

Today

- Midterms - come to my office
 - Today 2-2:45 pm, 4:00-5:00 pm
 - Tues. 10:30 am - 12 pm
 - Wed. 11:30 am-12:30 pm, 2:30-3:30pm
- Optimization examples (goat, Kepler).

Optimization

- Given a scenario involving a choice of some number, use calculus to find the best value.
 - Translate scenario into a mathematical problem.
 - Solve the problem.
 - Translate back (make sure it makes sense).

I have 10 meters of fence. I want the biggest enclosure possible for my goat. I only know how to make rectangular enclosures.

Find the max of

(A) $A(w) = lw$. (l =length, w =width)

(B) $A(w) = w(10-w)$

(C) $A(w) = w(5-2w)$

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I have 10 meters of fence. I want the enclosure to be as small as possible but it can't be narrower than my goat (1/2 meter).

How long and how wide should I make the enclosure?

(A) $l = 5/2$ m, $w = 5/2$ m.

(B) $l = 0$ m, $w = 5$ m

(C) $l = 1/2$ m, $w = 9/2$ m

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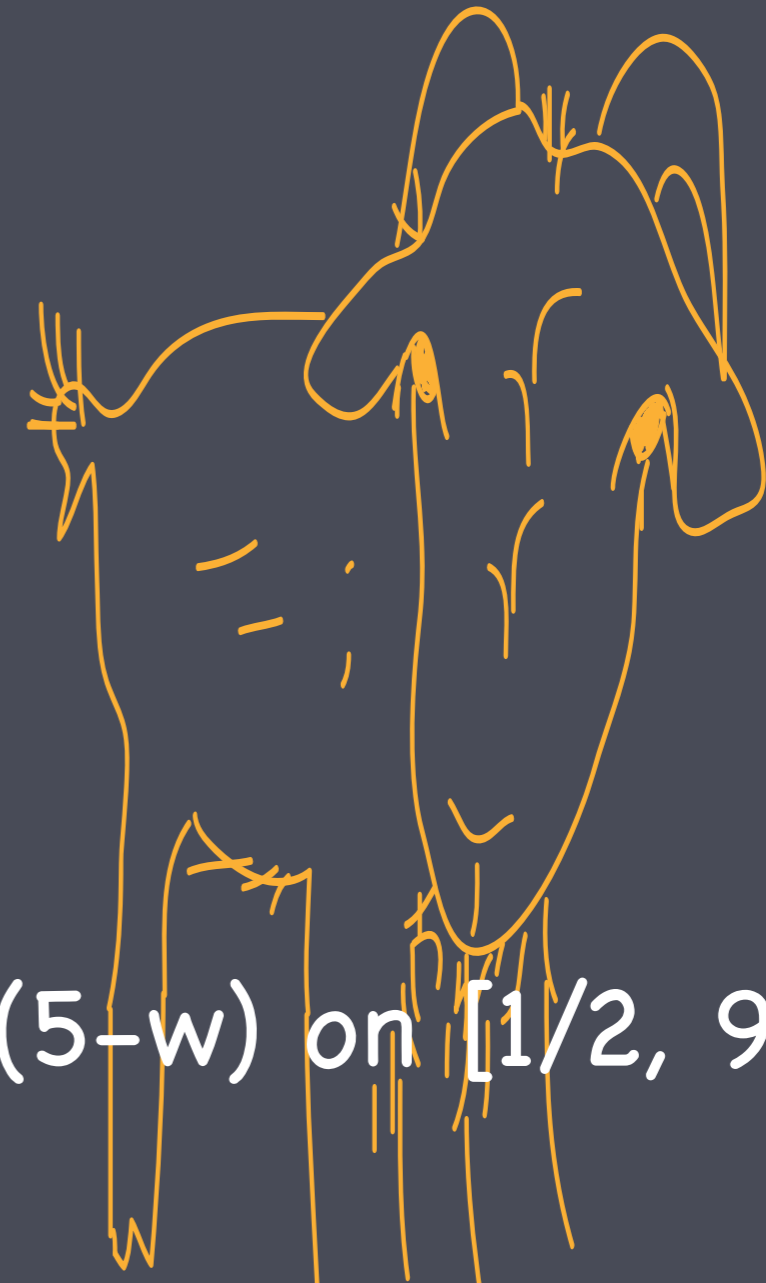
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Find absolute min of $A(w) = w(5-w)$ on $[1/2, 9/2]$.



