Homework 9 Solutions

ECON 441: Introduction to Mathematical Economics Instructor: Div Bhagia

Exercise 11.2

1.
$$z = x^{2} + xy + 2y^{2} + 3$$

F.O.C:
 $f_{x} = 2x + y = 0$
 $f_{y} = x + 4y = 0$

To solve the above system, plug in x = -4y in the first equation.

$$2x + y = -8y + y = 0$$

Critical point: (0, 0)

$$S.0.C:$$

$$f_{xx} = 2 > 0$$

$$f_{yy} = 4 > 0$$

$$f_{xy} = 1$$

$$f_{xx}f_{yy} = 8 > 1 = f_{xy}^{2}$$

f has a local minimum at (0, 0).

2.
$$z = -x^2 - y^2 + 6x + 2y$$

F.O.C:
$$f_x = -2x + 6 = 0$$

 $f_y = -2y + 2 = 0$

 $\underline{\text{Critical point:}} (3, 1)$

S.0.C:

$$f_{xx} = -2 < 0$$

$$f_{yy} = -2 < 0$$

$$f_{xy} = 0$$

$$f_{xx}f_{yy} = 4 > 0 = f_{xy}^{2}$$

f has a local maximum at (3, 1).

3.
$$z = ax^2 + by^2 + c$$

FOC :

$$f_x = 2ax = 0$$
$$f_y = 2by = 0$$

Critical point : (0, 0)SOC :

$$f_{xx} = 2a$$

$$f_{yy} = 2b$$

$$f_{xy} = 0$$

$$f_{xx}f_{yy} = 4ab$$

(a)
$$a > 0, b > 0$$

 $f_{xx} > 0, f_{yy} > 0$
 $f_{xx}f_{yy} = 4ab > 0 = f_{xy}^2$
Local minimum.

(b)
$$a < 0, b < 0$$

 $f_{xx} < 0, f_{yy} < 0$
 $f_{xx}f_{yy} = 4ab > 0 = f_{xy}^2$

Local maximum.

(c) a > 0, b < 0 $f_{xx} > 0$, $f_{yy} < 0$ Neither maximum nor minimum.

4. $z = e^{2x} - 2x + 2y^2 + 3$ FOC: $f_x = 2e^{2x} - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 3$

$$f_x = 2e^{2x} - 2 = 0 \rightarrow e^{2x} = 1 \rightarrow 2x = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f_y = 4y = 0$$

SOC:

$$f_{xx} = 4e^{2x} \rightarrow f_{xx}(0,0) = 4$$
$$f_{yy} = 4$$
$$f_{xy} = 0$$

At (0, 0):

$$f_{xx} > 0, f_{yy} > 0$$

 $f_{xx}f_{yy} = 16 > 0 = f_{xy}^2 \rightarrow \text{ local minimum}$

5. $z = (x - 2)^4 + (y - 3)^4$

- (a) First note that z ≥ 0 as square terms are always positive.
 Since, f(2, 3) = 0, z takes minimum value at x* = 2 & y* = 3.
- (b) $f_x = 4(x-2)^3 \rightarrow f_x(2,3) = 0$ $f_y = 4(y-3)^3 \rightarrow f_y(2,3) = 0$ Yes, FOC is satisfied.

(c)
$$f_{xx}(2,3) = 12(x-2)^2 \rightarrow f_{xx}(2,3) = 0$$

 $f_{yy}(2,3) = 12(y-3)^2 \rightarrow f_{yy}(2,3) = 0$
 $f_{xy} = 0$

SOC is not satisfied.

Yes, the second-order necessary condition is satisfied.