

math16504.mw

Maple 9.5 Worksheet for Problems in Math 165 - Calculus for Business.

First load plots and student:

```
> restart:with( student):with (plots):
```

Chapter 2 Section 2.1 Problem 37. p. 111 PROFIT

A manufacturer can produce tape recorders at a cost of 20 dollars apiece. It is estimated that if the tape recorders are sold for p dollars apiece, consumers will buy $q = 120 - p$ recorders each month.

(a) Express the manufacturer's profit as a function of q .

(b) What is the average rate of profit obtained as the level of production increases from $q = 0$ to $q = 20$?

(c) At what rate is the profit changing when $q = 20$ recorders are produced?
Is the profit increasing or decreasing at this level of production?

To answer (a), $\text{Profit}(q) = \text{Revenue}(q) - \text{Cost}(q)$,

$$\text{Revenue}(q) = (\text{quantity}) \times (\text{price}) = q p = q (120 - q),$$

$$\text{Cost}(q) = 20(q),$$

Since Cost/item is constant = 20, an alternate expression is $\text{Cost}(q) = (p - 20) q = 100 - q$.

```
> Revenue:= proc(q) description`Revenue at price q`;
```

```
>   q*(120 - q):
```

```
> end proc; Revenue(q);
```

```
Revenue := proc(q) description Revenue at price q; q*(120 - q) end proc
```

```
q (120 - q)
```

```
> Cost:= proc(q) description`Cost at price q`;
```

```
>   20 * q:
```

```
> end proc; Cost(q);
```

```
>
```

```
Cost := proc(q) description Cost at price q; 20 * q end proc
```

```
20 q
```

```
> Profit:= proc(q) description`Profit at price q`;
```

```
>   Revenue(q) - Cost(q):
```

```
> end proc; Profit(q);
```

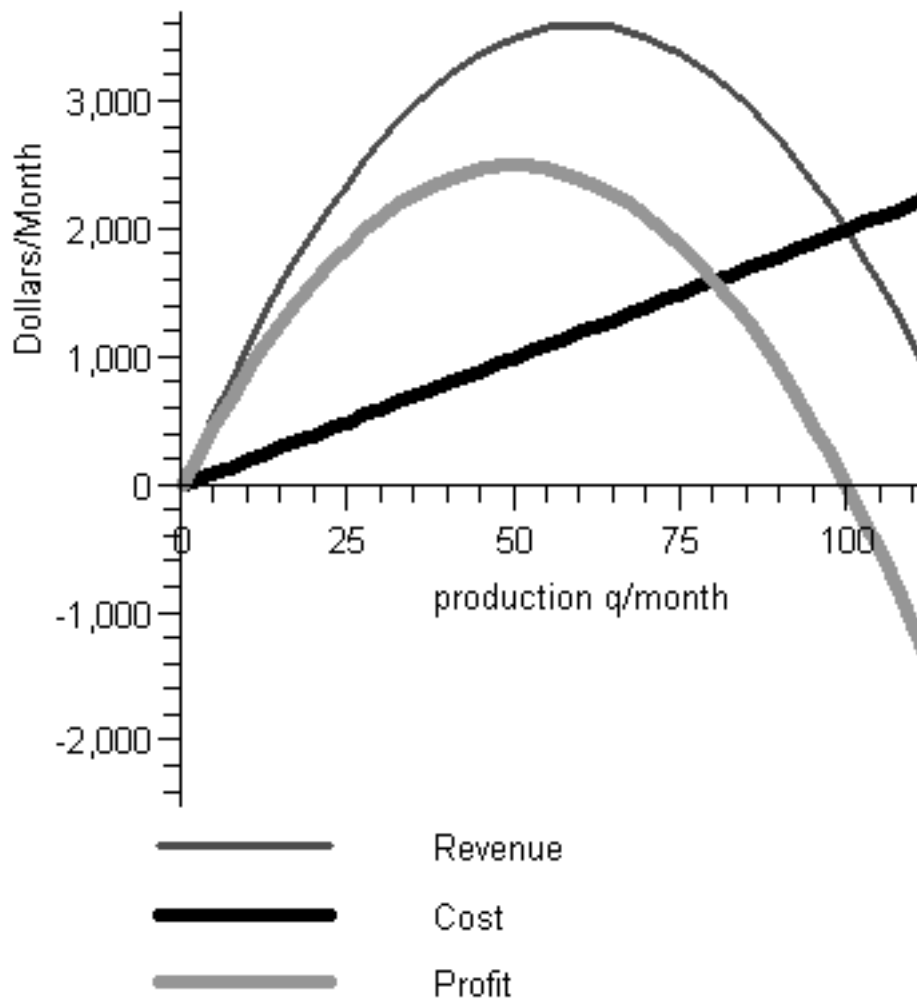
```
Profit := proc(q) description Profit at price q; Revenue(q) - Cost(q) end proc
```

```
q (120 - q) - 20 q
```

```
> simplify([Revenue(q), Cost(q), Profit(q)]);
```

```
[-q (-120 + q), 20 q, 100 q - q^2]
```

```
> plot([Revenue(q),Cost(q),Profit(q)],q = 0..120, color=[red,black,green],
thickness = [2,3,4],legend=[Revenue,Cost,Profit],labels =
[`production q/month`, `Dollars/Month`],labeldirections=
[horizontal,vertical]);
```



