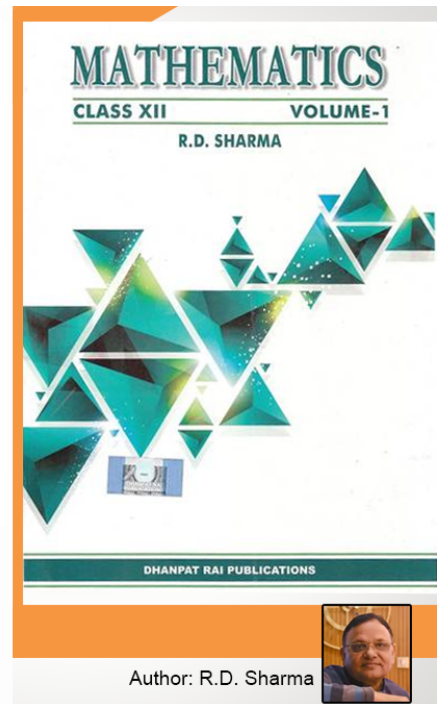


Class 12 - Chapter 18 Maxima and Minima



RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 18—Maxima and Minima

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Exercise 18.1 Page No: 18.7

Find the maximum and the minimum values, if any, without using derivatives of the following functions:

1. $f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 4$ on \mathbb{R}

Solution:

Given $f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 4$ on \mathbb{R}

$$= 4x^2 - 4x + 1 + 3$$

By grouping the above equation we get,

$$= (2x - 1)^2 + 3$$

Since, $(2x - 1)^2 \geq 0$

$$= (2x - 1)^2 + 3 \geq 3$$

$$= f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Thus, the minimum value of $f(x)$ is 3 at $x = \frac{1}{2}$

Since, $f(x)$ can be made large. Therefore maximum value does not exist.

2. $f(x) = -(x - 1)^2 + 2$ on \mathbb{R}

Solution:

Given $f(x) = -(x - 1)^2 + 2$

It can be observed that $(x - 1)^2 \geq 0$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Therefore, $f(x) = -(x - 1)^2 + 2 \leq 2$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$

The maximum value of f is attained when $(x - 1) = 0$

$$(x - 1) = 0, x = 1$$

Since, Maximum value of $f = f(1) = -(1 - 1)^2 + 2 = 2$

Hence, function f does not have minimum value.

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3. $f(x) = |x + 2|$ on \mathbb{R} **Solution:**

Given $f(x) = |x + 2|$ on \mathbb{R}

$\Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

So, the minimum value of $f(x)$ is 0, which attains at $x = -2$

Hence, $f(x) = |x + 2|$ does not have the maximum value.

4. $f(x) = \sin 2x + 5$ on \mathbb{R} **Solution:**

Given $f(x) = \sin 2x + 5$ on \mathbb{R}

We know that $-1 \leq \sin 2x \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow -1 + 5 \leq \sin 2x + 5 \leq 1 + 5$

$\Rightarrow 4 \leq \sin 2x + 5 \leq 6$

Hence, the maximum value and minimum value of f are 6 and 4 respectively.

5. $f(x) = |\sin 4x + 3|$ on \mathbb{R} **Solution:**

Given $f(x) = |\sin 4x + 3|$ on \mathbb{R}

We know that $-1 \leq \sin 4x \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow 2 \leq \sin 4x + 3 \leq 4$

$\Rightarrow 2 \leq |\sin 4x + 3| \leq 4$

Hence, the maximum value and minimum value of f are 4 and 2 respectively.

Exercise 18.2 Page No: 18.16

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Find the points of local maxima or local minima, if any, of the following functions, using the first derivative test. Also, find the local maximum or local minimum values, as the case may be:

1. $f(x) = (x - 5)^4$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = (x - 5)^4$

Differentiate with respect to x

$$f'(x) = 4(x - 5)^3$$

For local maxima and minima

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$= 4(x - 5)^3 = 0$$

$$= x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = 5$$

$f'(x)$ changes from negative to positive as passes through 5.

So, $x = 5$ is the point of local minima

Thus, local minima value is $f(5) = 0$

2. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

Solution:

Given, $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

Differentiate with respect to x then we get,

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$

Now, $f'(x) = 0$

$$3x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

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Again differentiate $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

$$f''(1) = 6 > 0$$

$$f''(-1) = -6 < 0$$

By second derivative test, $x = 1$ is a point of local minima and local minimum value of f at

$$x = 1 \text{ is } f(1) = 1^3 - 3 = 1 - 3 = -2$$

However, $x = -1$ is a point of local maxima and local maxima value of f at

$$x = -1 \text{ is}$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3(-1)$$

$$= -1 + 3$$

$$= 2$$

Hence, the value of minima is -2 and maxima is 2 .

$$\mathbf{3. f(x) = x^3(x-1)^2}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Given, } f(x) = x^3(x-1)^2$$

Differentiate with respect to x , we get,

$$f'(x) = 3x^2(x-1)^2 + 2x^3(x-1)$$

$$= (x-1)(3x^2(x-1) + 2x^3)$$

$$= (x-1)(3x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x^3)$$

$$= (x-1)(5x^3 - 3x^2)$$

$$= x^2(x-1)(5x-3)$$

For all maxima and minima,

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$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$= x^2(x - 1)(5x - 3) = 0$$

By solving the above equation we get

$$x = 0, 1, 3/5$$

At $x = 3/5$, $f'(x)$ changes from negative to positive

Since, $x = 3/5$ is a point of Minima

At $x = 1$, $f'(x)$ changes from positive to negative

Since, $x = 1$ is point of maxima.

$$4. f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 2)^2$$

Solution:

$$\text{Given, } f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 2)^2$$

Differentiate with respect to x , we get,

$$f'(x) = (x + 2)^2 + 2(x - 1)(x + 2)$$

$$= (x + 2)(x + 2 + 2x - 2)$$

$$= (x + 2)(3x)$$

For all maxima and minima,

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$(x + 2)(3x) = 0$$

By solving the above equation we get

$$x = 0, -2$$

At $x = -2$, $f'(x)$ changes from positive to negative

Since, $x = -2$ is a point of Maxima

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At $x = 0$, $f'(x)$ changes from negative to positive

Since, $x = 0$ is point of Minima.

Hence, local min value = $f(0) = -4$

Local max value = $f(-2) = 0$.

5. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$

Solution:

Given

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$$

Differentiating above equation with respect to x we get,

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + 2)^2}$$

For local minima and local maxima we must have $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + 2)^2} = 0$$

Therefore $x = 0$, now for the values close to $x = 0$ and to the left of 0, $f'(x) > 0$

Also for values $x = 0$ and to the right of 0, $f'(x) < 0$

Therefore, by first derivative test, $x = 0$ is a point of local maxima and local minima value of $f(x)$ is $\frac{1}{2}$.

6. $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 15$

Solution:

Given, $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 15$

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Differentiate with respect to x , we get, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x^2 - 4x + 3)$

$$= 3(x - 3)(x - 1)$$

For all maxima and minima,

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$= 3(x - 3)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$= x = 3, 1$$

At $x = 1$, $f'(x)$ changes from positive to negative

Since, $x = 1$ is a point of Maxima

At $x = 3$, $f'(x)$ changes from negative to positive

Since, $x = 3$ is point of Minima.

$$\text{Hence, local maxima value } f(1) = (1)^3 - 6(1)^2 + 9(1) + 15 = 19$$

$$\text{Local minima value } f(3) = (3)^3 - 6(3)^2 + 9(3) + 15 = 15$$

$$\mathbf{7. f(x) = \sin 2x, 0 < x < \pi}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Given } f(x) = \sin 2x$$

Differentiate w.r.t x , we get

$$f'(x) = 2 \cos 2x, 0 < x < \pi$$

For the point of local maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$$2 \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \pi/2, 3\pi/2$$

$$x = \pi/4, 3\pi/4$$

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Now, at $x = \pi/4$, $f'(x)$ changes from positive to negative

Given, $f(x) = \sin 2x$

Differentiate with respect to x , we get,

$$f'(x) = 2\cos 2x, 0 < x, \pi$$

For, the point of local maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$$= 2x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$= x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

At $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $f'(x)$ changes from negative to positive

Since, $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ is a point of Maxima

At $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ $f'(x)$ changes from negative to positive

Since, $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ is point of Minima.

