

- Optimization: A wire 10 m long is cut into two pieces.
- Optimization: Cone inside a cone.
- Optimization: twin survival (2012 midterm, part (b)).
- Check solution to DE: Bucket emptying of water (WW9 #9)
- Related rates: Spotlight, woman, shadow (WW MT rev #25)
- Related rates: Baseball diamond (WW7 #16)
- Solve a DE/IVP: $dA/dT = -9A$, $A(0) = 6$
- Optimization: Find pts on $16x^2 + y^2 = 16$ farthest from (1,0)
- Related rates: Sailing ships (WW7 # 13)
- Deriving an DE like $y' = a - by$
- Related rate: height of water in cone
- Optimization: Linear regression (no specific example requested)
- Solving a DE/IVP: $y' = a - by$ (see screencast)

Requested problems

Cut wire, make circle
and square

Cut wire, make circle and square

• $2\pi r + 4w = 10$ <-- total length is 10m

Cut wire, make circle and square

- $2\pi r + 4w = 10$ \leftarrow total length is 10m
- $A = \pi r^2 + w^2$

Cut wire, make circle and square

- $2\pi r + 4w = 10$ <-- total length is 10m
- $A = \pi r^2 + w^2$
- $w = (10 - 2\pi r)/4 = (5 - \pi r)/2$

Cut wire, make circle and square

- $2\pi r + 4w = 10$ \leftarrow total length is 10m
- $A = \pi r^2 + w^2$
- $w = (10 - 2\pi r)/4 = (5 - \pi r)/2$
- $A = \pi r^2 + (5 - \pi r)^2/4$

Cut wire, make circle and square

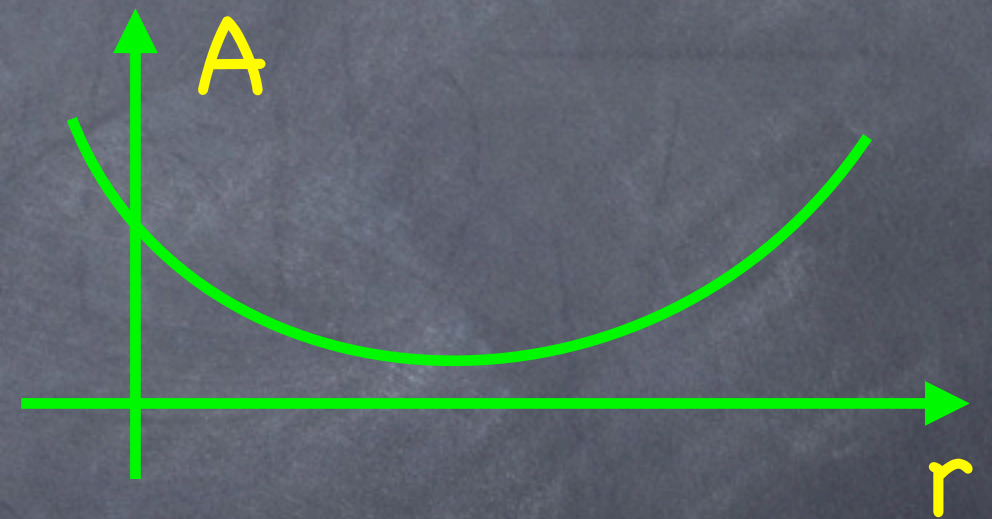
• $2\pi r + 4w = 10$ \leftarrow total length is 10m

• $A = \pi r^2 + w^2$

• $w = (10 - 2\pi r)/4 = (5 - \pi r)/2$

• $A = \pi r^2 + (5 - \pi r)^2/4$

• A is concave-up parabola so maxes are at the endpoints!