(b) What is the average rate of profit obtained as the level of production increases from $q = 0$ to $q = 20$?

Here there is ambiguity: "average rate of profit" (wrt time)?" is $(\text{Profit}(20) + \text{Profit}(0))/20$.
 "Average rate of change of total [monthly profit wrt q]" is $(\text{Profit}(20) - \text{Profit}(0))/20$.
 "monthly profit" would be more precise!

The two answers are the same since we have a line!

To answer (b), calculate the average $(\text{Profit}(20) - \text{Profit}(0))/20$:

```
> Profit(20); Profit(0); (Profit(20)+Profit(0))/10;
Average:= (Profit(20) - Profit(0))/20;
1600
0
160
```

Average := 80

To answer (c), we calculate the derivative of the Profit function wrt the variable q at $q = 20$.

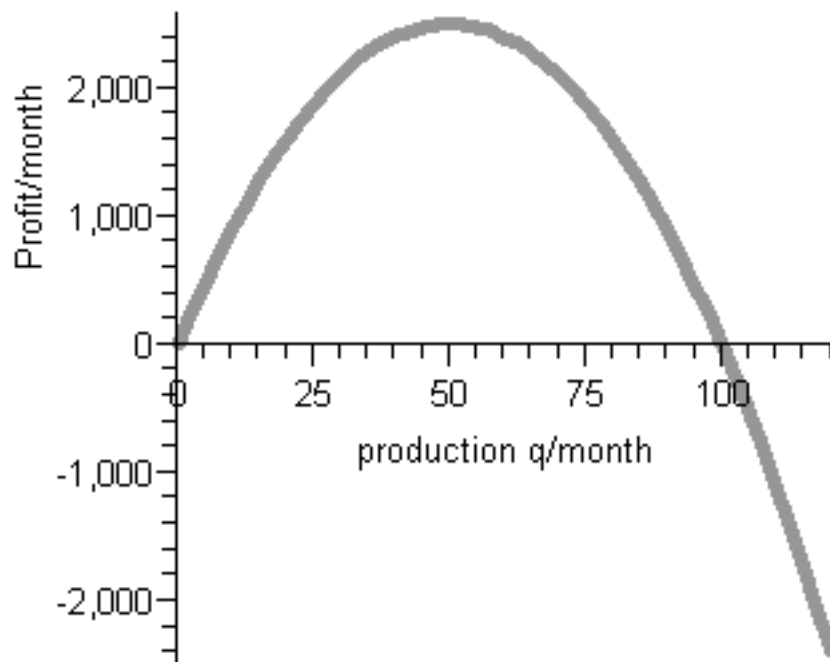
```
> Profitmarginalchange:= proc(q) description`Rate of Change of
  Profit at price q`;
>   diff(Profit(q),q);
> end proc; Profitmarginalchange(q);
Profitmarginalchange := proc(q)
  description Rate of Change of Profit at price q;
  diff(Profit(q),q)
end proc
```

$100 - 2q$

```
> eval(Profitmarginalchange(q),q = 20);
When q = 20, Profit is increasing at rate of 60 dollars per production/month.
60
```

Of course the interesting problem is to determine the maximum profit. Let's look again at the Profit function Profit(q).

```
> Profit(q);factor(Profit(q));
      q (120-q) - 20 q
      -q (-100 + q)
> plot([Profit(q)],q = 0..120, color=[green], thickness = [4],
  legend=[Profit],labels = [`production q/month`,`Profit/month`],
  labeldirections=[horizontal,vertical]);
```



———— Profit

The maximum seems to occur at about $q = 50$, about halfway between the roots of the equation $\text{Profit}(q) = 0$.

In general the maximum [minimum] of a function may occur only where the rate of change, or derivative is 0 --

at a maximum, a function cannot have a positive derivative - we could get a bigger value by moving to the right AND

at a maximum, a function cannot have a negative derivative - we could get a bigger value by looking to the left.

So the place to look for a maximum is to solve the equation $\text{Profit}'(q) = 0$.

```
> solve( Profitmarginalchange(q) = 0, q );
      50
```