## Practica de Problemos de Optimización

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Cálculo 1

Dimensiones del rectangula de area maxima inscirto en un circulo de radio ¿.

11L702

$$1 = x^{2} + y^{2}$$

$$1 - x^{2} = y^{2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}$$

$$A = x \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}$$

$$A^{2} = x (1 - x^{2})^{1/2}$$

$$A^{2} = x^{2} (1 - x^{2})^{1/2} + (1 - x^{2})^{1/2} \cdot x$$

土豆江

$$A^{2} = (1-x^{2})^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2}(1-x^{2})^{1/2} = (1-2x)(x)$$

$$A^{1} = \sqrt{1-x^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$$

$$A^{2} = 1-x^{2} - x^{2}$$

$$A^{2} = 1-x^{2} - x^{2}$$

$$A^{2} = 1-2x^{2}$$

$$A^{1} = \frac{1-x^{2}-x^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \rightarrow \frac{1-2x^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$$

$$A^{17} = \frac{1-2x^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = (1-2x^{2})(1-x^{2})^{-1/2} + (1-x^{2})^{-1/2}(1-2x^{2})$$

$$= \frac{-4x}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} + (\frac{1}{x})\frac{(1-2x^{2})(\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{(1-x^{2})^{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{-4x}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} + \frac{x-2x^{3}}{\sqrt{(1-x^{2})^{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{-4x(1-x^{2})^{3/2}+(x-2x^{3})(1-x^{2})^{3/2}}{(1-x^{2})^{2}}$$

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$$= (1-x^{2})^{1/2} \left[ -4x(1-x^{2}) + (x-2x^{3}) \right]$$

