Math 20C. Lecture Examples.

Section 14.7, Part 1. Maxima and minima: The first-derivative test[†]

- Example 2 Find, without using calculus, the global maximum of $1 \pi^2$

$$f(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{(x-y)^2 + 1} + e^{-z}$$
 and where it occurs.

Answer: The global maximum is 2 at the points (x, x, 0) for all x.

Example 3 The function $M(x, y) = \frac{-5y}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}$, whose graph is shown in Figure 1, has a global maximum and a global minimum. What are they and where do they occur?

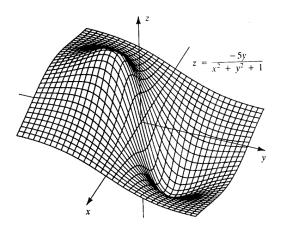


FIGURE 1

Answer: The global maximum is $\frac{5}{2}$ at (0, -1) and the global minimum is $-\frac{5}{2}$ at (0, 1).

Example 3 Suppose that rectangular boxes with no tops (Figure 2) are to be manufactured so that each has a volume of 6 cubic feet. The boxes are to be made from material that costs 6 dollars per square foot for the bottoms, 2 dollars per square foot for the fronts and backs, and 1 dollar per square foot for the sides. What dimensions would minimize the cost of manufacturing each box?

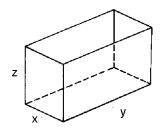


FIGURE 2

Answer: The boxes should be manufactured to be 1 foot wide, 2 feet long, and 3 feet high.

[†]Lecture notes to accompany Section 14.7, Part 1 of Calculus, Early Transcendentals by Rogawski.

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Answer: The minimum is 3 at (1, 1).

Answer: $x = \frac{1}{4}(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4) \bullet y = \frac{1}{4}(b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + b_4)$ (The averages)

Interactive Examples

Work the following Interactive Examples on Shenk's web page, http://www.math.ucsd.edu/~ashenk/:[‡] Section 15.1: Examples 1–6

 $^{^{\}ddagger}$ The chapter and section numbers on Shenk's web site refer to his calculus manuscript and not to the chapters and sections of the textbook for the course.