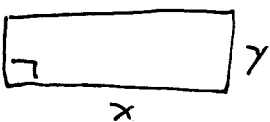


4.5 Pg 327 (1, 2, 4, 6, 9)

1.   $p = 100\text{ft}$  largest area = ?

$$p = 2x + 2y = 100 \quad \text{so} \quad \begin{aligned} 2(x+y) &= 100 \\ x+y &= 50 \\ \boxed{y} &= \boxed{50-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = f(x) = xy = x(50-x) = -x^2 + 50x$$

$$f'(x) = -2x + 50$$

$$-2x + 50 = 0$$

$$-2(x-25) = 0$$

$$x = 25$$

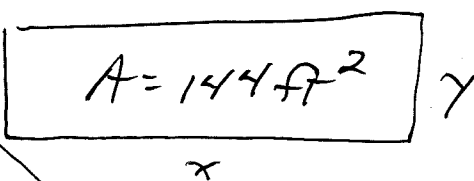
$$f(25) = 25(50-25) = 225 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(50) = 50(50-50) = 0$$

note:  $x > 0$  and  $y > 0$  OR  $50-x > 0$  so  $x < 50$  ←  
closed interval  $[0, 50]$

so the largest area occurs when the length is 25ft and the width is 25ft

2.  smallest possible perimeter

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$$p = 2x + 2y$$

$$A = xy = 144 \quad \text{so} \quad y = \frac{144}{x}$$

$$p = f(x) = 2x + 2\left(\frac{144}{x}\right) = \frac{2x^2 + 288}{x}$$

$$x > 0 \text{ and } y > 0 \text{ thus } \frac{144}{x} > 0 \quad x = \infty$$

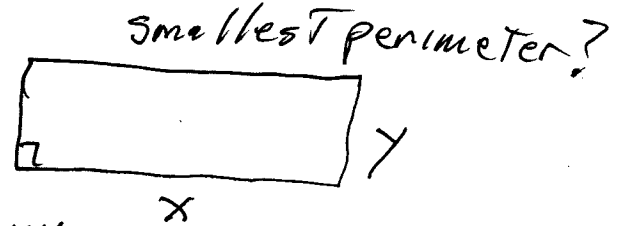
thus interval  $[0, \infty]$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x(2) - (2x)(1)}{x^2} = \frac{2x - 2x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$$

cont. on next page

4.5 Pg. 327 (2)

2.  $A = 144 \text{ ft}^2$



$$A = xy = 144 \quad \text{so} \quad y = \frac{144}{x}$$

$P = 2x + 2y$  substituting gives

$$P = f(x) = 2x + 2\left(\frac{144}{x}\right) = \frac{2x^2 + 288}{x}$$

$$P' = f'(x) = \frac{x(4x) - (2x^2 + 288)(1)}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 2x^2 - 288}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 288}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 - \frac{288}{x^2}$$

$$2 - \frac{288}{x^2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{288}{x^2} = -2$$

$$x^2 = 144$$

$$x = \pm 12$$

interval

$$x > 0$$

$$\& \quad y > 0$$

$$\text{so } \frac{144}{x} > 0$$

$$x = \infty$$

$$[0, \infty)$$

$$f(12) = \frac{2(12)^2 + 288}{12} = \frac{288 + 288}{12} = \frac{576}{12} = 48$$

$$f(-12) = -48 \leftarrow \text{smallest \# but } x > 0$$

$$f(0) = \text{undefined}$$

$$f(\infty) = \infty$$

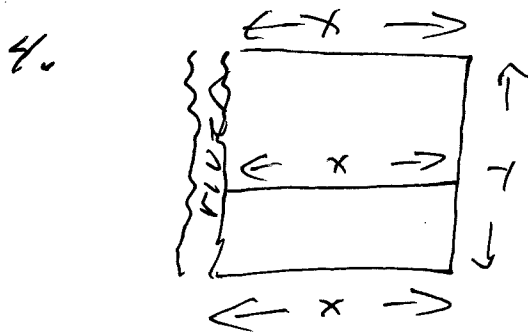
smallest #

SO dimensions  $x = 48 \text{ ft}$  &  $y = \frac{144}{48} = \frac{38}{12}$   
 $y = 3\frac{1}{6} \text{ ft}$

4.5 Pg 327 (2 cont., 4, 6, 9)

~~2.  $f(0) = \frac{2(0) + 288}{0}$  undefined at 0~~

~~$f(x) = 200 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + 288}{x} = 2$~~



largest area

$p = 3000 \text{ yd}$

$p = 3x + 2y = 3000$

$2y = -3x + 3000$

$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 1500$

$A = xy$

$A = f(x) = x \left( -\frac{3}{2}x + 1500 \right) = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + 1500x$

