Geometric Programming

1 12th Maths - Chapter 6

This is Problem-26 from Exercise 6.5

1. Show that semi-vertical angle of right circular cone of given surface area and maximum volume is $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$.

Solution: Let r, h, l be the radius, height and slant height of the right circular cone respectively. Let S be the given surface area and V be the volume of the cone. We have

$$l^2 = r^2 + h^2 (1)$$

$$S = \pi r l + \pi r^2 \tag{2}$$

$$\implies l = \frac{S - \pi r^2}{\pi r} \tag{3}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h \tag{4}$$

The given problem can be formulated as

$$V = \max_{r,h} \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h \tag{5}$$

s.t
$$\pi r \left(\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}\right) + \pi r^2 \le S$$
 (6)

(a) Theoritical proof:

(4)
$$\Longrightarrow V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 \sqrt{l^2 - r^2}$$
 (7)

$$V^2 = \frac{1}{9}\pi^2 r^4 \left(l^2 - r^2\right) \tag{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}\pi^2 r^4 \left(\left(\frac{S - \pi r^2}{\pi r} \right)^2 - r^2 \right)$$
 (9)

$$= \frac{1}{9}\pi^2 r^4 \left(\frac{\left(S - \pi r^2\right)^2 - \pi^2 r^4}{\pi^2 r^2} \right) \tag{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}r^2\left(\left(S - \pi r^2\right)^2 - \pi^2 r^4\right) \tag{11}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}r^2 \left(S^2 - 2\pi S r^2 + \pi^2 r^4 - \pi^2 r^4 \right) \tag{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \left(S^2 r^2 - 2\pi S r^4 \right) \tag{13}$$

Differentiating wrt r,

$$2V\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{S^2}{9}2r - \frac{2\pi S}{9}4r^3\tag{14}$$

$$=\frac{2rS}{9}\left(S-4\pi r^2\right)\tag{15}$$

For maximum volume, $\frac{dV}{dr} = 0$

$$\implies \frac{2rS}{9}\left(S - 4\pi r^2\right) = 0\tag{16}$$

$$\implies r = 0 \text{ or } S - 4\pi r^2 = 0 \tag{17}$$

Since r can't be equal to 0,

$$\implies S - 4\pi r^2 = 0 \tag{18}$$

$$\implies S = 4\pi r^2 \tag{19}$$

$$\implies r^2 = \frac{S}{4\pi} \tag{20}$$

$$\implies r^2 = \frac{\pi r l + \pi r^2}{4\pi}$$

$$\implies 4\pi r^2 = \pi r l + \pi r^2$$
(21)

$$\implies 4\pi r^2 = \pi r l + \pi r^2 \tag{22}$$

$$\implies 3\pi r^2 = \pi r l \tag{23}$$

$$\implies l = 3r \tag{24}$$

For V to be maximum, $\frac{d^2V}{dr^2} < 0$

$$(14) \implies \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{S}{3} \left[\frac{S - 4\pi r^2}{\sqrt{S^2 - 2\pi S r^2}} \right] \tag{25}$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{dr^2} = \frac{S}{3} \left[\frac{\sqrt{S^2 - 2\pi Sr^2} \left(-8\pi r\right) + \frac{\left(S - 4\pi r^2\right)\left(4\pi Sr\right)}{2\sqrt{S^2 - 2\pi Sr^2}}}{S^2 - 2\pi Sr^2} \right]$$
(26)

$$= \frac{S}{3} \left[\frac{\left(S^2 - 2\pi S r^2\right) \left(-8\pi r\right) + \left(2\pi S r\right) \left(S - 4\pi r^2\right)}{\left(S^2 - 2\pi S r^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]$$
(27)

$$= \frac{S}{3} \left[\frac{\left(S^2 - 2\pi S r^2\right) \left(-8\pi r\right) + \left(2\pi S r\right) \left(S - 4\pi r^2\right)}{\left(S^2 - 2\pi S r^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]$$
(27)
$$= \frac{S}{3} \left[\frac{-8\pi r S^2 + 16\pi^2 S r^3 + 2\pi S^2 r - 8\pi^2 S r^3}{\left(S^2 - 2\pi S r^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]$$
(28)

$$= \frac{S}{3} \left[\frac{8\pi^2 S r^3 - 6\pi r S^2}{\left(S^2 - 2\pi S r^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \tag{29}$$

For maximum volume, substituting the value of S from (19) into

(29)

$$\implies \frac{d^2V}{dr^2} = \frac{4\pi r^2}{3} \left[\frac{(8\pi^2 r^3) 4\pi r^2 - 6\pi r (16\pi^2 r^4)}{(16\pi^2 r^4 - 2\pi r^2 (4\pi r^2))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]$$
(30)

$$= \frac{4\pi r^2}{3} \left[\frac{32\pi^3 r^5 - 96\pi^3 r^5}{(16\pi^2 r^4 - 8\pi^2 r^4)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]$$
(31)

$$= \frac{4\pi r^2}{3} \left[\frac{-64\pi^3 r^5}{(8\pi^2 r^4)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \tag{32}$$

$$=\frac{-8\sqrt{2}\pi r}{3}\tag{33}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2V}{dr^2} < 0 \tag{34}$$

Let θ be the semi-vertical angle in Figure 1. Then,

$$\sin \theta = \frac{OA}{CA} = \frac{r}{l} \tag{35}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{r}{3r} \tag{36}$$

$$\implies \theta = \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{3} \tag{37}$$

(b) Using Disciplined Geometric Programming (DGP) of cvxpy: Refer to equations (5) and (6) for formulation of optimization problem. Solving this problem, yields following results:

$$r = 2.45 \text{ units} \tag{38}$$

$$l = 7.35 \text{ units} \tag{39}$$

$$h = 6.93 \text{ units} \tag{40}$$

Optimal
$$V \approx 43.557$$
 cu.units (41)

It can be seen from solution that l = 3r and semi-vertical angle is given as $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$. This is similar to what we proved theoritically.

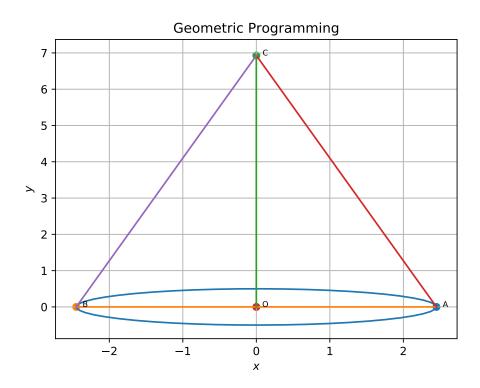


Figure 1