

# Geometrical applications of differentiation

## Problems involving maxima and minima (1)

**QUESTION 1** The height (in metres), of a ball thrown straight up from the ground is given by  $h = 27t - 5t^2$  where  $t$  is the time in seconds. Find:

**a** the time when the height is a maximum

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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**b** the maximum height

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**QUESTION 2** The perimeter, in metres, of any rectangle with area  $100 \text{ m}^2$  is given by  $P = 2x + \frac{200}{x}$  where  $x$  is the length of one of the sides. Find:

**a** the value of  $x$  for which  $P$  will be a minimum

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_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**b** the minimum perimeter

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

# Geometrical applications of differentiation

## Problems involving maxima and minima (2)



**QUESTION 1** The product  $P$  of any two numbers whose sum is 34 is given by  $P = 34a - a^2$  where  $a$  is one of the numbers. Find:

**a** the value of  $a$  for which  $P$  is a maximum

_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**b** the maximum product

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**QUESTION 2** When  $n$  items are produced at a certain factory, the cost per item ( $\$C$ ) is given by

$$C = \frac{8788}{n} + 211 + 2n^2. \text{ Find:}$$

**a** the value of  $n$  for which  $C$  will be a minimum

_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**b** the minimum cost per item

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

# Geometrical applications of differentiation

## Problems involving maxima and minima (3)

**QUESTION 1** The volume of a closed cylindrical aluminium can is  $128\pi \text{ cm}^3$ .

- a Find an expression for the height ( $h$ ) in terms of the radius ( $r$ ).

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- b Find an expression for the surface area ( $A$ ) in terms of  $r$ .

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- c Find the least amount of aluminium needed for a can of this size. (Give the answer in terms of  $\pi$ )

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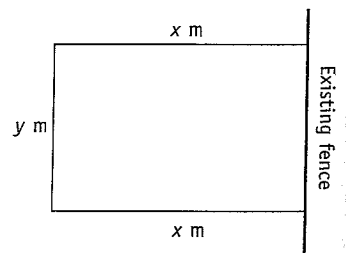
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**QUESTION 2** Ty wants to establish a rectangular vegetable garden. One side will be against an existing fence and he will need to fence the other 3 sides. He has enough materials to fence an additional 10 m. If the length of the garden is  $x$  m and the width  $y$  m as shown in the diagram:



- a show that the area is given by  $A = 10x - 2x^2$

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- b find the value of  $x$  if the garden is to have maximum area

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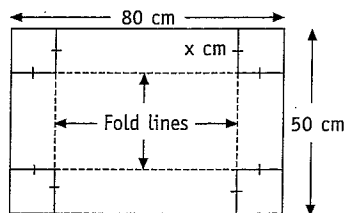
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# Geometrical applications of differentiation

## Problems involving maxima and minima (4)

**QUESTION 1** A piece of cardboard 80 cm long and 50 cm wide will be used to make an open box. A square of side  $x$  cm will be cut from each corner and the sides then folded up to form the box.



What condition must be placed on  $x$  in order for the box to exist? Justify your answer.

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Show that the volume of the box is given by  $V = 4000x - 260x^2 + 4x^3$

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Find the value of  $x$  for which the box will have maximum volume.

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Find the maximum volume of the box.

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# Answers

**Page 1** 1 a negative b positive c negative 2 a increasing b decreasing c increasing 3 a all real values of  $x$  b  $x > -4$  c all real values of  $x$  except  $x = 0$

**Page 2** 1 a  $x < 3$  b  $-2 < x < 2$  c no values of  $x$  2 a positive b negative c negative d positive e zero f negative

**Page 3** 1 a  $x$ -axis b 0 c maximum, minimum 2 a true b false 3 a absolute maximum b local maximum c local minimum d absolute minimum 4 a  $x = -4$  b  $x = 0$  c  $x = -1$  or  $x = 3$  5 a true b false c false

**Page 4** 1 a  $(-3, -13)$  b  $(0, 2)$  c  $(-3, 38)$  2 a  $(-1, 14)$  and  $(2, -13)$  b  $(0, 0)$  and  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{27})$

**Page 5** 1 a 0 b minimum c maximum d horizontal point of inflexion 2 a maximum b horizontal point of inflexion c minimum 3 a maximum (at  $x = -1$ ) b horizontal point of inflexion (at  $x = -2$ ) c maximum (at  $x = 0$ )

**Page 6** 1 a maximum at  $(0, 8)$ , minimum at  $(5, -117)$  b maximum at  $(-4, 28\frac{2}{3})$ , minimum at  $(2, -7\frac{1}{3})$