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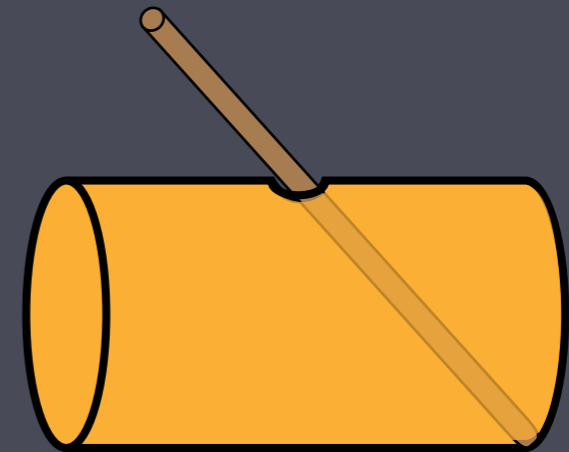
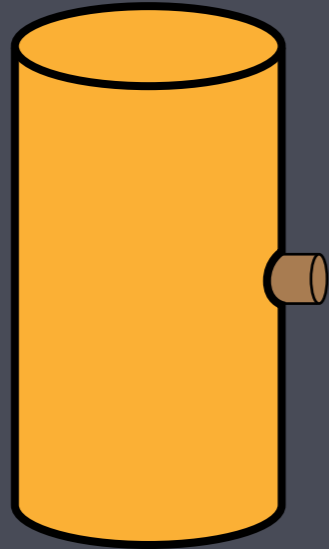
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- There's a constraint relating the two variables.
- The constraint simplifies the OF to one variable.
- The domain is restricted by "physical" considerations.

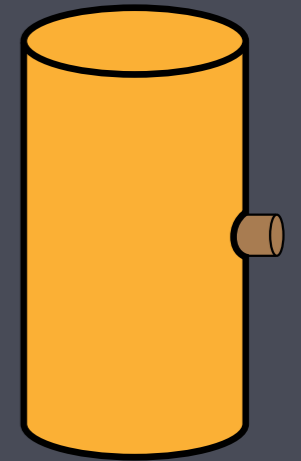
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Wine for Kepler's wedding

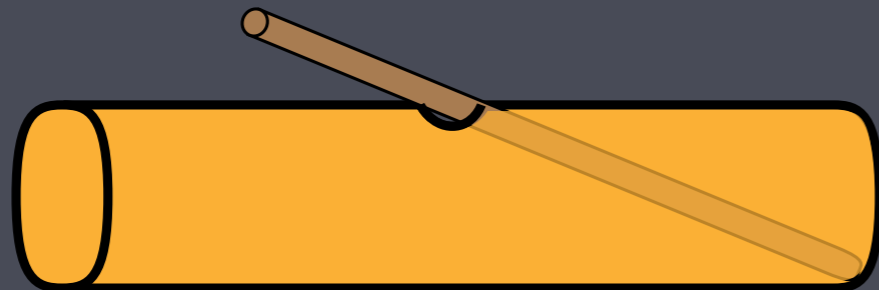


- Wine was sold by “the length of the submerged part of the rod”
- Same length of wet rod = same volume of wine?

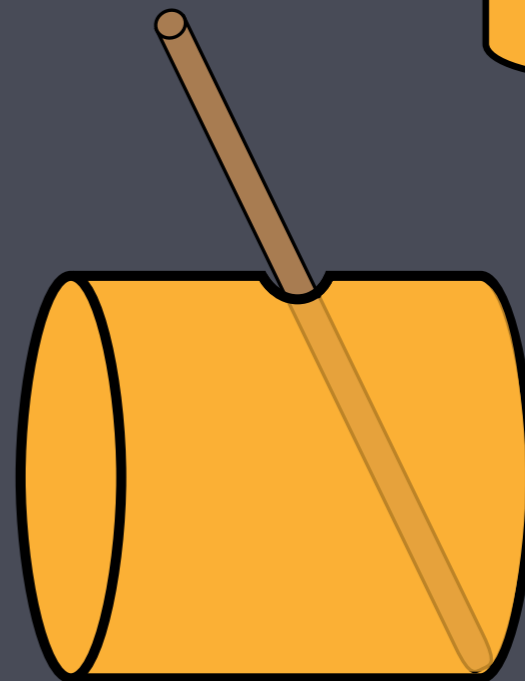
Which barrel would you buy?