Cut wire, make circle and square

• $2\pi r + 4w = 10$ \leftarrow total length is 10m

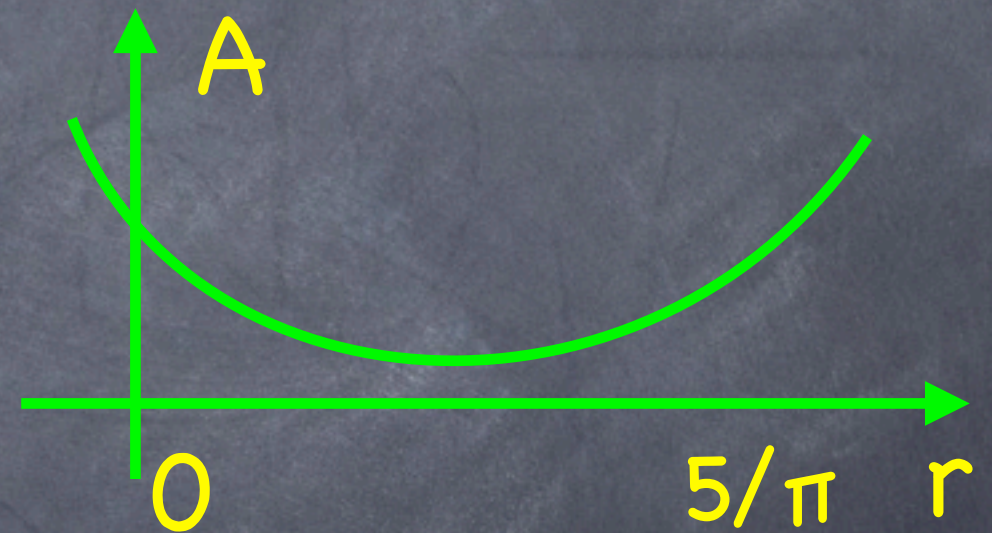
• $A = \pi r^2 + w^2$

• $w = (10 - 2\pi r)/4 = (5 - \pi r)/2$

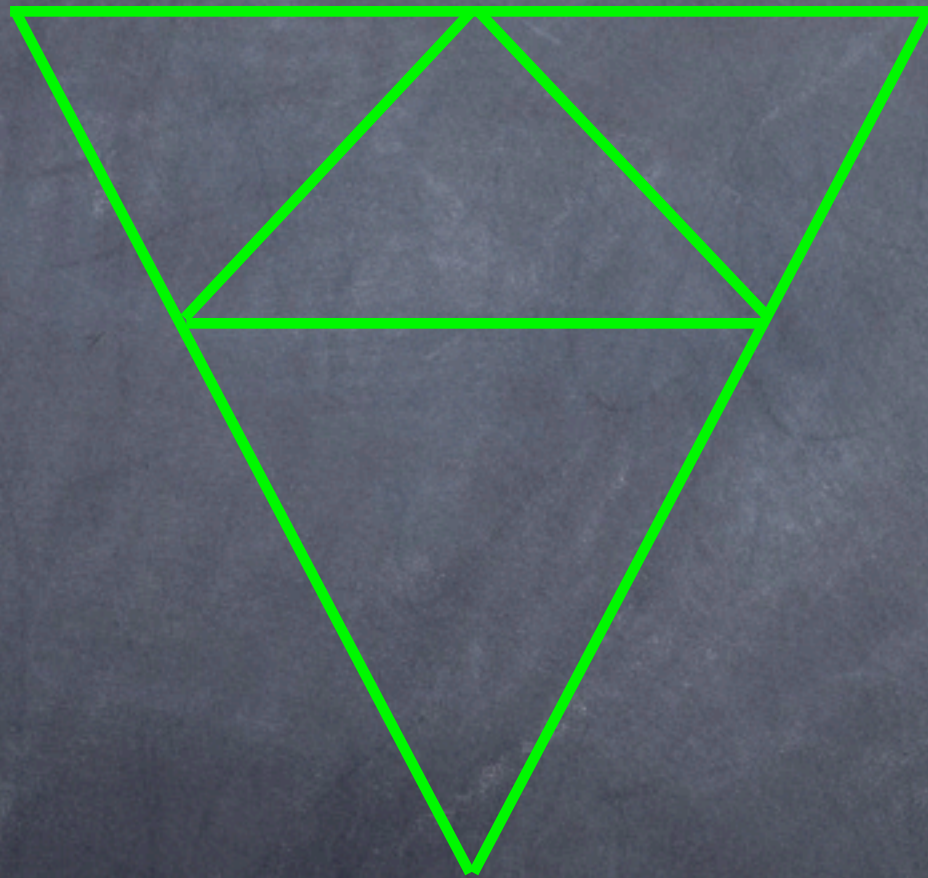
• $A = \pi r^2 + (5 - \pi r)^2/4$

• A is concave-up parabola so maxes are at the endpoints!

• $r=0$ and $w=0$ which means $r=5/\pi$...

