

Topics in Calculus: Applications of Derivatives

Optimization

NCTM Principles and Standards

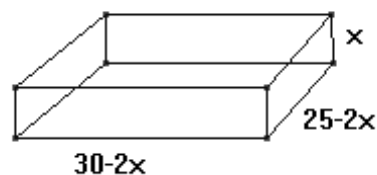
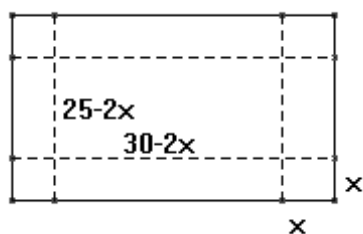
- **Content Standard:** Represent and analyze mathematical situations and structures using algebraic symbols
- **Process Standard:** Use representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena

In business and industry the object is to find the optimal solution for a problem. This may mean finding the conditions that produce such situations as minimum cost, maximum profit, maximum volume, or minimum surface area.

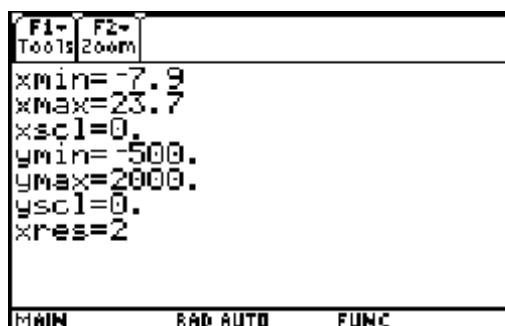
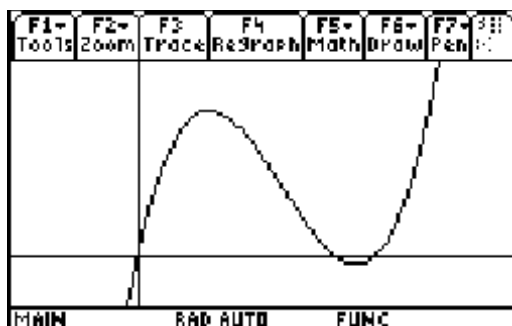
Strategies for Solving Problems:

1. Draw a picture.
 2. Write a mathematical model.
 3. Draw a graph of the function.
 4. Draw a graph of the problem situation (that is select the domain values that make sense for that problem).
 5. Find critical points.
 6. Find the extreme (optimal) value.
- A box with no top is to be created from a rectangle with dimensions 25cm by 30cm by cutting congruent squares of side length x from the corners. Determine the size square that will produce the box with maximum volume.

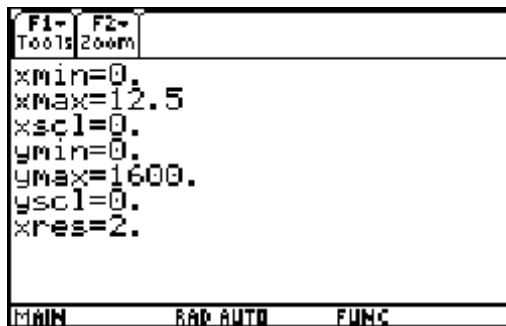
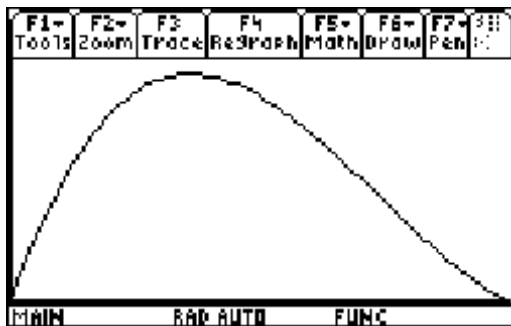
1. Picture