Hence, local max value $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$

Local min value $f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = -1$

Exercise 18.3 Page No: 18.31

Find the points of local maxima or local minima and corresponding local maximum and local minimum values of each of the following functions. Also, find the points of inflection, if any:

(i) $f(x) = x^4 - 62x^2 + 120x + 9$

Solution:

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Given $f(x) = x^4 - 62x^2 + 120x + 9$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 4x^3 - 124x + 120 = 4(x^3 - 31x + 30)$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 124 = 4(3x^2 - 31)$$

For maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$$4(x^3 - 31x + 30) = 0$$

So roots will be $x = 5, 1, -6$

Now, $f''(5) = 176 > 0$

$x = 5$ is point of local minima

$$f''(1) = -112 < 0$$

$x = 1$ is point of local maxima

$$f''(-6) = 308 > 0$$

$x = -6$ is point of local minima

Local max value = $f(1) = 68$

Local min value = $f(5) = -316$ and $f(-6) = -1647$

(ii) $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 15$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 15$

Differentiating f with respect to x

$$\therefore f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x^2 - 4x + 3)$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 12 = 6(x - 2)$$

For maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$$3(x^2 - 4x + 3) = 0$$

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So roots will be $x = 3, 1$

Now, $f''(3) = 6 > 0$

$x = 3$ is point of local minima

$f''(1) = -6 < 0$

$x = 1$ is point of local maxima

Local max value = $f(1) = 19$ and local min value = $f(3) = 15$

(iii) $f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 2)^2$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 2)^2$

$\therefore f'(x) = (x + 2)^2 + 2(x - 1)(x + 2)$

$= (x + 2)(x + 2 + 2x - 2)$

$= (x + 2)(3x)$

And $f''(x) = 3(x + 2) + 3x$

$= 6x + 6$

For maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$(x + 2)(3x) = 0$

So roots will be $x = 0, -2$

Now, $f''(0) = 6 > 0$

$x = 0$ is point of local minima

$f''(-2) = -6 < 0$

$x = -2$ is point of local maxima

Local maxima value = $f(-2) = 0$ and local minima value = $f(0) = -4$

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(iv) $f(x) = 2/x - 2/x^2, x > 0$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = 2/x - 2/x^2, x > 0$

Given $f(x) = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}, x > 0$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}$$

$$\text{And, } f''(x) = +\frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{12}{x^4}$$

For maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$$0 - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3} = 0$$

$$-\frac{2(x-2)}{x^3} = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\text{Now, } f''(2) = \frac{4}{8} - \frac{12}{16} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} < 0$$

$x = 2$ is point of local maxima

$$\text{Local maxima value} = f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-2/x^2 + 4/x^3 = 0$$

$$-2(x-2)/x^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

Now,

$$f''(2) = 4/8 - 12/16 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} < 0$$

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$$x = 2$$

$$\text{Now, } f''(2) = \frac{4}{8} - \frac{12}{6} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} < 0$$

$x = 2$ is point of local maxima

$$\text{Local maxima value} = f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(v) $f(x) = x e^x$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = x e^x$

$$f'(x) = e^x + x e^x = e^x(x + 1)$$

$$f''(x) = e^x(x + 1) + e^x$$

$$= e^x(x + 2)$$

For maxima and minima,

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$e^x(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\text{Now } f''(-1) = e^{-1} = 1/e > 0$$

$x = -1$ is point of local minima

$$\text{Hence, local min} = f(-1) = -1/e$$

2. Find the local extremum values of the following functions:

(i) $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2)^2$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2)^2$

$$f'(x) = (x - 2)^2 + 2(x - 1)(x - 2)$$

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$$= (x - 2) (x - 2 + 2x - 2)$$

$$= (x - 2) (3x - 4)$$

$$f''(x) = (3x - 4) + 3(x - 2)$$

For maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$$(x - 2)(3x - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 2, 4/3$$

Now $f''(2) > 0$

$x = 2$ is point of local minima

$$f''(4/3) = -2 < 0$$

$x = 4/3$ is point of local maxima

Hence local maxima value = $f(4/3) = 4/27$

Local minima value = $f(2) = 0$

$$(ii) f(x) = x\sqrt{1-x}, x \leq 1$$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = x\sqrt{1-x}$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \sqrt{1-x} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1-x}}(-1)$$

$$= \frac{2(1-x) - x}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$= \frac{2-3x}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{(1-x)(-3)} + \frac{2-3x}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{4(1-x)}$$

For maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$$\frac{2-3x}{2\sqrt{1-x}} = 0$$

$$x = 2/3$$

$$\text{Now } f''(2/3) < 0$$

$x = 2/3$ is point of maxima

$$\text{Hence local max value} = f(2/3) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

(iii) $f(x) = -(x-1)^3(x+1)^2$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = -(x-1)^3(x+1)^2$

$$f'(x) = -3(x-1)^2(x+1)^2 - 2(x-1)^3(x+1)$$

$$= -(x-1)^2(x+1)(3x+3+2x-2)$$

$$= -(x-1)^2(x+1)(5x+1)$$

$$f''(x) = -2(x-1)(x+1)(5x+1) - (x-1)^2(5x+1) - 5(x-1)^2(x+1)$$

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For maxima and minima, $f'(x) = 0$

$$-(x-1)^2(x+1)(5x+1) = 0$$

$$x = 1, -1, -1/5$$

$$\text{Now } f''(1) = 0$$

$x = 1$ is inflection point

$$f''(-1) = -4 \times -4 = 16 > 0$$

$x = -1$ is point of minima

$$f''(-1/5) = -5(36/25) \times 4/5 = -144/25 < 0$$

$x = -1/5$ is point of maxima

$$\text{Hence local max value} = f(-1/5) = 3456/3125$$

$$\text{Local min value} = f(-1) = 0$$

3. The function $y = a \log x + bx^2 + x$ has extreme values at $x = 1$ and $x = 2$. Find a and b .

Solution:

$$\text{Given } y = a \log x + bx^2 + x$$

On differentiating we get

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a}{x} + 2bx + 1$$

$$\text{And } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{a}{x^2} + 2b$$

$$\text{For maxima and minima, } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{x} + 2bx + 1 = 0$$

Given that extreme values exist at $x = 1, 2$

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$$a + 2b = -1 \dots\dots (1)$$

$$\frac{a}{2} + 4b = -1$$

$$a + 8b = -2 \dots\dots (2)$$

Solving (1) and (2) we get

$$a = -\frac{2}{3} \quad b = -\frac{1}{6}$$

4. Show that $\log x/x$ has a maximum value at $x = e$.

Solution:

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The given function is $f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \log x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \log x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{Now } f'(x) = 0$$

$$1 - \log x = 0$$

$$\log x = 1$$

$$\log x = \log e$$

$$x = e$$

$$\text{Now } f''(x) = \frac{x^2\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) - (1 - \log x)(2x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{-x - 2x(1 - \log x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{-3 + 2 \log x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{Now } f''(x) = \frac{-3 + 2 \log e}{e^3} = \frac{-3 + 2}{e^3} = -\frac{1}{e^3} < 0$$

Therefore, by second derivation test f is the maximum at $x = e$.

at $x = e$

Therefore, by second derivative test f attains the maximum value at $x = e$

Exercise 18.4 Page No: 18.37

1. Find the absolute maximum and the absolute minimum values of the following functions in the given intervals:

(i) $f(x) = 4x - x^2/2$ in $[-2, 9/2]$

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Solution:

Given function is $f(x) = 4x - \frac{x^2}{2}$

On differentiation we get

$$\therefore f'(x) = 4 - x$$

Now, for local minima and local maxima we have $f'(x) = 0$

$$4 - x = 0$$

$$x = 4$$

Then, we evaluate of f at critical points $x = 4$ and at the interval $[-2, \frac{9}{2}]$

$$f(4) = 4(4) - \frac{(4)^2}{2} = 8$$

$$f(-2) = 4(-2) - \frac{(-2)^2}{2} = -10$$

$$f\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = 4\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) - \frac{\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2}{2} = 18 - \frac{81}{8} = 7.875$$

Hence, we can conclude that the absolute maximum value of f on $[-2, 9/2]$ is 8 occurring at $x = 4$ and the absolute minimum value of f on $[-2, 9/2]$ is -10 occurring at $x = -2$

(ii) $f(x) = (x - 1)^2 + 3$ on $[-3, 1]$

Solution:

Given function is $f(x) = (x - 1)^2 + 3$

On differentiation we get

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 2(x - 1)$$

Now, for local minima and local maxima we have $f'(x) = 0$

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$$2(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

Then, we evaluate of f at critical point $x = 1$ and at the interval $[-3, 1]$

$$f(1) = (1 - 1)^2 + 3 = 3$$

$$f(-3) = (-3 - 1)^2 + 3 = 19$$

Hence, we can conclude that the absolute maximum value of f on $[-3, 1]$ is 19 occurring at $x = -3$ and the minimum value of f on $[-3, 1]$ is 3 occurring at $x = 1$

(iii) $f(x) = 3x^4 - 8x^3 + 12x^2 - 48x + 25$ on $[0, 3]$

Solution:

Given function is $f(x) = 3x^4 - 8x^3 + 12x^2 - 48x + 25$ on $[0, 3]$

On differentiating we get

$$f'(x) = 12x^3 - 24x^2 + 24x - 48$$

$$f'(x) = 12(x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 4)$$

$$f'(x) = 12(x - 2)(x^2 + 2)$$

Now, for local minima and local maxima we have $f'(x) = 0$

$x = 2$ or $x^2 + 2 = 0$ for which there are no real roots.

Therefore, we consider only $x = 2 \in [0, 3]$.

Then, we evaluate of f at critical point $x = 2$ and at the interval $[0, 3]$

$$f(2) = 3(2)^4 - 8(2)^3 + 12(2)^2 - 48(2) + 25$$

$$f(2) = 48 - 64 + 48 - 96 + 25 = -39$$

$$f(0) = 3(0)^4 - 8(0)^3 + 12(0)^2 - 48(0) + 25 = 25$$

$$f(3) = 3(3)^4 - 8(3)^3 + 12(3)^2 - 48(3) + 25 = 16$$

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Hence, we can conclude that the absolute maximum value of f on $[0, 3]$ is 25 occurring at $x = 0$ and the minimum value of f on $[0, 3]$ is -39 occurring at $x = 2$

(iv) $f(x) = (x - 2)\sqrt{x - 1}$ in $[1, 9]$

Solution:

Given $f(x) = (x-2)\sqrt{x-1}$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + \frac{(x-2)}{2\sqrt{x-1}}$$

Put $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} + \frac{(x-2)}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(x-1) + (x-2)}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x-4}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} + \frac{(x-2)}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(x-1) + (x-2)}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x-4}{2\sqrt{x-1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

Now, $f(1) = 0$

$$f(4/3) = \left(\frac{4}{3} - 2\right)\sqrt{\frac{4}{3} - 1} = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

Hence, we can conclude that the absolute maximum value of f is $14\sqrt{2}$

occurring at $x = 9$ and the minimum value of is $-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$ occurring at $x = 4/3$

And,

$$f(9) = (9-2)\sqrt{9-1} = 7\sqrt{8} = 14\sqrt{2}$$

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Hence, we can conclude that the absolute maximum value of f is $14\sqrt{2}$ occurring at $x = 9$ and the minimum value of f is $-2\sqrt{3/9}$ occurring at $x = 4/3$.