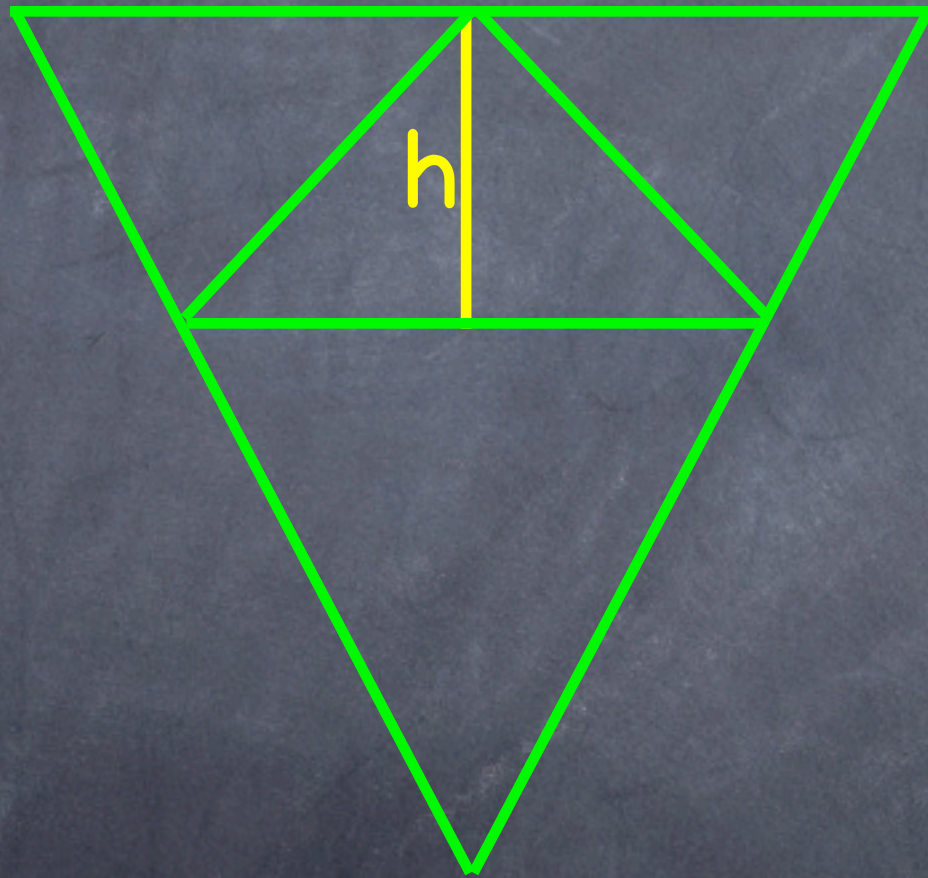


Cone inside a cone



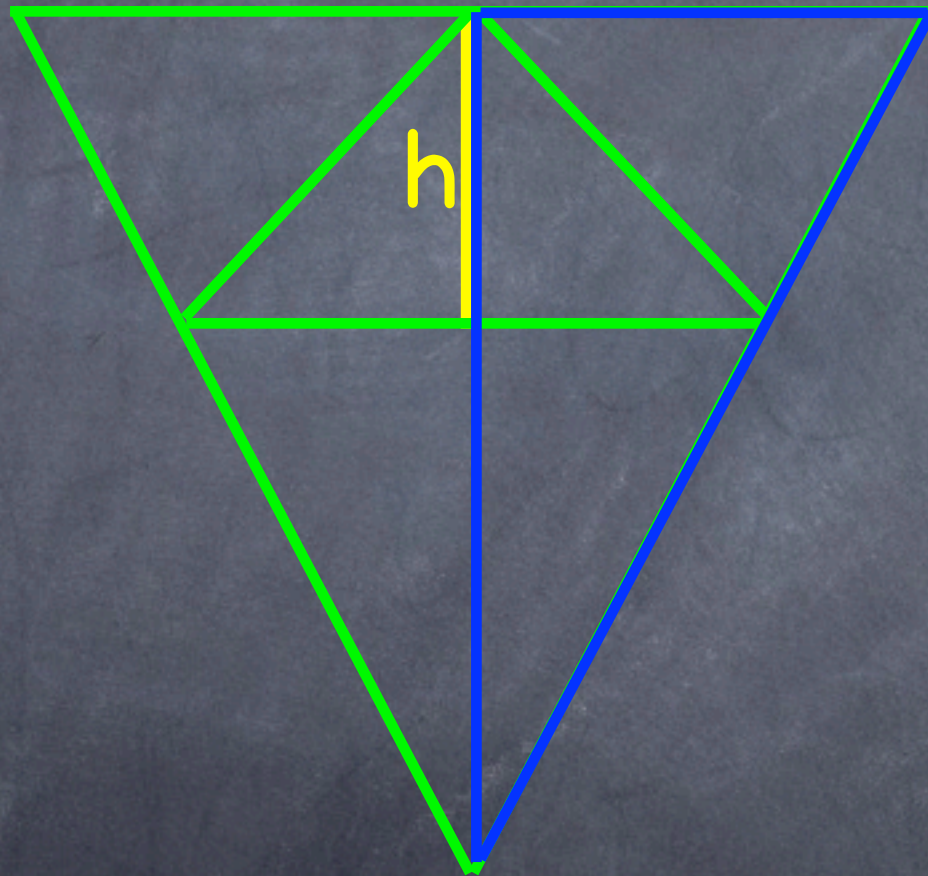
Use either similar triangles or...

Cone inside a cone



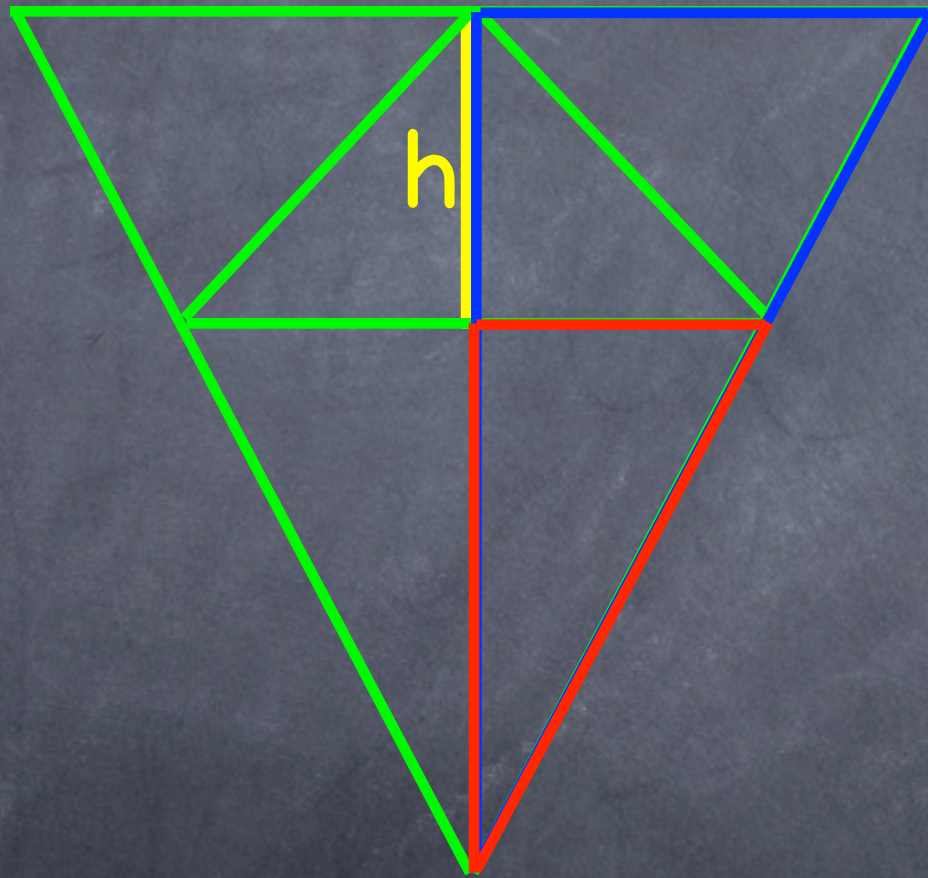
Use either similar triangles or...

