

T1. EJERCICIOS: OPTIMIZACIÓN SIN RESTRICCIONES

EJERCICIO 1

Sea una empresa que produce tres bienes cuyos precios de mercado en competencia perfecta son $p_1 = 16$, $p_2 = 12$ y $p_3 = 20$. Su función de costes es:

$$C(q_1, q_2, q_3) = q_1^2 + 2q_2^2 + 3q_3^2 + 2q_1q_3 + 25,$$

donde q_1 , q_2 y q_3 representan las cantidades producidas de cada uno de los tres bienes.

Obtén los valores de q_1 , q_2 y q_3 que maximizan el beneficio de la empresa.

$$B^\circ = \text{Ingresos} - \text{Costes} =$$

$$= 16q_1 + 12q_2 + 20 \cdot q_3 - (q_1^2 + 2q_2^2 + 3q_3^2 + 2q_1q_3 + 25) =$$

$$= 16q_1 + 12q_2 + 20q_3 - q_1^2 - 2q_2^2 - 3q_3^2 - 2q_1 \cdot q_3 - 25$$

$$\frac{\partial B^\circ}{\partial q_1} = 16 - 2q_1 - 2q_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial B^\circ}{\partial q_2} = 12 - 2 \cdot 2q_2 = 12 - 4q_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial B^\circ}{\partial q_3} = 20 - 3 \cdot 2q_3 - 2q_1 = 20 - 6q_3 - 2q_1 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) \ 16 - 2q_1 - 2q_3 = 0 \\ 12 - 4q_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 4q_2 = 12 \rightarrow q_2 = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) \ 16 - 2q_1 - 2q_3 = 0 \\ 3) \ 20 - 6q_3 - 2q_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2q_1 = 16 - 2q_3 \rightarrow q_1 = \frac{16 - 2q_3}{2} * \\ 2q_1 = 20 - 6q_3 \rightarrow q_1 = \frac{20 - 6q_3}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{16 - 2q_3}{2} = \frac{20 - 6q_3}{2} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 16 - 2q_3 = 20 - 6q_3 \\ -2q_3 + 6q_3 = 20 - 16 \rightarrow 4q_3 = 4 \\ q_3 = 1 \\ * \ q_1 = \frac{16 - 2 \cdot 1}{2} = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q_1 = 7 \\ q_2 = 3 \\ q_3 = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_1} = 16 - 2q_1 - 2q_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_2} = 12 - 2 \cdot 2q_2 = 12 - 4q_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_3} = 20 - 3 \cdot 2q_3 - 2q_1 = 20 - 6q_3 - 2q_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_1^2} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_1 \partial q_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_1 \partial q_3} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_2 \partial q_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_2^2} = -4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_2 \partial q_3} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_3 \partial q_1} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_3 \partial q_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^0}{\partial q_3^2} = -6$$

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_1 = -2 < 0$$

$$h_2 = (-2)(-4) - 0 = 8 > 0$$

$$h_3 = -48 - (-16) = -32 < 0$$

$h_1 < 0$
 $h_2 > 0$
 $h_3 < 0$

} Definida negativa
 Función cóncava → Máximo
 $P(q_1=7, q_2=3, q_3=1)$

EJERCICIO 2

Hallar los óptimos de la función: $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_x = 2x - 2y = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 2x = 2y \rightarrow x = y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'_y = -2x + 2y = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 2x = 2y \rightarrow x = y$$

Solución: todos los puntos donde $x = y$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f''_{xx} = 2 \\ f''_{yy} = 2 \\ f''_{xy} = f''_{yx} = -2 \end{array} \right\} H_f = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 2 > 0 \\ h_2 = 4 - (4) = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ h_2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{CASO} \\ \text{DUBIOSO} \end{array}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = (x - y)^2 \geq 0$$

En cada punto $x = y$ existe un mínimo global

EJERCICIO 3

Aplicando las condiciones de optimalidad, calcular los puntos (x, y) de \mathbb{R}^2 máximos relativos de la función:

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + 2x^2 + 4y^2 + 6.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_x = 3x^2 + 4x = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x(3x + 4) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ 3x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = -4/3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'_y = 3y^2 + 8y = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow y(3y + 8) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ 3y + 8 = 0 \rightarrow y = -8/3 \end{array} \right.$$

Los candidatos a extremos: $(0, 0), (0, -8/3), (-4/3, 0), (-4/3, -8/3)$

$$f''_{xx} = 6x + 4 \quad f''_{xy} = f''_{yx} = 0$$

$$f''_{yy} = 6y + 8$$

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} 6x+4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y+8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cada punto:

