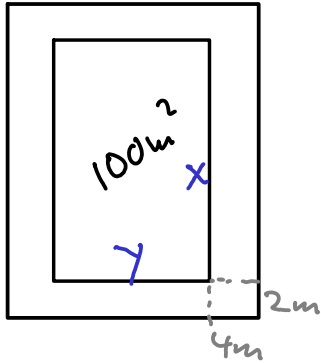


Problem: A billboard is to have  $100 \text{ m}^2$  of printed area with  $2 \text{ m}$  margins at top and bottom and  $4 \text{ m}$  margins on the sides.



Find the dimensions if the total area is to be minimal.

$$xy = 100$$

$$\text{total area } A = (x+4)(y+8)$$

$$= xy + 4y + 8x + 32$$

$$= 132 + 4y + 8x$$

Also  $y = \frac{100}{x}$ . So  $A(x) = 132 + \frac{400}{x} + 8x$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 8 - \frac{400}{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dA}{dx} = 0 = 8 - \frac{400}{x^2}$$

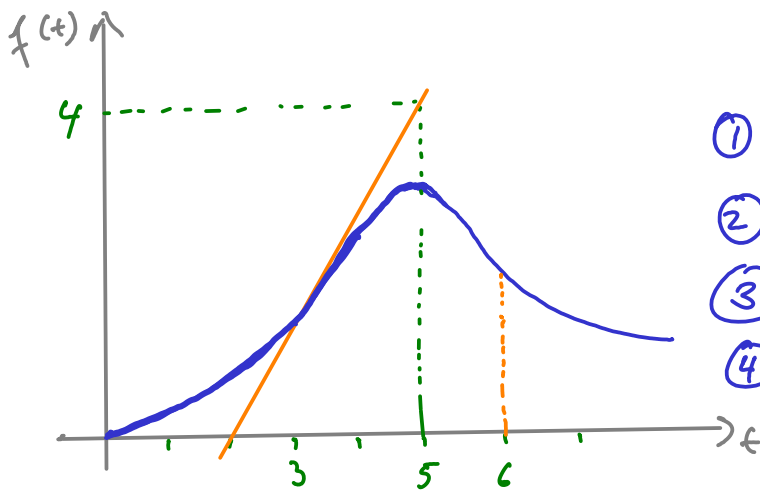
means  $8x^2 = 400$  or  $x^2 = 50$  or  $x = \pm\sqrt{50}$

So the dimensions are  $\sqrt{50}$  by  $2\sqrt{50}$ .

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Understanding / plotting curves

Example: A car is driving on a long straight road. At time  $t$ , its distance from the start is  $f(t)$  and the graph of  $f$  is



Determine when

- ① The speed is positive
- ② The speed is negative
- ③ Car is accelerating
- ④ The fastest speed the car reaches.

$f'(t)$     + + + ... + + 0 - - - - -

Speed is derivative of distance.

Asw: ① positive speed  $0 \leq t \leq 5$

② negative speed  $5 \leq t$

③ accelerating  $0 \leq t \leq 3$

④ fastest speed = slope of tangent at point of inflection, which is  $4/3$

Acceleration is rate of change of speed, i.e. second derivative of  $f$

Problem: Sketch the graph of  $y = x e^{-x^2/2} = f(x)$

x-axis intercept:  $y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

y-axis intercept:  $x = 0$ , so  $(0, 0)$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x^2/2} + x e^{-x^2/2} (-x) = (1 - x^2) e^{-x^2/2}$$

critical points:  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - x^2 = 0$ , or  $x = \pm 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$