Cone inside a cone



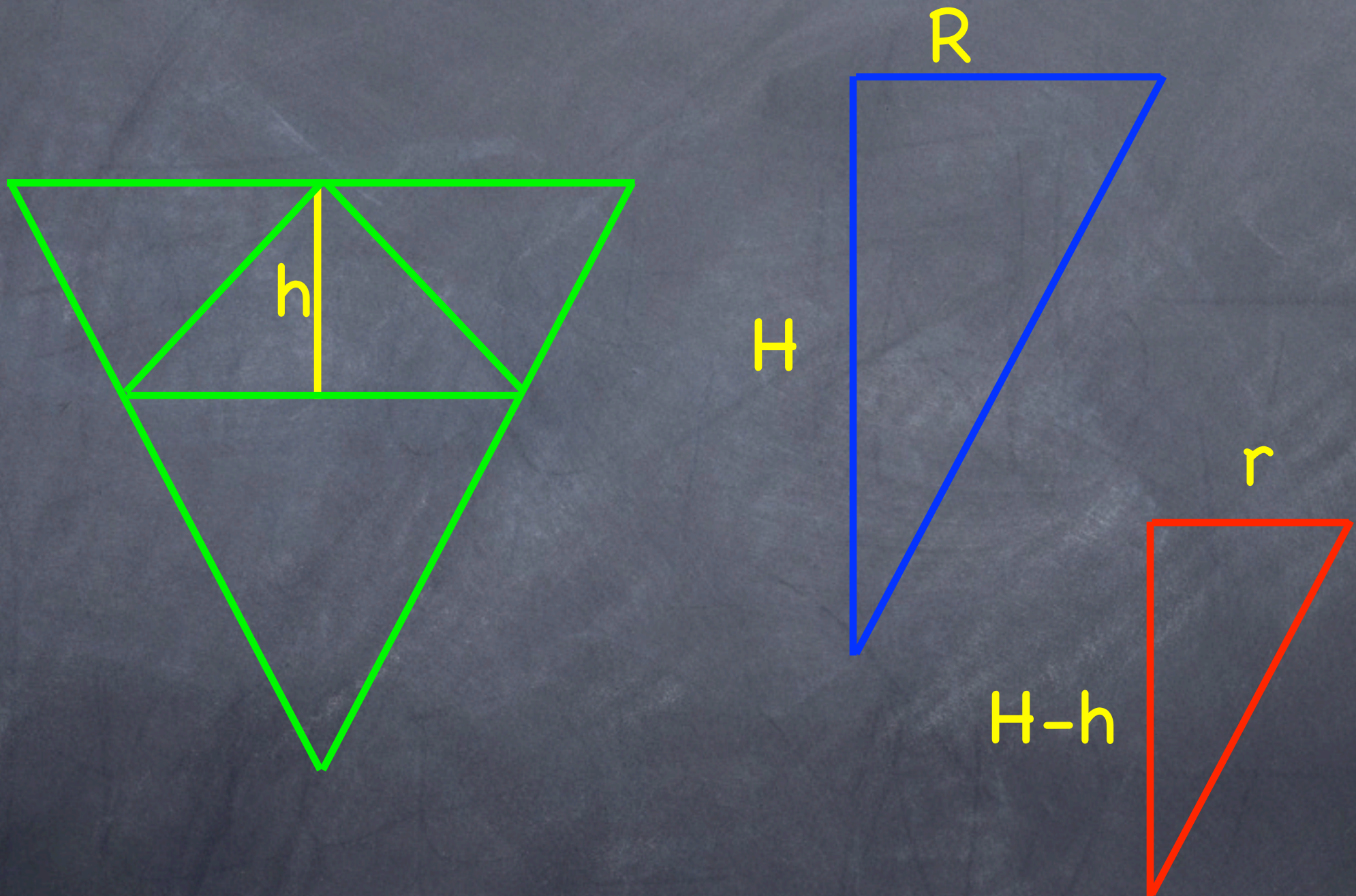
Use either similar triangles or...

Cone inside a cone



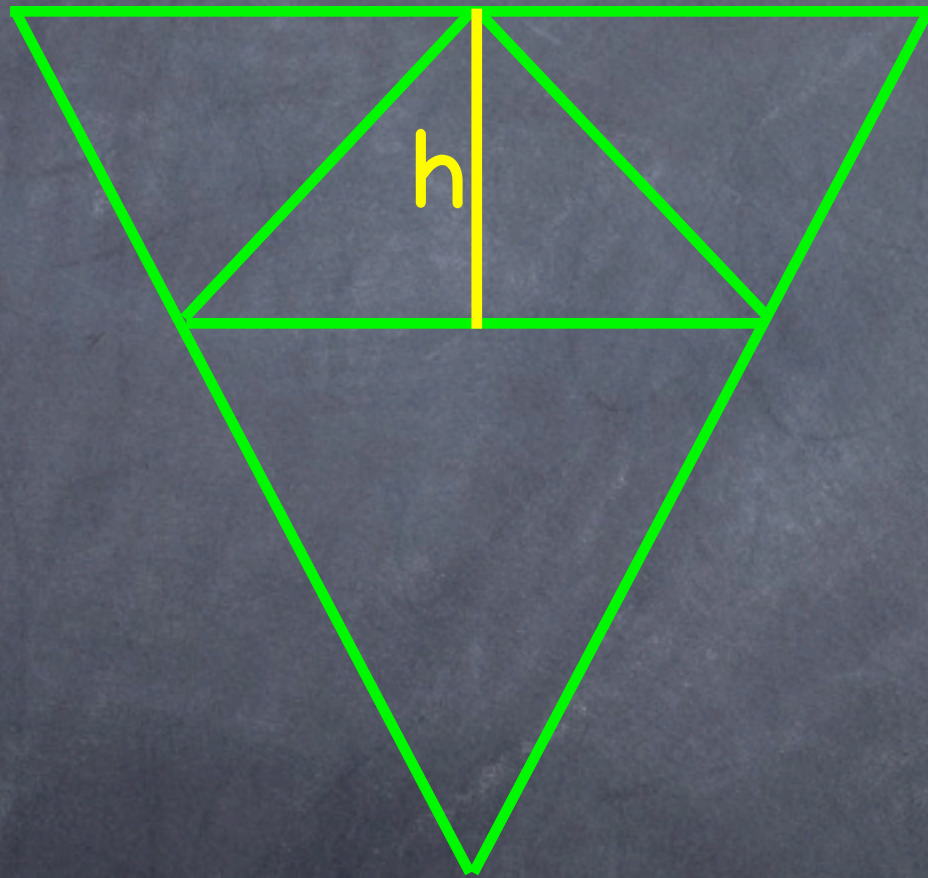
Use either similar triangles or...

