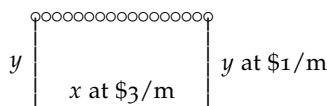


Math 130, Day 33 Answers

1. Maximize: Area
- $A = xy$



Constraint: Cost $C = 3x + 2y = 600$

Eliminate: $y = 300 - \frac{3}{2}x$

Smallest $x = 0$, largest $x = 200$ since $3(200) = 600$

Substitute: $A = x(300 - \frac{3}{2}x) = 300x - \frac{3}{2}x^2$ Domain: $[0, 200]$

Differentiate: $A' = 300 - 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 100$

Justify: Since the interval is closed, we can use the CIT. Evaluate A at the critical and end points.

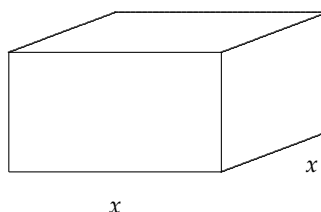
At the Critical point: $A(100) = 100(300 - \frac{3}{2}100) = 15,000$ (Abs Max).

At the End points: $A(0) = 0$, $A(200) = 0$.

So by the CIT, the Abs Max of 15,000 square meters occurs at $x = 100$ m and $y = 300 - \frac{3}{2}100 = 150$ m.

2.

2 layers on top and bottom



Minimize: Materials $S = 4x^2 + 4xy$

Constraint: Volume $V = x^2y = 16000$

Eliminate: $y = \frac{16000}{x^2}$

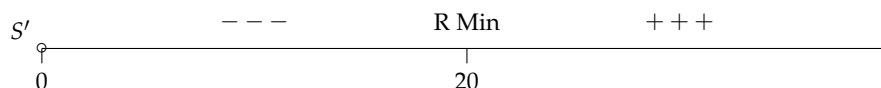
y can be any value larger than 0

Substitute: $S = 4x^2 + \frac{64000}{x}$

Domain: $(0, \infty)$

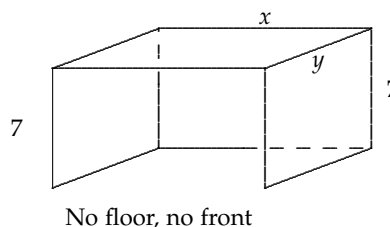
Differentiate: $S' = 8x - \frac{64000}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 8x^3 = 64000$ So $x^3 = 8000$ so $x = 20$

Justify: There is only one CP, so use the SCPT. Classify the CP with the First Derivative Test.



There is a Relative Min at $x = 20$ which must be an Abs Min by SCPT. $y = 40$.

3.



Minimize: Materials $S = 2(7y) + 7x + xy$

Constraint: Volume $V = 7xy = 686$

Eliminate: $x = \frac{98}{y}$

y can be any value larger than 0

Substitute: $S = 14y + 7(\frac{98}{y}) + (\frac{98}{y})y = 14y + \frac{686}{y} + 98$ Domain: $(0, \infty)$. Think SCPT

Differentiate: $S' = 14 - \frac{686}{y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 14y^2 = 686 \Rightarrow y^2 = 49$ $y = 7$ but not -7

Justify: There is only one CP, so use the SCPT. Classify the CP with the First Derivative Test.



There is a Relative Min at $y = 7$ feet. By the SCPT, this is an Abs Min.

Dimensions: $y = 7$ and $x = \frac{98}{7} = 14$ feet (and height 7).

4. Maximize: Sum of squares $S = x^2 + y^2$
 Constraint: $x + y = 4$ $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$ (both positive)
 Eliminate: $y = 4 - x$ Need: $x \geq 0$ and $x \leq 4$
 Substitute: $S = x^2 + (4 - x)^2 = 2x^2 - 8x + 16$ Domain: $[0, 4]$
 Differentiate: $S' = 4x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$
 Justify: The interval is closed Use the CIT
 Check CP: $S(2) = 8$ Check Endpts: $S(0) = 16, S(4) = 16$
 By CIT, Abs max of 16 at either $x = 0, y = 4$ or $x = 4, y = 0$.

$$5. (a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 - 2x^2}{3x^3 - 1} \stackrel{\text{HP}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^2}{3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{3x} = 0$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 - 2x}{3x - 1} \stackrel{\text{HP}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x}{3x} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3 - 2x^2}{3x - 1} \stackrel{\text{HP}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x^2}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x}{3} = +\infty$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\overbrace{x^2 + x - 2}^{-2}}{\underbrace{x^2}_{0^+}} = -\infty$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x(x + 1)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\overbrace{x}^1}{\underbrace{x - 1}_{0^-}} = -\infty$$