(A)



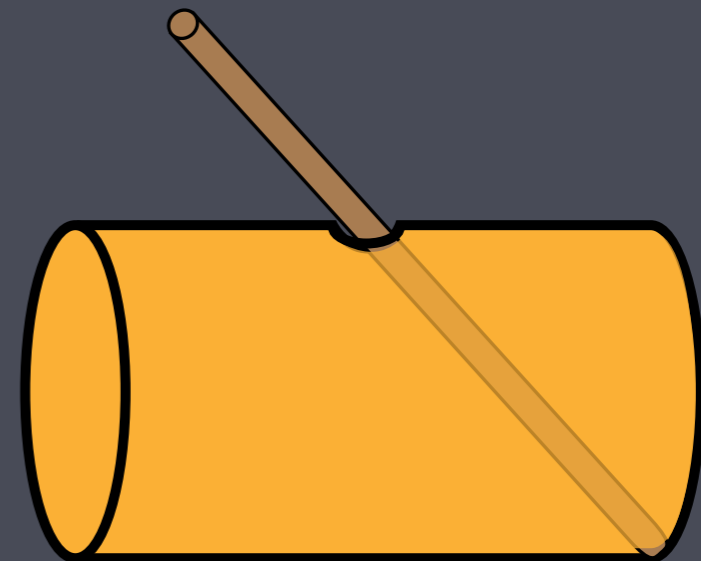
(C)



(B)



(D)



Kepler should try to

- (A) Minimize the length of the rod.
- (B) Maximize the volume of the barrel
- (C) Maximize the volume while minimizing the length of the rod.
- (D) Maximize the volume of the barrel for a fixed rod length.
- (E) Minimize the rod length for a fixed volume of the barrel.

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Kepler had enough \$ for a rod of length L_0 . How much wine can he get?

What do you expect to be the best option?

(A) Shortest possible barrel ($h=0$).

(B) Tallest possible barrel ($h = \max h$).

(C) Somewhere in between.

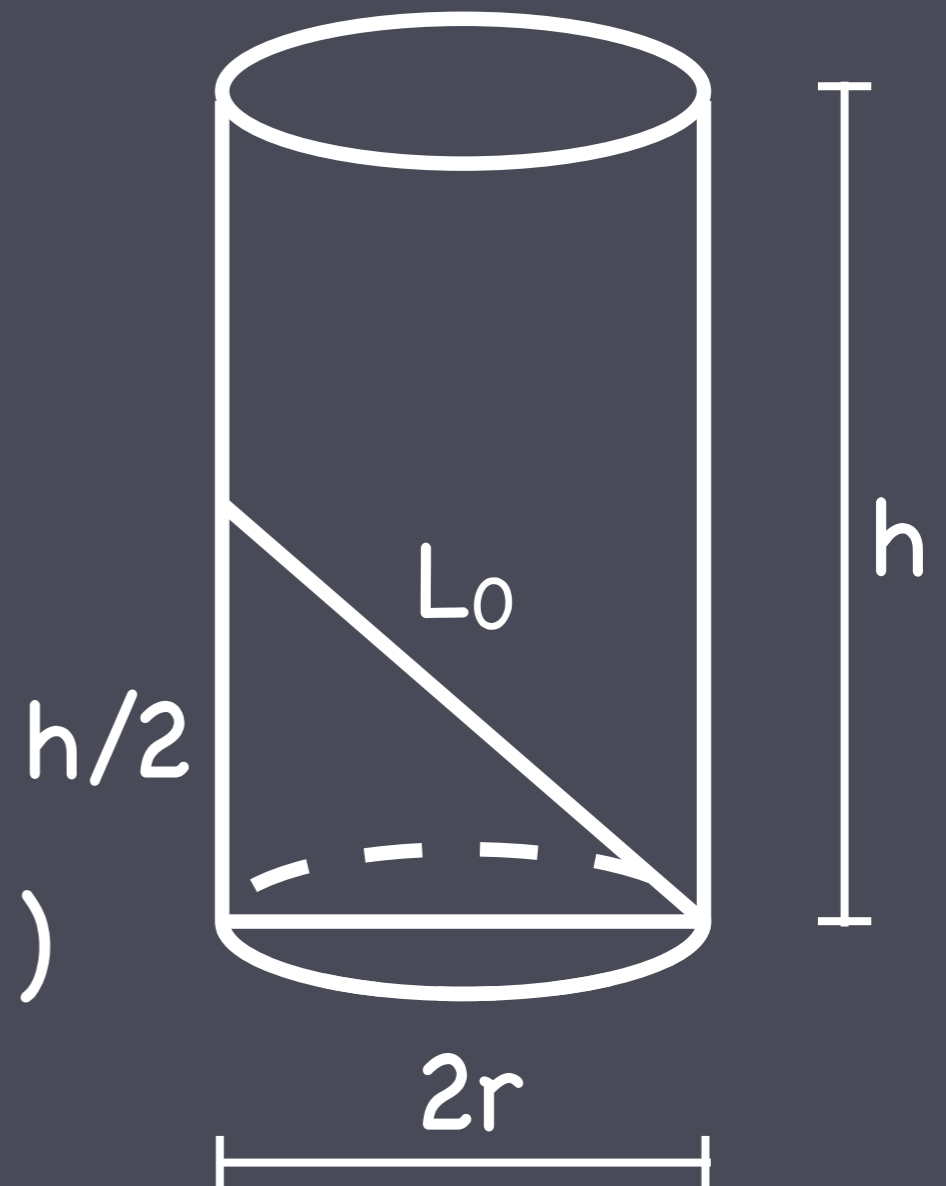
Objective function? (to be maximized)

