Math 111 Midterm Exam Number Two Review

- Be able to find a linear formula from a verbal description. Look for words like "...is a linear function of...", "...has a straight line graph...", "items sell for \$0.15 each" (tells you TR is linear), "it costs you \$10 to make each item" (tells you TC is linear).
- Given a formula for distance, you should be able to find formulas for average trip speed and average speed over an interval of a specified length (see WS 12). You should be able to do this in other contexts as well.

e.g., Given the total amount of water in a vat, W(t), find formulas for overall and incremental rates of change. Or, given the TC, find formulas for AC and MC.

• Given a formula for price per item as a function of q, you should be able to find formulas for TR(q) and MR(q):

$$TR(q) = p \cdot q \qquad \qquad MR(q) = TR(q+1) - TR(q) \qquad (\text{see WS 13})$$

- If you have formulas for MR and MC and you want the quantity that maximizes profit, you should be able to set MR = MC and solve for q. Round **up** to the nearest whole number of items (being careful if q is measured in hundreds, e.g., q = 2.13 is a whole number of items.) If you get two positive quantities at which MR = MC, remember profit is maximized at a transition from MR > MC to MR < MC.
- You should know when and how to apply the vertex formula/method. Suppose $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with a < 0. Then the vertex formula $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ gives the value of x that maximizes f(x). To find the maximum value of f(x), you can plug $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ back into f(x).

Typical questions:

- Find the time/quantity at which (some quadratic function) is largest/smallest/ lowest/highest/maximized/minimized.
- Find the largest/smallest/lowest/highest/maximum/minimum value of (some quadratic function).

Special note: If profit is a quadratic function and you use the vertex formula to maximize profit and $q = \frac{-b}{2a}$ is not a whole number, then you should round to the *nearest* whole number quantity.

• The vertex formula can also give information about when a quadratic function is increasing/decreasing. In particular, if you're asked to find an interval on which a function is increasing, draw a rough sketch.

$$f(x) = -3x^2 + 12x - 19$$
 opens down, vertex at $x = \frac{-12}{2(-3)} =$

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so
$$f(x)$$
 increases from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$, for instance

As opposed to g(x) = -3x + 4 which is always decreasing.

• Know when and how to apply the quadratic formula. Use the quadratic formula to solve an equation of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

Example: Suppose profit is given by

$$P(q) = -3q^2 + 12q - 19$$

P(q) is a quadratic function but it is not a quadratic equation. However if we want to know what quantity makes a profit of \$15, then we can solve the quadratic equation

$$-3q^2 + 12q - 19 = 15$$

by rewriting it as

$$-3q^2 + 12q - 34 = 0$$

and applying the quadratic formula.

- You should understand how TR, TC and profit can be read as areas of rectangles under the price and AC per item functions. (WS 15)
- You should be able to answer questions about TR, TC, and profit given the formulas for p and AC. (WS 15)
- You should have a clear understanding of how all of the following are related:
 - $-\ TR$ and MR and AR and p
 - $-TR(q) = p \cdot q, MR(q) = TR(q+1) TR(q), AR(q) = \frac{TR(q)}{q} = p$
 - TC, FC, VC, AC, AVC, MC:

$$TC(q) = VC(q) + FC$$
$$FC = TC(0)$$

$$AC(q) = \frac{TC(q)}{q}$$
$$AVC(q) = \frac{VC(q)}{q}$$
$$MC(q) = TC(q+1) - TC(q)$$

e.g.:

- You should understand that **breakeven price** is
 - the smallest value of AC (so if AC is a quadratic function of q this is the "y"-coordinate of the vertex of AC)
 - the "y"-coordinate of the point where AC and MC intersect
- You should be able to determine distance travelled from informatino about speed. In particular, if speed is a known linear function of time, then you should be able to describe distance as a quadratic function of time, and answer questions about those functions. (WS 17)