



# WARM UP!!



Find 2 positive numbers whose product is 192 and whose sum is a minimum.

primary equation

$$S = x + y$$

$$S = \frac{192}{y} + y$$



$$\frac{dS}{dy} = -\frac{192}{y^2} + 1$$

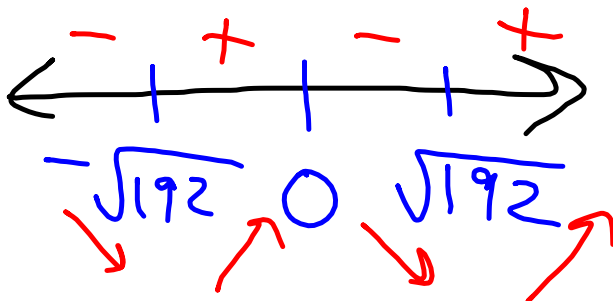
$$= \frac{-192 + y^2}{y^2}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{192}$$

secondary eq

$$xy = 192$$

$$x = \frac{192}{y}$$



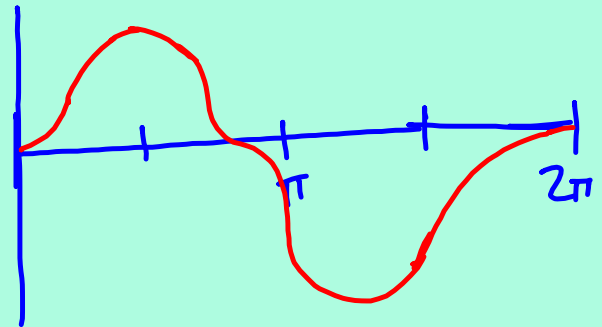
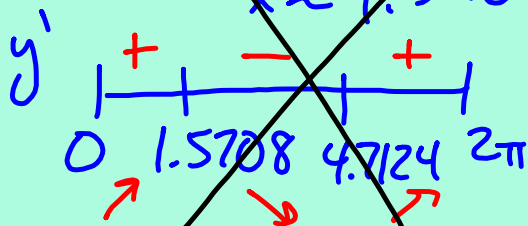
$$y = \sqrt{192}$$

$$x = \sqrt{192}$$

$$\textcircled{39} \quad y = \sin x - \frac{1}{18} \sin 3x \quad [0, 2\pi]$$

$$y' = \cos x - \frac{1}{6} \cos 3x = 0$$

$$x \approx 1.5708, 4.7124$$



$$y'' = -\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x$$

$$x \approx 0,$$

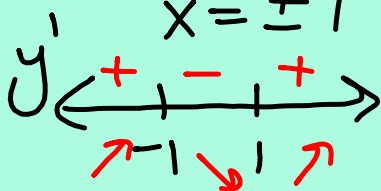


31  $y = x^5 - 5x$

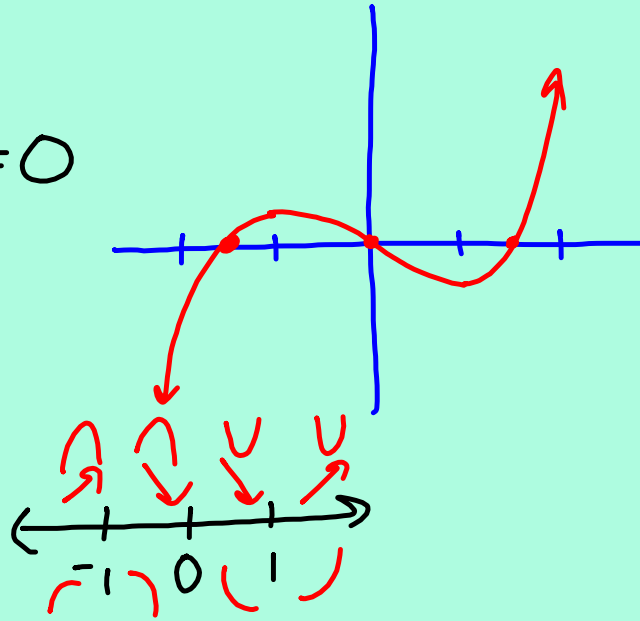
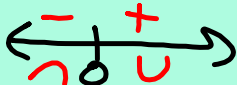
$y' = 5x^4 - 5$