(A) $V = 2\pi rh$

(B) $r^2 = L_0^2/4 - h^2/16$

(C) $V = \pi r^2 h$

(D) $L_0 = \text{sqrt}((2r)^2 + (h/2)^2)$



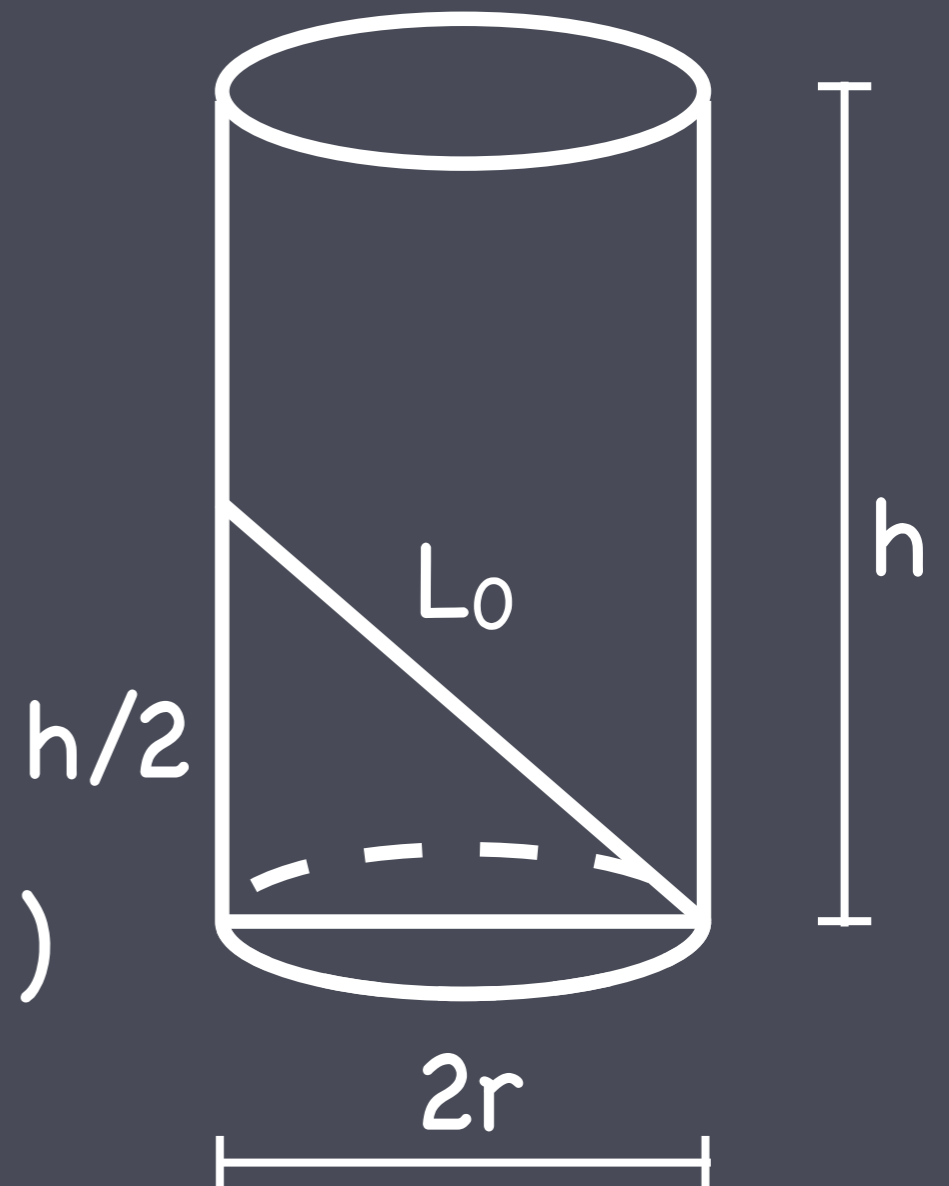
