

Calculus I - Lecture 19 - Applied Optimization

Lecture Notes:

<http://www.math.ksu.edu/~gerald/math220d/>

Course Syllabus:

<http://www.math.ksu.edu/math220/spring-2014/indexs14.html>

Gerald Hoehn (based on notes by T. Cochran)

April 2, 2014

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:
 - ▶ What is given?

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:
 - ▶ What is given?
 - ▶ Which variable should be maximized or minimized?

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:
 - ▶ What is given?
 - ▶ Which variable should be maximized or minimized?
3. Find the relationship between variables:

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:
 - ▶ What is given?
 - ▶ Which variable should be maximized or minimized?
3. Find the relationship between variables:

Geometric Formula, Trigonometric equation, Pythagorean theorem, etc.

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:
 - ▶ What is given?
 - ▶ Which variable should be maximized or minimized?
3. Find the relationship between variables:
Geometric Formula, Trigonometric equation, Pythagorean theorem, etc.
4. Express the quantity being maximized or minimized in terms of a single variable.

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:
 - ▶ What is given?
 - ▶ Which variable should be maximized or minimized?
3. Find the relationship between variables:
Geometric Formula, Trigonometric equation, Pythagorean theorem, etc.
4. Express the quantity being maximized or minimized in terms of a single variable.
5. Find the critical points ($f'(x) = 0$ or not defined).

7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:
 - ▶ What is given?
 - ▶ Which variable should be maximized or minimized?
3. Find the relationship between variables:
Geometric Formula, Trigonometric equation, Pythagorean theorem, etc.
4. Express the quantity being maximized or minimized in terms of a single variable.
5. Find the critical points ($f'(x) = 0$ or not defined).
6. Find the absolute Minima or Maxima.

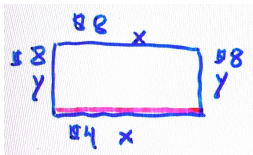
7-Step Procedure for Applied Maximum/Minimum Problems:

1. Draw Picture, label variables.
2. Restate the problem:
 - ▶ What is given?
 - ▶ Which variable should be maximized or minimized?
3. Find the relationship between variables:
Geometric Formula, Trigonometric equation, Pythagorean theorem, etc.
4. Express the quantity being maximized or minimized in terms of a single variable.
5. Find the critical points ($f'(x) = 0$ or not defined).
6. Find the absolute Minima or Maxima.
7. Compute the remaining variables (if asked for) and state the answer in a sentence.

Example: A rectangular garden of area 75 ft^2 is bounded on three sides by a fence costing \$8 per feet and on the 4th side by a fence costing \$4 per feet. Find the dimensions that will minimize the total cost.

Example: A rectangular garden of area 75 ft^2 is bounded on three sides by a fence costing \$8 per feet and on the 4th side by a fence costing \$4 per feet. Find the dimensions that will minimize the total cost.

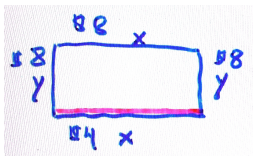
Solution:



1.

Example: A rectangular garden of area 75 ft^2 is bounded on three sides by a fence costing \$8 per feet and on the 4th side by a fence costing \$4 per feet. Find the dimensions that will minimize the total cost.

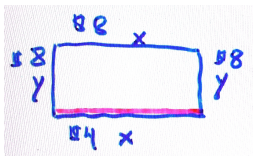
Solution:



- 1.
2. Given: Area = $A = 75 \text{ ft}^2$, cost of two types of fences per feet.
Minimize: cost of fence = C .

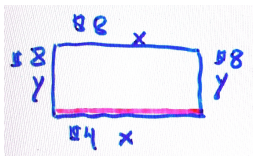
Example: A rectangular garden of area 75 ft^2 is bounded on three sides by a fence costing \$8 per feet and on the 4th side by a fence costing \$4 per feet. Find the dimensions that will minimize the total cost.

