

Max a_d Q_d - $1/2$ b_d Q_d^2	- a_s Q_s - $1/2$ b_s	Q_s^2
s.t. Q _d	- Q _s	≤ 0
$\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{d}}$,	$\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{s}}$	≥ 0
SETS CURVEPARM CURVE PARAMETERS // CURVES TYPES OF CURVES // TABLE DATA(CURVES,CURVEPARM) SUPP INTERCEPT SLOPE DEMAND 6 -0.30	MAND,SUPPLY/	Create the data a _d , b _d , a _s , b _s suppose:
SUPPLY 1 0.20		Pd = 6 – 0.3Qd Ps = 1 + 0.2Qs
PARAMETERS SIGN(CURVES) SIGN ON CURVES IN OBJECTIVE FUNCTION /SUPPLY -1, DEMAND 1/		
POSITIVE VARIABLESQUANTITY(CURVES)VARIABLESOBJ	ACTIVITY LEVEL NUMBER TO BE MAXIMIZED	
EQUATIONS OBJJ BALANCE	OBJECTIVE FUNCTION COMMODITY BALANCE;	
OBJJ OBJ =E= SUM(CURVES, SIGN(CURVES) * (DATA(CURVES,"INTERCEPT")*QUANTITY(CURVES) + 0.5*DATA(CURVES,"SLOPE")*QUANTITY(CURVES)**2));		
BALANCE SUM(CURVES, SIGN(CURVES)*QUANTITY(CURVES)) =L= 0 ;		
MODEL PRICEEND /ALL/ ; SOLVE PRICEEND USING NLP MAXIMIZING	OBJ ;c	

Actually we can write OBJJ Equation as follows:		
OBJJ OBJ =E=		
DATA("Demand","INTERCEPT")*QUANTITY("Demand")		
+ 0.5*DATA("Demand", "SLOPE")*QUANTITY("Demand")**2		
- DATA("Supply ","INTERCEPT")*QUANTITY("Supply ")		
- 0.5*DATA("Supply ","SLOPE")*QUANTITY("Supply ")**2		
But it is not an efficient way to do so. Below is the better way to write this equation. But the problem is that signs for a demand or a supply are different. It should be + for a demand curve and – for a supply curve.		
OBJJ OBJ =E=		
sum(Curve, +/-DATA(Curve,"INTERCEPT")*QUANTITY(Curve)		
+/- 0.5*DATA(Curve,"SLOPE")*QUANTITY(Curve)**2) ;		
So, we use a SIGN parameter to do the trick		
OBJJ OBJ =E=		
sum(Curve, sign(Curve)* (DATA(Curve,"INTERCEPT")*QUANTITY(Curve)		
+ 0.5*DATA(Curve, "SLOPE")*QUANTITY(Curve)**2)		
RECALL PARAMETERS SIGN(CURVES) SIGN ON CURVES IN OBJECTIVE FUNCTION /SUPPLY -1, DEMAND 1/		