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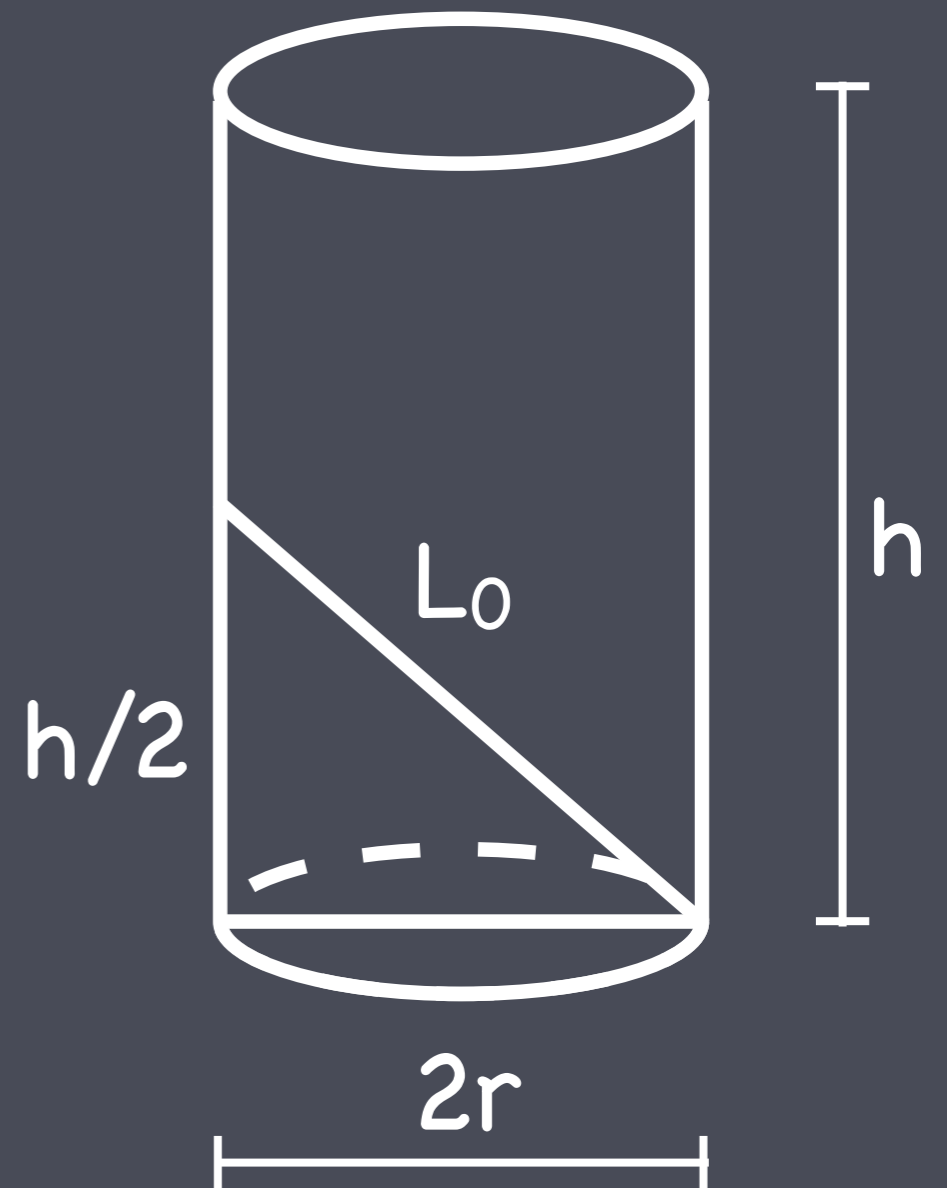
(used to simplify OF)

