

# Workbook



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# Constrained Extrema

## Practice Questions

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### Questions:

- 1) Find:  $\max\{\ln x + \ln y\}$  s.t.  $y + 2x = 8$  and show that the maximum is  $\ln 8$ .
- 2) Find:  $\min\{x + y\}$  s.t.  $x + y + xy = 15$  where  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$  and show that the minimum is 6.
- 3) Find the extrema of the function  $f(x, y) = 4x + 6y$  subject to the constraint  $x^2 + y^2 = 13$ .
- 4) Find the extrema of the function  $f(x, y) = x^2y$  subject to the constraint  $x^2 + 2y^2 = 6$ .
- 5) Answer the following questions:
  - a. Solve the extremum problem  $\max\{xy\}$  s.t.  $x + 3y = 12, x, y > 0$ .
  - b. Interpret the solution graphically.
- 6) Answer the following questions:
  - a. Solve the extremum problem  $\min\{2x + y\}$  s.t.  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9, x, y > 0$ .
  - b. Interpret the solution graphically.
- 7) From all points on the line  $x + 3y = 12$ , find the one with the greatest product of its coordinates.
- 8) From all points on the curve  $2x^2 + 3xy = 1 - 2y^2$ , find the ones with the greatest and shortest distances from the origin.
- 9) Find the shortest distance from the line  $3x - 6y + 4 = 0$  to the parabola  $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 4y = 0$ .
- 10) From all the open boxes whose volume is  $32\text{cm}^3$ , compute the dimensions of the one with least surface area.
- 11) Find the points on the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 36$  which are, respectively, closest to and furthest from the point  $(1, 2, 2)$ .

12) Answer the following questions:

- Find the shortest distance from the point  $(1, 2, 3)$  to the plane  $-2x - 2y + z = 0$ .
- Find the point on the plane  $-2x - 2y + z = 0$  closest to the point  $(1, 2, 3)$ .
- Check your answer using the formula for the distance from a point to a plane.

13) Find the point(s) on the surface  $z^2 = xy + 1$  closest to the origin.

14) Find the greatest and the least distances, respectively, from the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{96} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  to the plane  $3x + 4y + 12z = 288$ .

15) Find the minimum and the maximum distances from the origin of the curve obtained by intersecting the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and the plane  $z = x + y$ .

16) Find the minimum and the maximum distances from the origin of the curve obtained by intersecting the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{5} + \frac{z^2}{25} = 1$  and the plane  $z = x + y$ .

17) In the market, Joe buys  $x$  kg of cucumbers and  $y$  kg of tomatoes. The utility function is given by  $u(x, y) = \ln x + \ln y$ . Cucumbers cost \$1 per kg and tomatoes cost \$2 per kg. Joe's goal is to achieve a utility level of  $\ln 32$  and he'd like to reach it at the least possible cost. Formulate (mathematically) and solve Joe's problem.

18) The transformation curve between  $x$  mangos and  $y$  pineapples is  $x^2 + y^2 = 13$ .

The utility function is  $u(x, y) = 4x + 6y$ .

Jane is looking for the basket  $(x, y) = (\text{mangoes}, \text{pineapples})$  on the transformation curve which maximizes her utility from consuming the fruit. Formulate (mathematically) and solve Jane's problem.

19) In the market, Danny buys  $x$  kgs of cucumbers and  $y$  kgs of tomatoes.

The utility function is given by  $u(x, y) = xy$ .

The price of cucumbers is \$1 per kg and the price of tomatoes is \$3 per kg.

Danny has a budget of \$12. Formulate (mathematically) and solve Danny's problem.

20) A manufacturer has a production function  $Q = \sqrt{K} + \sqrt{L}$  where  $Q$  is output,  $K$  is capital, and  $L$  is labor. The unit prices for  $K$  and  $L$  are:  $P_K = 2$ ,  $P_L = 1$ . The manufacturer is at an output level of 100 and is looking for the combination  $(K^*, L^*)$  which minimizes cost. Formulate (but don't solve) the manufacturer's problem mathematically.

