## 0.1  Optimization

*The following questions are related to sections 2.5, 2.7 of Vector Calculus by Michael Corral.*

0.1.1. The topography of a surface $S$ is described by the equation $z = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$. When it rains on $S$, a puddle will form. Where does the puddle form?

0.1.2. Use the second derivative test to classify the local extrema of the following functions:

    (a)  $f(x,y) = x^2 + 2x - xy + y^2$

    (b)  $h(x,y) = \sin(xy)$

0.1.3. Find the extreme values of

    (a)  the function $f(x,y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$ along the curve $x = y^2$

    (b)  the function $g(x,y) = e^{x-y^2}$ along the boundary of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + y + y^2 = 1$

0.1.4. Find the point on the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ that is closest to the plane $x + 2y + 2z = 5$. (Hint: using some geometric intuition is is possible to complete this problem without using the method of Lagrange multipliers.)

0.1.5. **Application: Cost Optimization**

Suppose you are given a budget of \$500 to build a large glass triangular prism. Each rectangular side must have equal dimensions and the two triangular sides must also have equal dimensions. You can purchase glass for the rectangular sides at a cost of \$8$/ft^2$ and for the triangular sides at a cost of \$10$/ft^2$.

What are the dimensions of the prism of largest volume that you can build?

0.1.6. **Application: Heat Optimization**[1]

Suppose that the temperature in a space is given by the function $T(x,y,z) = 200xyz^2$. Find the hottest point on the unit sphere.

0.1.7. ***I'll move this to a later assignment***

Consider the function $f(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} x^2 + y^2 \\ y^2 + z^2 \\ z^2 + x^2 \end{bmatrix}$. Find its divergence $\nabla \cdot f$ and curl $\nabla \times f$.

## 0.2  Optimization

0.2.1. First we find the critical points:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} z = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 - 2xy + y^2) = 2x - 2y$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} z = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 - 2xy + y^2) = -2x + 2y$$

Setting these equations to zero yields the equation $x = y$. The puddle forms along the line $y = x$.

0.2.2. Local extreme values of a function occur at points where the gradient of the function is the zero vector.

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[1]This question is similar to a question from section 4.5 of *Vector Calculus* by Susan Colley

(a) First we find the critical points:

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 + 2x - xy + y^2) \\ \dfrac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 + 2x - xy + y^2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x + 2 \\ -x + 2y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

To categorize this point $(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$ as a local minimum or maximum we apply the second partial derivative test:

$$D(x, y) = \begin{vmatrix} \dfrac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} & \dfrac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} \\ \dfrac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} & \dfrac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(x^2 + 2x - xy + y^2) & \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x}(x^2 + 2x - xy + y^2) \\ \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y}(x^2 + 2x - xy + y^2) & \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(x^2 + 2x - xy + y^2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4$$

$$> 0$$

for all values of $x, y$. Additionally, $\dfrac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = 2 > 0$, so that the point $(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$ is a local minimum.

(b) Again, we look for the critical points by setting the gradient to zero.

$$\nabla h(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y \cos(xy) \\ x \cos(xy) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The solutions (and therefore the critical points) are the point $(0, 0)$ and the family of curves $xy = \pi/2 + k\pi$, where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

To categorize the points, again compute the matrix

$$D(x, y) = \begin{vmatrix} \dfrac{\partial^2 h(x, y)}{\partial x^2} & \dfrac{\partial^2 h(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} \\ \dfrac{\partial^2 h(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} & \dfrac{\partial^2 h(x, y)}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(\sin(xy)) & \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x}(\sin(xy)) \\ \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y}(\sin(xy)) & \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(\sin(xy)) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -y^2 \sin(xy) & \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy) \\ \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy) & -x^2 \sin(xy) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D(0, 0) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1$$

So $(0,0)$ is a saddle point.

$$D(x, \frac{\pi/2 + k\pi}{x}) = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{\pi/2 + k\pi}{x}^2 \sin(\pi/2 + k\pi) & \cos(\pi/2 + k\pi) - (\pi/2 + k\pi)\sin(\pi/2 + k\pi) \\ \cos(\pi/2 + k\pi) - (\pi/2 + k\pi)\sin(\pi/2 + k\pi) & -x^2 \sin(\pi/2 + k\pi) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -(\frac{\pi/2 + k\pi}{x})^2(-1)^k & -(\pi/2 + k\pi)(-1)^k \\ -(\pi/2 + k\pi)(-1)^k & -x^2(-1)^k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\pi/2 + k\pi)^2 - (\pi/2 + k\pi)^2$$

$$= 0$$

So the test is inconclusive.

0.2.3. We use the method of Lagrange Multipliers. To find the extreme values of the function $f(x, y)$ subject to the constraint $g(x, y) = c$, we define a new function $F(x, y, t) = f(x, y) + t(g(x, y) - c)$ and solve the equation $\nabla F(x, y, t) = 0$. The solutions $(x, y)$ are the candidate solutions, which we test by plugging into the original equation $f$.

(a) Define $F(x, y, t) = e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} - t(x - y^2)$. Then

$$\nabla F(x, y, t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2xe^{-(x^2 + y^2)} - t \\ -2ye^{-(x^2 + y^2)} + 2yt \\ -(x - y^2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{1}$$

$(0,0)$ is one solution. When $x \neq 0$, by the third component of (1) we see that $y \neq 0$, so that we get $t = e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$ from the second component, which in turn by the first component shows that $x = -1/2$. However, there is no $y$ that satisfies the third component of (1) when $x = -1/2$. Thus $(0,0)$ is the only extreme value.

