

3.7: Optimization Problems

We often need to solve problems involving optimization: finding the maximum or minimum of some quantity.

Process for Solving Optimization Problems

1. Assign a variable to each quantity mentioned. If possible, draw and label a diagram.
2. Write an expression for the quantity to be optimized.
3. Write the quantity to be optimized as a function of one variable. Determine its domain.
4. Find the minimum or maximum by sketching the curve and finding the relative extrema, or by calculating the absolute maximum or minimum on a closed interval.

Example 1: Find two positive numbers such that the sum of the first and twice the second is 100, and their product is a maximum.

Maximize: $P = \text{product}$

Write an equation for P : $P = xy$

$x = 1^{\text{st}} \text{ number}$
 $y = 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ number}$

Write eqn relating x and y to each other:

$$x + 2y = 100$$

Solve for x : $x = 100 - 2y$

Write $P = xy$ as function of 1 variable: $P = (100 - 2y)y$

The numbers are 25 and 50.

$$\rightarrow P(y) = 100y - 2y^2$$

$$P'(y) = 100 - 4y$$

$$0 = 100 - 4y$$

$$4y = 100$$

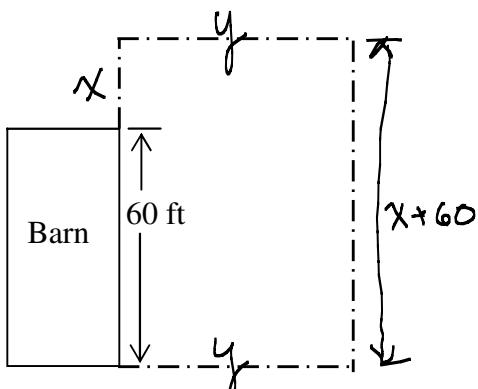
$$y = 25$$

Quadratic opening down,

so it's the max.

$$x = 100 - 2y = 100 - 2(25) = 50$$

Example 2: A farmer wants to construct a rectangular pen next to a barn 60 feet long, using the entirety of one side of the barn as part of one side of the pen. Find the dimensions of the pen with the largest area that the farmer can build if 250 feet of fencing material is available.



$$x + y + x + 60 + y = 250$$

$$2x + 2y + 60 = 250$$

$$2x + 2y = 190$$

$$2x = 190 - 2y$$

$$x = 95 - y$$

Maximize: $A = \text{area}$

write eqn for A : $A = (\text{length})(\text{width})$

$$A = y(x + 60)$$

Need to get rid of a variable.

$$A = y(x + 60)$$

$$A = y(95 - y + 60) \quad \text{circled } y = 95 - y$$

$$A(y) = y(155 - y) = 155y - y^2$$

$$A'(y) = 155 - 2y = 0$$

$$155 = 2y$$

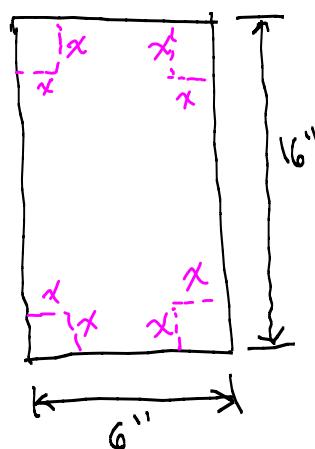
$$y = \frac{155}{2} = 77.5$$

$$x = 95 - y = 95 - 77.5 = 17.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 60 \\ = 17.5 + 60 \\ = 77.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimensions} \\ 77.5 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Example 3: A rectangular piece of cardboard can be turned into an open box by cutting away squares from the corners and turning up the flaps. If a piece of cardboard is 6 inches wide and 16 inches long, find the dimensions of the box with maximum volume.



Maximize: $V = \text{Volume}$

$$V = (\text{length})(\text{width})(\text{height})$$

$$V = (16 - 2x)(6 - 2x)(x)$$

$$= x(96 - 44x + 4x^2)$$

$$V(x) = 96x - 44x^2 + 4x^3$$

$$V'(x) = 4x^3 - 44x^2 + 96x$$

$$V''(x) = 12x^2 - 88x + 96 = 0$$

$$4(3x^2 - 22x + 24) = 0$$

$$4(3x - 4)(x - 6) = 0$$

$$3x - 4 = 0$$

$$3x = 4$$

$$x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = 6$$

72

3.24

3.64

3.3.2.2.2
48 - 4

Maximize: $V = \text{Volume}$

$$V = (\text{length})(\text{width})(\text{height})$$

$$V = (16 - 2x)(6 - 2x)(x)$$

$$= x(96 - 44x + 4x^2)$$

$$V(x) = 96x - 44x^2 + 4x^3$$

$$V'(x) = 4x^3 - 44x^2 + 96x$$

$$V''(x) = 12x^2 - 88x + 96 = 0$$

$$4(3x^2 - 22x + 24) = 0$$

$$4(3x - 4)(x - 6) = 0$$

$$3x - 4 = 0$$

$$3x = 4$$

$$x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = 6$$



Domain of V :