Solution:



- 1.
2. Given: Area = $A = 75 \text{ ft}^2$, cost of two types of fences per feet.
Minimize: cost of fence = C .
3. $A = xy = 75$, $C = 4x + 8y + 8y + 8x = 12x + 16y$.

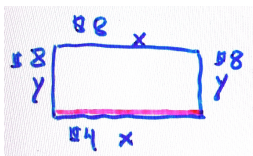
Solution:



- ◀ ◻ ▶ ◀ ◻ ▶ ◀ ≡ ▶ ◀ ≡ ▶ ≡ ↺ 🔍 ↻

Example: A rectangular garden of area 75 ft^2 is bounded on three sides by a fence costing \$8 per feet and on the 4th side by a fence costing \$4 per feet. Find the dimensions that will minimize the total cost.

Solution:



-
- Given: Area = $A = 75 \text{ ft}^2$, cost of two types of fences per feet.
Minimize: cost of fence = C .
- $A = xy = 75$, $C = 4x + 8y + 8y + 8x = 12x + 16y$.
- $y = \frac{75}{x}$, so $C = 12x + 16 \cdot \frac{75}{x} = 12x + 1200 \cdot x^{-1}$
- $$\frac{dC}{dx} = 12 - 1200x^{-2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 12 = 1200x^{-2} \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 100 \Leftrightarrow x = 10$$

6. Since $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} C = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} C = \infty$, the critical point $x = 10$ must be a global minimum.

6. Since $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} C = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} C = \infty$, the critical point $x = 10$ must be a global minimum.

7. $y = \frac{75}{x} = 7.5$

6. Since $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} C = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} C = \infty$, the critical point $x = 10$ must be a global minimum.

7. $y = \frac{75}{x} = 7.5$

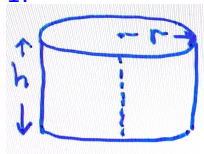
The total cost of the fence is minimized by a garden length of 10 feet and a width of 7.5 feet.

Example: A canning company wishes to design a can of a volume of 100 cm^3 using the least amount of metal as possible. Find the dimensions it should use.

Example: A canning company wishes to design a can of a volume of 100 cm^3 using the least amount of metal as possible. Find the dimensions it should use.

Solution:

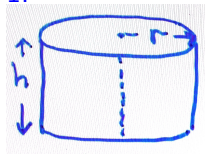
1.



Example: A canning company wishes to design a can of a volume of 100 cm^3 using the least amount of metal as possible. Find the dimensions it should use.

Solution:

1.



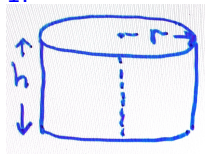
2. Given: Volume $V = 100 \text{ cm}^3$.

Minimize: surface area $= A$

Example: A canning company wishes to design a can of a volume of 100 cm^3 using the least amount of metal as possible. Find the dimensions it should use.

Solution:

1.



2. Given: Volume $V = 100 \text{ cm}^3$.

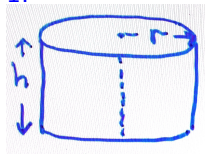
Minimize: surface area $= A$

$$3. A = \underbrace{2\pi r^2}_{\text{top \& bottom}} + \underbrace{h \cdot 2\pi r}_{\text{wall}} = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi hr.$$

Example: A canning company wishes to design a can of a volume of 100 cm^3 using the least amount of metal as possible. Find the dimensions it should use.

Solution:

1.



2. Given: Volume $V = 100 \text{ cm}^3$.

Minimize: surface area = A

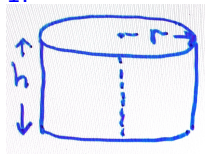
$$3. A = \underbrace{2\pi r^2}_{\text{top \& bottom}} + \underbrace{h \cdot 2\pi r}_{\text{wall}} = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi hr.$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h = 100 \Rightarrow h = \frac{100}{\pi r^2}$$

Example: A canning company wishes to design a can of a volume of 100 cm^3 using the least amount of metal as possible. Find the dimensions it should use.

