



Globular Maximu

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MM3 Further differentiation and applications

The second derivative and applications of differentiation:

- use the increments formula: $\delta y \cong \frac{dy}{dx} \times \delta x$ to estimate the change in the dependent variable *y* resulting from changes in the independent variable *x*
- understand the concept of the second derivative as the rate of change of the first derivative function
- recognise acceleration as the second derivative of position with respect to time
- understand the concepts of concavity and points of inflection and their relationship with the second derivative
- understand and use the second derivative test for finding local maxima and minima
- sketch the graph of a function using first and second derivatives to locate stationary points and points of inflection
- solve optimisation problems from a wide variety of fields using first and second derivatives.

Theoretical Components

Goals

Resources:

Maths Quest Year 12 Chapter 7 and Maths Quest Specialist Chapter 5 (pdf on Google Drive)

Second – Derivative Test

Let f '(c) = 0 and let f ''exist on an open interval containing c.

- 1. If f''(c) > 0, then f(c) is a relative minimum.
- 2. If f ''(c) < 0, then f(c) is a relative maximum.
- If f ''(c) = 0 then the test fails. Use the First Derivative Test.

Practical Components

STEP 2

Ex 5B Second derivatives

 Qs 1 (1st and 3rd column), 3 (c, d, e, k), 5, 6, 9, 11

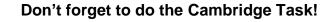
Ex 5C Analysing the behaviour of functions using the second derivative

- Qs 1 and 2 (a, d, g, j), 3 – 5, 10 – 13

Investigation

STEP 3

See below!





Remember to check-in with Serene each lesson and get your named marked off.



Investigation Week 7

1. Develop a three-step Chain Rule for the derivative $\frac{dy}{dx}$, where y is a function of u, and u is a function of v, and v is a function of x.

2. Hence differentiate $y = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ using your three-step chain rule from part (a).