

# Math100C XI

C23,34,35,26

Shikun Nie, PhD student, Department of Mathematics, UBC



# Topic: Lagrange multiplier



# Optimization

1. Recall from week 7 that we considered the utility (say, your happiness) of having a combination of  $x$  (a quantity of one candy) and  $y$  (a quantity of a second candy). We optimized  $u = \sqrt{xy}$  subject to the budget constraint  $24 = 3x + 2y$  (we have 24 dollars to spend, and the candies cost 3 and 2 dollars each, respectively). We found that the max utility is achieved for  $x = 4$  and  $y = 6$ .



# Optimization by Lagrange multiplier

2. We can solve this problem a second way using the method of Lagrange multipliers.

What does the method say? Suppose we have an objective function we wish to optimized  $u(x, y)$  and a constraint function  $g(x, y) = c$  where  $c$  is a constant. The local extrema of  $u(x, y)$  subject to a constraint  $g(x, y) = c$  occurs when all of:

$$u_x(a, b) = \lambda g_x(a, b)$$

$$u_y(a, b) = \lambda g_y(a, b)$$

$$g(a, b) = c$$

The constant  $\lambda$  is the Lagrange multiplier. Let's solve our problem again but using this method.



## Optimization by Lagrange multiplier

3. This seems complicated, why would we do this? What could go wrong when we try to eliminate one variable instead?



## Reflection

1. There are a few mathematical ideas in this course that cut across topics and appear at multiple points along the way. Can anyone think of some of these ideas?



## Reflection

2. In this course, you've worked to develop a lot of skills beyond mathematical ones. Name a few.



## Reflection

3. What's one thing you'll remember about this course? Having completed the course, how would you describe differential calculus to someone who hasn't taken it yet.





## Additional problems

1. Find the local max and min of the function  $f(x, y) = xy + 14$  on the curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 18$ . Solve this problem two ways: (1) by eliminating a variable and (2) by using Lagrange multipliers.
2. Find the local max and min of the function  $f(x, y) = xy$  subject to the constraint  $x^2 - 2xy + 5y^2 = 1$ .
3. Optimal, Integral, Likely Practice Book Section 2.5: Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7.





THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA