\_ than the number of posts made at any other time during the day. The lowest point at the graph occurs when  $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . Therefore, the minimum number of posts sent is about \_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_.

**relative maxima**

The number of posts sent \_\_\_\_ hours after midnight is \_\_\_\_ than the number of posts during surrounding times, but is not the greatest number sent during the day. The graph has a relative peak when  $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . Therefore, there is a relative peak in number of posts sent, or relative maximum, at \_\_\_\_ of about \_\_\_\_ posts.

**relative minima**

The number of posts sent \_\_\_\_ hours after midnight is \_\_\_\_ than the number of posts during surrounding times, but is not the least number sent during the day. The graph dips when  $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . Therefore, there is a relative low in number of posts sent, or relative minimum, at \_\_\_\_ of about \_\_\_\_ posts.

**Explore** End Behavior of Linear and Quadratic Functions

**Online Activity** Use graphing technology to complete the Explore.

**Go Online** You can complete an Extra Example online.

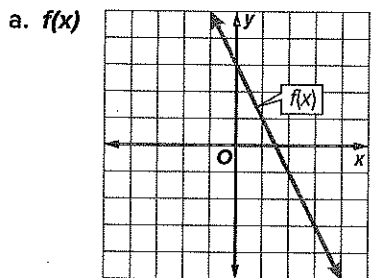
**INQUIRY** Given the behavior of a linear or quadratic function as  $x$  increases towards infinity, how can you find the behavior as  $x$  decreases toward negative infinity or vice versa?

## Learn End Behavior of Graphs of Functions

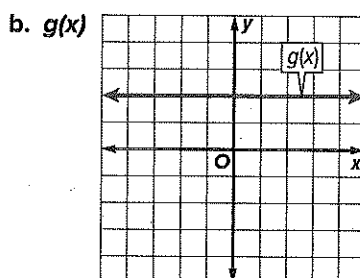
**End behavior** is the behavior of a graph as  $x$  approaches positive or negative infinity. As you move right along the graph, the values of  $x$  are increasing toward infinity. This is denoted as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ . At the left end, the values of  $x$  are decreasing toward negative infinity, denoted as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ .

### Example 3 End Behavior of Linear Functions

Use the graphs to describe the end behavior of each linear function.



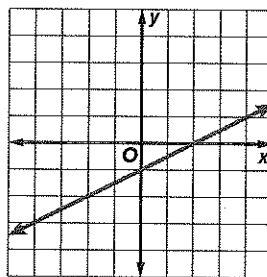
As  $x$  decreases,  $f(x)$  \_\_\_\_\_, and  
as  $x$  increases  $f(x)$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
Thus, as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_ and as  
 $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_.



As  $x$  decreases or increases,  
 $g(x) = 2$ . Thus, as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  
 $g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_, and as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

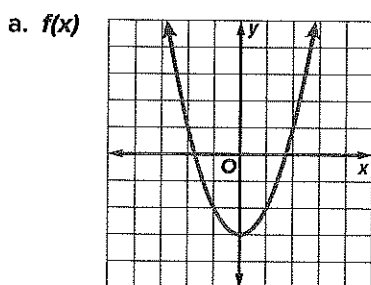
#### Check

Use the graph to describe the end behavior of the function.

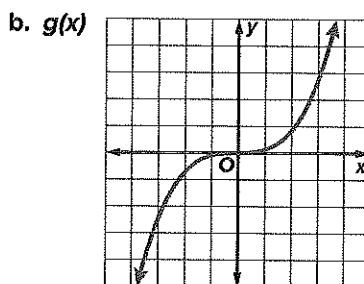


### Example 4 End Behavior of Nonlinear Functions

Use the graphs to describe the end behavior of each nonlinear function.



As you move left or right on the  
graph,  $f(x)$  \_\_\_\_\_. Thus as  
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_, and as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  
 $f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_.



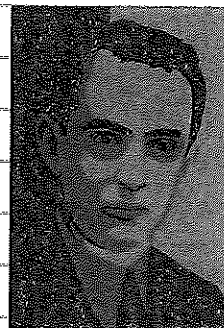
As  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $g(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_, and as  
 $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $g(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Think About It!

For  $f(x) = a$ , where  $a$  is a real number, describe the end behavior of  $f(x)$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  and as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ .

#### Talk About It!

In part a, the function's end behavior as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  is the opposite of the end behavior as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ . Do you think this is true for all linear functions where  $m \neq 0$ ? Explain your reasoning.



#### Math History Minute

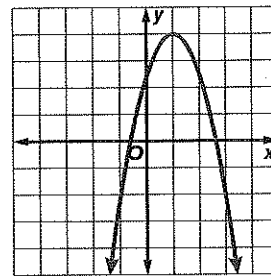
Júlio César de Mello e Souza (1895–1974) was a Brazilian mathematician who is known for his books on recreational mathematics. His most famous book, *The Man Who Counted*, includes problems, puzzles, and curiosities about math. The State Legislature of Rio de Janeiro declared that his birthday, May 6, be Mathematician's Day.

## Think About It!

If the graph of a function is symmetric about a vertical line, what do you think is true about the end behavior of  $f(x)$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  and as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ?

## Check

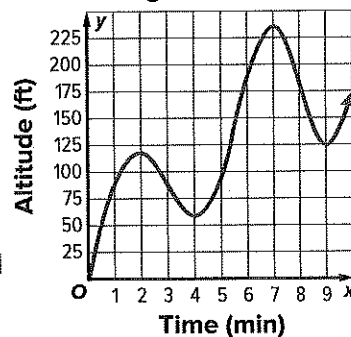
Use the graphs to describe the end behavior of each function.



## Example 5 Determine and Interpret End Behavior

**DRONES** The graph shows the altitude of a drone above the ground  $f(x)$  after  $x$  minutes. Describe the end behavior of  $f(x)$  and interpret it in the context of the situation.

Flight of a Drone



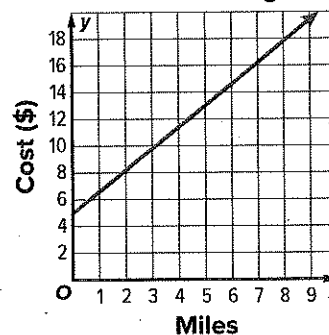
Since the drone cannot travel for a negative amount of time, the function is not defined for  $x < 0$ . So, there is no end behavior as  $x \rightarrow \text{_____}$ .

As  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \text{_____}$ . The longer the drone flies, the higher it goes.

## Check

**RIDESHARING** Mika and her friends are using a ride-sharing service to take them to a concert. The function models the cost of the ride  $f(x)$  after  $x$  miles. Describe the end behavior of  $f(x)$  and interpret it in the context of the situation.

Ridesharing



### Part A

What is the end behavior of the function? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ ; as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$
- B. as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ ; as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$
- C. as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ ;  $f(x)$  is not defined for  $x < 0$
- D. as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ ;  $f(x)$  is not defined for  $x < 0$

### Part B

What does the end behavior represents in the context of the situation?

**Go Online** to practice what you've learned in Lessons 1-1 through 1-3.

**Go Online** You can complete an Extra Example online.