$$(0, 3)$$

$$0 < x < 3$$

Max is reached when $x = \frac{4}{3}$.

$$16 - 2x = 16 - 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$= 16 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{48}{3} - \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{40}{3} = 13\frac{1}{3}$$

$$6 - 2x = 6 - 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 6 - \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{18}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}$$

Example 4: A dog food company decides to package its new dog treats, *Dusty's Yummy Doggy Kibbles*, in cylindrical cans. Each can will be filled to the top with 54 cubic inches of delicious dog treats. What height and radius should be used to minimize the amount of metal required?

Minimize: Surface Area = S

$$S = (\text{Lateral Surface Area}) + (\text{Area of Top}) + (\text{Area of Bottom})$$

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

need to get rid of h or r :

$$V = 54 = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{54}{\pi r^2} = h$$

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

$$h = \frac{54}{\pi r^2} \rightarrow S = 2\pi r \left(\frac{54}{\pi r^2} \right) + 2\pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{108}{r} + 2\pi r^2$$

$$S(r) = \frac{108}{r} + 2\pi r^2$$



Dimensions are $1\frac{1}{3}'' \times 3\frac{1}{3}'' \times 13\frac{1}{3}''$

$$S(r) = -108r^{-2} + 4\pi r$$

$$= -\frac{108}{r^2} + 4\pi r \left(\frac{r^2}{r^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{108}{r^2} + \frac{4\pi r^3}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi r^3 - 108}{r^2}$$

$$4\pi r^3 - 108 = 0$$

$$4\pi r^3 = 108$$

$$r^3 = \frac{108}{4\pi}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{108}{4\pi}} \approx 2.048$$

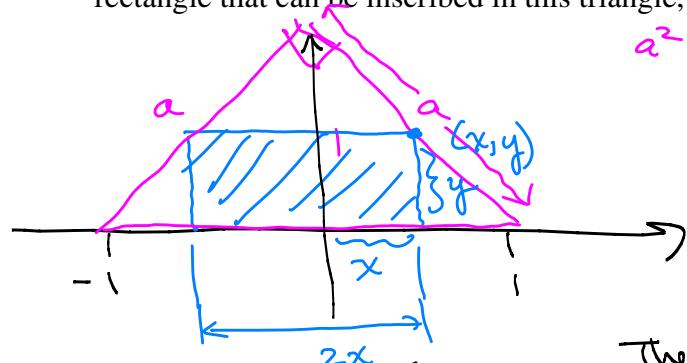
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$$\text{Ex 4 cont'd}$$

$$h = \frac{54}{\pi r^2} = \frac{54}{\pi \left(\frac{108}{4\pi}\right)^{1/3}} = \frac{54}{\pi \left(\frac{27}{\pi}\right)^{1/3}} = \frac{54}{\pi \frac{9}{\sqrt[3]{\pi}}} = \frac{\frac{54}{9\sqrt[3]{\pi}}}{\sqrt[3]{\pi}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}} = \frac{6}{(3\sqrt[3]{\pi})} \approx 4.097$$

3.7.3

Example 5: An isosceles right triangle has hypotenuse of length 2. What is the maximum area of a rectangle that can be inscribed in this triangle, if one side lies along the hypotenuse?



$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + a^2 &= 2^2 \\ 2a^2 &= 4 \\ a^2 &= 2 \\ a &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Maximize:
Area = A

radius = $\frac{3}{3\sqrt[3]{\pi}}$ in
height = $\frac{6}{3\sqrt[3]{\pi}}$ in

Eqn for Area: $A = (2x)(y)$

$$A = 2xy$$

The point (x, y) lies on the line joining $(0, 1)$ and $(1, 0)$. Let's write the eqn of this line: slope $= m = -1$
 y -intercept: $b = 1$

$$0 = -4x + 2$$

$$4x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Height of rectangle: $y = -x + 1$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

Width of rectangle:

$$2x = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$

Dimensions: 1 unit by $\frac{1}{2}$ unit
(1 unit side on hypotenuse)

Substitute $y = -x + 1$ into $A = 2xy$:

$$A = 2x(-x + 1)$$

$$A(x) = -2x^2 + 2x$$

$$A'(x) = -4x + 2$$

Example 6: Find the point on the line $y = 4x - 3$ that is closest to the point $(1, 3)$.

