## **OPMT 5701**

## Additional Constrained Optimization Problems

Due: November 24, 2010

**Instructions:** Below are some additional applications of the lagrange method. Show all your work. These problems are due in lab

1. Maximize

$$u = 4x^2 + 3xy + 6y^2$$

subject to

$$x + y = 56$$

Find the utility maximizing values of x and y.

2. A firm produces two goods, x and y. Due to a government quota, the firm must produce subject to the constraint x + y = 42. The firm's cost functions is

$$c(x,y) = 8x^2 - xy + 12y^2$$

Find the cost minimizing values of x and y.

3. A firm wishes to minimize costs subject to an output constraint of  $Q = Q_0$ . The firm has a production function given by  $Q = K^{1/2}L^{1/2}$ . If w is the wage rate and r is the rental rate of capital, then the firm's goal is to minimize:

$$TC = wL + rK$$

subject to

$$Q_0 = K^{1/2} L^{1/2}$$

Write down the lagrange function for this problem. Find the cost minimizing values of K and L as functions of w, r and  $Q_0$ .

4. Skippy lives on an island where she produces two goods, x and y, according the the production possibility frontier  $72 = x^2 + y^2$ , and she consumes all the goods herself. Her utility function is

$$u = \ln x + 3 \ln y$$

Find her utility maximizing x and y

5. A consumer has the following utility function: U(x,y) = x(y+1), where x and y are quantities of two consumption goods whose prices are  $p_x$  and  $p_y$  respectively. The consumer also has a budget of B. Therefore the consumer's maximization problem is

$$x(y+1) + \lambda(B - p_x x - p_y y)$$

- (a) From the first order conditions find expressions for  $x^*$  and  $y^*$  expressed as values of  $P_x P_y$  and B. These are the consumer's demand functions. What kind of good is y? In particular what happens when  $p_y > B/2$ ?
- 6. This problem could be recast as the following dual problem

Minimize 
$$p_x x + p_y y$$
 subject to  $U_0 = x(y+1)$ 

Find the values of x and y that solve this minimization problem expressed as values of  $P_x P_y$  and  $U_0$ .