

Assignment 2Question 1:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl}
 2x & -4y & +6z & = & -22 \\
 -2x & & +z & = & -8 & (+) \\
 \hline
 & -4y & +7z & = & -30 & *3 \\
 & -12y & +21z & = & -90 & (1) \\
 \\
 & 3y & +z & = & 10 & *4 \\
 & 12y & +4z & = & 40 & (2) \\
 & -12y & +21z & = & -90 & (+)(1) \\
 & & 25z & = & -50 & (/25) \\
 & & z & = & -2 \\
 \\
 & 3y & +(-2) & = & 10 \\
 & y & & = & 4 \\
 \\
 & 2x & -(-2) & = & 8 \\
 & x & & = & 3
 \end{array}$$

Question 2:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 P & = & 50 - 3D \\
 38 & = & 50 - 3D \\
 D & = & 4
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 P & = & 14 + 1.5S \\
 38 & = & 14 + 1.5S \\
 S & = & 16
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, when the Price is R 38, the quantity supplied is 16 and the quantity demanded is 4. A surplus supply of 12 is therefore created.

Question 3:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 P & = & 48 - 0.2Q \quad (Q=0) \\
 P & = & 48 \quad (\text{Price intercept})
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 P & = & 48 - 0.2Q \\
 -48 & = & -0.2Q \quad (P=0) \\
 Q & = & 240 \quad (\text{Quantity intercept})
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 P & = & 48 - 0.2Q \\
 30 & = & 48 - 0.2Q \quad (\text{When market price} = 30) \\
 0.2Q & = & 18 \\
 Q & = & 90
 \end{array}$$

Consumer surplus = Amount the consumer is willing to pay – The amount actually paid by the consumer
 $= 0.5(30+48)*90 - 90*30$
 $= 3510 - 2700$
 $= 810$

Question 4:

$$y + 6 = x^2 + x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x^2 + x - 6 && \text{(make Y=)} \\ &= x^2 + 6x - x - 6 \\ &= x(x+6) - (x+6) \\ &= (x-1)(x+6) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$x \dots\dots\dots = 1/-6$$

$$y \dots\dots\dots = -6 \quad \text{(make x=0)}$$

Question 5:

$$y = mx + c$$

$$y = mx + 2 \quad \text{(c=y-intercept)(At point 1;2)}$$

$$y = -3x + 2 \quad \text{(m=Slope)(Slope of parallel line is the same)(y=-3x)}$$

Question 6:

$$y = 3/4x + 6 \quad (1)$$

$$2y = 3x + 3 \quad (2)$$

$$2y = 6/4x + 12 \quad (3)=(1)*2$$

$$0 = -3/2x - 9 \quad (2)-(3)$$

$$1.5x = -9$$

$$x = -6$$

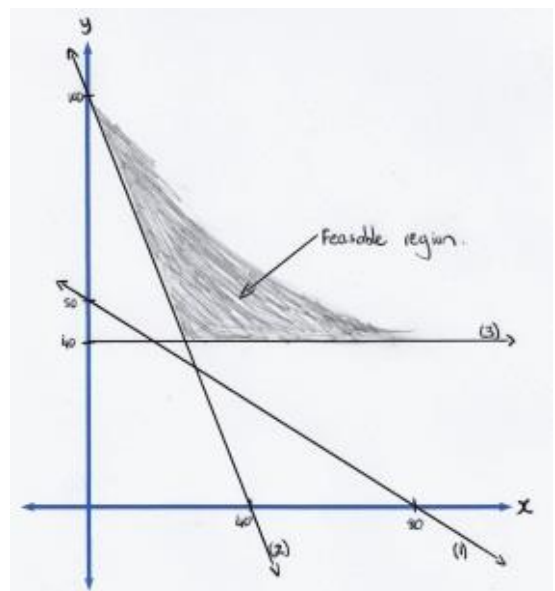
$$y = 3/4(-6)+6$$

$$y = 1.5$$

Therefore the line intersects at point $(-6;1.5)$

Question 7:

- (1) $25x + 40y \geq 2000 \quad (80;50)$
- (2) $10x + 4y \geq 400 \quad (40;100)$
- (3) $y \geq 40 \quad (0;40)$



Question 8:

Point A: (0;70)

Point B: (20;60)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Calc: } x + 2y - 2y &= 140 - 2y \quad (-2y \text{ both sides}) \\ x &= 140 - 2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 80 \\ (140 - 2y) + y &= 80 \\ -y &= 80 - 140 \\ y &= 60 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 80 \\ x + 60 &= 80 \\ x &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

Point C: (40;40)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Calc: } 2x + y - 2x &= 120 - 2x \quad (-2x \text{ both sides}) \\ y &= 120 - 2x \end{aligned}$$

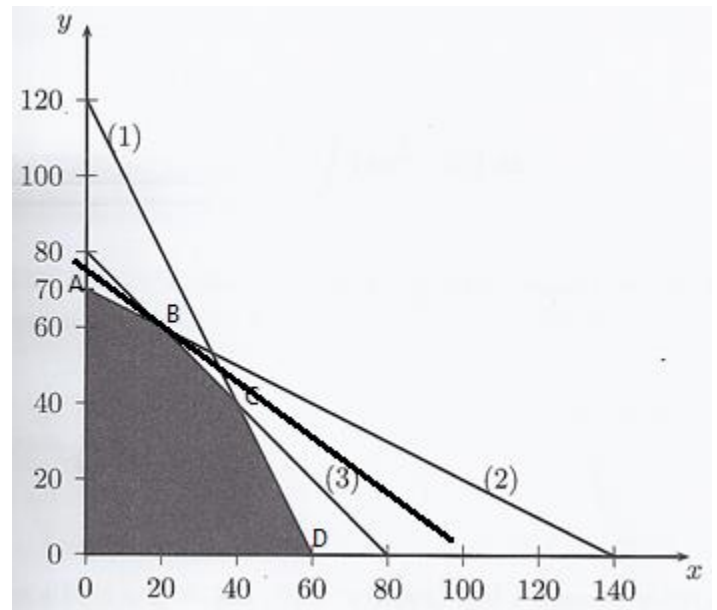
$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 80 \quad (3) \\ x + (120 - 2x) &= 80 \\ x + 120 - 2x &= 80 \\ x &= 40 \\ x + y &= 80 \\ x + 40 &= 80 \\ x &= 40 \end{aligned}$$

Point D: (60;0).

Corner points of feasible region

		$P = 20x + 30y$
A	-	$P = 20(0) + 30(70) = 2\ 100$
B	-	$P = 20(20) + 30(60) = 2\ 200$
C	-	$P = 20(40) + 30(40) = 2\ 000$
D	-	$P = 20(60) + 30(0) = 1\ 200$

Therefore the maksimum point in feasible region is point B.



Question 9:

$$\begin{aligned} 30x + 12y &\leq 240 \\ 18x + 72y &\leq 360 \\ 20x + 48y &\leq 288 \end{aligned}$$

Question 10:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 2y &\leq 78 \\ 4x + 3y &\leq 96 \\ \text{Profit} &= 42x + 46y \end{aligned}$$