

Sensitivity Analysis among Commodities and Prices: A Utility Maximization Perception

Mohajan, Devajit and Mohajan, Haradhan

Department of Civil Engineering, Chittagong University of Engineering Technology, Chittagong, Bangladesh, Department of Mathematics, Premier University, Chittagong, Bangladesh

10 December 2022

Online at https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/116232/MPRA Paper No. 116232, posted 06 Feb 2023 14:19 UTC

Sensitivity Analysis among Commodities and Prices: A Utility

Maximization Perception

Devajit Mohajan

Department of Civil Engineering, Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology, Chittagong,

Bangladesh

Email: devajit1402@gmail.com

Mobile: +8801866207021

Haradhan Kumar Mohajan

Department of Mathematics, Premier University, Chittagong, Bangladesh

Email: haradhan1971@gmail.com

Mobile: +8801716397232

Abstract

Utility maximization policy is essential for the sustainability of the firms and organizations. In this

article, two Lagrangian multipliers are used to perform the research successfully. Moreover, the

paper takes attempts to run with four commodities and two constraints, such as budget constraint,

and coupon constraint. In the study, both Hessian and Jacobian are used to show the mathematical

calculations precisely and concisely. The sensitivity analysis among two commodities and one price

unit of commodity are included in this paper for forecasting on the economic model during the

utility maximization procedure.

Keywords: Lagrange multipliers, sensitivity analysis, utility maximization

1. Introduction

Utility maximization policy is the best way for the sustainability of the organizations. Because, in

the society, the individuals want to obtain the highest level of satisfaction from their purchasing

goods and utility maximization helps in this regard (Kirsh, 2017). The concept of utility was

established in the late 18th century by the English moral philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832)

and English philosopher John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) (Bentham, 1780; Read, 2004). The US

1

economists John V. Baxley and John C. Moorhouse have analyzed an example of utility maximization, subject to a budget constraint (Baxley & Moorhouse, 1984). Utility influences the organizations to take decision for the future optimum industrial productions (Fishburn, 1970).

The Lagrange multiplier method is a very useful and powerful technique in multivariable calculus. In mathematical economics, it acts for transforming a constrained problem to a higher dimensional unconstrained problem (Islam et al., 2009a,b, 2011). Utility maximization helps the organizations to achieve the maximum profit within the fixed budget (Eaton & Lipsey, 1975).

To predict the future productions of the industries, sensitivity analysis is necessary. In the study we have introduced implicit functions with meaningful economic behavior (Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022a). During the mathematical analysis we have used bordered 6×6 Hessian determinants (Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022c). In this study we have considered the optimization problems of economics from a somewhat wider perspective (Islam et al., 2010; Mohajan, 2021b).

2. Literature Review

The literature review section is a scholarly portion of theses, research papers or books. It deals with the existing knowledge and allows the researcher to identify relevant theories, methods, and gaps in the existing research (Creswell, 2007). It is a secondary research source and does not report a new or a coming research work (Gibbs, 2008). Famous economists John V. Baxley and John C. Moorhouse have discussed the utility maximization method using an explicit example of optimization (Baxley & Moorhouse, 1984). Distinguish mathematician Jamal Nazrul Islam and his coauthors have analyzed the utility maximization policy. In their study they have provided reasonable interpretation of the Lagrange multipliers (Islam et al., 2010).

Jannatul Ferdous and Haradhan Kumar Mohajan have shown a profit maximization problem (Ferdous & Mohajan, 2022). Lia Roy and her coworkers have consulted on cost minimization and have shown mathematical formulation in some detail (Roy et al., 2021). Devajit Mohajan and Haradhan Kumar Mohajan have tried to discuss profit maximization by using four variable inputs (Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022a; Mohajan, 2022a). Later, in two papers they have discussed utility maximization methods elaborately (Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022a-i, 2023a-h).

Haradhan Kumar Mohajan has worked on utility maximization of Bangladeshi consumers (Mohajan, 2021a). He and his coauthors have highlighted on optimization problems for the social

welfare (Mohajan et al., 2013). Pahlaj Moolio and his coauthors have used a Lagrange multiplier to solve optimization problems elaborately and proficiently (Moolio et al., 2009).

3. Methodology of the Study

Methodology in any creative research is the organized and meaningful procedural works that follow scientific methods efficiently (Kothari, 2008). Research methodology provides the principles to the researchers for organizing, planning, designing and conducting a good research. Therefore, it is the science and philosophy behind all researches (Legesse, 2014). In this paper, we have considered four commodities X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , and X_4 , and two Lagrange multipliers λ_1 and λ_2 . We have expanded the bordered Hessian, and have applied the implicit-function theorem. First, we have studied the consumption of commodity α_1 when its price p_1 increases. Later, we have analyzed the consumption of commodity α_2 when the price p_1 of commodity α_1 increases. Finally, we have provided the meaningful interpretation of the desire results.