Solution:

1.



2. Given: Volume $V = 100 \text{ cm}^3$.

Minimize: surface area = A

$$3. A = \underbrace{2\pi r^2}_{\text{top \& bottom}} + \underbrace{h \cdot 2\pi r}_{\text{wall}} = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi hr.$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h = 100 \Rightarrow h = \frac{100}{\pi r^2}$$

$$4. A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi \cdot \frac{100}{\pi r^2} \cdot r = 2\pi r^2 + 200 \cdot r^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \frac{dA}{dr} &= 4\pi r - 200 \cdot r^{-2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\pi r = \frac{200}{r^2} \Leftrightarrow \pi r^3 = 50 \\ &\Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{50/\pi} \end{aligned}$$

5. $\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi r - 200 \cdot r^{-2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\pi r = \frac{200}{r^2} \Leftrightarrow \pi r^3 = 50$
 $\Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{50/\pi}$

6. Since $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} A = \infty$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} A = \infty$, the critical point $r = \sqrt[3]{50/\pi}$ must be a global minimum.

5. $\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi r - 200 \cdot r^{-2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\pi r = \frac{200}{r^2} \Leftrightarrow \pi r^3 = 50$
 $\Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{50/\pi}$

6. Since $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} A = \infty$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} A = \infty$, the critical point $r = \sqrt[3]{50/\pi}$ must be a global minimum.

7. $h = \frac{100}{\pi r^2} = \frac{100}{\pi} \cdot (50/\pi)^{-2/3} = 2\sqrt[3]{50/\pi}$

5. $\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi r - 200 \cdot r^{-2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\pi r = \frac{200}{r^2} \Leftrightarrow \pi r^3 = 50$
 $\Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{50/\pi}$

6. Since $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} A = \infty$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} A = \infty$, the critical point $r = \sqrt[3]{50/\pi}$ must be a global minimum.

7. $h = \frac{100}{\pi r^2} = \frac{100}{\pi} \cdot (50/\pi)^{-2/3} = 2\sqrt[3]{50/\pi}$

The total amount of metal is minimized by a height of $2\sqrt[3]{50/\pi} \approx 5.030$ cm and a radius of $\sqrt[3]{50/\pi} \approx 2.515$ cm.

Example: A lifeguard wishes to get to a person 100 ft downstream on the opposite shore of a 50 ft wide river, as fast as possible. What path should she take if she can swim 5 ft/sec and run 15 ft/sec.

Example: A lifeguard wishes to get to a person 100 ft downstream on the opposite shore of a 50 ft wide river, as fast as possible. What path should she take if she can swim 5 ft/sec and run 15 ft/sec.

Solution:

1. We can assume that she swims in a straight line to a point x ft downstream.

Example: A lifeguard wishes to get to a person 100 ft downstream on the opposite shore of a 50 ft wide river, as fast as possible. What path should she take if she can swim 5 ft/sec and run 15 ft/sec.

Solution:

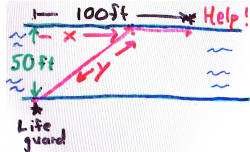
1. We can assume that she swims in a straight line to a point x ft downstream.



Example: A lifeguard wishes to get to a person 100 ft downstream on the opposite shore of a 50 ft wide river, as fast as possible. What path should she take if she can swim 5 ft/sec and run 15 ft/sec.

Solution:

1. We can assume that she swims in a straight line to a point x ft downstream.



2. Given: width of the river 50ft, distance of person along river, velocity of lifeguard on land and in water.

Minimize: time to get to person $= T$.

Example: A lifeguard wishes to get to a person 100 ft downstream on the opposite shore of a 50 ft wide river, as fast as possible. What path should she take if she can swim 5 ft/sec and run 15 ft/sec.