$5(x^4 - 1) = 0$

$x = \pm 1$



$y'' = 20x^3$



$$\textcircled{45} \quad g(x) = x \tan x \quad \left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$x\text{-int: } x = 0, -\pi, \pi$$

$$g' = \tan x + x \sec^2 x$$

$$= \tan x + x(\tan^2 x - 1)$$

$$= \tan x + x \tan^2 x - x$$

$$\sin x \cos x + x = 0$$

⑰  $y = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 12}{x - 4}$

$4 \overline{) 1 - 6 \ 12}$

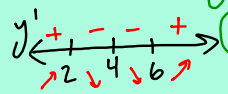
$y' = \frac{(2x - 6)(x - 4) - (x^2 - 6x + 12)}{(x - 4)^2}$

$\begin{array}{r} 4 - 8 \\ \hline 1 - 2 \ 4 \end{array}$

$= \frac{2x^2 - 14x + 24 - x^2 + 6x - 12}{(x - 4)^2}$

$y = x - 2$

$= \frac{x^2 - 8x + 12}{(x - 4)^2}$

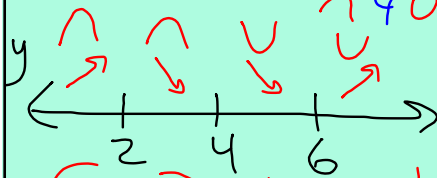


$= \frac{(x - 2)(x - 6)}{(x - 4)^2}$

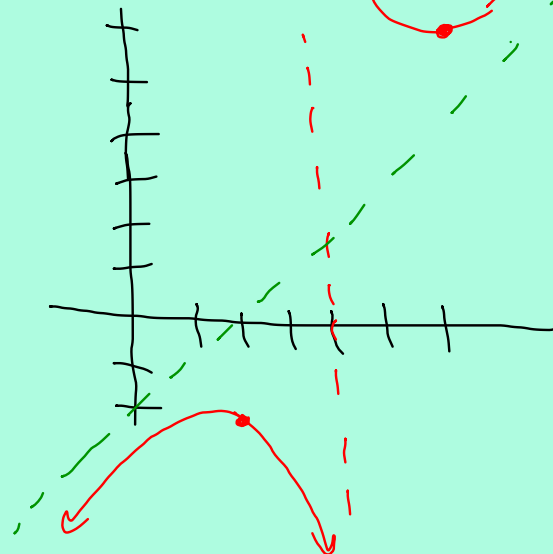
$y'' = \frac{(2x - 8)(x - 4)^2 - (x^2 - 8x + 12)(2)(x - 4)}{(x - 4)^3}$

$= \frac{2x^2 - 16x + 32 - 2x^2 + 16x - 24}{(x - 4)^3}$

$= \frac{8}{(x - 4)^3}$



$(2, -2)$  VA:  $x = 4$   
 $(6, 6)$



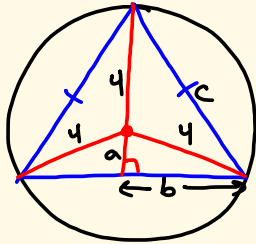
## 3.7 Optimization!