• $H_f(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 4 > 0 \\ h_2 = 4 \cdot 8 - 0 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definida positiva} \\ f(x,y) \text{ tiene un} \\ \text{m\u00ednimo relativo} \\ \text{en } (0,0) \end{array}$

• $H_f(0, -\frac{8}{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 4 > 0 \\ h_2 = 4(-8) - 0 < 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Indefinida} \\ f(x,y) \text{ no tiene} \\ \text{extremo en } (0, -\frac{8}{3}) \end{array}$

$6(-\frac{8}{3}) + 8 = \frac{-48 + 24}{3} = \frac{-24}{3} = -8$

• $H_f(-\frac{4}{3}, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 = -4 < 0 \\ h_2 = -4 \cdot 8 - 0 < 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Indefinida} \\ f(x,y) \text{ no tiene} \\ \text{extremo en } (-\frac{4}{3}, 0) \end{array}$

• $H_f(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{8}{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 = -4 < 0 \\ h_2 = (-4)(-8) - 0 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definida} \\ \text{negativa} \\ f(x,y) \text{ tiene} \\ \text{un m\u00e1ximo} \\ \text{relativo en } (-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{8}{3}) \end{array}$

EJERCICIO 4

Un agricultor utiliza como únicos factores para cultivar un campo trabajo y fertilizantes, siendo x_1, x_2 los costes de estos factores. Si el beneficio por unidad de superficie viene dado por: $B(x_1, x_2) = 20x_1 + 26x_2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1^2 - 3x_2^2$

Encontrar los valores de x_1, x_2 que maximizan el beneficio.

$$B(x_1, x_2) = 20x_1 + 26x_2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1^2 - 3x_2^2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial B^\circ}{\partial x_1} = 20 + 4x_2 - 8x_1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial B^\circ}{\partial x_2} = 26 + 4x_1 - 6x_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{20 + 4x_2}{8} \\ x_1 &= \frac{6x_2 - 26}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{20 + 4x_2}{\cancel{8}_2} = \frac{6x_2 - 26}{\cancel{4}_1} \rightarrow 20 + 4x_2 = 12x_2 - 52$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 8x_2 = 72 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{72}{8} = 9 \\ x_1 = \frac{20 + 4 \cdot 9}{8} = 7 \end{aligned} \right\} P(7, 9)$$

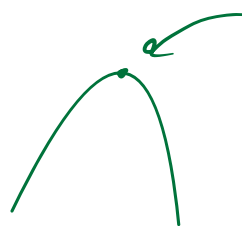
$$\frac{\partial^2 B^\circ}{\partial^2 x_1} = -8 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 B^\circ}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B^\circ}{\partial^2 x_2} = -6$$

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_1 = -8 < 0$$

$$h_2 = (-8)(-6) - 4 \cdot 4 > 0$$



- Definida negativa
- Estictamente cóncava
- $P(7, 9)$ hay un máximo global

EJERCICIO 5

Dada la siguiente función $f(x_1, x_2) = -x_1^2 - 5x_2^2 + 4x_2 + 1$ identificar sus puntos críticos y clasificarlos como mínimos, máximos o puntos de silla. Los óptimos locales encontrados ¿son globales?

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} &= -2x_1 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} &= -10x_2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned} \right\} P(0, \frac{2}{5})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} = -2 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} = -10$$

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} h_1 &= -2 < 0 \\ h_2 &= (-2)(-10) - 0 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Definida negativa } $P(0, \frac{2}{5})$ hay un máximo
estrictamente cóncava } global

EJERCICIO 6

Estudiar si es cóncava o convexa la función:

$$f(x, y) = -(x+1)^2 - y^2.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2(x+1) \cdot 1 = -2x - 2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2y \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 = -2 < 0 \\ h_2 = 4 - 0 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definida negativa} \\ \text{Estrictamente} \\ \text{cóncava} \end{array}$$

EJERCICIO 7

Estudiar si es cóncava o convexa la función:

$$f(x, y) = e^{-x} + e^{-y}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{-x} \cdot (-1) = -e^{-x} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -(e^{-x}) \cdot (-1) = e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = e^{-y} \cdot (-1) = -e^{-y} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -(e^{-y}) \cdot (-1) = e^{-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-x} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-y} \end{bmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 = e^{-x} > 0 \\ h_2 = e^{-x} \cdot e^{-y} - 0 = e^{-x-y} > 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definida} \\ \text{positiva} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Estrictamente} \\ \text{convexa} \end{array}$$

EJERCICIO 8

Estudiar si es convexa sobre \mathbb{R}^2 la función:

$$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 - xy - x^3.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2x - y - 3x^2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2 - 6x \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2y - x \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2$$

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 6x & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Depende de $x \Rightarrow$
 \Rightarrow No es cóncava ni convexa



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