Solution:

1. We can assume that she swims in a straight line to a point x ft downstream.



2. Given: width of the river 50ft, distance of person along river, velocity of lifeguard on land and in water.

Minimize: time to get to person = T .

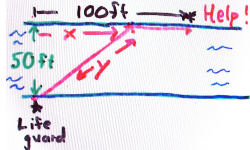
3. $T = T_{\text{swim}} + T_{\text{run}}$, velocity = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}} \Rightarrow \text{time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{velocity}}$

$$T_{\text{swim}} = \frac{y}{5}, T_{\text{run}} = \frac{100-x}{15}, x^2 + 50^2 = y^2.$$

Example: A lifeguard wishes to get to a person 100 ft downstream on the opposite shore of a 50 ft wide river, as fast as possible. What path should she take if she can swim 5 ft/sec and run 15 ft/sec.

Solution:

1. We can assume that she swims in a straight line to a point x ft downstream.



2. Given: width of the river 50ft, distance of person along river, velocity of lifeguard on land and in water.

Minimize: time to get to person = T .

3. $T = T_{\text{swim}} + T_{\text{run}}$, $\text{velocity} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}} \Rightarrow \text{time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{velocity}}$

$$T_{\text{swim}} = \frac{y}{5}, \quad T_{\text{run}} = \frac{100-x}{15}, \quad x^2 + 50^2 = y^2.$$

4.

$$T = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2} + \frac{1}{15}(100 - x)$$

5. $\frac{dT}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{15}(-1) = 0$

$$5. \frac{dT}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{15}(-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{5\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} = \frac{1}{15} \Leftrightarrow 3x = \sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}$$

$$5. \frac{dT}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{15}(-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{5\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} = \frac{1}{15} \Leftrightarrow 3x = \sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x^2 = x^2 + 50^2 \Leftrightarrow 8x^2 = 50^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{50}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{25}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$5. \frac{dT}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{15}(-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{5\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} = \frac{1}{15} \Leftrightarrow 3x = \sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x^2 = x^2 + 50^2 \Leftrightarrow 8x^2 = 50^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{50}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{25}{\sqrt{2}}$$

6.

x	T
0	16.66
$25/\sqrt{2}$	16.094
100	22.36

$$5. \quad \frac{dT}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{15}(-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{5\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} = \frac{1}{15} \Leftrightarrow 3x = \sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x^2 = x^2 + 50^2 \Leftrightarrow 8x^2 = 50^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{50}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{25}{\sqrt{2}}$$

6.

x	T
0	16.66
$25/\sqrt{2}$	16.094
100	22.36

$x = \frac{25}{\sqrt{2}}$ is global minimum.

$$5. \frac{dT}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{15}(-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{5\sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}} = \frac{1}{15} \Leftrightarrow 3x = \sqrt{x^2 + 50^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x^2 = x^2 + 50^2 \Leftrightarrow 8x^2 = 50^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{50}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{25}{\sqrt{2}}$$

6.

x	T
0	16.66
$25/\sqrt{2}$	16.094
100	22.36

$x = \frac{25}{\sqrt{2}}$ is global minimum.

7. Life guard should swim straight to the point $x = \frac{25}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 17.68$ and then run to the person.

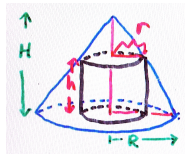
Mathematics Saves Life!

Example: A right circular cylinder is inscribed in a right circular cone. Find the dimensions that maximize the volume of the cylinder.

Example: A right circular cylinder is inscribed in a right circular cone. Find the dimensions that maximize the volume of the cylinder.

Solution:

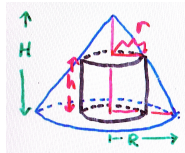
1.



