

Quiz 5

Your name: Solutions

Your TA's name:

1. [10 points] Find the absolute maximum and the absolute minimum of the function $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ on the interval $[-3, 3]$.

$f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable on $[-3, 3]$

$$\text{crit. \# 's : } f'(x) = \frac{x^2+1 - 2x \cdot x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x^2=0, \quad x=-1, \quad x=1$$

$f'(x)$ exists everywhere

crit. \# 's are $x=-1$ and $x=1$

$$f(-3) = \frac{-3}{10} = -\frac{3}{10}, \quad f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{5}{10}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{10}, \quad f(3) = \frac{3}{10}$$

Abs max value is $\frac{1}{10}$ at $x=1$

Abs min value is $-\frac{1}{2}$ at $x=-1$

2. By taking the natural logarithm if necessary and using the l'Hospital's Rule evaluate the limits

$$(a) [10 \text{ points}] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{3x^2} \stackrel{\frac{H}{\frac{0}{0}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos x(-\sin x)}{6x} =$$

$$= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{6x} \stackrel{\frac{H}{\frac{0}{0}}}{=} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos 2x}{6} = - \frac{2}{6} \\ = - \frac{1}{3}$$

(b) [10 points] $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\sqrt{x}}$

Let $y = x^{\sqrt{x}}$, then $\ln y = \sqrt{x} \ln x$

$$\text{DBS: } \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln x + \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

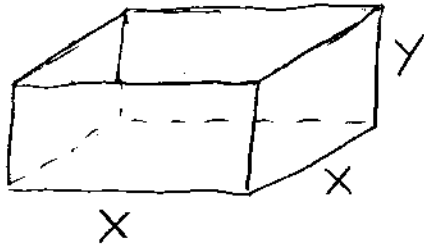
$$= \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{\ln x + 2}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y' = x^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\ln x + 2}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} x^{\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}} (\ln x + 2)$$

3. [10 points] A rectangular box with a square base and no top is to have a volume of 4 cubic inches. Find the dimensions for the box that require the least amount of material.



$$V = x^2 y = 4$$

$$A = x^2 + 4xy \rightarrow \min$$

$$y = \frac{4}{x^2}$$

$$A = x^2 + 4x \cdot \frac{4}{x^2} = x^2 + \frac{16}{x} \rightarrow \min$$

$$A'(x) = 2x - \frac{16}{x^2} = \frac{2(x^3 - 8)}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - 8 = 0, \quad x = 2$$

$$A''(x) = 2 + \frac{32}{x^3} > 0 \quad \text{since } x > 0$$

Hence the func $A(x)$ is concave up
when $x > 0 \Rightarrow$ it has only one abs.
min at $x = 2$. $y = \frac{4}{x^2} = \frac{4}{2^2} = 1$

Answer: base is 2 in $\times$ 2 in
height is 1 in