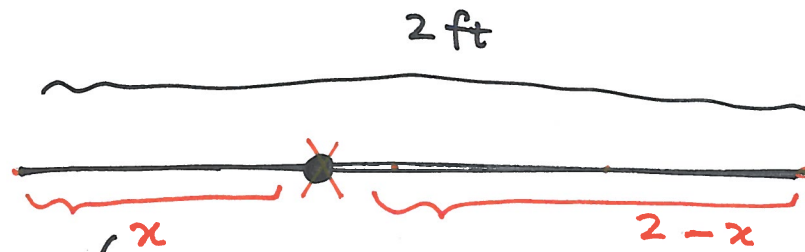
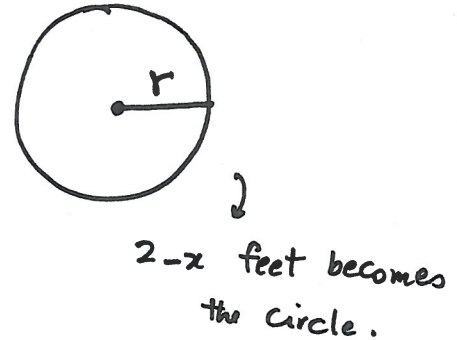
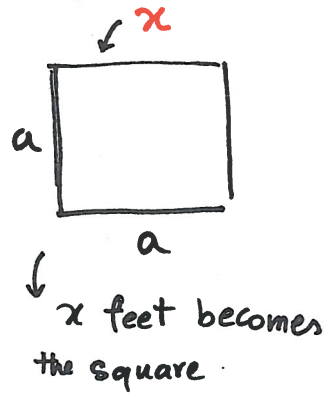


Q3. (worksheet).



2)

- 1) Maximizing the area of the square + the area of the circle.



- 3) formulate the area :

$$\text{total area} = a^2 + \pi r^2$$

- 4) . Constraint: 2 ft of wire .

x is the perimeter of the square.

$2-x$ is the circumference of the circle .

$$\begin{cases} x = 4a \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{x}{4} = a} \\ 2-x = 2\pi r \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{2-x}{2\pi} = r} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{total area : } \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 + \pi \left(\frac{2-x}{2\pi}\right)^2$$

$$A = \frac{x^2}{16} + \pi \frac{(2-x)^2}{4\pi^2}$$

$$A(x) = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{(2-x)^2}{4\pi}$$

$$\text{Domain : } 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$\swarrow$ all one circle $\searrow$ all one square .

Exercise. Complete the example. (Solution: a separate link)

$$A(x) = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{(2-x)^2}{4\pi}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

We want to maximize A . (Global max)

$$A'(x) = \frac{1}{8} (2x) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \underbrace{(-1)}_{\text{inside}} \underbrace{(2-x)(2)}_{\text{outside}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A'(x) = \frac{1}{8} x - \frac{1}{2\pi} (2-x)$$

$$A'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi x - 4(2-x)}{8\pi} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi x - 8 + 4x = 0 \Rightarrow (\pi + 4)x = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{8}{\pi + 4} \approx 1.12$$

• Check if $x = \frac{8}{\pi + 4}$ is a local max?

2nd derivative test $A''(x) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2\pi} > 0$ Concave up  This critical number is a local min NOT a local max !!!

In fact if we compare the area

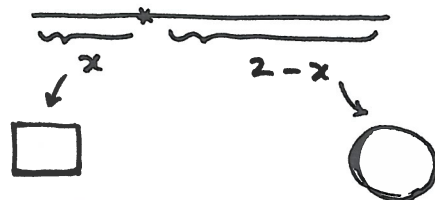
at $x = \frac{8}{\pi + 4}$ then $A\left(\frac{8}{\pi + 4}\right) \approx 0.14$ $\rightarrow$ smallest area.

However, at the endpoints:

$$A(0) = 0 + \frac{(2-0)^2}{4\pi} = \frac{4}{4\pi} \approx 0.32 \rightarrow \text{largest area}$$

$x=0$ Recall the diagram:

$$A(2) = \frac{2^2}{16} + \frac{(2-2)^2}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$



When $x=0$, there will be NO square.

If we want to maximize the area. All the wire should become a circle