9. [8 points] Consider the family of functions given by

$$
I(t)=\frac{A t^{2}}{B+t^{2}}
$$

where $A$ and $B$ are positive constants. Note that the first and second derivatives of $I(t)$ are

$$
I^{\prime}(t)=\frac{2 A B t}{\left(B+t^{2}\right)^{2}} \quad \text { and } \quad I^{\prime \prime}(t)=\frac{2 A B\left(B-3 t^{2}\right)}{\left(B+t^{2}\right)^{3}}
$$

a. [2 points] Find $\lim _{t \rightarrow \infty} I(t)$. Your answer may include the constants $A$ and/or $B$.

Answer: $\lim _{t \rightarrow \infty} I(t)=$ $\qquad$
A researcher studying the ice cover over Lake Michigan throughout the winter proposes that for appropriate values of $A$ and $B$, the function $I(t)$ is a good approximation for the number of thousands of square miles of Lake Michigan covered by ice $t$ days after the start of December. For such values of $A$ and $B$, a graph of $y=I(t)$ for $t \geq 0$ is shown below.


Based on observations, the researcher chooses values of the parameters $A$ and $B$ so that the following are true.

- $y=21$ is a horizontal asymptote of the graph of $y=I(t)$.
- $I(t)$ is increasing the fastest when $t=25$.
b. [6 points] Find the values of $A$ and $B$ for the researcher's model.

Remember to show your work carefully.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