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(D) $L_0 = \tan(h/4r)$



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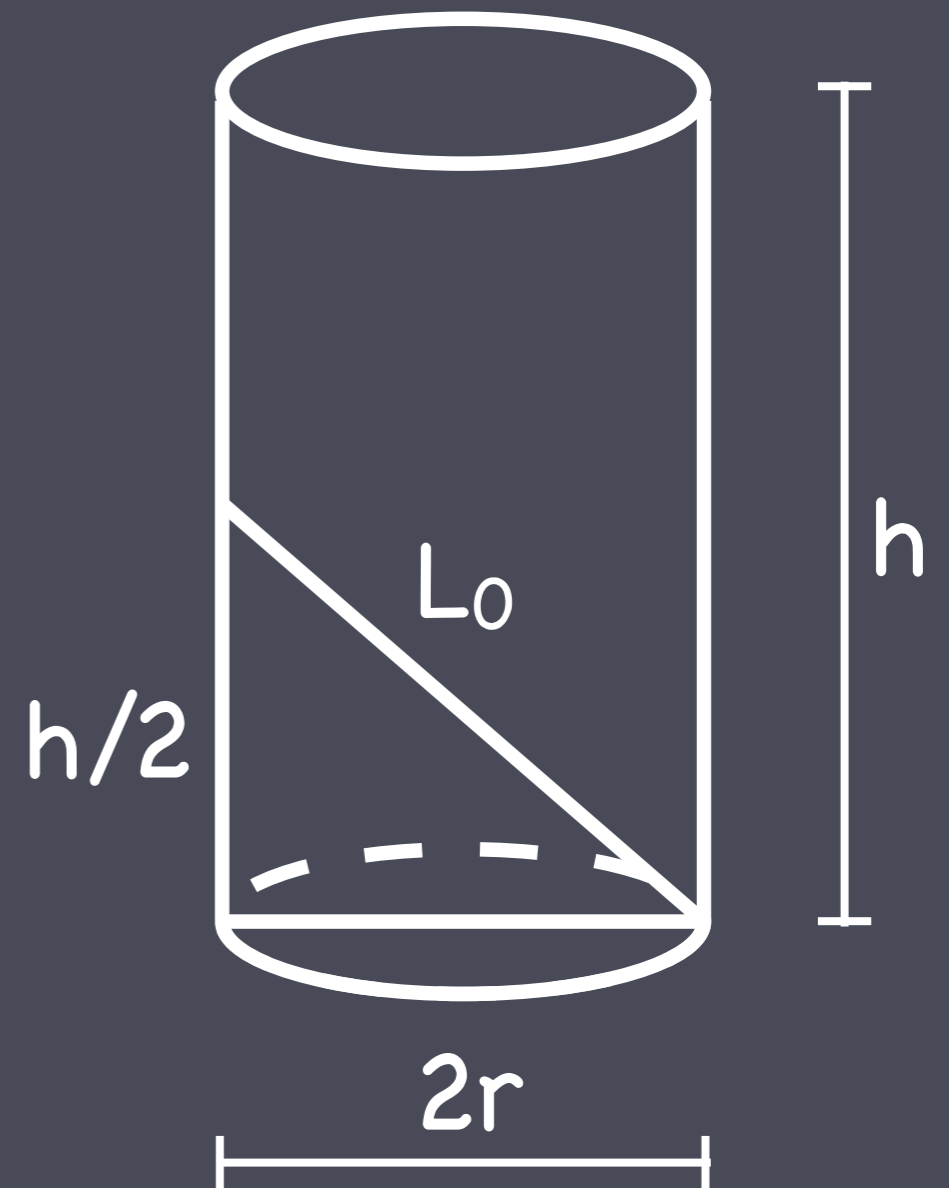
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Objective functions: $V = \pi r^2 h$.

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Solve for:

(A) r

(B) r^2

(C) h

(D) h^2



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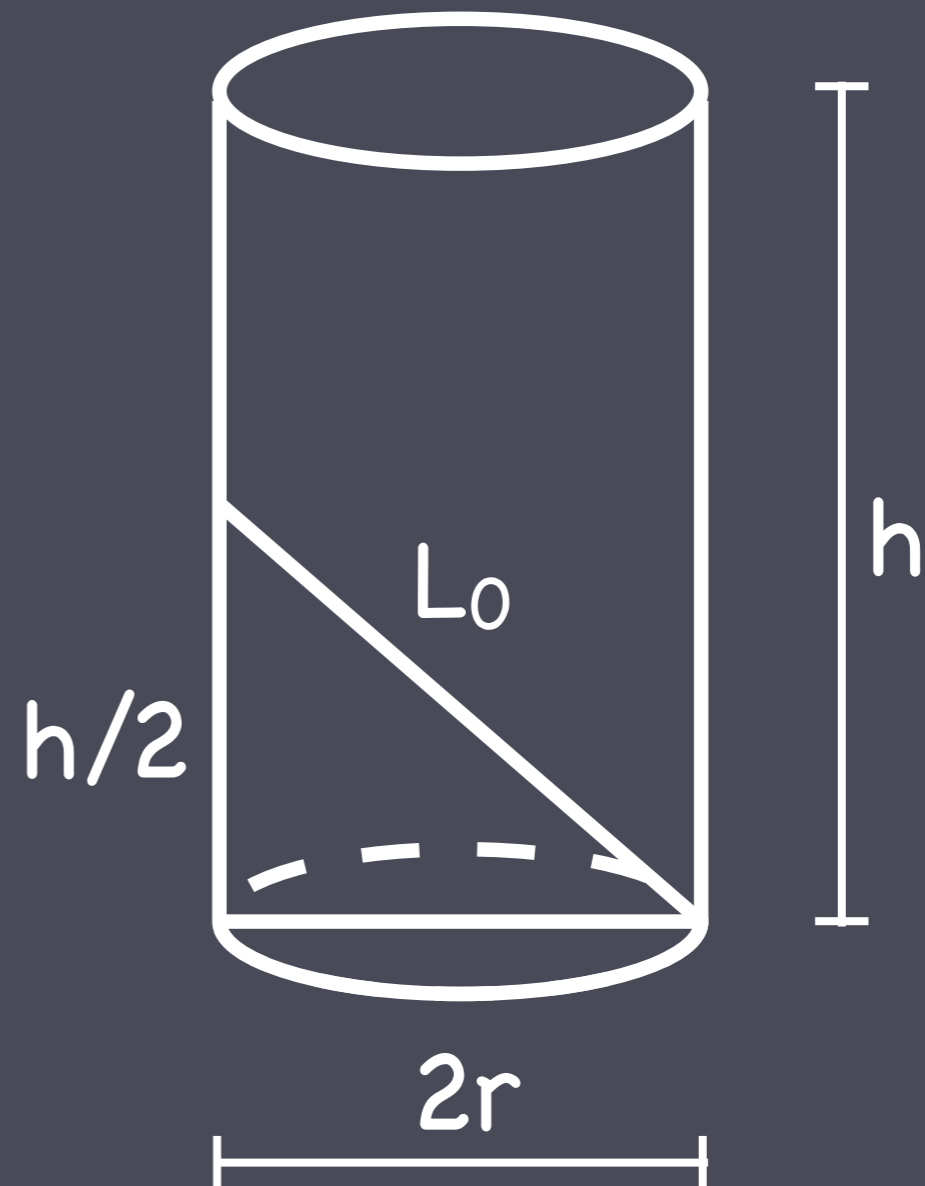
(D) h^2



