Closing Thurs:
1.5, 4.1

Closing Tues:
Closing (next) Thur: $\quad 5.1 / 5.2$, and 5.3
Covers:

| 1.6 | ("linear", supply/demand) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.1-2.3 | (functions, quadratics, apps) |

1.5,4.1,4.2 (linear programming)
5.1-5.3 (powers/roots, exp/logs)

Things to look at online this weekend:

1. Full Exam 2 Review!
2. Optional Ch. 2 Review HW
3. Read the 5.1-5.3 review to get a preview of the next topic.
4. General reference sheets on solving and exponent rules are also online.

### 4.2 Linear Programming:

The method of linear programming is a procedure we use to optimize (max/min) an objective subject to constraints.

Here is the short version:
Step 1: Label the two quantities
Collect information (in a table)
Step 2: Give Constraints and Objective.
Step 3: Sketch the Feasible Region.
Step 4: Find the corners.
Step 5: Plug corners into the Objective.
Biggest output $=$ max Smallest output $=\mathrm{min}$
4.2: Linear Programming Examples (from the lecture pack)

1. Your company makes two fruit juices. Apple-Cranberry is 60\% apple juice and 40\% cranberry juice. Cranberry-Apple is $30 \%$ apple and $70 \%$ cranberry. You make $\$ 0.40$ profit on each gallon of AppleCranberry and $\$ 0.50$ profit on each gallon of Cranberry-Apple. Your daily supply is limited to 12,000 gallons of pure apple juice and 11,000 gallons of pure cranberry juice. Determine how much of each you should produce daily to maximize your profit. STEP 1: "How much of each ..."

$$
x=
$$

$$
y=
$$

| Gallons $=$ | x | y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

STEP 2: Constraints and Objective?
STEP 3: Graph
STEP 4: Corners

STEP 5: Evaluate objective


## The feasible region for the juice example

Dotted lines corresponding to all points where profit is $\$ 2,000, \$ 4,000, \$ 6,000$, $\$ 8,000$, and $\$ 10,000$ are drawn.

2. Gina inherits a bunch of pet cages from an aunt. She decides to rescue some unwanted pets from a shelter. She has 20 cages that can each house either a bunny or a ferret. On average it costs $\$ 0.60$ a day to feed one ferret and $\$ 0.80$ a day to feed one bunny. Gina can budget no more than $\$ 14.40$ a day for pet food. But cuddliness is an issue for Gina. She figures that bunnies are twice as cuddly as ferrets. That is, ferrets are each worth one cuddle-unit, while bunnies are each worth two. Determine how many of each pet Gina should adopt to maximize cuddliness while staying within her budget and without buying more cages.

STEP 1: "...how many of each pet..."

> x =
$y=$

| Total pets $=$ | $x$ | $y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

STEP 2: Constraints and Objective?
STEP 3: Graph
STEP 4: Corners

STEP 5: Evaluate objective
$\begin{array}{lll}(, \quad) \rightarrow \\ (, ~ & \rightarrow \\ (, & \rightarrow \\ (, & \rightarrow\end{array}$

## The feasible region (Gina's pets)

Dotted lines correspond to all points where cuddliness is $5,15,25$, and 35 .

3. (From Homework) Two foods contain only proteins, carbohydrates, and fats.
Food A costs \$1 per pound and contains $30 \%$ protein and $50 \%$ carbohydrates.
Food B costs $\$ 1.50$ per pound and contains $20 \%$ protein and $75 \%$ carbohydrates. What combination of these two foods provides at least 1 pound of protein, 2.5 pounds of carbohydrates, and 0.25 pounds of fat at the lowest cost?

STEP 1: "What ... these two foods..."
$\mathrm{X}=$
$y=$

| amount $=$ | $X$ | $y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

STEP 5: Evaluate objective
$\begin{array}{ll}(, \quad) & \rightarrow \\ (, & ) \\ (, & \rightarrow \\ (,\end{array}$
4. Your company makes two household cleaners: Miracle Bathtub Cleaner and Speedex Floor Cleaner. Your daily production of both cleaners combined is limited to 2,000 gallons. Your daily sales of Miracle Bathtub Cleaner never exceed 1,200 gallons, and your daily sales of Speedex Floor Cleaner never exceed 1,400 gallons. Finally, you make \$1.00 profit on each gallon of Miracle Bathtub Cleaner that you sell and $\$ 2.00$ on each gallon of Speedex Floor Cleaner that you sell. Determine the amount of each cleaner you should produce in order to maximize profit.


STEP 2: Constraints and Objective?
STEP 3: Graph
STEP 4: Corners

STEP 5: Evaluate objective