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- Use derivatives to solve applications of max/min problems



ex) Find the base and height of the largest isosceles triangle that can be inscribed in a circle of radius 4.



$$a^2 + b^2 = 4^2$$

$$b^2 = 16 - a^2$$

$$b = \sqrt{16 - a^2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{base})(\text{height})$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(\cancel{2b})(4+a)$$

$$A = \sqrt{16 - a^2}(4+a)$$

$$\frac{dA}{da} = \frac{1}{2}(16 - a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\cancel{2a})(4+a) + \sqrt{16 - a^2}$$

$$= \frac{-4a - a^2}{\sqrt{16 - a^2}} + \sqrt{16 - a^2}$$

$$= \frac{-4a - a^2 + 16 - a^2}{\sqrt{16 - a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2a^2 - 4a + 16}{\sqrt{16 - a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2(a^2 + 2a - 8)}{\sqrt{16 - a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2(a+4)(a-2)}{\sqrt{16 - a^2}}$$

$$a = -4, \boxed{2}$$

$$\text{height} = 4 + 2 = \boxed{6}$$

$$\text{base} = 2\sqrt{16 - 4}$$

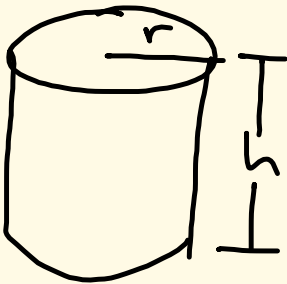
$$= 2\sqrt{12} = \boxed{4\sqrt{3}}$$

## STEPS:

- 1) Draw a picture and label it
- 2) Write the primary equation - the equation for whatever you want to optimize
- 3) If the primary equation has more than one independent variable, write any secondary equations and substitute
- 4) Differentiate with respect to the independent variable
- 5) set derivative = 0 and solve



You try!) The volume of a cylindrical tin can with a top and a bottom is to be  $16\pi$  cubic inches. If a minimum amount of tin is to be used to construct the can, what must be the height, in inches, of the can?



$$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

$$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \left(\frac{16}{r^2}\right)$$

$$S = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{32\pi}{r}$$

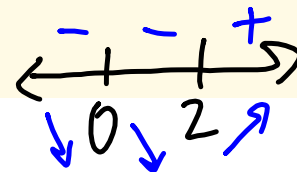
$$V = 16\pi = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{dS}{dr} = 4\pi r - \frac{32\pi}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi r^3 - 32\pi}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi(r^3 - 8)}{r^2}$$

$$r = 2, 0$$



$$h = \frac{16}{r^2} = \frac{16}{4} = 4 \text{ in}$$

Which point(s) on the graph of  $y = x^2 + 1$  is closest to the point  $(0, 4)$ ?

$$D = \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x^2 = y - 1$$

$$D = \sqrt{y-1 + (y-4)^2}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{7}{2} - 1$$

$$F = y - 1 + (y - 4)^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$F = y - 1 + y^2 - 8y + 16$$

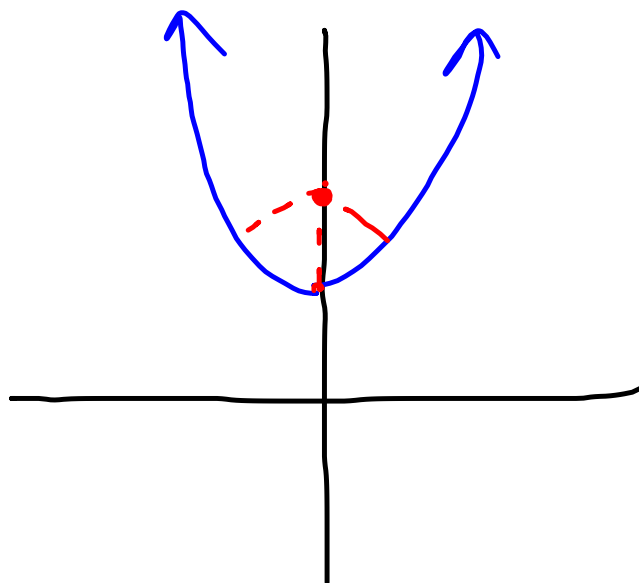
$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$F = y^2 - 7y + 15$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy} = 2y - 7$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}, \frac{7}{2}\right), \left(-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}, \frac{7}{2}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{7}{2}$$



## What have we learned??

- Can I use derivatives and the concepts of max/min to solve applications involving optimization?