2. Find the maximum value of $2x^3 - 24x + 107$ in the interval $[1, 3]$. Find the maximum value of the same function in $[-3, -1]$.

Solution:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = 2x^3 - 24x + 107$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 6x^2 - 24 = 6(x^2 - 4)$$

Now, for local maxima and local minima we have $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 6(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

We first consider the interval $[1, 3]$.

Then, we evaluate the value of f at the critical point $x = 2 \in [1, 3]$ and at the end points of the interval $[1, 3]$.

$$f(2) = 2(2^3) - 24(2) + 107 = 75$$

$$f(1) = 2(1)^3 - 24(1) + 107 = 85$$

$$f(3) = 2(3)^3 - 24(3) + 107 = 89$$

Hence, the absolute maximum value of $f(x)$ in the interval $[1, 3]$ is 89 occurring at $x = 3$,

Next, we consider the interval $[-3, -1]$.

Evaluate the value of f at the critical point $x = -2 \in [-3, -1]$

$$f(-3) = 2(-3)^3 - 24(-3) + 107 = 125$$

$$f(-2) = 2(-2)^3 - 24(-2) + 107 = 139$$

$$f(-1) = 2(-1)^3 - 24(-1) + 107 = 129$$

Hence, the absolute maximum value of f is 139 and occurs when $x = -2$.

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Exercise 18.5 Page No: 18.72

1. Determine two positive numbers whose sum is 15 and the sum of whose squares is minimum.

Solution:

Let the two positive numbers be a and b .

So we have $a + b = 15 \dots (1)$

Also, $a^2 + b^2$ is minima

Assume, $S = a^2 + b^2$

(From equation 1)

$$\Rightarrow S = a^2 + (15 - a)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S = a^2 + 225 + a^2 - 30a = 2a^2 - 30a + 225$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{da} = 4a - 30$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2S}{da^2} = 4$$

Since, $\frac{d^2S}{da^2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dS}{da} = 0$ will give minimum value of S .

$$4a - 30 = 0$$

$$a = 7.5$$

Hence, two numbers will be 7.5 and 7.5.

Which implies S is minimum when $a = 15/2$ and $b = 15/2$.

2. Divide 64 into two parts such that the sum of the cubes of two parts is minimum.

Solution:

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Let the two positive numbers be a and b .

Given $a + b = 64 \dots (1)$

We have, $a^3 + b^3$ is minima

Assume, $S = a^3 + b^3$

$$S = a^3 + (64 - a)^3$$

(From equation 1)

$$\frac{dS}{da} = 3a^2 + 3(64 - a)^2 \times (-1)$$

$$\frac{dS}{da} = 0 \text{ (Condition for maxima and minima)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a^2 + 3(64 - a)^2 \times (-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a^2 + 3(4096 + a^2 - 128a) \times (-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a^2 - 3 \times 4096 - 3a^2 + 424a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 32$$

$$\frac{d^2S}{da^2} = 6a + 6(64 - a) = 384$$

Since, $\frac{d^2S}{da^2} > 0 \Rightarrow a = 32$ will give minimum value

Hence, two numbers will be 32 and 32.

of S

Hence, the two number will be 32 and 32.

3. How should we choose two numbers, each greater than or equal to -2 , whose sum is $\frac{1}{2}$ so that the sum of the first and the cube of the second is minimum?

Solution:

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Let a and b be two numbers such that $a, b \geq -2$

$$\text{Given } a + b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Assume, } S = a + b^3$$

$$\Rightarrow S = a + \left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)^3$$

$$\frac{dS}{da} = 1 + 3\left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)^2 (-1)$$

Condition maxima and minima is

$$\frac{dS}{da} = 0$$

$$dS/da = 0$$

$$1 + 3\left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)^2 (-1) = 0$$

$$1 - 3\left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dS}{da} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 3\left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{d^2S}{da^2} = 6\left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right)$$

For S to minimum, $\frac{d^2S}{da^2} > 0$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Hence, $a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ and $b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

4. Divide 15 into two parts such that the square of one multiplied with the cube of the other is minimum.

Solution:

Let the given two numbers be x and y. Then,

$$x + y = 15 \dots (1)$$

$$y = (15 - x)$$

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Now we have, $z = x^2 y^3$

$z = x^2 (15 - x)^3$ (from equation 1)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x(15 - x)^3 - 3x^2(15 - x)^2$$

For maximum or minimum values of z , we must have

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 0$$

$$2x(15 - x)^3 - 3x^2(15 - x)^2 = 0$$

$$2x(15 - x) = 3x^2$$

$$30x - 2x^2 = 3x^2$$

$$30x = 5x^2$$

$$x = 6 \text{ and } y = 9$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 2(15 - x)^3 - 6x(15 - x)^2 - 6x(15 - x)^2 + 6x^2(15 - x)$$

At $x = 6$:

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 2(9)^3 - 36(9)^2 - 36(9)^2 + 6(36)(9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = -2430 < 0$$

Thus, z is maximum when $x = 6$ and $y = 9$

So, the required two parts into which 15 should be divided are 6 and 9.

5. Of all the closed cylindrical cans (right circular), which enclose a given volume of 100 cm^3 , which has the minimum surface area?

Solution:

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Let r and h be the radius and height of the cylinder, respectively. Then,

Volume (V) of the cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

$$\Rightarrow 100 = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 100 / \pi r^2$$

Surface area (S) of the cylinder = $2 \pi r^2 + 2 \pi r h = 2 \pi r^2 + 2 \pi r \times 100 / \pi r^2$

$$\Rightarrow S = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{200}{r}$$

On differentiating we get

$$\therefore \frac{dS}{dr} = 4\pi r - \frac{200}{r^2}$$

For the maximum or minimum, we must have,

$$\frac{dS}{dr} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\pi r - \frac{200}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\pi r^3 = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \left(\frac{50}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Now,

$$\frac{d^2S}{dr^2} = 4\pi + \frac{400}{r^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2S}{dr^2} > 0 \text{ when } r = \left(\frac{50}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Thus, the surface area is minimum when $r = \left(\frac{50}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

6. A beam is supported at the two ends and is uniformly loaded. The bending moment M at a distance x from one end is given by

$$(i) M = \frac{WL}{2}x - \frac{W}{2}x^2 \quad (ii) M = \frac{Wx}{3} - \frac{W}{3} \frac{x^3}{L^2}$$

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Find the point at which M is maximum in each case.

Solution:

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Condition for maxima and minima is $\frac{dM}{dx} = 0$

And for M to maximum $\frac{d^2M}{dx^2} < 0$.

$$(i) M = \frac{WL}{2}x - \frac{W}{2}x^2$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{WL}{2} - Wx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{WL}{2} = Wx$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2M}{dx^2} = -W < 0$$

Hence, for $x = \frac{L}{2}$, M will be maximum.

$$(ii) M = \frac{Wx}{3} - \frac{W}{3} \frac{x^3}{L^2}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = \frac{W}{3} - W \frac{x^2}{L^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{W}{3} - W \frac{x^2}{L^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{W}{3} = W \frac{x^2}{L^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{L^2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{L}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{d^2M}{dx^2} = -2W \frac{x}{L^2}$$

So,

$$\text{For } x = \frac{L}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2M}{dx^2} = -\frac{2W}{\sqrt{3}L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2M}{dx^2} < 0 \text{ (Condition for maximum value)}$$

$$\text{For } x = -\frac{L}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2M}{dx^2} = \frac{2W}{\sqrt{3}L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2M}{dx^2} > 0 \text{ (Condition for minimum value)}$$

Therefore, for $x = \frac{L}{\sqrt{3}}$, M will have maximum value.

7. A wire of length 28 m is to be cut into two pieces. One of the pieces is to be made into a square and the other into a circle. What should be the lengths of the two pieces so that the combined area of the circle and the square is minimum?

Solution:

Suppose the given wire, which is to be made into a square and a circle, is cut into two pieces of length x and y m respectively. Then,

$$x + y = 28 \Rightarrow y = (28 - x)$$

We know that perimeter of square, 4 (side) = x

$$\text{Side} = x/4$$

$$\text{Area of square} = (x/4)^2 = x^2/16$$

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Circumference of circle, $2 \pi r = y$

$$r = y / 2 \pi$$

Circumference of circle , $2\pi r = y$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{y}{2\pi}$$

$$\text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2 = \pi \left(\frac{y}{2\pi} \right)^2 = \frac{y^2}{4\pi}$$

Now z = Area of square + area of circle

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{(28-x)^2}{4\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2x}{16} - \frac{2(28-x)}{4\pi}$$

For maximum or minimum values of z , we must have

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 0$$

From equation 1 we have

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{16} - \frac{2(28-x)}{4\pi} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} = \frac{(28-x)}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x\pi}{4} + x = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 1 \right) = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{28}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 1\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{112}{\pi + 4}$$

Again from equation 1 we have

$$\Rightarrow y = 28 - \frac{112}{\pi + 4}.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{28\pi}{\pi + 4}$$

8. A wire of length 20 m is to be cut into two pieces. One of the pieces will be bent into shape of a square and the other into shape of an equilateral triangle. Where the wire should be cut so that the sum of the areas of the square and triangle is minimum?

