

# DATA 605 - Homework 15

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## Problem 1

Find the equation of the regression line for the given points. Round any final values to the nearest hundredth, if necessary.

(5.6,8.8), (6.3,12.4), (7,14.8), (7.7,18.2), (8.4,20.8)

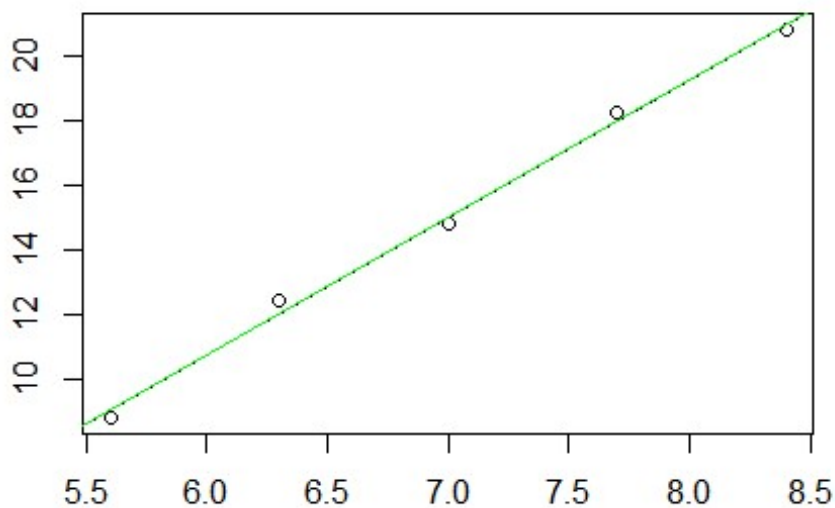
### SOLUTION 1

```
x <- c(5.6, 6.3, 7, 7.7, 8.4)
y <- c(8.8, 12.4, 14.8, 18.2, 20.8)
r <- lm(y~x)
r
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y ~ x)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          x
##    -14.800         4.257
```

Based on the linear regression model, the regression line is  $y = -14.8 + 4.257x$ .

Check with plot.

```
plot(x,y, xlab="", ylab="")
abline(r)
lines(c(5,9), -14.8+4.257*c(5,9), col="green")
```



## Problem 2

Find all local maxima, local minima, and saddle points for the function given below. Write your answer(s) in the form  $(x, y, z)$ . Separate multiple points with a comma.

$$f(x, y) = 24x - 6xy^2 - 8y^3$$

## SOLUTION 2

We first need to find the first and second partial derivatives.

$$f_x = 24 - 6y^2 \quad f_y = -12xy - 24y^2$$

$$24 - 6y^2 = 0 \rightarrow y^2 = 4 \rightarrow y = \pm 2$$

$$\text{When } y = 2: -12xy - 24y^2 = 0 \rightarrow -24x = 96 \rightarrow x = -4.$$

$$\text{When } y = -2: -12xy - 24y^2 = 0 \rightarrow 24x = 96 \rightarrow x = 4.$$

Plugging these values in to get our third coordinate:

$$f(-4, 2) = 24(-4) - 6(-4)(2^2) - 8(2^3) = -64.$$

$$f(4, -2) = 24(4) - 6(4)(-2^2) - 8(-2^3) = 64.$$

Our two critical points are  $(-4, 2, -64)$  and  $(4, -2, 64)$ .

To classify these extrema, we can use the second derivative test.

$$D(x, y) = f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2.$$

$$f_{xx} = 0.$$

$$f_{yy} = -12x - 48y.$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -12y.$$

$$D = 0 - (-12y)^2 = -144y^2.$$

$D(x, y) < 0 \forall (x, y)$ , so both critical points are saddle points.

### Problem 3

A grocery store sells two brands of a product, the “house” brand and a “name” brand. The manager estimates that if she sells the “house” brand for  $x$  dollars and the “name” brand for  $y$  dollars, she will be able to sell  $81 - 21x + 17y$  units of the “house” brand and  $40 + 11x - 23y$  units of the “name” brand.

Step 1. Find the revenue function  $R(x, y)$ . Step 2. What is the revenue if she sells the “house” brand for \$2.30 and the “name” brand for \$4.10?

### SOLUTION 3

$$\begin{aligned} R(x, y) &= (81 - 21x + 17y)x + (40 + 11x - 23y)y \\ &= 81x - 21x^2 + 17xy + 40y + 11xy - 23y^2 \\ &= 81x + 40y + 28xy - 21x^2 - 23y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$R(2.3, 4.1) = 81 \times 2.3 + 40 \times 4.1 + 28 \times 2.3 \times 4.1 - 21 \times (2.3)^2 - 23 \times (4.1)^2 = 116.62$$

### Problem 4

A company has a plant in Los Angeles and a plant in Denver. The firm is committed to produce a total of 96 units of a product each week. The total weekly cost is given by  $C(x, y) = \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}y^2 + 7x + 25y + 700$ , where  $x$  is the number of units produced in Los Angeles and  $y$  is the number of units produced in Denver. How many units should be produced in each plant to minimize the total weekly cost?

### SOLUTION 4

Consider  $x + y = 96$ , then  $x = 96 - y$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
C(x, y) = C(96 - y, y) &= \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}y^2 + 7x + 25y + 700 \\
&= \frac{1}{6}(96 - y)^2 + \frac{1}{6}y^2 + 7 \times (96 - y) + 25y + 700 \\
&= \frac{1}{6}(y^2 - 192y + 9216) + \frac{1}{6}y^2 + 672 - 7y + 25y + 700 \\
&= \frac{1}{6}y^2 - 32y + 1536 + \frac{1}{6}y^2 + 18y + 1372 \\
&= \frac{1}{3}y^2 - 14y + 2908 \\
&= C_1(y)
\end{aligned}$$

$$C_1'(y) = \frac{2}{3}y - 14$$

To find the minimal value consider  $C_1'(y) = \frac{2}{3}y - 14 = 0$ , then  $y = 21$ . Then  $x = 96 - y = 75$ .

### Problem 5

Evaluate the double integral on the given region.

$$\int \int_R (e^{8x+3y}) dA, R: 2 \leq x \leq 4 \text{ and } 2 \leq y \leq 4$$

### SOLUTION 5

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_2^4 \int_2^4 (e^{8x+3y}) dy dx &= \int_2^4 \left( \frac{1}{3} e^{8x+3y} \right) \Big|_2^4 dx \\
&= \int_2^4 \left( \left( \frac{1}{3} e^{8x+12} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} e^{8x+6} \right) \right) dx \\
&= \int_2^4 \frac{1}{3} e^{8x+6} (e^6 - 1) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{24} e^{8x+6} (e^6 - 1) \Big|_2^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{24} e^{32+6} (e^6 - 1) - \frac{1}{24} e^{16+6} (e^6 - 1) \\
&= \frac{1}{24} (e^6 - 1) (e^{38} - e^{22}) \\
&= \frac{1}{24} (e^{44} - e^{38} - e^{28} + e^{22})
\end{aligned}$$

There should be 75 units produced in Los Angeles and 21 units produced in Denver.