1. Mathematical model: $V(x)=x(30-2x)(25-2x)$
2. Graph the function:

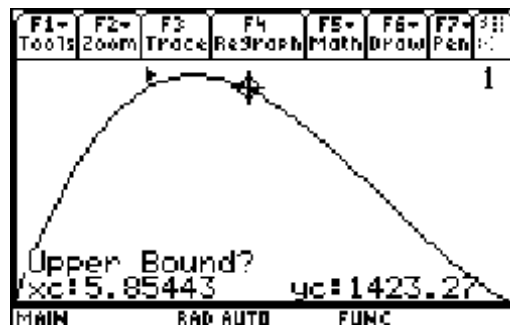


3. Draw a graph of the problem situation.

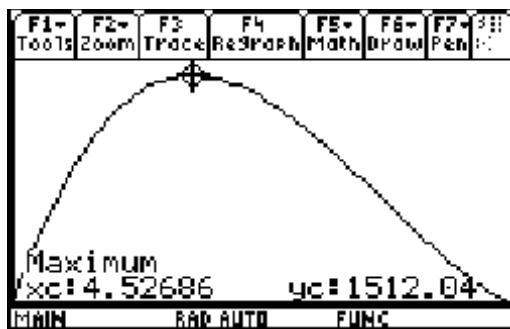


4. Find critical values.

To find the maximum value press $\boxed{F5}\boxed{4}$. Press \leftarrow/\rightarrow as necessary to move to a point to the left of the maximum and press \boxed{ENTER} . Press \rightarrow to move to the right of the maximum and press \boxed{ENTER} .

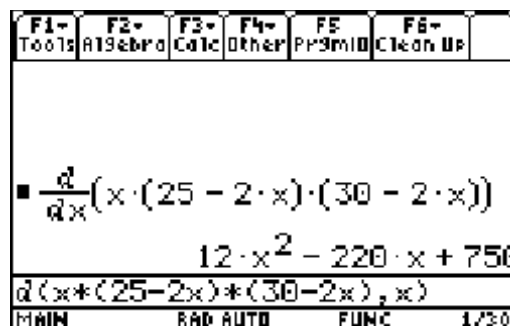


5. Find the extreme value.



• Use the CAS features of the TI-89 to find the maximum value.

1. Find the derivative for $f(x)$. Press $\boxed{F3}\boxed{1}$ to select the differentiate command or press $\boxed{2nd}\boxed{8}$ $\boxed{(}$ $x*(25-2x)*(30-2x)$ $\boxed{)}$ \boxed{X} $\boxed{)}$.



2. Set the derivative equal to zero and solve for x . Press $\boxed{F2}\boxed{1}$ to paste the solve command in the entry line. Press \uparrow to arrow up to the derivative on the screen and press \boxed{ENTER} to paste it into the entry line. Type $\boxed{=}\boxed{0}\boxed{,}\boxed{X}\boxed{)}$ and press \boxed{ENTER} .

F1- Tools	F2- Algebra	F3- Calc	F4- Other	F5- PrgrMID	F6- Clean Up
$12 \cdot x^2 - 220 \cdot x + 750$					
$\text{solve}(12 \cdot x^2 - 220 \cdot x + 750 = 0, x)$					
$x = \frac{5 \cdot (\sqrt{31} + 11)}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{-5}{6}$					
$\text{solve}(12 \cdot x^2 - 220 \cdot x + 750 = 0, x)$					
MAIN		RAD AUTO		FUNC 2/30	

3. To see the approximate solutions press $\boxed{\blacktriangleright}\boxed{ENTER}$. Notice that there are two solutions one of which is not reasonable for this problem.

F1- Tools	F2- Algebra	F3- Calc	F4- Other	F5- PrgrMID	F6- Clean Up
$\text{solve}(12 \cdot x^2 - 220 \cdot x + 750 = 0, x)$					
$x = \frac{5 \cdot (\sqrt{31} + 11)}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{-5}{6}$					
$\text{solve}(12 \cdot x^2 - 220 \cdot x + 750 = 0, x)$					
$x = 13.8065 \text{ or } x = 4.52686$					
$\text{solve}(12 \cdot x^2 - 220 \cdot x + 750 = 0, x)$					
MAIN		RAD AUTO		FUNC 3/30	

3. To find the minimum, press $\boxed{Y}\boxed{1}\boxed{C}\boxed{\leftarrow}$ \boxed{ENTER} to paste the answer into the entry line. Press \leftarrow to arrow to the left and delete $x =$ and the unwanted answer. Press \rightarrow to arrow back to the end of the statement and press $\boxed{)}\boxed{ENTER}$. Or simply type $\boxed{Y}\boxed{1}\boxed{C}\boxed{)}\boxed{4}\boxed{.}\boxed{5}\boxed{2}\boxed{9}\boxed{)}$.

F1- Tools	F2- Algebra	F3- Calc	F4- Other	F5- PrgrMID	F6- Clean Up
$\text{solve}(12 \cdot x^2 - 220 \cdot x + 750 = 0, x)$					
$x = 13.8065 \text{ or } x = 4.52686$					
$y1(4.5268630309751)$					
1512.04					
$y1(4.5268630309751)$					
1512.04					
$y1(4.5268630309751)$					
MAIN		RAD AUTO		FUNC 5/30	