Solution:

Suppose the wire, which is to be made into a square and a triangle, is cut into two pieces of length x and y respectively. Then,

$$x + y = 20 \Rightarrow y = (20 - x) \dots\dots (1)$$

We know that perimeter of square, 4 (side) = x

$$\text{Side} = x/4$$

$$\text{Area of square} = (x/4)^2 = x^2/16$$

Again we know that perimeter of triangle, 3 (side) = y .

$$\text{Side} = y/3$$

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$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\text{Side})^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}y^2}{36}$$

Now,

z = Area of square + area of triangle

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{\sqrt{3}y^2}{36}$$

From equation 1 we have

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{\sqrt{3}(20-x)^2}{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2x}{16} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}(20-x)}{36}$$

For maximum and minimum values of z , we have

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{16} - \frac{\sqrt{3}(20-x)}{18} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9x}{4} = \sqrt{3}(20-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9x}{4} + x\sqrt{3} = 20\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(\frac{9}{4} + \sqrt{3} \right) = 20\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{20\sqrt{3}}{\left(\frac{9}{4} + \sqrt{3} \right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{80\sqrt{3}}{(9 + 4\sqrt{3})}$$

From equation 1 we have

$$\Rightarrow y = 20 - \frac{80\sqrt{3}}{9 + 4\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{180}{9 + 4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} > 0$$

Thus, z is minimum when $x = \frac{80\sqrt{3}}{(9 + 4\sqrt{3})}$ and $y = \frac{180}{9 + 4\sqrt{3}}$

Thus, z is minimum when $x = \frac{80\sqrt{3}}{(9 + 4\sqrt{3})}$ and $y = \frac{180}{9 + 4\sqrt{3}}$

Hence, the wire of length 20cm should be cut into two pieces of lengths

$$\frac{80\sqrt{3}}{(9 + 4\sqrt{3})} \text{ m and } \frac{180}{9 + 4\sqrt{3}} \text{ m.}$$

Hence, the wire of length 20 m should be cut into two pieces of lengths

Thus, z is minimum when $x = \frac{80\sqrt{3}}{(9 + 4\sqrt{3})}$ and $y = \frac{180}{9 + 4\sqrt{3}}$

Hence, the wire of length 20cm should be cut into two pieces of lengths

$$\frac{80\sqrt{3}}{(9 + 4\sqrt{3})} \text{ m and } \frac{180}{9 + 4\sqrt{3}} \text{ m.}$$

9. Given the sum of the perimeters of a square and a circle, show that the sum of their areas is least when one side of the square is equal to diameter of the circle.

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Solution:

Let us say the sum of perimeter of square and circumference of circle be L

Given sum of the perimeters of a square and a circle.

Assuming, side of square = a and radius of circle = r

Then, $L = 4a + 2\pi r \Rightarrow a = (L - 2\pi r)/4 \dots (1)$

Let the sum of area of square and circle be S

So, $S = a^2 + \pi r^2$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left(\frac{L-2\pi r}{4}\right)^2 + \pi r^2$$

Condition for maxima and minima

$$\frac{dS}{dr} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2)(-2\pi)\left(\frac{L-2\pi r}{4}\right) + 2\pi r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2)(2\pi)\left(\frac{L-2\pi r}{4}\right) = 2\pi r$$

$$\Rightarrow L - 2\pi r = 8r$$

$$(8 + 2\pi)r = L$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{L}{8 + 2\pi}$$

$$\frac{d^2S}{dr^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + 2\pi$$

$$\text{So, for } r = \frac{L}{8+2\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2S}{dr^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + 2\pi > 0$$

This is the condition for minima

From equation 1, we have

$$a = \frac{L - 2\pi r}{4}$$

Substituting from equation 2

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{L - 2\pi \frac{L}{8 + 2\pi}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{8L + 2\pi L - 2\pi L}{4(8 + 2\pi)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{8L}{4(8 + 2\pi)}$$

$$a = 2r$$

Side of square = diameter of the circle.

Hence, proved.

10. Find the largest possible area of a right angled triangle whose hypotenuse is 5 cm long.

Solution:

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Let the base of the right angled triangle be x and its height be y . Then,

$$x^2 + y^2 = 5^2$$

$$y^2 = 25 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$$

As, the area of the triangle, $A = \frac{1}{2} \times x \times y$

$$\Rightarrow A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times x \times \sqrt{25 - x^2}$$



$$\Rightarrow A(x) = \frac{x\sqrt{25-x^2}}{2}$$

On differentiating we get

$$\Rightarrow A'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{25-x^2}}{2} + \frac{x(-2x)}{4\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{25-x^2}}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A'(x) = \frac{25-x^2-x^2}{2\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A'(x) = \frac{25-2x^2}{2\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

For maxima or minima, we must have $f'(x) = 0$ Therefore,

$$A'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{25-2x^2}{2\sqrt{25-x^2}} = 0$$

$$25-2x^2 = 0$$

$$2x^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{25 - \frac{25}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{50-25}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{25}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Again differentiating A, we get

$$\text{Also, } A''(x) = \frac{\left[-4x\sqrt{25-x^2} - \frac{(25-2x^2)(-2x)}{2\sqrt{25-x^2}} \right]}{25-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left[\frac{-4x(25-x^2) + (25x-2x^3)}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} \right]}{25-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{-100x + 4x^3 + 25x - 2x^3}{(25-x^2)\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-75x + 2x^3}{(25-x^2)\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A''\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{-75\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 2\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^3}{\left(25 - \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} < 0$$

So $x = \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ is a point of maxima.

Therefore the largest possible area of the triangle

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \times \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{25}{4} \text{ square units}$$

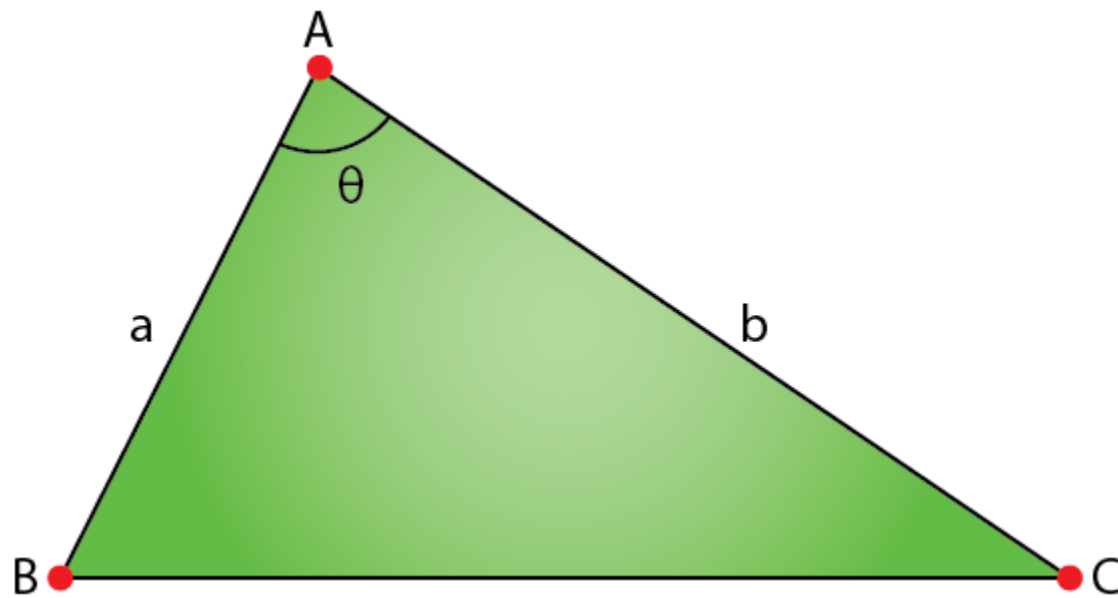
11. Two sides of a triangle have lengths 'a' and 'b' and the angle between them is θ . What value of θ will maximize the area of the triangle? Find the maximum area of the triangle also.

Solution:

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It is given that two sides of a triangle have lengths a and b and the angle between them is θ .

Let the area of triangle be A



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$$\text{Then, } A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{2}ab \cos \theta$$

Condition for maxima and minima is

$$\frac{dA}{d\theta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}ab \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{d\theta^2} = -\frac{1}{2}ab \sin \theta$$

So, for A to be maximum,

$$\frac{d^2A}{d\theta^2} < 0$$

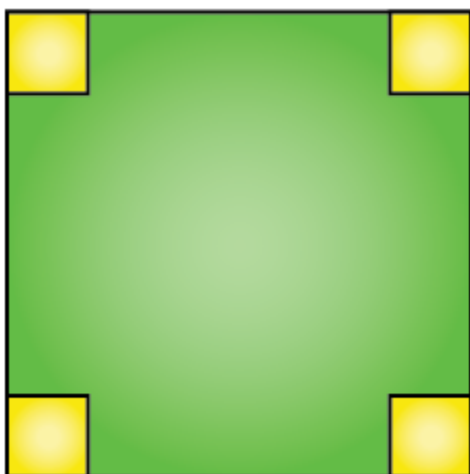
$$\text{For } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2A}{d\theta^2} < 0$$

Hence, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ will give maximum area.

And maximum area will be $A = \frac{1}{2}ab$

12. A square piece of tin of side 18 cm is to be made into a box without top by cutting a square from each corner and folding up the flaps to form a box. What should be the side of the square to be cut off so that the volume of the box is maximum? Also, find this maximum volume

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**Solution:**

Given side length of big square is 18 cm

Let the side length of each small square be a .