Example: A right circular cylinder is inscribed in a right circular cone. Find the dimensions that maximize the volume of the cylinder.

Solution:

1.



2. H = height of cone, R = Radius of cone (given constants)

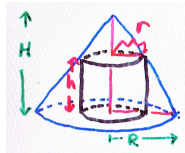
h = height of cylinder, r = radius of cylinder (asked for)

Maximize: Volume cylinder = $V = \pi r^2 h$

Example: A right circular cylinder is inscribed in a right circular cone. Find the dimensions that maximize the volume of the cylinder.

Solution:

1.

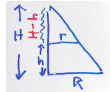


2. H = height of cone, R = Radius of cone (given constants)

h = height of cylinder, r = radius of cylinder (asked for)

Maximize: Volume cylinder = $V = \pi r^2 h$

3.

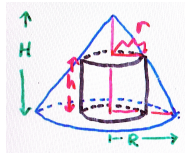


Similar triangles: $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{H-h}{H} \Rightarrow r = \frac{R}{H}(H-h)$

Example: A right circular cylinder is inscribed in a right circular cone. Find the dimensions that maximize the volume of the cylinder.

Solution:

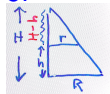
1.



2. H = height of cone, R = Radius of cone (given constants)
 h = height of cylinder, r = radius of cylinder (asked for)

Maximize: Volume cylinder = $V = \pi r^2 h$

3.



Similar triangles: $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{H-h}{H} \Rightarrow r = \frac{R}{H}(H-h)$

4.

$$V = \pi \frac{R^2}{H^2} (H-h)^2 h$$

5. $\frac{dV}{dh} = \pi \frac{R^2}{H^2} [2(H-h)(-1)h + (H-h)^2] = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \frac{dV}{dh} &= \pi \frac{R^2}{H^2} [2(H-h)(-1)h + (H-h)^2] = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (H-h)[-2h + (H-h)] &= (H-h)[H-3h] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

5. $\frac{dV}{dh} = \pi \frac{R^2}{H^2} [2(H-h)(-1)h + (H-h)^2] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (H-h)[-2h + (H-h)] = (H-h)[H-3h] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow h = H \text{ or } H-3h = 0, h = \frac{1}{3}H.$

5. $\frac{dV}{dh} = \pi \frac{R^2}{H^2} [2(H-h)(-1)h + (H-h)^2] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (H-h)[-2h + (H-h)] = (H-h)[H-3h] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow h = H \text{ or } H-3h = 0, h = \frac{1}{3}H.$

6. Since $V = 0$ for $h = 0$ or $h = H$ and $V > 0$ for h between, $h = \frac{1}{3}H$ is the absolute maximum.

5. $\frac{dV}{dh} = \pi \frac{R^2}{H^2} [2(H-h)(-1)h + (H-h)^2] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (H-h)[-2h + (H-h)] = (H-h)[H-3h] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow h = H \text{ or } H-3h = 0, h = \frac{1}{3}H.$

6. Since $V = 0$ for $h = 0$ or $h = H$ and $V > 0$ for h between, $h = \frac{1}{3}H$ is the absolute maximum.

7. $r = \frac{R}{H}(H - \frac{1}{3}H) = \frac{2}{3}R.$

5. $\frac{dV}{dh} = \pi \frac{R^2}{H^2} [2(H-h)(-1)h + (H-h)^2] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (H-h)[-2h + (H-h)] = (H-h)[H-3h] = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow h = H \text{ or } H-3h = 0, h = \frac{1}{3}H.$

6. Since $V = 0$ for $h = 0$ or $h = H$ and $V > 0$ for h between, $h = \frac{1}{3}H$ is the absolute maximum.

7. $r = \frac{R}{H}(H - \frac{1}{3}H) = \frac{2}{3}R.$

The volume of the cylinder is maximized for the height $h = \frac{1}{3}H$ and radius $r = \frac{2}{3}R.$