$$= -4x + 4x^{3} + x - 2x^{3}$$

$$= -4x^{3} - 3x$$

$$= -4x^{3} - 3x$$

$$= -2x^{3} - 3x$$

$$= -2x^{3} - 3x$$

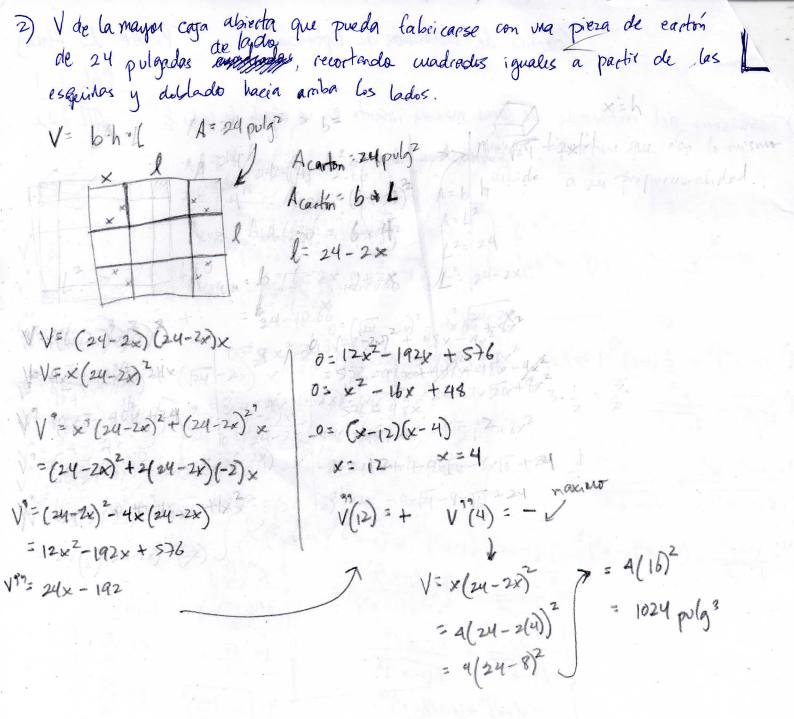
$$= -2x^{3} - 3x$$

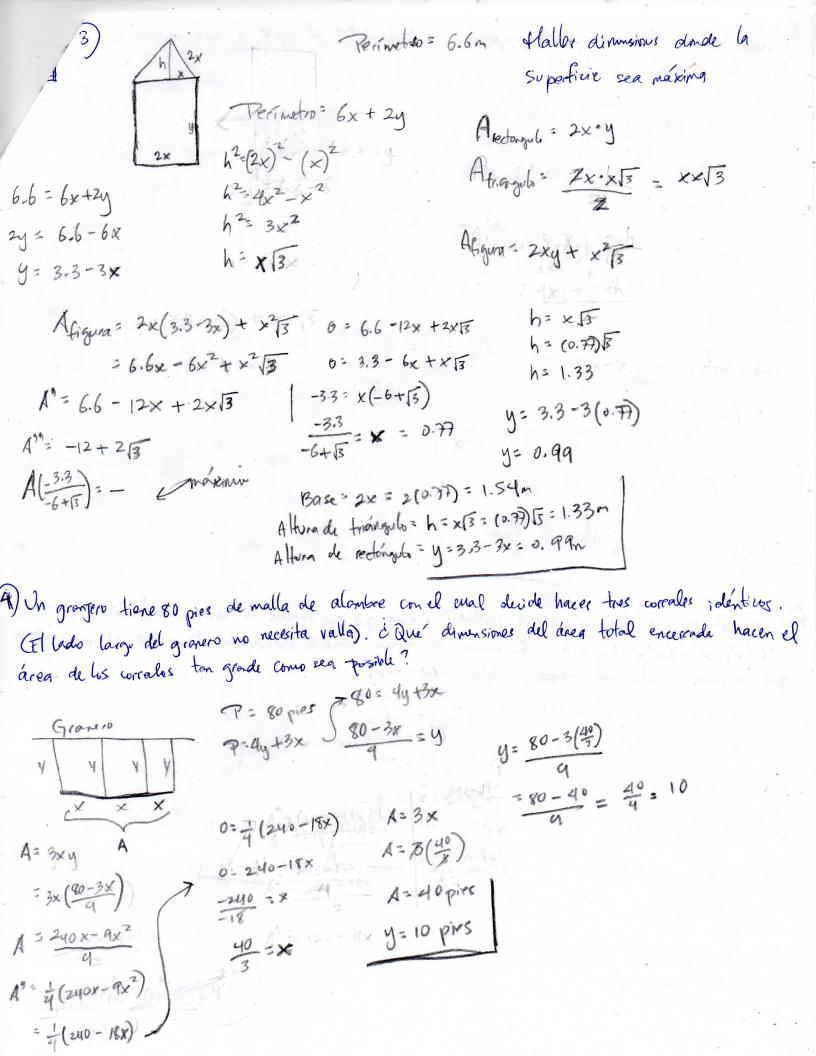
$$A''(\frac{1}{2}) = A''(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$$

$$A''(\frac{1}{2}) =$$

22 5

7= 1





Sobre la parábolo  $y=4-x^2$ 

$$= 8 \times -2 \times^3$$

$$A^2 = 8 - 6 \times^2$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 = 8 - 6 \times^2 \\ -8 = -6 \times^2 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{2}{3} = \times$ 
 $4 = \times$ 

$$A''(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}) = A''(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}) = +$$
 $A''(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}) = +$ 
 $A''($ 

0=(x-5)(x+1) x=5 x=-1

dos wices porque (a base 4)
$$0 = 8 - 6 \times^{2}$$

$$-8 = -6 \times^{2}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} = \times^{2}$$

$$-8 = -6 \times^{2}$$

$$\frac{+2}{3} = \times$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \times$$

$$\frac{3}{3} = \frac{163}{3} - \frac{163}{3} = \frac{163}{3}$$

Acea máxims = 
$$\frac{32\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

Base =  $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 

Altura =  $\frac{8}{3}$ 

Altura =  $\frac{8}{3}$ 
 $y = \frac{32\sqrt{3}}{9}$ 
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 $y = \frac{9}{3}$ 

b) Una fábila que elabora un solo producto estima que su función de costo total diano es:  $C(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 13x + 15$ . Su función de ingreso total  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1}(x) = 28x$ . Encuentra el valor de  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$ 

$$P(x) = 28x - (x^{3} - 6x^{2} + 13x + 15)$$

$$= 28x - x^{3} + 6x^{2} - 15$$

$$P(x) = -6x + 12$$

$$7'(x)^{5} - 3x^{2} + 12x + 15$$
 $0 = -5x^{2} + 12x + 15$ 
 $0 = x^{2} - 4x - 5$ 

Valor que maximiza =  $x = 5$ 

7) Para fabricar un deposits cilindrico de agua se necesitar materiales distintos para las bases y el lateral. El precio por notro wadrado del material de las bases es de \$2 y el del lateral es de \$15. Calcula la altrea h y el diámeter D, para que el coste de un deposito de 10000 litros de capacidad sea maxima. É Cuért es el procio del deposito?

1L= 1dm3 lm3 = 1000 clm3

Abase = A = T/2

A lateral = A = b.h A= 211/h.

Veilindro = Tr2h 10m3 = Tr2h

10 m3 sh

b= 241

10,000 L (100L): 10 m3

Pdepoints (2 Abase \*2) + (Alderal \*15)

Alaberal = 27 (2.29) (0.61)

= 8.78 Apose = Tr 2

= T(22a)2

= 16.47

D=8T1-300

300 = 4 UY

300= 8T13

3 300 3 F

13 2,29

10 m3 = h

TT (2.29) 2: h = 0.61

Polypoints = 4412+30 T/h

P= 4112+ 30× + (10)

P = 41/2+ 300

P=(41)(12) +(300)(1-1)

=8Tr+(300)(-1)(1-2)

P=8Tr-300

D=21= 2(2-29)=4.58m

h = 0.61 m

Tappoint = (24(16.47)) + (8.78 × 15)

= 65.88 + 131.70

= \$197.58