Cone inside a cone



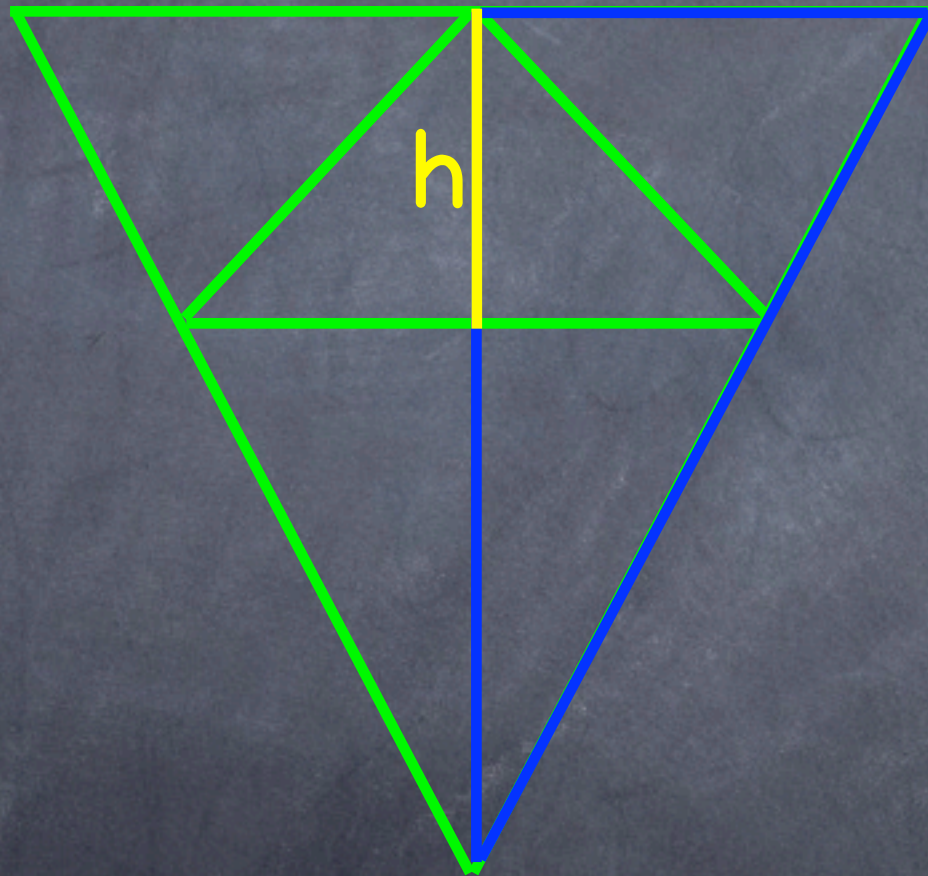
Use either similar triangles or...

Cone inside a cone



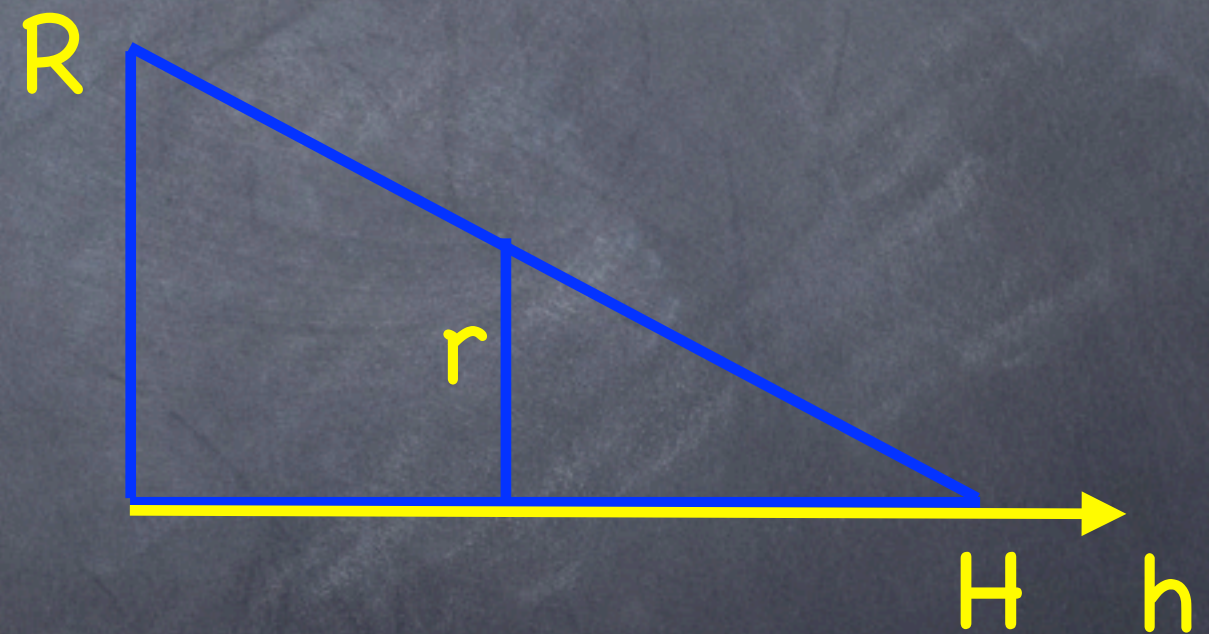
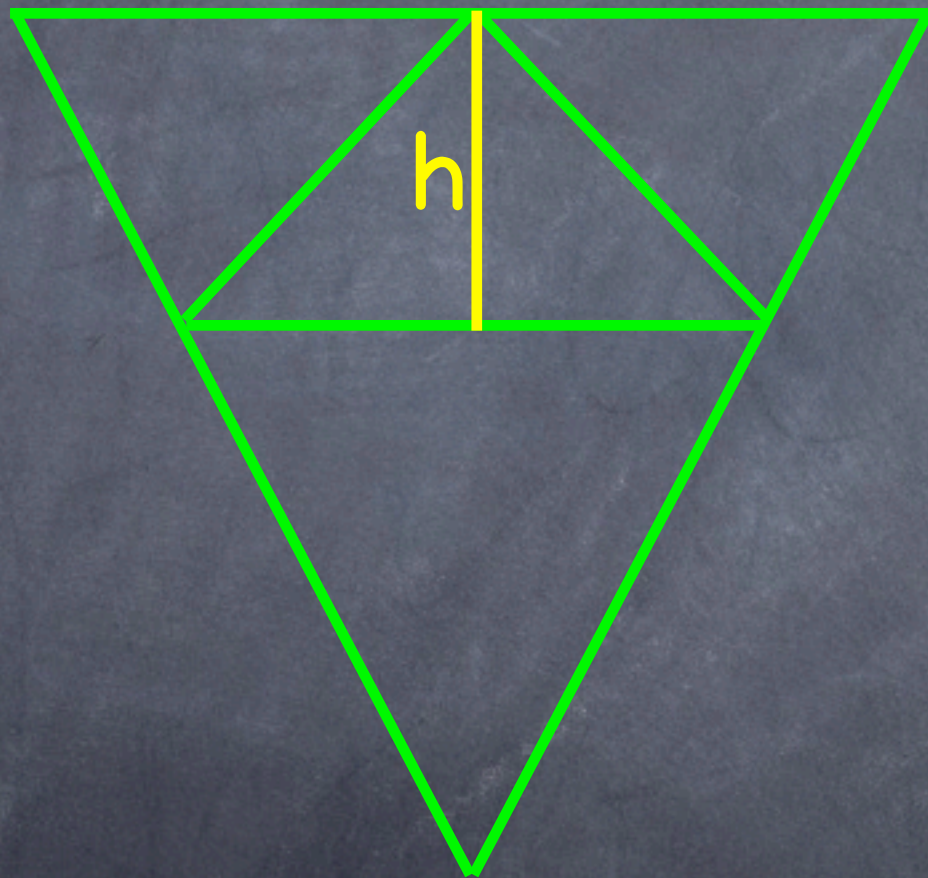
...or directly calculate the r - h relationship.