$f'(x) = -3x + 1500 = 0$

$-3x = -1500$

$x = 500$

$x > 0$

$\& y \geq 0$

$-\frac{3}{2}x + 1500 > 0$

$-\frac{3}{2}x \geq -1500$

$-3x \geq -3000$

$x \leq 1000$

interval  $[0, 1000]$

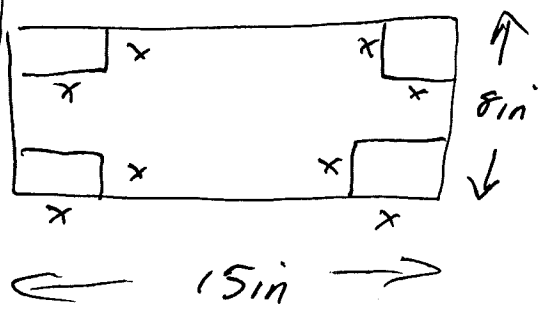
$f(0) = 0$

$f(1000) = -\frac{3}{2}(1000)^2 + 1500(1000) = -\frac{3(1000000)}{2} + 1500000$

$f(1000) = -1,500,000 + 1,500,000 = 0$

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Y. 5 Pg. 327 (6, 9)



Note: Like Ex. 2

Max. Volume = ?

#6 Answer The Volume will be maximized when  $x = 5/3$  inches

$V = (15 - 2(5/3))(8 - 2(5/3))(5/3)$   
 $V = (15 - 10/3)(8 - 10/3)(5/3)$   
 $V = (11 2/3)(4 2/3)(5/3)$   
 $V = 90, 74 14/3$

#6

$$P = 2(15 - 2x) + 2(8 - 2x)$$

$$= 30 - 4x + 16 - 4x$$

$$P = -8x + 46 \quad \text{Note: } h = x$$

$$V = Bh = (15 - 2x)(8 - 2x)x$$

$$= (120 - 46x + 4x^2)x$$

$$V = 4x^3 - 46x^2 + 120x$$

$$V = f(x) = 4x^3 - 46x^2 + 120x$$

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 92x + 120$$

$$4(3x^2 - 23x + 30) = 0$$

$$4(3x - 5)(x - 5) = 0$$

$$x = 5/3 \quad x = 5$$

$x > 0$  and  $15 - 2x > 0$        $8 - 2x > 0$   
 $-2x > -15$        $-2x > -8$   
 $x < 7 1/2$        $x < 4$

so  $V = f(x) = 4x^3 - 46x^2 + 120x$   
 $= 2x(2x^2 - 23x + 60)$  on  $[0, 4]$

$$V(0) = 0$$

$$V(4) = 8(32 - 92 + 60) = 8(0) = 0$$

$$V(5) = 10(50 - 115 + 60) = -50$$

$$V(5/3) = \frac{10}{3} \left( \frac{30}{9} - \frac{115}{3} + 60 \right) = \frac{10}{3} \left( \frac{50 - 345 + 540}{9} \right) = \frac{5900}{27} \approx 218.52$$

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Pg 327 (9)



$$V = 36 \text{ in}^3$$

$$\text{sides} = .15 / \text{in}^2$$

$$\text{bottom} = .40 / \text{in}^2$$

What should be the dimensions to minimize the construction cost?

smallest #  
7.2 + 3.6 = 10.8 inches  
so dimensions  $x = 3$  inches,  $y = \frac{36}{3^2} = 4$  inches  
to min

$$V = Bh = x^2 y = 36$$

$$y = \frac{36}{x^2}$$

$$\text{Cost} = 4xy(.15) + x^2(.40) = .6xy + .4x^2$$

substituting  $y = \frac{36}{x^2}$

$$\text{Cost} = f(x) = .6x\left(\frac{36}{x^2}\right) + .4x^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{21.6}{x} + .4x^2$$

$$f'(x) = .8x - \frac{21.6}{x^2}$$

$$.8x - \frac{21.6}{x^2} = 0$$

$$.8x^3 - 21.6 = 0 \quad \text{where } x \neq 0$$

$$8x^3 - 216 = 0$$

$$8(x^3 - 27) = 0$$

$$8(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9) = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(1)(9)}}{2}$$

irrational Not real

interval  $x \geq 0$   
 $y \geq 0$   
means  $\frac{36}{x^2} \geq 0$

$$x = \infty$$

So interval  $[0, \infty]$

$$f(3) = \frac{21.6}{3} + .4(3)^2 =$$

$$f(0) = \text{undefined}$$

$$f(\infty) = \infty$$