If by cutting a square from each corner and folding up the flaps we will get a cuboidal box with

Length, $L = 18 - 2a$

Breadth, $B = 18 - 2a$ and

Height, $H = a$

Assuming, volume of box, $V = LBH = a(18 - 2a)^2$

Condition for maxima and minima is

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$$\frac{dV}{da} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (18 - 2a)^2 + (a)(-2)(2)(18 - 2a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (18 - 2a)[(18 - 2a) - 4a] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (18 - 2a)[18 - 6a] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3, 9$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{da^2} = (-2)(18 - 6a) + (-6)(18 - 2a)$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{da^2} = 24a - 144$$

$$\text{For } a = 3, \frac{d^2V}{da^2} = -72, \Rightarrow \frac{d^2V}{da^2} < 0$$

$$\text{For } a = 9, \frac{d^2V}{da^2} = 72, \Rightarrow \frac{d^2V}{da^2} > 0$$

So for A to maximum

$$\frac{d^2V}{da^2} < 0$$

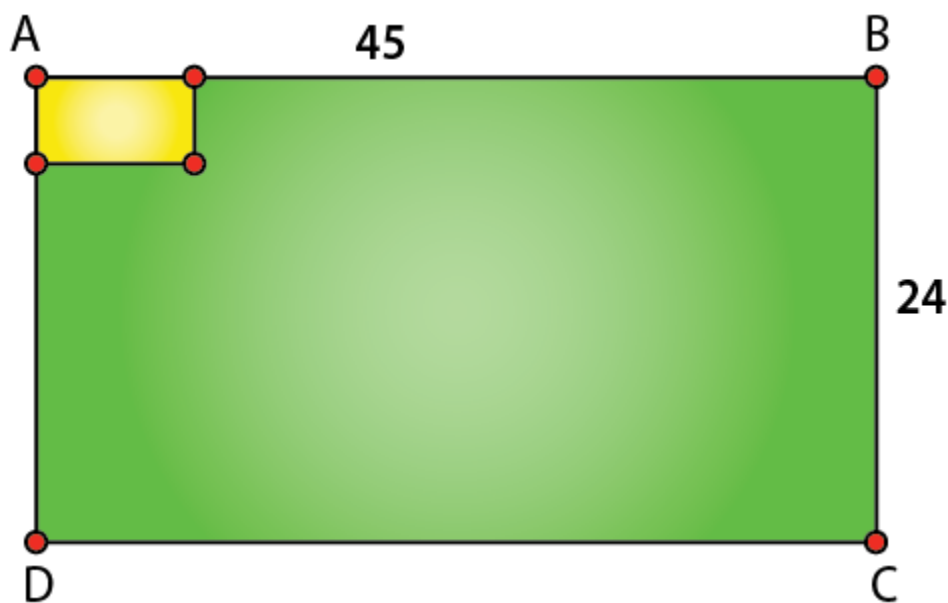
Hence, $a = 3$ will give maximum volume.

And maximum volume, $V = a(18 - 2a)^2 = 432 \text{ cm}^3$

13. A rectangular sheet of tin 45 cm by 24 cm is to be made into a box without top, by cutting off squares from each corners and folding up the flaps. What should be the side of the square to be cut off so that the volume of the box is maximum possible?

Solution:

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Given length of rectangle sheet = 45 cm

Breadth of rectangle sheet = 24 cm

Let the side length of each small square be a .

If by cutting a square from each corner and folding up the flaps we will get a cuboidal box with

Length, $L = 45 - 2a$

Breadth, $B = 24 - 2a$ and

Height, $H = a$

Assuming, volume of box, $V = LBH = (45 - 2a)(24 - 2a)(a)$

Condition for maxima and minima is

$$\frac{dV}{da} = 0$$

$$(45 - 2a)(24 - 2a) + (-2)(24 - 2a)(a) + (45 - 2a)(-2)(a) = 0$$

$$4a^2 - 138a + 1080 + 4a^2 - 48a + 4a^2 - 90a = 0$$

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$$12a^2 - 276a + 1080 = 0$$

$$a^2 - 23a + 90 = 0$$

$$a = 5, 18$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{da^2} = 24a - 276$$

$$\text{For } a = 5, \frac{d^2V}{da^2} = -156, \Rightarrow \frac{d^2V}{da^2} < 0$$

$$\text{For } a = 18, \frac{d^2V}{da^2} = +156, \Rightarrow \frac{d^2V}{da^2} > 0$$

So for A to maximum

$$\frac{d^2V}{da^2} < 0$$

Hence, $a = 5$ will give maximum volume.

$$\text{And maximum volume } V = (45 - 2a)(24 - 2a)(a) = 2450 \text{ cm}^3$$

14. A tank with rectangular base and rectangular sides, open at the top is to be constructed so that its depth is 2 m and volume is 8 m^3 . If building of tank cost Rs 70 per square metre for the base and Rs 45 per square metre for sides, what is the cost of least expensive tank?

Solution:

Let the length, breadth and height of tank be l , b and h respectively.

Also, assume volume of tank as V

$$h = 2 \text{ m (given)}$$

$$V = 8 \text{ m}^3$$

$$l b h = 8$$

$$2lb = 8 \text{ (given)}$$

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$$lb = 4$$

$$b = 4/l \dots (1)$$

Cost for building base = Rs $70/m^2$

Cost for building sides = Rs $45/m^2$

Cost for building the tank, C = Cost for base + cost for sides

$$C = lb \times 70 + 2(l + b) h \times 45$$

$$C = l(4/l) \times 70 + 2(l + 4/l) (2) \times 45 \text{ [Using (1)]}$$

$$= 280 + 180 (l + 4/l)$$

Condition for maxima and minima

$$\frac{dC}{dl} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 180(1 - \frac{4}{l^2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{l^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \pm 2 \text{ cm}$$

Since, l cannot be negative

So, $l = 2 \text{ cm}$

$$\frac{d^2C}{dl^2} = 180 \left(\frac{8}{l^3} \right)$$

$$\text{For } l = 2 \quad \frac{d^2C}{dl^2} = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2C}{dl^2} > 0$$

Therefore, cost will be minimum for $l = 2$

From equation 2

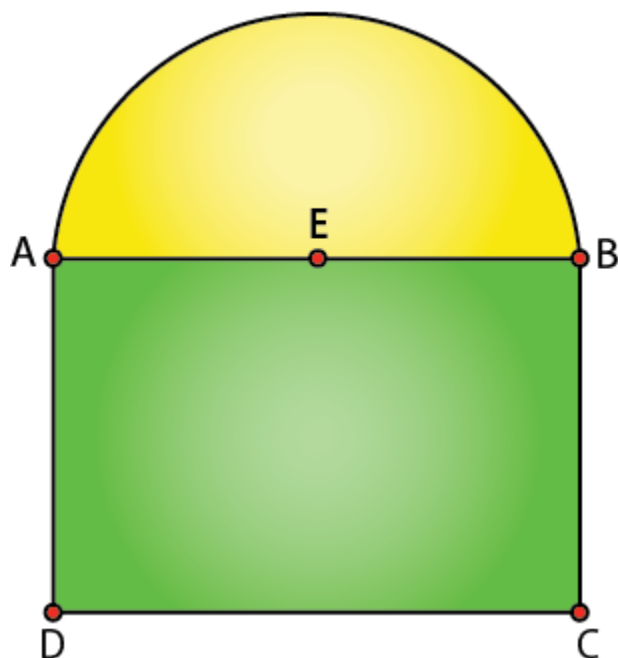
$$C = 280 + 180(l + \frac{4}{l})$$

$$C = \text{Rs } 1000$$

15. A window in the form of a rectangle is surmounted by a semi-circular opening. The total perimeter of the window is 10 m. Find the dimensions of the rectangular part of the window to admit maximum light through the whole opening.

Solution:

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Let the radius of semicircle, length and breadth of rectangle be r , x and y respectively

$$AE = r$$

$$AB = x = 2r \text{ (semicircle is mounted over rectangle) } \dots 1$$

$$AD = y$$

Given Perimeter of window = 10 m

$$x + 2y + \pi r = 10$$

$$2r + 2y + \pi r = 10$$

$$2y = 10 - (\pi + 2).r$$

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$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{10 - (\pi + 2)r}{2} \dots 2$$

To admit maximum amount of light, area of window should be maximum

Assuming area of window as A

$$A = xy + \frac{\pi r^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (2r) \left(\frac{10 - (\pi + 2)r}{2} \right) + \frac{\pi r^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 10r - \pi r^2 - 2r^2 + \frac{\pi r^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 10r - 2r^2 - \frac{\pi r^2}{2}$$

Condition for maxima and minima is

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 - 4r - \pi r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{10}{4 + \pi}$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{dr^2} = -4 - \pi < 0$$

For $r = \frac{10}{4 + \pi}$ A will be maximum.

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{10}{4 + \pi}$$

$$\frac{d^2 A}{dr^2} = -4 - \pi < 0$$

For $r = \frac{10}{4 + \pi}$ A will be maximum.

Length of rectangular part = $\frac{20}{4 + \pi}$ m (from equation 1)

Breath of rectangular part = $\frac{10 - (\pi + 2)r}{2}$ m (from equation 2)

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{10 - \frac{(\pi + 2)10}{4 + \pi}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{10}{4 + \pi}$$

16. A large window has the shape of a rectangle surmounted by an equilateral triangle. If the perimeter of the window is 12 metres find the dimensions of the rectangle that will produce the largest area of the window.

Solution:

Let the dimensions of the rectangle be x and y.

Therefore, the perimeter of window = $x + y + x + x + y = 12$

$$3x + 2y = 12$$

$$y = (12 - 3x)/2 \dots (1)$$

Now,

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Let the dimensions of the rectangle be x and y .

