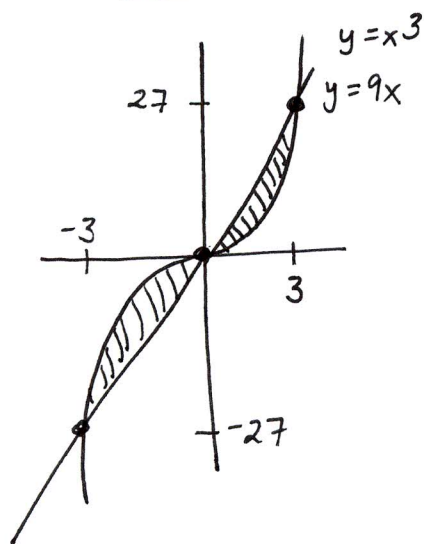


NAME KEY

Math 12
Test 4
Fall 2012

You have 50 minutes to complete this test. You must *show all work* to receive full credit. Work any 6 of the following 7 problems. Clearly **CROSS OUT** the problem you do not wish me to grade. Each problem is worth 16 points, and you get 4 points for free, for a total of 100 points. The answers will be posted on the electronic reserves later today.

1. Find the area of the region bounded by $y = x^3$ and $y = 9x$. Be sure to sketch a graph first!



Intersection points: $x^3 = 9x$
 $x^3 - 9x = 0$
 $x(x^2 - 9) = 0 \quad x = 0, \pm 3$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-3}^0 (x^3 - 9x) dx + \int_0^3 (9x - x^3) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{9}{2} x^2 \right]_{-3}^0 + \left[\frac{9}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^3 \\ &= \left[0 - \left(\frac{81}{4} - \frac{81}{2} \right) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{81}{2} - \frac{81}{4} \right) - 0 \right] \\ &= \frac{81}{4} + \frac{81}{4} = \left(\frac{81}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2. Find all four second-order partial derivatives of $f(x, y) = e^{x^2y}$. Do NOT simplify.

$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= e^{x^2y} \cdot 2xy = 2xy e^{x^2y} \\ f_y &= e^{x^2y} \cdot x^2 = x^2 e^{x^2y} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{xx} = 2y e^{x^2y} + 2xy e^{x^2y} \cdot 2xy$$

$$f_{xy} = 2x e^{x^2y} + 2xy e^{x^2y} \cdot x^2$$

$$f_{yy} = x^2 e^{x^2y} \cdot x^2$$

$$f_{yx} = 2x e^{x^2y} + x^2 e^{x^2y} \cdot 2xy$$

} equal, good!

3. Find and classify the critical points of $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 2xy$.

$$f_x = x^2 - 2 - 2y = 0$$

$$f_y = 2y + 2 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = y + 1$$

$$(y^2 + 2y + 1) - 2 - 2y = 0$$

$$y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \pm 1$$

$$x = 2, x = 0$$

Critical points: $(2, 1), (0, -1)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_{xx} = 2x \\ f_{yy} = 2 \\ f_{xy} = -2 \end{array} \right\} D(x, y) = f_{xx}f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2 = 4x - 4$$

$$D(2, 1) = 4(2) - 4 > 0, f_{xx}(2, 1) = 2(2) > 0, \text{ minimum at } (2, 1)$$

$$D(0, -1) = 4(0) - 4 < 0, \text{ saddle point at } (0, -1).$$

4. Suppose two products have demand equations $D_1 = \frac{100}{p_1 \sqrt{p_2}}$ and $D_2 = \frac{500}{p_2 \sqrt[3]{p_1}}$, where p_1 and p_2 are the respective prices of the products. Are the products competitive, complementary, or neither? Give an example of two products that might behave this way.