In the study we have tried our best to maintain the reliability and validity. We have tried to maintain the ethical credibility by citing references properly both in the text and reference list (Mohajan, 2017b, 2021c). In this study we have used both published and unpublished secondary data sources of optimization (Islam et al., 2012a,b; Mohajan, 2018, 2020). We have reviewed the journal articles, conference papers, published books and handbooks, internet, websites, etc. during the preparation of this paper (Chowdhury et al., 2013; Mohajan, 2011, 2012, 2014a,b,c, 2015, 2016, 2022a,b).

4. Objective of the Study

The main objective of this paper is to analyze sensitivity of the commodities with respect to prices during the operation of utility maximization of a firm. The other minor objectives are as follows:

- to use the implicit function theorem of the multivariate calculus, and
- to present mathematical calculations in some details.

5. An Economic Model

Let us consider an economic world where there are only four commodities that are X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , and X_4 (Moolio et al., 2009; Roy et al., 2021). Let a consumer wants to purchase only α_1 , α_2 , α_3 ,

and α_4 amounts from the four commodities X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , and X_4 , respectively. The utility function on these four commodities is given by (Mohajan, 2022c; Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022b),

$$v(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4. \tag{1}$$

The budget constraint of the consumer can be represented as,

$$B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = p_1 \alpha_1 + p_2 \alpha_2 + p_3 \alpha_3 + p_4 \alpha_4 \tag{2}$$

where p_1 , p_2 , p_3 , and p_4 are the prices of per unit of commodities α_1 , α_2 , α_3 , and α_4 , respectively. Now the coupon constraint is given by,

$$K(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + c_3\alpha_3 + c_4\alpha_4 \tag{3}$$

where c_1 , c_2 , c_3 , and c_4 are the coupons necessary to purchase a unit of commodity of α_1 , α_2 , α_3 , and α_4 , respectively.

Using (1), (2), and (3) we can express Lagrangian function $v(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ as (Mohajan, 2017a; Ferdous & Mohajan, 2022),

$$v(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}, \alpha_{4}, \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}) = \alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}\alpha_{4} + \lambda_{1}(B - p_{1}\alpha_{1} - p_{2}\alpha_{2} - p_{3}\alpha_{3} - p_{4}\alpha_{4}) + \lambda_{2}(K - c_{1}\alpha_{1} - c_{2}\alpha_{2} - c_{3}\alpha_{3} - c_{4}\alpha_{4}).$$

$$(4)$$

Lagrangian function (4) is a 6-dimensional unconstrained problem that maximizes utility functions; where λ_1 and λ_2 are two Lagrange multipliers that are used as devices of mathematical procedures. Now we consider the bordered Hessian (Roy et al., 2021; Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022a),

$$|H| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -B_1 & -B_2 & -B_3 & -B_4 \\ 0 & 0 & -K_1 & -K_2 & -K_3 & -K_4 \\ -B_1 & -K_1 & v_{11} & v_{12} & v_{13} & v_{14} \\ -B_2 & -K_2 & v_{21} & v_{22} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\ -B_3 & -K_3 & v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} & v_{34} \\ -B_4 & -K_4 & v_{41} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix}.$$
 (5)

Now taking first and second order and cross-partial derivatives in (4) we obtain (Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022c);

$$B_{1} = p_{1}, \qquad B_{2} = p_{2}, \qquad B_{3} = p_{3}, \qquad B_{4} = p_{4}.$$

$$K_{1} = c_{1}, \qquad K_{2} = c_{2}, \qquad K_{3} = c_{3}, \qquad K_{4} = c_{4}.$$

$$(6)$$

$$v_{11} = 0, \qquad v_{12} = v_{21} = \alpha_{3}\alpha_{4}, \qquad v_{13} = v_{31} = \alpha_{2}\alpha_{4},$$

$$v_{14} = v_{41} = \alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}, \qquad v_{22} = 0, \qquad v_{23} = v_{32} = \alpha_{1}\alpha_{4},$$

$$v_{24} = v_{42} = \alpha_{1}\alpha_{3}, \qquad v_{33} = 0, \qquad v_{34} = v_{43} = \alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}, \qquad v_{44} = 0.$$

$$(7)$$

We use $p_1 = p_3$ and $p_2 = p_4$, i.e., a pair of prices are same, and $c_1 = c_3$ and $c_2 = c_4$, i.e., a pair of coupon numbers are same. Now we consider that every term contains $p_1p_2c_1c_2$, i.e., we use $p_1^2 = p_2^2 = p_3^2 = p_3^2 = p_1p_2$ and $c_1^2 = c_2^2 = c_3^2 = c_1^2 = c_2^2 = c_2^2 = c_1^2 = c_1^2 = c_2^2 = c_1^2 = c_2^2 = c_1^2 = c_$

$$|H| = -2p_1p_2c_1c_2 < 0. (8)$$

We can determine Lagrange multiplier $\lambda_1 > 0$ as,

$$\lambda_{1} = \alpha_{3} \alpha_{4} \frac{\alpha_{2} c_{2} - \alpha_{1} c_{1}}{c_{2} p_{1} - c_{1} p_{2}}.$$
(9)

