Practica de Problemos de Optimización

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Demensiones del rectangula de ana maxima inscirto en un circulo de radio 2.

Cálculo 1 11L702 3-750-1980

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

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

$$0 = \frac{1 - 2x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}$$

$$0 = 1 - 2x^{2}$$

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

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

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

$$A^{37} = \frac{1-2x^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = (1-2x^{2})(1-x^{2})^{-1/2} + (1-x^{2})^{-1/2}(1-2x^{2})$$

$$= \frac{-4x}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} + (\frac{41}{x^{2}})\frac{(1-2x^{2})(1/2x)}{\sqrt{(1-x^{2})^{3}}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

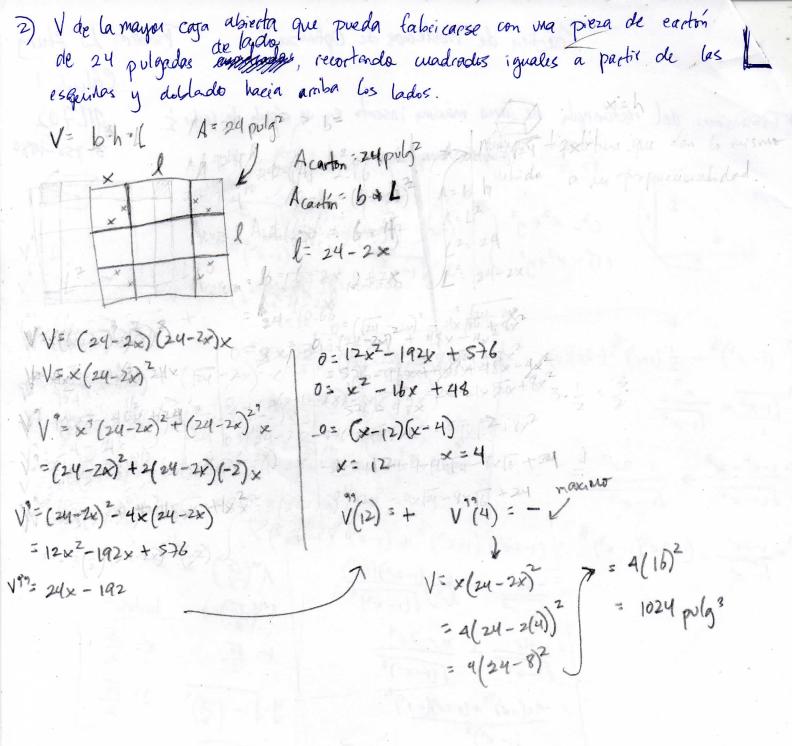
$$A^{5} = \frac{2x^{3} - 3x}{(1-x^{2})^{3/2}}$$

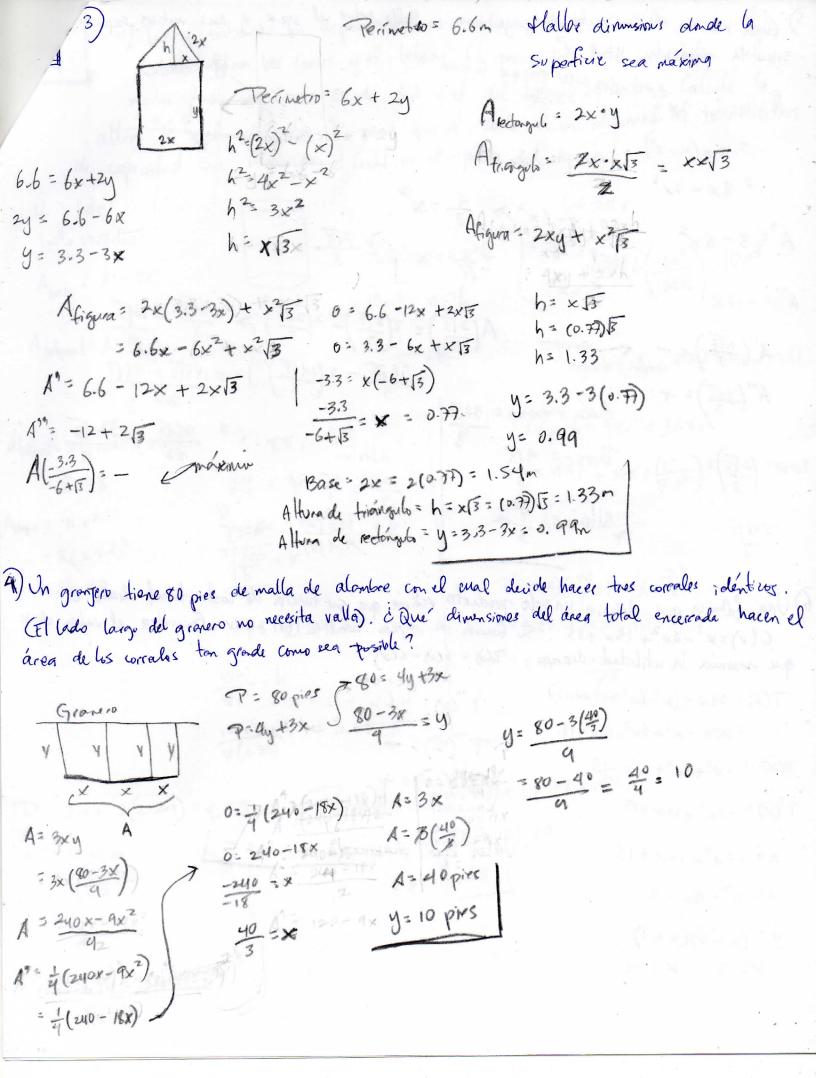
$$A''(\frac{1}{2}) = 4$$

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

2 26

7= 1





Sobre la parábolo $y=4-x^2$ la base 4

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

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

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

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

$$=$$

$$A^{12} = -(2x)$$
 $\frac{2}{5} = x^{2}$
 $A^{12} = -(2x)$
 $A^{12} = -$

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

b) Una fábilis 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 $2 \cdot 1(x) = 28x$. Encuntra el valor de x que maximia la utilidad diania. P(x) = 1(x) - C(x)

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

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

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

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

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

Valor que maximza > $x = 5$

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

1L = 1 dm3 lm3 = 1000clm3

Abase = A = T/2

A lateral = A = b.h A= 2111h

Villadio = Trzh 10m3 = Tr2h

10 m3 sh

6= 2TT1

10,000 L (1000L): 10 m3

Pdeposito (2 Abase * 2) + (Aprend *15)

Alder = 27 (2.29) (0.61)

= 8.78 20mm.

Apose = Tr 2

= T(2.29)2

= 16.47

0=8TIV-300

300 = QUY

300= 8T13

3 300 3 F

13 2,29

10 m3 = h

TT (2.29) = 0.61

Paponto = 442+30 Th

P= 4112+ 30× + (10)

P = 41/2+ 300

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

 $= 8\pi r + (3\infty)(-1)(r^{-2})$ $P^{2} = 8\pi r - \frac{300}{r^{2}}$

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

h = 0.61 m

Talepoint = (24(16.47)) + (8.78 × 15)

= 65.88 + 131.70

= \$197.58