$$V = \pi h(4L_0^2 - h^2)/16$$

What is the best h ?

- (A) $h = 0$
- (B) $h = 2L_0$
- (C) $h = \sqrt{3} L_0$
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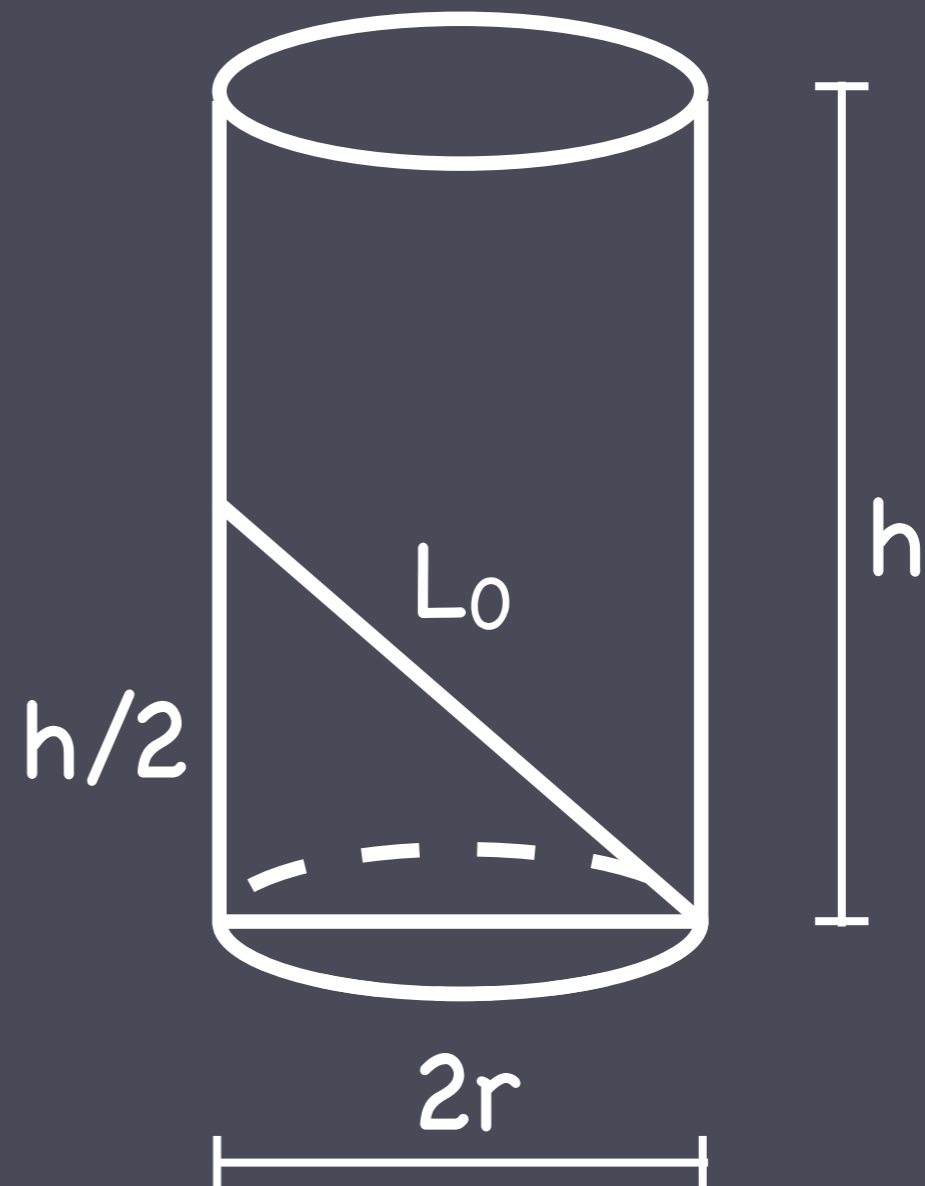
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Did you do a FDT or SDT?