Cone inside a cone



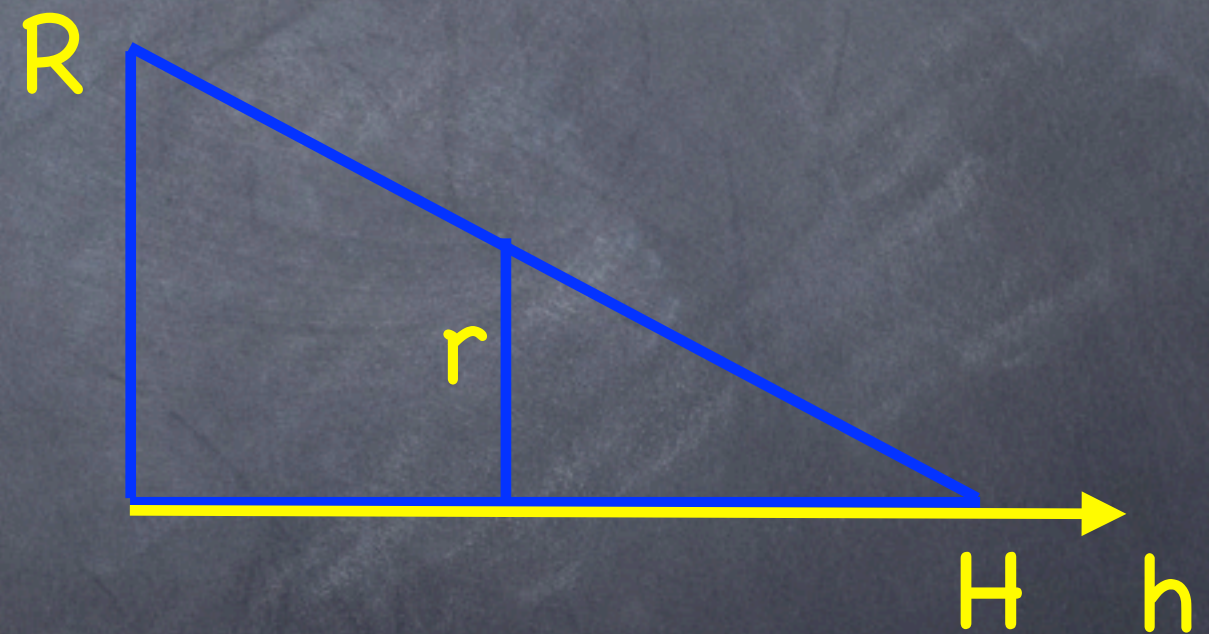
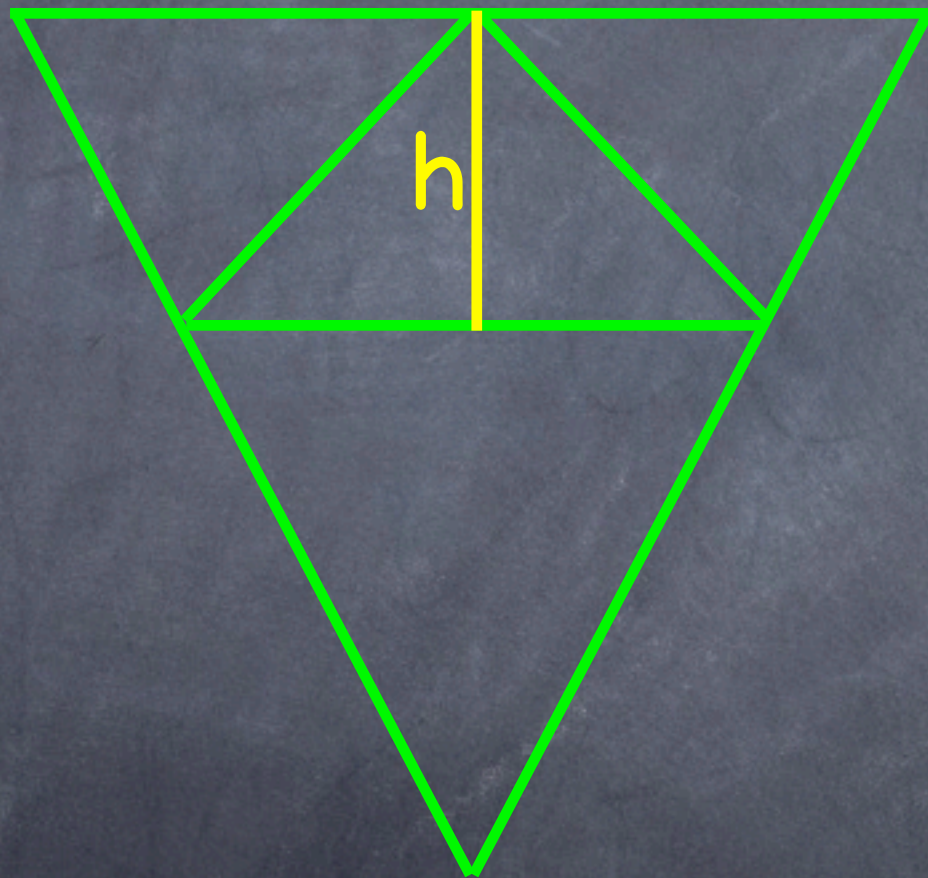
...or directly calculate the r - h relationship.