Therefore perimeter of window $= x + y + x + x + y = 12$

$$3x + 3y = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{12 - 3x}{3} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{Area of the window} = xy + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = x \left(\frac{12 - 3x}{2} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 6x - \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} = 6 - \frac{6x}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} = 6 - 3x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} = 6 - x \left(3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

For maximum and minimum values of A, we must have

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = x \left(3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{12}{6 - \sqrt{3}}$$

Substituting the values of x in equation 1 we get

$$y = \frac{12 - 3 \left(\frac{12}{6 - \sqrt{3}} \right)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{18 - 6\sqrt{3}}{6 - \sqrt{3}}$$

Now,

$$\frac{d^2A}{dx^2} = -3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < 0$$

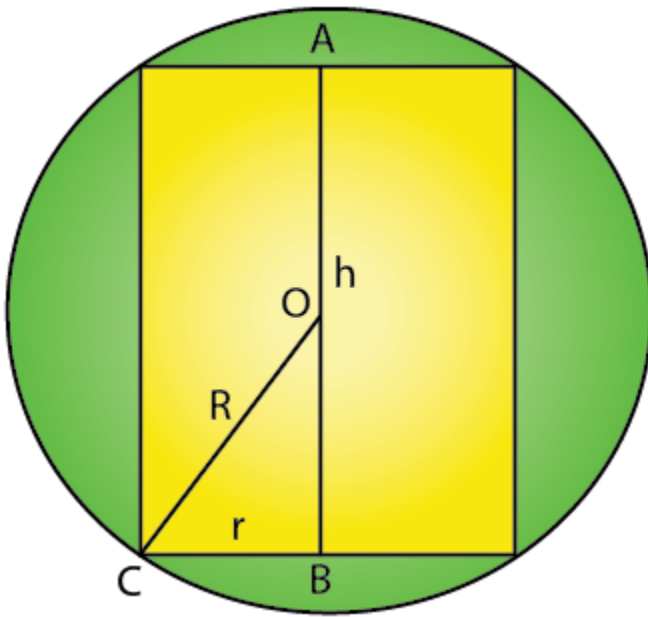
Thus, the area is maximum when $x = \frac{12}{6 - \sqrt{3}}$ and $y = \frac{18 - 6\sqrt{3}}{6 - \sqrt{3}}$.

17. Show that the height of the cylinder of maximum volume that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius R is $2R/\sqrt{3}$.

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Solution:

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Let the radius, height and volume of cylinder be r , h and V respectively

Radius of sphere = R (Given)

Volume of cylinder, $V = \pi r^2 h$...1

$$OB = \frac{h}{2}$$

$$OC = R$$

$$BC = r$$

In triangle OBC,

$$\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 + r^2 = R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = R^2 - \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \dots 2$$

Replacing equation 2 in equation 1, we get

$$V = \pi \left(R^2 - \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\right) (h) = \pi R^2 h - \pi \frac{h^3}{4}$$

Condition for maxima and minima is

$$\frac{dV}{dh} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi R^2 - \pi \frac{3h^2}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi R^2 = \pi \frac{3h^2}{4}$$

$$h^2 = \frac{4}{3} R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} R$$

Since, h cannot be negative

$$\text{Hence, } h = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} R$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{dh^2} = -\pi \frac{6h}{4}$$

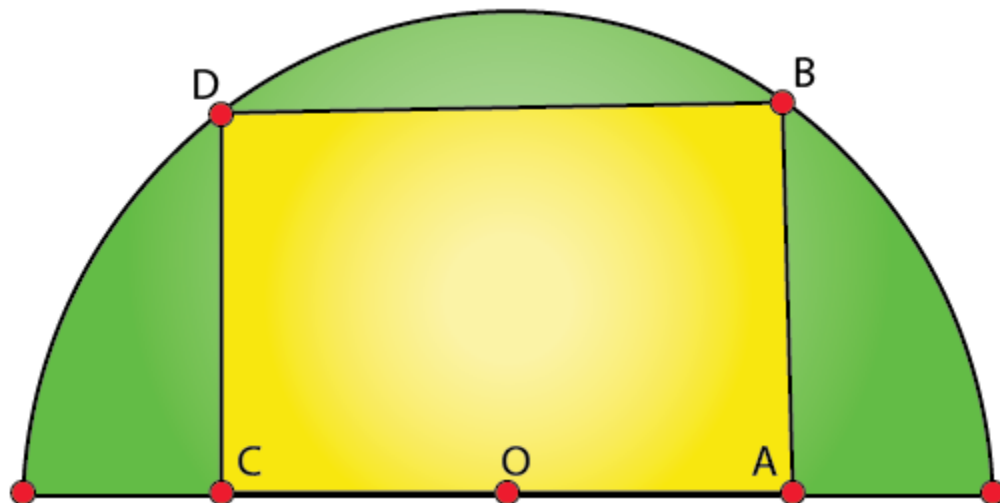
$$\text{For } h = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} R \quad \frac{d^2V}{dh^2} < 0$$

V will be maximum for $h = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} R$

18. A rectangle is inscribed in a semi-circle of radius r with one of its sides on diameter of semi-circle. Find the dimensions of the rectangle so that its area is maximum. Find also the area.

Solution:

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Let the length and breadth of rectangle ABCD be $2x$ and y respectively

Radius of semicircle = r (given)

In triangle OBA, where O is the centre of the circle and mid-point of the side AC

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 \text{ (Pythagoras theorem)}$$

$$y^2 = r^2 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

... (1)

Let us say, area of rectangle = $A = xy$

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$$\Rightarrow A = x(\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}) \text{ (from equation 1)}$$

Condition for maxima and minima is

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2x) \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} - \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - x^2 = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Since, x cannot be negative

$$\text{Hence, } x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{dx^2} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} - \left(\frac{2x\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} - x^2 \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}}{(\sqrt{r^2 - x^2})^2} \right)$$

$$\text{For } x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{d^2A}{dx^2} < 0$$

\Rightarrow A will be maximum for $x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$

From equation 1

$$y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Length of rectangle} = \sqrt{2}r$$

$$\text{Breadth of rectangle} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Area of rectangle} = r^2$$

[Since, $l = 2x$]

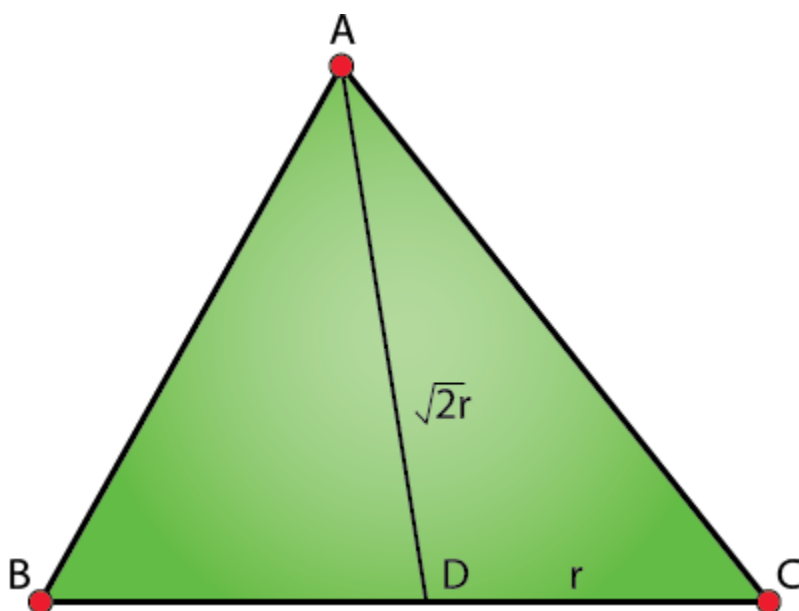
$$\text{Breadth of rectangle} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Area of rectangle} = r^2$$

19. Prove that a conical tent of given capacity will require the least amount of canvas when the height is $\sqrt{2}$ times the radius of the base.

Solution:

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Let the radius and height of cone be r and h respectively

It is given that volume of cone is fixed.

$$\text{Volume of cone, } V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{3V}{\pi r^2} \dots 1$$

Curved surface area of cone, $S = \pi r l$ (l is slant height)

$$\text{Since, } l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{3V}{\pi r^2}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 r^6 + 9V^2}{\pi^2 r^4}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{\sqrt{\pi^2 r^6 + 9V^2}}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\text{So, } S = \pi r \frac{\sqrt{\pi^2 r^6 + 9V^2}}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{\sqrt{\pi^2 r^6 + 9V^2}}{r}$$

Condition for maxima and minima is

$$\frac{dS}{dr} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3\pi^2 r^5}{\sqrt{\pi^2 r^6 + 9V^2}} \cdot r - \sqrt{\pi^2 r^6 + 9V^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{3\pi^2 r^6 - \pi^2 r^6 - 9V^2}{r^2 \sqrt{\pi^2 r^6 + 9V^2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi^2 r^6 - 9V^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi^2 r^6 = 9V^2 \dots 2$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \left(\frac{9V^2}{2\pi^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\text{For } r = \left(\frac{9V^2}{2\pi^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}}, \frac{d^2S}{dr^2} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S \text{ will be minimum for } r = \left(\frac{9V^2}{2\pi^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

From equation 1

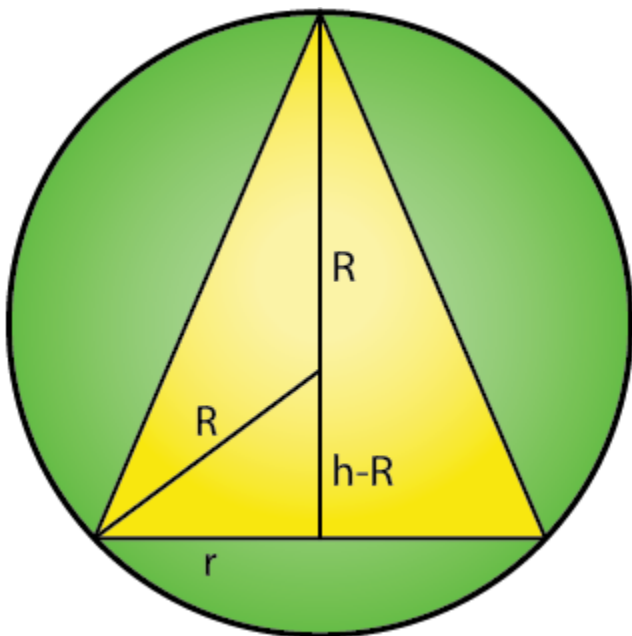
$$h = \frac{3}{\pi r^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} r^3}{3} \text{ (From equation 3)}$$

$$h = \sqrt{2} r$$

20. Show that the cone of the greatest volume which can be inscribed in a given sphere has an altitude equal to 2/3 of the diameter of the sphere.

