TD 610

Tutorial 3

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- 1. Consider a function f(x,y) and a starting point p. Suppose that the ojective is to find a zero of f. How would you choose the next iterate? Consider the case when f = x and $g = x^3$. When will your algorithm be faster?
- 2. Let x_1, \ldots, x_k be points in \mathbb{R}^m . We say that y is a convex combination of the x_i 's if there are non-negative reals λ_i such that $\sum_i \lambda_i x_i = y$ and $\sum_i \lambda_i = 1$. Try your hand at understanding the collection of all convex combinations of $[0,0], [0,1], [1,0] \in \mathbb{R}^2$.
- 3. As above, let y_1, \ldots, y_r each be convex combinations of the x's and let z be a convex combination of the y_j 's. Show that z is a conbvex combination of the x_i 's.
- 4. Let $y = \sqrt{x}$ be the production function of a rice-farmer, where x is the input (in days) and y is the output in Rs '000. Suppose the farmer makes Rs. 100 a day in basket-weaving. Find his best operating point for the farm. Next, suppose that the landlord imposes a tax of 25% on the output. What would be the new operating point and what would be the landlord's earning? Supposed that the landlord had imposed a tax of that amount, what would be the extra value created?
- 5. Show that the function $\sin x + \cos x$ is concave between 0 and $\pi/2$.
- 6. Let $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ be compact and convex and let $y \notin C$. Show that there is a linear function ℓ such that $\ell(y) > \ell(x)$ for all points $x \in C$. Thus a hyperplane separates y from C. Try this out for m = 2.
- 7. For a commodity C (say onions), whose price p varies with time t. Suppose that there is a decreasing function d(p) which gives us the *static* demand for the commodity, when the price is static and equals p. However, many times, the demand also depends on p'(t), the derivative of the price. Thus, suppose that the demand is given by $d(p) m \cdot p'(t)$. Given a cyclical price function p(t), find the demand as a function of time.