$$\frac{\partial D_1}{\partial p_2} = -50 p_1^{-1} p_2^{-3/2} < 0$$

$$D_1 = 100 p_1^{-1} p_2^{-1/2}$$

$$D_2 = 500 p_2^{-1} p_1^{-3/2}$$

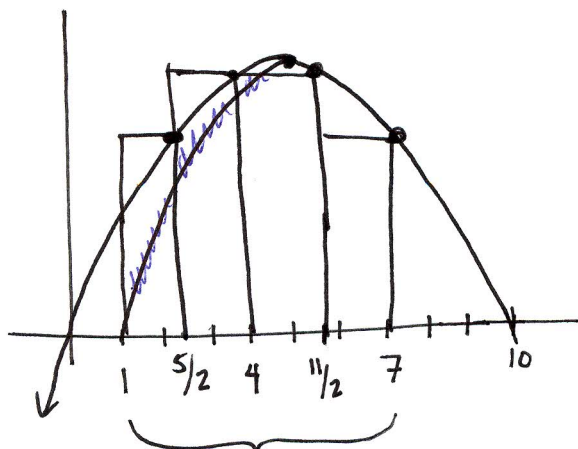
$$\frac{\partial D_2}{\partial p_1} = -750 p_2^{-1} p_1^{-5/2} < 0$$

The products are complementary.

Examples: hot dogs & hot dog buns, Corona & Lime, ...

5. Using four rectangles, *estimate* the area under the curve $y = 10x - x^2$ between $x = 1$ and $x = 7$. Then find the *exact* area.

$$y = -(x^2 - 10x) = -x(x - 10) \text{ parabola, opens down, } (0,0) \text{ \& } (10,0)$$



total width = 6.

Divide into 4 pieces.

Each has width $\frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

Estimate

$$A \approx R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2} \left(f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) + f(4) + f\left(\frac{11}{2}\right) + f(7) \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2} \left(25 - \frac{25}{4} + 40 - 16 \right)$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2} \left(55 - \frac{121}{4} + 70 - 49 \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{75}{4} + 24 + \frac{99}{4} + 21 \right]$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{87}{2} + 45 \right) \approx \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{177}{2} \right) \approx \frac{531}{4}$$

Exact

$$A = \int_1^7 (10x - x^2) dx = 5x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_1^7$$

$$= \left(5(49) - \frac{343}{3} \right) - \left(5 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= 240 - \frac{342}{3} = 240 - 114 = 126$$

6. Calculate $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^3+2)^2} dx$.

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^n \frac{x^2}{(x^3+2)^2} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x=1}^{x=n} \frac{1}{3} u^{-2} du = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{3} u^{-1} \right]_{x=1}^{x=n}$$

$$\text{let } u = x^3 + 2$$

$$du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} du = x^2 dx$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{-1}{3(x^3+2)} \right|_1^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-1}{3(n^3+2)} + \frac{1}{3(1+2)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}$$

7. A computer company has a monthly advertising budget of \$60,000. Its marketing department estimates that if x dollars are spent each month on advertising in electronic media and y dollars per month are spent on television advertising, then the monthly sales will be $S = 90x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{\frac{3}{4}}$ dollars. If profit is 10% of sales, less the advertising cost, determine how to allocate the advertising budget in order to maximize monthly profit.

$$x + y = 60000 \leftarrow \text{constraint}$$

$$\text{Profit} = 0.10 (\text{sales}) - \text{adv. cost}$$

$$P = 0.10 (90x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{\frac{3}{4}}) - 60000$$

$$P = 9x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{\frac{3}{4}} - 60000 \leftarrow \text{optimize this.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, \lambda) &= 9x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{\frac{3}{4}} - 60000 - \lambda(x + y - 60000) \\ &= 9x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{\frac{3}{4}} - 60000 - \lambda x - \lambda y + 60000\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$F_x = \frac{9}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{4}}y^{\frac{3}{4}} - \lambda = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{9y^{\frac{3}{4}}}{4x^{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{27x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{4y^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$F_y = \frac{27}{4}x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \lambda = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9y &= 27x \\ y &= 3x \end{aligned}$$

$$F_\lambda = -x - y + 60000 = 0$$

$$-x - 3x + 60000 = 0$$

$$60000 = 4x$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 15000 & \text{on electronic media} \\ y = 45000 & \text{on TV} \end{cases}$$