Solution:

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Let the radius and height of cone be r and h respectively

Radius of sphere = R

$$R^2 = r^2 + (h - R)^2$$

$$R^2 = r^2 + h^2 + R^2 - 2hR$$

$$r^2 = 2hR - h^2 \dots (1)$$

Assuming volume of cone be V

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Volume of cone, $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(2hR - h^2)h$ (from equation 1)

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(2h^2R - h^3)$$

Condition for maxima and minima is

$$\frac{dV}{dh} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}\pi(4hR - 3h^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4hR - 3h^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{4R}{3}$$

$$\text{For } h = \frac{4R}{3}, \frac{d^2V}{dh^2} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V \text{ will be maximum for } h = \frac{4R}{3}$$

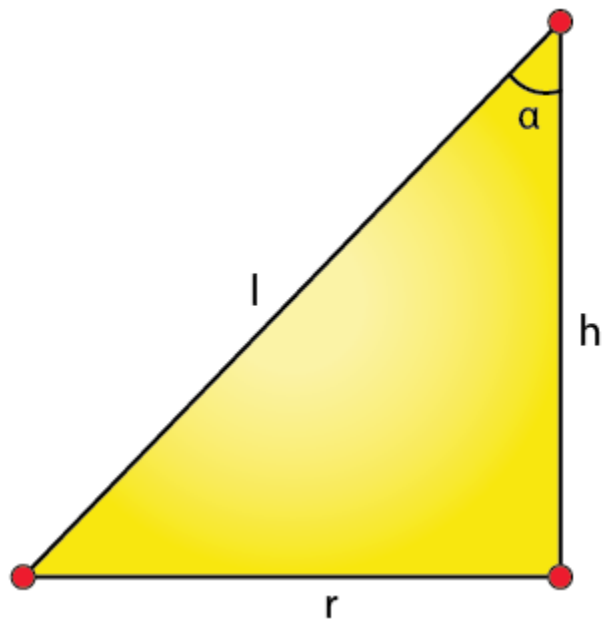
$$h = \frac{2}{3}(2R)$$

$$h = \frac{2}{3}(2R)$$

21. Prove that the semi – vertical angle of the right circular cone of given volume and least curved surface is $\cot^{-1}\sqrt{2}$

Solution:

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Let r be the radius of the base circle of the cone and l be the slant length and h be the height of the cone

Let us assume α be the semi - vertical angle of the cone.

We know that Volume of a right circular cone is given by:

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$$

Let us assume $r^2 h = k$ (constant) (1)

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{\pi k}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{k}{r^2} \text{ (2)}$$

We know that surface area of a cone is

$$\Rightarrow S = \pi r l \text{ (3)}$$

From the cross - section of cone we see that,

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = r^2 + h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = r^2 + h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} \dots\dots (4)$$

Substituting (4) in (3), we get

$$\Rightarrow S = \pi r (\sqrt{r^2 + h^2})$$

From (2)

$$\Rightarrow S = \pi r \left(\sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{k}{r^2}\right)^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \pi r \left(\sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{k^2}{r^4}\right)} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \pi r \left(\sqrt{\frac{r^6 + k^2}{r^4}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \pi r \left(\frac{\sqrt{r^6 + k^2}}{r^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \left(\frac{\pi \times \sqrt{r^6 + k^2}}{r} \right)$$

Let us consider S as a function of R and we find the value of 'r' for its extremum,

Differentiating S with respect to r we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{\pi \sqrt{r^6 + k^2}}{r} \right)$$

Differentiating using U/V rule

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{\pi \left(r \times \frac{d(\sqrt{r^6 + k^2})}{dr} - (\sqrt{r^6 + k^2}) \frac{dr}{dr} \right)}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{\pi \left(r \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r^6 + k^2}} \times \frac{d(r^6 + k^2)}{dr} - (\sqrt{r^6 + k^2} \times 1) \right)}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{\pi \left(\frac{r \times 6r^5}{2\sqrt{r^6 + k^2}} - \sqrt{r^6 + k^2} \right)}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{\pi \left(r \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r^6 + k^2}} \times \frac{d(r^6 + k^2)}{dr} - (\sqrt{r^6 + k^2} \times 1) \right)}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{\pi \left(\frac{r \times 6r^5}{2\sqrt{r^6 + k^2}} - \sqrt{r^6 + k^2} \right)}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{\pi \left(\frac{3r^6}{\sqrt{r^6 + k^2}} - \sqrt{r^6 + k^2} \right)}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{\pi \left(\frac{3r^6 - (r^6 + k^2)}{\sqrt{r^6 + k^2}} \right)}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = \frac{\pi(2r^6 - k^2)}{r^2 \sqrt{r^6 + k^2}}$$

Equating differentiate to zero to get the relation between h and r.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dr} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi(2r^6 - k^2)}{r^2 \sqrt{r^6 + k^2}} = 0$$

Since the remainder is greater than zero only the remainder gets equal to zero

$$\Rightarrow 2r^6 = k^2$$

From (1)

$$\Rightarrow 2r^6 = (r^2 h)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2r^6 = (r^2h)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2r^6 = r^4h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2r^2 = h^2$$

Since height and radius cannot be negative,

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{2}r \dots\dots (5)$$

From the figure

$$\Rightarrow \cot\alpha = \frac{h}{r}$$

From (5)

$$\Rightarrow \cot\alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \cot^{-1}\sqrt{2}$$

\therefore Thus proved.

$$\Rightarrow \cot\alpha = \frac{h}{r}$$

From (5)

$$\Rightarrow \cot\alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

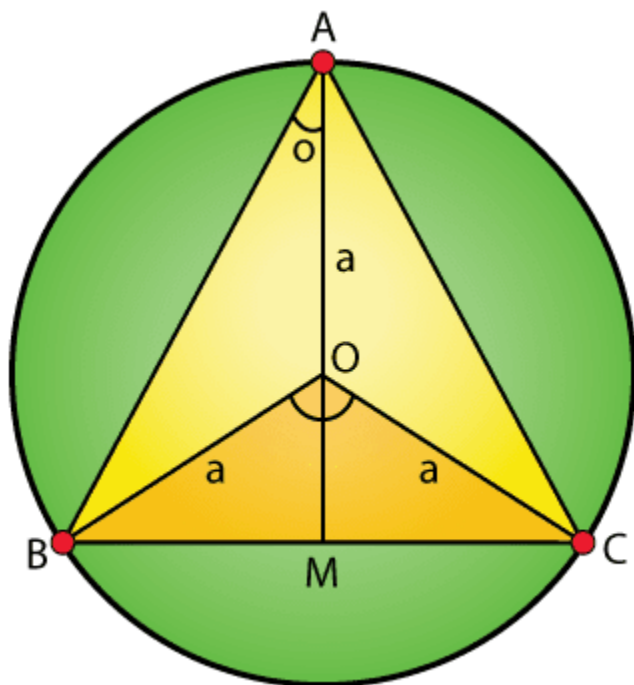
$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \cot^{-1}\sqrt{2}$$

\therefore Thus proved.

22. An isosceles triangle of vertical angle 2θ is inscribed in a circle of radius a . Show that the area of the triangle is maximum when $\theta = \pi/6$.

Solution:

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ΔABC is an isosceles triangle such that $AB = AC$.

The vertical angle $BAC = 2\theta$

Triangle is inscribed in the circle with center O and radius a .

Draw AM perpendicular to BC .

Since, ΔABC is an isosceles triangle, the circumcenter of the circle will lie on the perpendicular from A to BC .

Let O be the circumcenter.