Area = $\left(\frac{1}{2}\text{ unit}\right)(1\text{ unit})$
Area = $\frac{1}{2}\text{ unit}^2$

Maximize: D = distance between (x, y) and $(1, 3)$.

$$D = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{(x - 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2}$$

When D is small, D^2 will be small also.
I would prefer to minimize D^2 , because it won't have the square root.

$$D^2 = (x - 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2$$

$$\text{Let } Z = D^2: Z = (x - 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2$$

Write Z as a function of 1 variable only by substituting $y = 4x - 3$.

$$Z = (x - 1)^2 + (4x - 3 - 3)^2$$

$$Z = (x - 1)^2 + (4x - 6)^2$$

$$Z = (x - 1)^2 + (4x - 6)^2$$

$$Z = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 16x^2 - 48x + 36$$

Note:
Quadratic opening up
so critical number gives min

$$\rightarrow Z = 17x^2 - 50x + 37$$

$$Z'(x) = 34x - 50$$

$$0 = 34x - 50$$

$$50 = 34x$$

$$\frac{50}{34} = x \quad \text{next page}$$

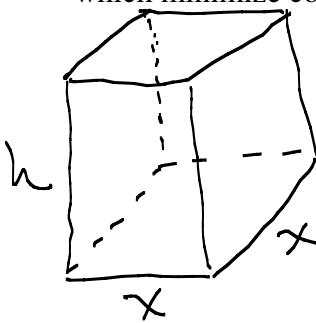
$$x = \frac{50}{34} = \frac{25}{17}$$

$$y = 4x - 3 \Rightarrow y = 4\left(\frac{25}{17}\right) - 3 = \frac{100}{17} - \frac{51}{17} = \frac{49}{17}$$

The closest point
is $\left(\frac{25}{17}, \frac{49}{17}\right)$

3.7.4

Example 7: A closed rectangular box is to have a square base and a volume of 20 cubic feet. The material for the base costs 30 cents per square foot, and the material for the sides costs 10 cents per square foot, and the material for the top costs 20 cents per square foot. Determine the dimensions of the box which minimize cost. What is that minimum cost?



Minimize: $C = \text{cost}$

$$C = (\text{cost of base}) + (\text{cost of sides}) + (\text{cost of top})$$

$$C = \$0.30x^2 + 4(\$0.10xh) + \$0.20x^2$$

$$\text{In cents: } C = 30x^2 + 40xh + 20x^2$$

$= 50x^2 + 40xh$ Must get rid of a variable

$$\text{Volume} = 20 = x(x)(h)$$

$$hx^2 = 20$$

$$h = \frac{20}{x^2}$$

$$C = 50x^2 + 40x\left(\frac{20}{x^2}\right)$$

$$C(x) = 50x^2 + \frac{800}{x^2}$$

$$= 50x^2 + \frac{800}{x}$$

$$= 50x^2 + 800x^{-1}$$

$$C'(x) = 100x - 800x^{-2}$$

$$0 = 100x - \frac{800}{x^2}$$

$$0 = 100x\left(\frac{x^2}{800}\right) - \frac{800}{x^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{100x^3 - 800}{x^2}$$

undefined at $x=0$ ($x=0$ would give a 0-volume box)

$$y = \frac{20}{x^2} = \frac{20}{2^2} = 5$$

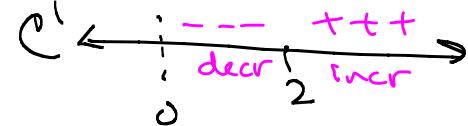
To minimize cost, the base should be $2' \times 2'$ and height should be 5'.

$$100x^3 - 800 = 0$$

$$100x^3 = 800$$

$$x^3 = \frac{800}{100} = 8$$

$$x = 2$$



so the minimum is at $x=2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimum cost: } C &= 50x^2 + \frac{800}{x} = 50(2)^2 + \frac{800}{2} \\ &= 200 + 400 = 600 \text{ & (it was in cents)} \end{aligned}$$

Minimum Cost
is \$6.00.