(b) Define $F(x, y, t) = e^{x - y^2} - t(\frac{x^2}{4} + y + y^2 - 1)$. Then

$$\nabla F(x, y, t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{x - y^2} - tx/2 \\ -2ye^{x - y^2} - t + 2yt \\ -(\frac{x^2}{4} + y + y^2 - 1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{2}$$

From the first two components we see that

$$e^{x - y^2} = tx/2$$

$$e^{x - y^2} = \frac{t - 2yt}{-2y}.$$

This yields the equation $y = \frac{1}{2 - x}$, so that the extreme values of $f$ fall on the intersection of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + y + y^2 = 1$ and the curve $y = \frac{1}{2 - x}$. Plugging $y$ into the third component of (2) gives the equation $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2 - x} + (\frac{1}{2 - x})^2 = 1$.

0.2.4. It is possible to solve this problem using Lagrangian optimization; however, the closest point on the sphere to the plane will occur at the point on the sphere where its normal vector is parallel to the plane's normal vector.

Knowing this, we first find the sphere's normal vector by computing the gradient of the function $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$, which by a straightforward calculation is the vector $\nabla F = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 2z \end{bmatrix}$.

Now, by rearranging the equation $x + 2y + 2z = 5$ into the form $\begin{bmatrix} x - 3 \\ y - 2 \\ z + 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$, we see that $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ is a vector normal to the plane.

We want to find a point on the sphere where these two normal vectors are parallel; equivalently, we want to find a point on the sphere such that $\begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 2z \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ for some $k$. We can plug $x = k/2$, $y = k$, $z = k$ into the equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, which yields the solution $k = 2/3$. Thus $(1/3, 2/3, 2/3)$ is a point on the sphere where the sphere's normal vector is parallel to the plane's, and therefore is the point closest to the plane.

0.2.5. Let $l$ be the length of the rectangular sides of the prism and $w$ be their width, so that the sides of the equilateral triangle ends are also of length $w$. The surface area of such a prism is given by the function $A(l, w) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l^2 + 3lw$, and its volume by the function $V(l, w) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}l^2 w$. Since the sides cost $\$10/ft^2$ and the ends cost $\$8/ft^2$, we wish to maximize the function $V(l, w)$ subject to the restriction $C(l, w) = 5\sqrt{3}l^2 + 24lw = 500$.

We apply the method of Lagrange Multipliers. Define the function $F(l, w) = V(l, w) + t(C(l, w) - 500) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}l^2 w + t(5\sqrt{3}l^2 + 24lw - 500)$; the constrained extreme values of $V$ satisfy the equation $\nabla F(l, w) = \mathbf{0}$.

$$\nabla F(l, w) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial l} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}lw + 10\sqrt{3}lt + 24wt \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}l^2 + 24lt \\ 5\sqrt{3}l^2 + 24lw - 500 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

From the second row of (3) we get $t = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{96}l$. Substitution into the first row yields

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}lw - \frac{10}{32}l^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}lw = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}lw - \frac{10}{32}l^2 = 0$$

$$8\sqrt{3}lw - 10l^2 = 0$$

$$8\sqrt{3}lw = 10l^2$$

$$w = \frac{5}{4\sqrt{3}}l \tag{4}$$

Substituting (4) into the third row of (3) yields

$$5\sqrt{3}l^2 + 24l\left(\frac{5}{4\sqrt{3}}l\right) = 500$$

$$5\sqrt{3}l^2 + \frac{30}{\sqrt{3}}l^2 = 500$$

$$15l^2 + 30l^2 = 500\sqrt{3}$$

$$45l^2 = 500\sqrt{3}$$

$$l^2 = \frac{100}{3^{3/2}}$$

$$l = \frac{10}{3^{3/4}}$$

which, when combined with (4), gives $w = \dfrac{50}{4 \cdot 3^{5/4}}$.

0.2.6.  We want to optimize the function $T(x, y, z) = 200xyz^2$ subject to the constraint $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$. Define the function $F(x, y, z) = 200xyz^2 + t(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$; the extreme points satisfy the equation $\nabla F(x, y, z) = 0$.

$$\nabla F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\[2mm] \dfrac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\[2mm] \dfrac{\partial F}{\partial z} \\[2mm] \dfrac{\partial F}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 200yz^2 + 2xt \\ 200xz^2 + 2yt \\ 400xyz + 2zt \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{5}$$

The third equation of (5) yields $t = -200xy$. Substituting this value of $t$ into the first and second equations gives $z^2 = 2x^2 = 2y^2$. Combining this with the fourth equation yields $4x^2 = 1$, or $x = \pm\frac{1}{2} \implies y = \pm\frac{1}{2}, z = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

0.2.7.  ***Move to a later assignment***
The divergence is given by the equation

$$\nabla \cdot f = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}$$

and the curl by the equation

$$\nabla \times f = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} - \dfrac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \\[2mm] \dfrac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} - \dfrac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} \\[2mm] \dfrac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \dfrac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Applying these equations yields the solutions:

$$\nabla \cdot f = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2 + z^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(z^2 + x^2)$$

$$= 2x + 2y + 2z$$

$$\nabla \times f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2z \\ -2x \\ -2y \end{bmatrix}.$$