**Page 7** 1 a 14 b  $6x + 4$  c  $42x^5 - 72x^7$  d  $150x^4 + 48x^2$  e 0 f -2 g  $180(3x - 2)^3$  h  $12x^{-5}$  i  $-\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$  2 a 16 b  $12x^2 - 18x$  c  $336x^6$  d  $4x^{-3}$  e  $72(2 - x)^7$  f  $20x^{-6} - 56x^{-9}$

**Page 8** 1 a  $80x^3 - 126x^5$  b  $12 - 18x^{-4}$  c  $896(4x + 1)^6$  2 a 72 b -32 c -10 3 a 14 b  $\frac{1}{4}$  4 a  $(3x - 5)^5(21x - 5)$  b  $18(3x - 5)^4(21x - 10)$

**Page 9** 1 a up b down 2 a concave up b concave down c concave up 3 a concave down b concave up c concave up 4 a  $x < -1\frac{2}{3}$  b  $x > -\frac{1}{2}$

**Page 10** 1 a minimum b maximum 2 a minimum when  $x = 2$  b maximum when  $x = 4$  c maximum when  $x = 1$ , minimum when  $x = 3$  d minimum when  $x = -2$ , maximum when  $x = 0$ , minimum when  $x = 2$

**Page 11** 1 a maximum, minimum, horizontal point of inflexion b test the sign of either the first or second derivative either side of the point 2 a horizontal point of inflexion at  $(0, -7)$  b minimum at  $(0, 2)$  c minimum at  $(0, -1)$ , horizontal point of inflexion at  $(2, \frac{1}{3})$

**Page 12** 1 a concavity b  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  has a different sign either side of the point c  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  2 a  $(-2, 30)$  b  $(1, -9)$

**Page 13** 1 a  $(-2, -91)$  and  $(2, -59)$  b no points of inflexion

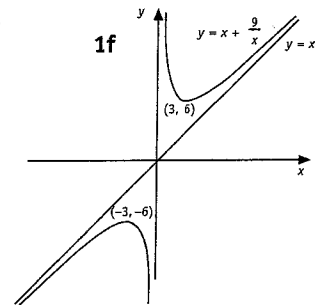
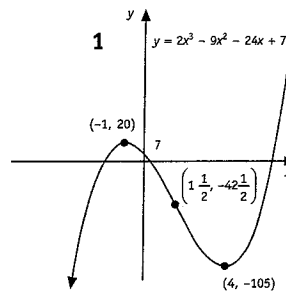
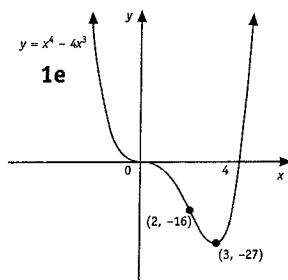
**Page 14** 1 a true b false 2 a 76 b 100 c minimum at  $(1, 4)$  d  $4 \leq y \leq 100$  3 greatest value is 18 (when  $x = -1$ ) and least value -9 (when  $x = 2$ )

**Page 15** 1 a  $(0, 0)$  and  $(4, 0)$  b horizontal point of inflexion at  $(0, 0)$ , minimum at  $(3, -27)$  c  $(2, -16)$  d  $i \infty$  ii  $\infty$  e (see left)

**Page 16** 1 (see centre)

**Page 17** 1 a  $x \neq 0$  b minimum at  $(3, 6)$ , maximum at  $(-3, -6)$  d as  $x \rightarrow 0^+$ ,  $y \rightarrow \infty$ , as  $x \rightarrow 0^-$ ,  $y \rightarrow -\infty$

e as  $x$  gets large,  $\frac{9}{x} \rightarrow 0$  f (see right)



**Page 18** 1 a  $y = -2x$  b  $y = -2x + 1$  c  $4x - 3y + 25 = 0$  d  $x + 4y - 4 = 0$

**Page 19** 1  $(3, 2)$  2 a  $y = x - 3$  b  $(0, -3)$  3 a  $y = 2ax - a^2$  b  $a = \pm 3$

**Page 20** 1 a  $x - 6y + 19 = 0$  b  $x + 8y - 2 = 0$  c  $27x - 6y - 52 = 0$  d  $4x + y - 18 = 0$

**Page 21** 1  $(3, 15)$  2 Q  $(-18, 40\frac{1}{2})$

**Page 22** 1 a 2.7 seconds b 36.45 m 2 a  $x = 10$  b 40 m

**Page 23** 1 a  $a = 17$  b 289 2 a  $n = 13$  b \$1225

**Page 24** 1 a  $h = \frac{128}{r^2}$  b  $A = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{256\pi}{r}$  c  $96\pi \text{ cm}^2$  2 b  $x = 2.5$

**Page 25** 1 a  $x < 25$ ,  $x$  cannot be longer than half the shortest side c  $x = 10$  d  $18\,000 \text{ cm}^3$