

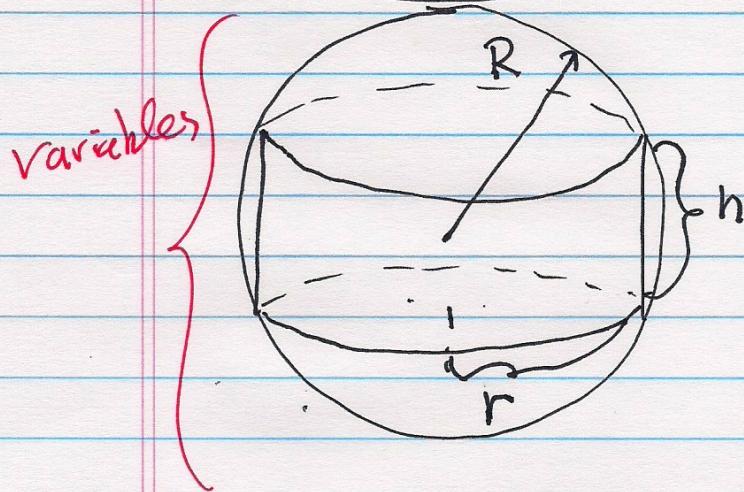
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Problem on Optimization

"Kepler's Wine Barrel Problem"

4.7. of Rog. edition 3, Problem #32.

A cylinder fits snugly inside a sphere. What ratio, height : diameter, maximizes its volume, among all such cylinders?



Let R be the sphere's radius,
 r the radius
of the top &
bottom circle of
the cylinder
& h the height
of the cylinder.

By QUILZ (Pythagoras or
Thales)

We have: $(2R)^2 = h^2 + (2r)^2$
or $R^2 = x^2 + r^2$

If $x = h/2$.

To maximize Volume

$$V = \pi r^2 h = 2\pi r^2 x$$

Method of ~~the~~ text

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~~Alternative method,
not using implicit
differentiation!~~

Solve the constraint for r^2 :

$$r^2 = R^2 - x^2$$

so:

$$V(x) = 2\pi \underbrace{(R^2 - x^2)}_r x$$

$$= 2\pi R^2 x - 2\pi x^3.$$

&

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = 2\pi R^2 - 6\pi x^2$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 - 3x^2 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{3}R^2$$

$$\text{in which case: } r^2 = R^2 - x^2 = \frac{2}{3}R^2$$

$$\cancel{\frac{8}{3}\pi h} \cancel{2\sqrt{2}\pi x^2} \cancel{2\sqrt{2}\pi \left(\frac{1}{3}R^2\right)} = \sqrt{2}$$

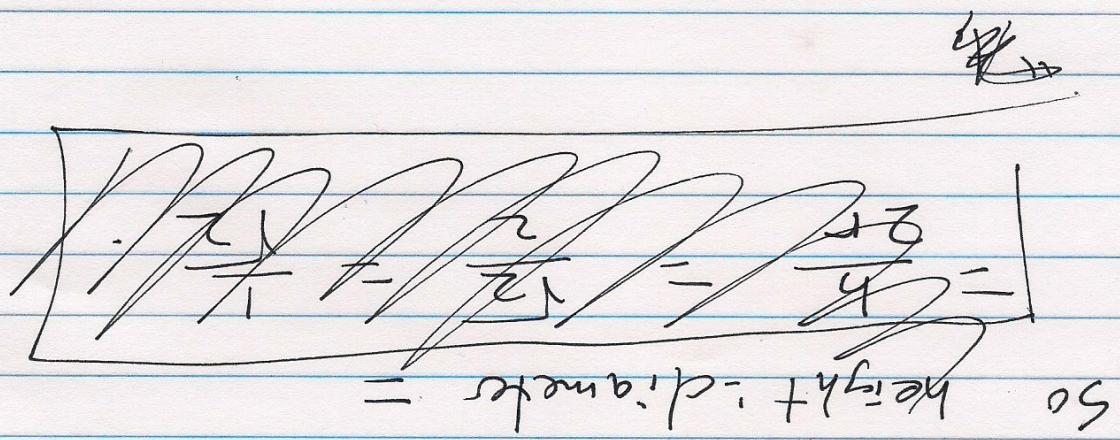
✓.

$$\text{Then } \frac{x^2}{r^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}R^2}{\frac{2}{3}R^2} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \boxed{3}$$

$$\text{So } \frac{x}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

But ~~the~~ height $= h = 2x$
 diam $= D = 2r$.

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{h}{D} = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$



Σ

[4]

Way 2. Use implicit differentiation

$$R^2 = x^2 + r^2$$

This eqn lets us think of either
 $r = r(x)$ or $x = x(r)$.
Choose one: $r = r(x)$. Then
take $\frac{d}{dx}$ of both sides to get:

$$(A) \quad 0 = 2x + 2r(x) \frac{dr}{dx}.$$

Now differentiate V , using $r = r(x)$:

$$(B) \quad \frac{d}{dx}(2\pi r(x)^2 x) = 2\pi \left(2r \frac{dr}{dx} \right) x + 2\pi r^2 \cancel{x} \\ = 2\pi \cancel{x} \left(2r \frac{dr}{dx} + r^2 \right).$$

But: from (A): $r \frac{dr}{dx} = -x$

$$\text{so } \frac{dV}{dx} = 2\pi (-2x^2 + r^2)$$

$$\text{Setting } \frac{dV}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{h}{\text{diam}}$$

Since $h = 2x$, $\text{diam} = 2r$.