$BOC = 2 \times 2\theta = 4\theta$ (Using central angle theorem)

$COM = 2\theta$ (Since, ΔOMB and ΔOMC are congruent triangles)

$OA = OB = OC = a$ (radius of the circle)

In ΔOMC ,

$CM = a \sin 2\theta$

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$$OM = a \cos 2\theta$$

BC = 2CM (Perpendicular from the center bisects the chord)

$$BC = 2a \sin 2\theta$$

Height of $\Delta ABC = AM = AO + OM$

$$AM = a + a \cos 2\theta$$

$$\text{Area of } \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times AM \times BC$$

Differentiation this equation with respect to θ

$$\frac{dA}{d\theta} = \frac{d\left[\frac{1}{2} \times (a + a\cos 2\theta) \times (2a\sin 2\theta)\right]}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{dA}{d\theta} = (2a\sin 2\theta)(-2a\sin 2\theta) + (a + a\cos 2\theta)(2a\cos 2\theta)$$

$$\frac{dA}{d\theta} = (-2a^2\sin^2 2\theta) + (2a^2\cos 2\theta + 2a^2\cos^2 2\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{d\theta} = 2a^2(\cos^2 2\theta - \sin^2 2\theta) + 2a^2\cos 2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{d\theta} = 2a^2(\cos 4\theta) + 2a^2\cos 2\theta \quad (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2A}{d\theta^2} = -2 \times 4 \times a^2(\sin 4\theta) + (-4a^2\sin 2\theta)$$

Maxima or minima exists when:

$$\frac{dA}{d\theta} = 0$$

Therefore,

$$2a^2(\cos 4\theta) + 2a^2\cos 2\theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 4\theta + \cos 2\theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2 2\theta - 1 + \cos 2\theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\cos 2\theta - 1)(\cos 2\theta + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \Rightarrow \cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{and } \cos 2\theta = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\theta = \pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

To check whether which point has a maxima, we have to check the double differentiate.

Therefore, at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$:

$$\frac{d^2A}{d\theta^2} = -2 \times 4 \times a^2 \left(\sin 4 \times \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + (-4a^2 \sin 2 \times \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{d\theta^2} = -2 \times 4 \times a^2 \left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + (-4a^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3})$$

Both the sin values are positive. So the entire expression is negative. Hence there is a maxima at this point.

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ will not form a triangle. Hence it is discarded.

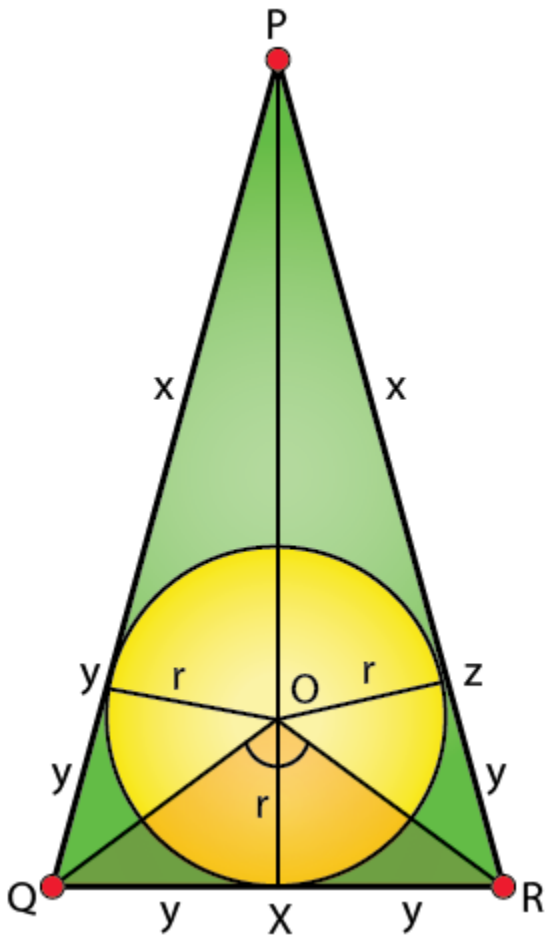
Therefore the maxima exists at:

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

23. Prove that the least perimeter of an isosceles triangle in which a circle of radius r can be inscribed is $6\sqrt{3}r$.

Solution:

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QR at X and PR at Z.

OZ, OX, OY are perpendicular to the sides PR, QR, PQ.

Here PQR is an isosceles triangle with sides PQ = PR and also from the figure,

$$\Rightarrow PY = PZ = x$$

$$\Rightarrow YQ = QX = XR = RZ = y$$

From the figure we can see that,

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area} (\Delta PQR) = \text{Area} (\Delta POR) + \text{Area} (\Delta POQ) + \text{Area} (\Delta QOR)$$

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We know that area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times QR \times PX = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times OZ \times PR \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times OY \times PQ \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times QR \times OX \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 2y(r + \sqrt{x^2 + r^2}) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times r \times (x + y) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times r \times (x + y) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 2y \times r \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(r + \sqrt{x^2 + r^2}) = r(x + y) + yr$$

$$\Rightarrow y(\sqrt{x^2 + r^2}) = r(x + y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + r^2} = \frac{r(x+y)}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + r^2 = \frac{r^2(x+y)^2}{y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + r^2 = r^2 + \frac{r^2 x^2}{y^2} + \frac{r^2(2xy)}{y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{y^2}\right) - \frac{r^2(2xy)}{y^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(x \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{y^2}\right) - \frac{r^2(2y)}{y^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2r^2 y}{y^2 - r^2} \dots\dots (1)$$

We know that perimeter of the triangle is $Per = PQ + QR + RP$

$$\Rightarrow PER = (x+y) + (x+y) + 2y$$

$$\Rightarrow PER = 2x + 4y \dots\dots (2)$$

From (1)

$$\Rightarrow PER = \frac{4r^2 y}{y^2 - r^2} + 4y$$

$$\Rightarrow PER = \frac{4y(r^2 + y^2 - r^2)}{y^2 - r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow PER = \frac{4y^3}{y^2 - r^2}$$

We need perimeter to be minimum and let us PER as the function of y ,

We know that for maxima and minima $\frac{d(\text{PER})}{dy} = 0$,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\text{PER})}{dy} = \frac{d\left(\frac{4y^3}{y^2-r^2}\right)}{dr}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\text{PER})}{dy} = \frac{(y^2-r^2)\frac{d(4y^3)}{dy} - (4y^3)\frac{d(y^2-r^2)}{dy}}{(y^2-r^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\text{PER})}{dy} = \frac{((y^2-r^2)(12y^2)) - ((4y^3)(2y))}{(y^2-r^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\text{PER})}{dy} = \frac{((y^2-r^2)(12y^2)) - ((4y^3)(2y))}{(y^2-r^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\text{PER})}{dy} = \frac{4y^4 - 12y^2r^2}{(y^2-r^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y^4 - 12y^2r^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y^2(y^2 - 3r^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{3}r$$

Differentiating PER again,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2(\text{PER})}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{4y^4 - 12y^2r^2}{(y^2-r^2)^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2(\text{PER})}{dy^2} = \frac{(y^2-r^2)^2 \frac{d(4y^4-12y^2r^2)}{dy} - (4y^4-12y^2r^2) \frac{d}{dy}((y^2-r^2)^2)}{(y^2-r^2)^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2(\text{PER})}{dy^2} = \frac{((y^2-r^2)^2(24y^3-24yr^2)) - ((4y^4-12y^2r^2)(2(y^2-r^2)(2y)))}{(y^2-r^2)^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2(\text{PER})}{dy^2} \Big|_{y=\sqrt{3}r} = \frac{((3r^2-r^2)^2(72\sqrt{3}r^3-24\sqrt{3}r^3)) - ((54r^4-36r^4)(2(3r^2-r^2)(2\sqrt{3}r)))}{(3r^2-r^2)^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2(\text{PER})}{dy^2} \Big|_{y=\sqrt{3}r} = \frac{((4r^4)(48\sqrt{3}r^3)) - ((18r^4)(8\sqrt{3}r^3))}{16r^8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2(\text{PER})}{dy^2} \Big|_{y=\sqrt{3}r} = \frac{48\sqrt{3}r^7}{16r^8}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2(\text{PER})}{dy^2} \Big|_{y=\sqrt{3}r} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{r} > 0 (\text{minima})$$

We got minima at $y = \sqrt{3}r$.

Let's find the value of x ,

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2r^2(\sqrt{3}r)}{(\sqrt{3}r)^2 - r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}r$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{PER} = 2(\sqrt{3}r) + 4(\sqrt{3}r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{PER} = 6\sqrt{3}r$$

\therefore Thus proved



Chapterwise RD Sharma Solutions for Class 12 Maths :

- Chapter 1–Relation
- Chapter 2–Functions
- Chapter 3–Binary Operations
- Chapter 4–Inverse Trigonometric Functions
- Chapter 5–Algebra of Matrices
- Chapter 6–Determinants
- Chapter 7–Adjoint and Inverse of a Matrix
- Chapter 8–Solution of Simultaneous Linear Equations
- Chapter 9–Continuity
- Chapter 10–Differentiability
- Chapter 11–Differentiation
- Chapter 12–Higher Order Derivatives
- Chapter 13–Derivatives as a Rate Measurer
- Chapter 14–Differentials, Errors and Approximations
- Chapter 15–Mean Value Theorems
- Chapter 16–Tangents and Normals
- Chapter 17–Increasing and Decreasing Functions
- Chapter 18–Maxima and Minima
- Chapter 19–Indefinite Integrals

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About RD Sharma

RD Sharma isn't the kind of author you'd bump into at lit fests. But his bestselling books have helped many CBSE students lose their dread of maths. Sunday Times profiles the tutor turned internet star

He dreams of algorithms that would give most people nightmares. And, spends every waking hour thinking of ways to explain concepts like 'series solution of linear differential equations'. Meet Dr Ravi Dutt Sharma — mathematics teacher and author of 25 reference books — whose name evokes as much awe as the subject he teaches. And though students have used his thick tomes for the last 31 years to ace the dreaded maths exam, it's only recently that a spoof video turned the tutor into a YouTube star.

R D Sharma had a good laugh but said he shared little with his on-screen persona except for the love for maths. "I like to spend all my time thinking and writing about maths problems. I find it relaxing," he says. When he is not writing books explaining mathematical concepts for classes 6 to 12 and engineering students, Sharma is busy dispensing his duty as vice-principal and head of department of science and humanities at Delhi government's Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology.

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