

#### 5.4.4

Let  $l$  be the length of the rectangular area and let  $h$  be its height. Then the perimeter is  $p = 2l + 3h$ . The area is  $A = lh = 384$ , so  $l = 384/h$ . Therefore  $p = 2 * 384/h + 3h$ , so

$$\frac{dp}{dh} = -\frac{2 * 384}{h^2} + 3.$$

Setting  $\frac{dp}{dh} = 0$ , we have  $3 = \frac{2 * 384}{h^2}$ , so

$$h^2 = \frac{2 * 384}{3}.$$

Solving for  $h$ , we get  $h = \pm 16$ . Since  $h$  must be positive, the critical point is  $h = 16$ . Finally, checking the second derivative, we have

$$\frac{d^2p}{dh^2} = \frac{4 * 384}{h^3} > 0$$

so this graph is always concave up when  $h > 0$ , so  $h = 16$  must be a minimum, and therefore the minimum perimeter is 96.

#### 5.4.12

We wish to minimize  $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  given that  $y = 1 + 2x$ . It suffices to minimize  $D = d^2 = x^2 + y^2$ . Substituting for  $y$ , we have  $D = x^2 + (1 + 2x)^2 = x^2 + 1 + 4x + 4x^2 = 5x^2 + 4x + 1$ .

$$\frac{dD}{dx} = 10x + 4.$$

Setting this equal to 0, we have  $10x + 4 = 0$ , so  $x = -2/5$ . There are no endpoints, and  $\frac{d^2D}{dx^2} = 10 > 0$ , so the graph is always concave up, so  $x = -2/5$  is a minimum.

#### 5.4.22

We have  $b = 20 - a$  and wish to maximize  $m = ab = a(20 - a) = 20a - a^2$ .  $\frac{dm}{da} = 20 - 2a$ , so setting  $20 - 2a = 0$ ,  $a = 10$ , so  $b = 10$  and  $m = ab = 100$ .

#### 5.5.8

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin x = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 - \cos x = 0$ , so this is an indeterminate form of type 0/0, so it is equal by LH to

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x + \sin x}{\sin x}.$$

By LH again, this is equal to

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x + \cos x}{\cos x} = 2.$$

**5.5.16**

Top and bottom are both going to 0, this has type 0/0, so by LH, this is equal to

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x \ln 5}{7^x \ln 7} = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 7}.$$

**5.5.26**

This is equal to  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x}$ , which by LH is equal to

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{e^x} = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{e^x} = 0. \right.$$

**5.5.28**

By the same method as the previous part, after  $n$  derivatives applied to  $\frac{x^n}{e^x}$ , the top becomes  $n \cdot (n - 1) \cdots$  while the bottom remains  $e^x$ , so this is equal to 0.

**5.5.56**

The top goes to 0 while the bottom goes to 1, so the answer is 0.