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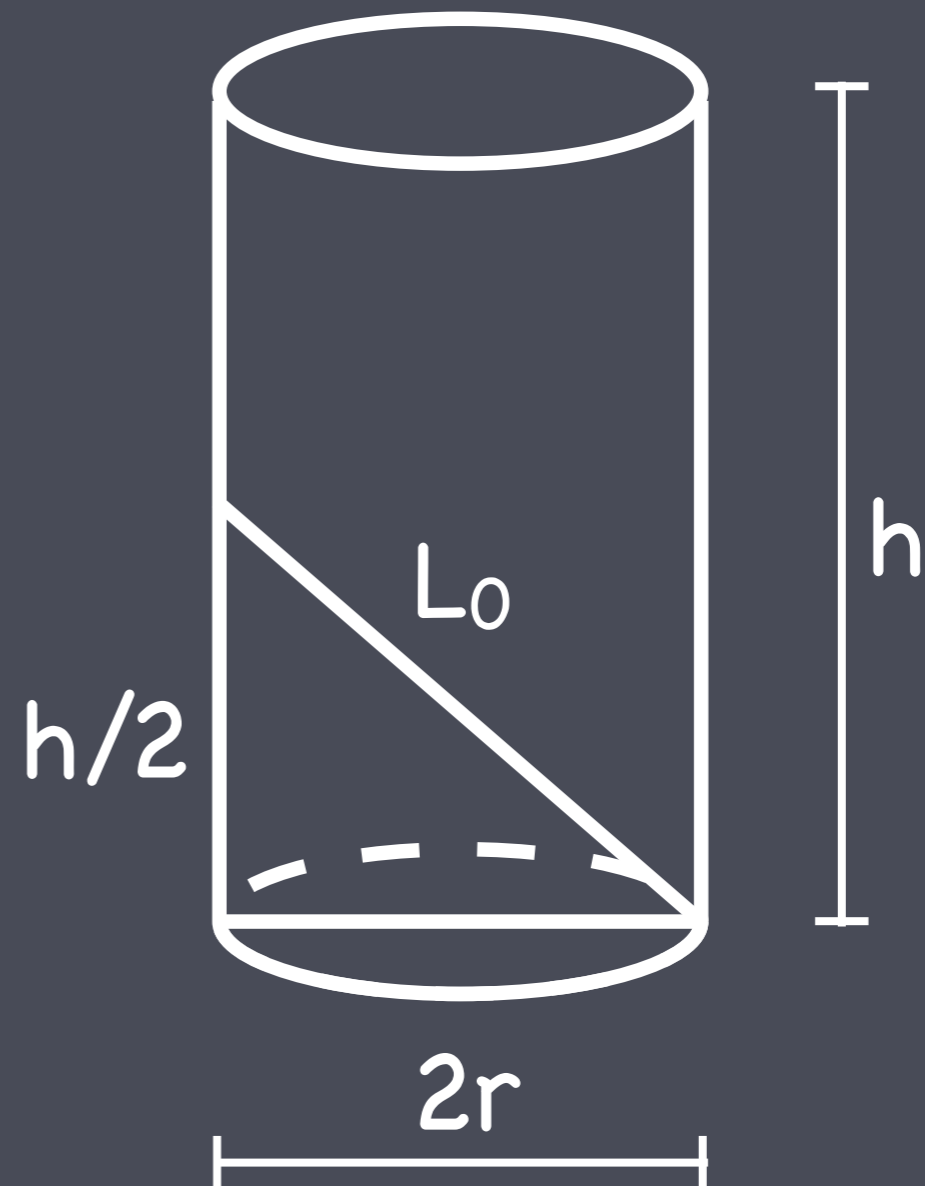
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Did you do a FDT or SDT?

[http://www.matematicasvisuales.com/english/html/
history/kepler/doliometry.html](http://www.matematicasvisuales.com/english/html/history/kepler/doliometry.html)

Overall procedure

1. Draw a sketch.
2. Determine the objective function.
3. Determine the constraint.
4. Establish an expectation (end-points or local extremum).
5. Solve constraint for one variable (make your life easy if possible).
6. Substitute it into the objective function.
7. Find the absolute extremum (check concavity!).