Cone inside a cone



...or directly calculate the r - h relationship.

Cone inside a cone



$$r = R(H-h)/H$$

...or directly calculate the r-h relationship.

Cone inside a cone

Cone inside a cone

• $r = R(H-h)/H$ \leftarrow constraint

Cone inside a cone

- $r = R(H-h)/H$ \leftarrow constraint

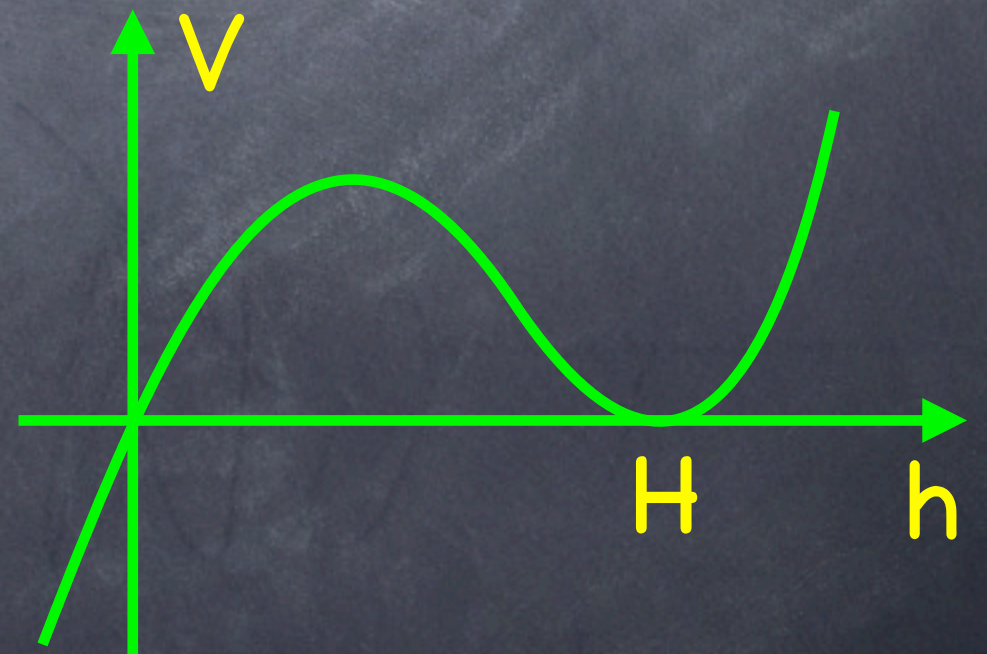
- $V = 1/3 \pi r^2 h$ \leftarrow objective function

Cone inside a cone

- $r = R(H-h)/H$ \leftarrow constraint
- $V = 1/3 \pi r^2 h$ \leftarrow objective function
- $V = 1/3 \pi R^2 (H-h)^2 h / H^2$

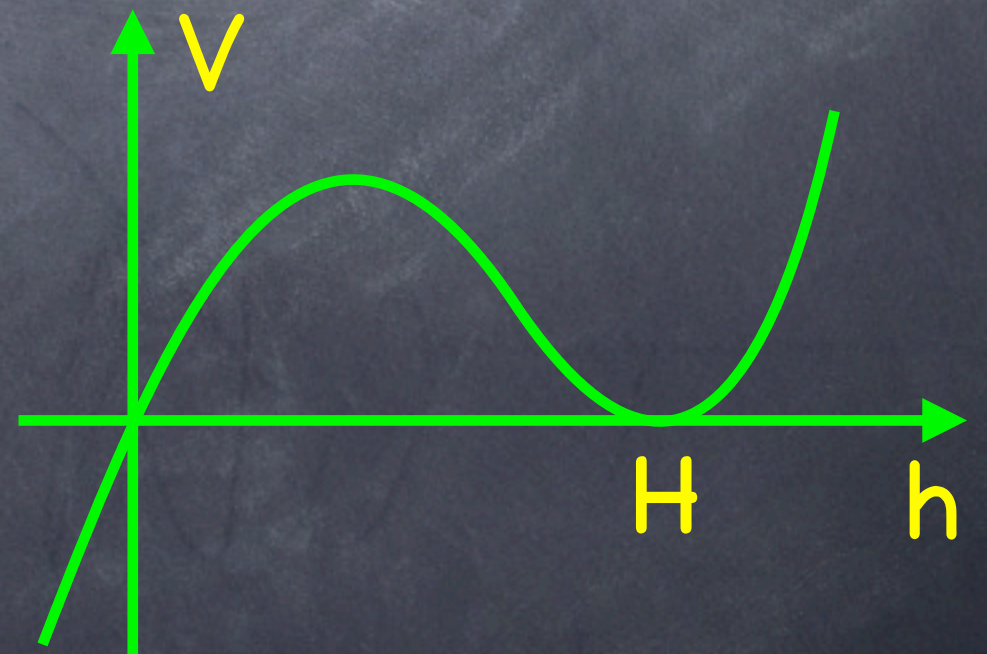
Cone inside a cone

- $r = R(H-h)/H$ \leftarrow constraint
- $V = 1/3 \pi r^2 h$ \leftarrow objective function
- $V = 1/3 \pi R^2 (H-h)^2 h / H^2$



Cone inside a cone

- $r = R(H-h)/H$ \leftarrow constraint
- $V = 1/3 \pi r^2 h$ \leftarrow objective function
- $V = 1/3 \pi R^2 (H-h)^2 h / H^2$
- Find max...



Long Answer Problems

5. During pregnancy, a fraction of twins are at risk of death due to entanglement of their umbilical cords. To prevent such deaths, the twins are removed early by surgery (Caesarean section). However, removing them earlier puts them at risk of death due to premature birth. In this problem, you will determine when to schedule delivery so as to maximize their chance of survival in the face of these opposing risk factors.
- (b) [3 pt] The overall probability of survival for a set of such twins, accounting for both survival to delivery and survival once delivered, is

$$S(t) = A(t - 7) \exp(-t/20)$$

where A is a constant. At which time t should the twins be removed to maximize their overall probability of survival?

