Agec 641 Chapters 8 and 9 Homework Fall 2008

1. Perennial coffee producers produce several crops. First and fundamentally they produce coffee. However, they also produce some annuals and some bananas. They wish to establish optimal cropping plans under several assumptions. Technical data follow.

COFFEE				
Year of Crop from Establishment	Labor Use	Yield	Cost	
1	10	0	50	
2	3	20	10	
3	4		10	
4	5	12	10	
5	6	3	10	
BANANAS				
Year of Crop from Establishment	Labor Use	Yield	Cost	
1	10		45	
2	4	15	10	
3	4	30	15	
4 4		20	20	
5	4	10	25	
6	4	6	30	
Data for Annuals	Labor Use	Yield	Cost	
SOYBEANS	3	10	5	
SORGHUM	4	22	6	

PRICES

Coffee 20	
Bananas	15
Soybeans	5
Sorghum	3

Labor Available	2400
Land Available	600

- Assuming an unknown life and the firm is beginning business, model a 3a) year disequilibrium plan. If you need any other data make it up.
- b) Assuming an unknown life and the firm wishes to know where it should be in the long run, model a equilibrium plan.
- Do (a) assuming a known life of 4 years for coffee and bananas. c)
- d) Do (b) assuming a known life 4-year life for coffee and bananas.

Specify whatever other data you might need.

2. Top Farmer Joe has to plow, disc, plant, and harvest his land for two crops. The costs and speeds of operation for machinery operations are given below.

	Cost/acre	Acres/hour	Tractor/hour	Men/hour
Plow	2.5	5	1	1
Disc	2.6	15	1	1
Plant	3.9	20	1	1
Harvest	1.2	3	1/2	1

Plowing can be done from: Sept. - May Discing Planting Harvesting

March - May April - May Sept. - October

Crop 1 following Crop 1			Crop 1 following Crop 2			
Harvest Date	Planting	Planting Date		rvest Pate Pla	nting Date	
	April	May		Api	ril May	
Sept.	130	110	Sep	t. 140) 115	
Oct.	140	125	Oct	. 142	2 126	
Cost	55	55	Cos	st 45	45	
Crop 1 following Crop 1			Crop 1 following Crop 2			
Harvest Date	Plantin	Planting Date		rvest Pate Pla	Planting Date	
	April	May		Арі	ril May	
Sept.	30	35	Sep	t. 28	33	
Oct.	40	45	Oct	. 38	45	
Cost	55	55	Cos	st 50	50	

Yields in bushels and costs depend on the rotation and are:

Price of crop 1 is \$2.50/bushel. Price of crop 2 is \$5.50/bushel.

Fred has one worker who works 140 hours per month, plus himself, and two tractors which work 140 hours each. Assume implements are never binding. Fred can hire more labor but he must hire and equal amount of labor in every period. The laborer costs 5.00/hr. hired and when you pay this \$5.00 you get 1 hour in every week of the year.

Set up an equilibrium LP problem to maximize income over 400 acres. Make sure that the jobs are properly sequenced including fall plowing following harvest and that the rotation is obeyed.

Also discuss how you would establish a disequilibrium model.

3. Pete the grass seed grower is trying to determine the allocation of land to grass seed and wheat for the next year. In addition, Pete needs to determine his fertilization and pest control strategies. The following data are relevant:

Land available	500 acres
Minimum wheat required (bushels)	2000 bushels

Minimum grass seed required (lbs.)	2000 lbs.
Maximum grass seed required (lbs.)	40,000 lbs.
Yield of grass seed (lb.) per acre ¹	1000 + 10F05 F ²
Yield of grass seed (tons) straw per acre	$10 + 2F008 F^2$
Yield of wheat (bushels) per acre	$40 + 2F05 F^2$
Yield of wheat (tons) straw per acre	$10 + F001 F^2$
Cost/acre of grass seed grown	\$100
Cost/acre of wheat grown	\$50
Cost/lb. of fertilizer	\$0.05
Price/lb. of grass seed	\$0.30
Price/ton of grass seed straw	\$5.00
Price/bu. of wheat	\$4.00
Price/ton of wheat straw	\$5.00

Pete has two pest management options available for grass seed. He may harvest the crop conventionally at a cost of \$25/acre then burn it at a cost of \$20/acre or he may harvest it with an intensive clipping process at a cost of \$60/acre increasing his grass seed straw yield by 10 percent. If he clips it, he later has to spray at a cost of \$7/acre.

Set up a profit maximizing LP.

Quantity of that Good (own quantity)	Quantity of a Substitute Good
10	12
9	13
15	9
22	6
3	15
-	Quantity of that Good (own quantity) 10 9 15 22 3

4. Develop a formulation to fit a linear function to the data

where you wish to

- a) Minimize Total Absolute Deviation
- b) Minimize the largest Absolute Deviation
- c) Impose the hypothesis that the own quantity slope is positive

d) Impose the restriction that the own quantity slope term is larger than the intercept

¹ F = lbs. of fertilizer used per acre

- 5. Consolidated shrimp is trying to plan its shrimp harvest activities for the next year. Assume it knows several things.
 - a) There are 10 million small shrimp they can catch.

b) Any shrimp they do not catch now age and grow, could be caught by others or die. Of those not caught, 10% grow to large shrimp the firm could catch.

c) The number of either small or large shrimp caught is a function of days they try to catch shrimp and the number of shrimp present. The function is where D is percent of effort ranging from 0 to 1.

$$P = .7 D^{.3}S^{.7}$$

where P = number caught

D = proportion spent

S = stock available (10 million for small, 10% of those left over after small catch for last shrimp)

Note: Effort across the two stocks cannot exceed 1.

d) A fishing day costs \$100. There are 40 small shrimp per lb. and they are worth \$5/lb. There are 5 large shrimp per lb. and they are worth \$12/lb.

e) Last year D=0.5 and S=10000

(1) Formulate an LP to establish days they pursue each size of shrimp.

(2) Tell how the formulation would differ if the exponent on S was 0.6.