Long Answer Problems

5. During pregnancy, a fraction of twins are at risk of death due to entanglement of their umbilical cords. To prevent such deaths, the twins are removed early by surgery (Caesarean section). However, removing them earlier puts them at risk of death due to premature birth. In this problem, you will determine when to schedule delivery so as to maximize their chance of survival in the face of these opposing risk factors.
- (b) [3 pt] The overall probability of survival for a set of such twins, accounting for both survival to delivery and survival once delivered, is

$$S(t) = A(t - 7) \exp(-t/20)$$

where A is a constant. At which time t should the twins be removed to maximize their overall probability of survival?

$$\bullet S(t) = A (t-7)e^{-t/20}$$

Long Answer Problems

5. During pregnancy, a fraction of twins are at risk of death due to entanglement of their umbilical cords. To prevent such deaths, the twins are removed early by surgery (Caesarean section). However, removing them earlier puts them at risk of death due to premature birth. In this problem, you will determine when to schedule delivery so as to maximize their chance of survival in the face of these opposing risk factors.
- (b) [3 pt] The overall probability of survival for a set of such twins, accounting for both survival to delivery and survival once delivered, is

$$S(t) = A(t - 7) \exp(-t/20)$$

where A is a constant. At which time t should the twins be removed to maximize their overall probability of survival?

$$\bullet S(t) = A(t-7)e^{-t/20}$$

$$\bullet S'(t) = A e^{-t/20} + A(t-7)e^{-t/20}(-1/20)$$

Long Answer Problems

5. During pregnancy, a fraction of twins are at risk of death due to entanglement of their umbilical cords. To prevent such deaths, the twins are removed early by surgery (Caesarean section). However, removing them earlier puts them at risk of death due to premature birth. In this problem, you will determine when to schedule delivery so as to maximize their chance of survival in the face of these opposing risk factors.
- (b) [3 pt] The overall probability of survival for a set of such twins, accounting for both survival to delivery and survival once delivered, is

$$S(t) = A(t - 7) \exp(-t/20)$$

where A is a constant. At which time t should the twins be removed to maximize their overall probability of survival?

$$\bullet S(t) = A(t-7)e^{-t/20}$$

$$\bullet S'(t) = A e^{-t/20} + A(t-7)e^{-t/20}(-1/20)$$

$$\bullet S'(t) = A e^{-t/20} (1 - (t-7)/20) = 0 \rightarrow t=27$$

Long Answer Problems

5. During pregnancy, a fraction of twins are at risk of death due to entanglement of their umbilical cords. To prevent such deaths, the twins are removed early by surgery (Caesarean section). However, removing them earlier puts them at risk of death due to premature birth. In this problem, you will determine when to schedule delivery so as to maximize their chance of survival in the face of these opposing risk factors.

(b) [3 pt] The overall probability of survival for a set of such twins, accounting for both survival to delivery and survival once delivered, is

$$S(t) = A(t - 7) \exp(-t/20)$$

where A is a constant. At which time t should the twins be removed to maximize their overall probability of survival?

$$\bullet S(t) = A(t-7)e^{-t/20}$$

$$\bullet S'(t) = A e^{-t/20} + A(t-7)e^{-t/20}(-1/20)$$

$$\bullet S'(t) = A e^{-t/20} (1 - (t-7)/20) = 0 \rightarrow t=27$$

$$\bullet S'(t) = A (+) (+) \text{ when } t < 27,$$

Long Answer Problems

5. During pregnancy, a fraction of twins are at risk of death due to entanglement of their umbilical cords. To prevent such deaths, the twins are removed early by surgery (Caesarean section). However, removing them earlier puts them at risk of death due to premature birth. In this problem, you will determine when to schedule delivery so as to maximize their chance of survival in the face of these opposing risk factors.
- (b) [3 pt] The overall probability of survival for a set of such twins, accounting for both survival to delivery and survival once delivered, is

$$S(t) = A(t - 7) \exp(-t/20)$$

where A is a constant. At which time t should the twins be removed to maximize their overall probability of survival?

- $S(t) = A(t-7)e^{-t/20}$
- $S'(t) = A e^{-t/20} + A(t-7)e^{-t/20}(-1/20)$
- $S'(t) = A e^{-t/20} (1 - (t-7)/20) = 0 \rightarrow t=27$
- $S'(t) = A (+) (+)$ when $t < 27$,
- $S'(t) = A (+) (-)$ when $t > 27$.

- Optimization: A wire 10 m long is cut into two pieces.
- Optimization: Cone inside a cone.
- Optimization: twin survival (2012 midterm, part (b)).
- Check solution to DE: Bucket emptying of water (WW9 #9)
- Related rates: Spotlight, woman, shadow (WW MT rev #25)
- Related rates: Baseball diamond (WW7 #16)
- Solve a DE/IVP: $dA/dT = -9A$, $A(0) = 6$
- Optimization: Find pts on $16x^2 + y^2 = 16$ farthest from (1,0)
- Related rates: Sailing ships (WW7 # 13)
- Deriving an DE like $y' = a - by$
- Related rate: height of water in cone
- Optimization: Linear regression (no specific example requested)
- Solving a DE/IVP: $y' = a - by$ (see screencast)

Requested problems

A cylindrical bucket has a hole in the bottom. If $h(t)$ is the height of the water at any time t in hours, then the differential equation describing this leaky bucket is given by the equation:

$$\frac{dh(t)}{dt} = -6\sqrt{h(t)}.$$

If initially, there are 4 inches of water in the bucket ($h(0) = 4$), what is the solution to this differential equation?

- A. $h(t) = (2 - 3t)^2$
- B. $h(t) = \sqrt{16 - 2t}$
- C. $h(t) = (3 - 3t)^2$
- D. $h(t) = 4 - 6t^2$

Related rates

A spotlight on the ground is shining on a wall 16m away. If a woman 2m tall walks from the spotlight toward the building at a speed of 0.6m/s, how fast is the length of her shadow on the building decreasing when she is 6m from the building?