For α_1 , α_2 , α_3 , α_4 , λ_1 , and λ_2 in terms of p_1 , p_2 , p_3 , p_4 , c_1 , c_2 , c_3 , c_4 , B, and K we can calculate the sixty partial derivatives, such as $\frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial p_1}$, $\frac{\partial \lambda_2}{\partial p_1}$, ..., $\frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial c_1}$, $\frac{\partial \lambda_2}{\partial c_1}$, ..., $\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial p_1}$, ..., $\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial c_1}$, etc. (Islam et al., 2010). Now we consider Jacobian matrix (Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022a);

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -B_1 & -B_2 & -B_3 & -B_4 \\ 0 & 0 & -K_1 & -K_2 & -K_3 & -K_4 \\ -B_1 & -K_1 & v_{11} & v_{12} & v_{13} & v_{14} \\ -B_2 & -K_2 & v_{21} & v_{22} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\ -B_3 & -K_3 & v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} & v_{34} \\ -B_4 & -K_4 & v_{41} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (10)

is non-singular at the optimum point $(\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \alpha_3^*, \alpha_4^*, \lambda_1^*, \lambda_2^*)$. Since the second order conditions have been satisfied, so the determinant of (10) does not vanish at the optimum, i.e., |J| = |H|; and we apply the implicit-function theorem. We have total 16 variables in our study, such as λ_1, λ_2 , $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$, B, and K. By the implicit function theorem, we can write (Moolio et al., 2009; Islam et al., 2011),

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{G} \left(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, B, K \right). \tag{11}$$

Now the 6×10 Jacobian matrix for ${\bf G}$, regarded as $J_{\cal G}$ is given by (Mohajan, 2021a),

$$J_{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial p_{1}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial p_{2}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial p_{3}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial p_{4}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial c_{1}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial c_{2}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial c_{3}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial c_{4}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial B} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{1}}{\partial B} \\ \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial p_{1}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial p_{2}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial p_{3}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial p_{4}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial c_{1}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial c_{2}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial c_{3}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial c_{4}} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial B} & \frac{\partial \lambda_{2}}{\partial K} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial p_{1}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial p_{2}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial p_{3}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial p_{4}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial c_{1}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial c_{2}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial c_{3}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial c_{4}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial B} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial K} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial p_{1}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial p_{2}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial p_{3}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial p_{4}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial c_{1}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial c_{2}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial c_{3}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial c_{4}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial B} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial K} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial p_{1}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial p_{2}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial p_{3}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial p_{4}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial c_{1}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial c_{2}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial c_{3}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial c_{4}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial B} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{3}}{\partial K} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha_{4}}{\partial p_{1}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{4}}{\partial p_{2}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{4}}{\partial p_{3}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{4}}{\partial p_{4}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{4}}{\partial c_{1}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{4}}{\partial c_{2}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{4}}{\partial c_{3}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_{4}}{\partial c_{4}} & \frac{\partial \alpha_$$

$$=-J^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} -\alpha_{1} & -\alpha_{2} & -\alpha_{3} & -\alpha_{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_{1} & -\alpha_{2} & -\alpha_{3} & -\alpha_{4} & 0 & 1\\ -\lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & -\lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(13)$$

The inverse of Jacobian is, $J^{-1} = \frac{1}{|J|}C^T$, where $C = (C_{ij})$, the matrix of cofactors of J, and T indicates transpose, then (13) becomes (Mohajan, 2017a; Islam et al., 2011),

$$J_{G} = -\frac{1}{|J|}C^{T} \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha_{1} & -\alpha_{2} & -\alpha_{3} & -\alpha_{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_{1} & -\alpha_{2} & -\alpha_{3} & -\alpha_{4} & 0 & 1 \\ -\lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (14)

Now 6×6 transpose matrix C^T can be represented by,

$$C^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} & C_{41} & C_{51} & C_{61} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} & C_{42} & C_{52} & C_{62} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} & C_{43} & C_{53} & C_{63} \\ C_{14} & C_{24} & C_{34} & C_{44} & C_{54} & C_{64} \\ C_{15} & C_{25} & C_{35} & C_{45} & C_{55} & C_{65} \\ C_{16} & C_{26} & C_{36} & C_{46} & C_{56} & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(15)$$

Using (15) we can write (12) as 6×10 matrix,

$$J_{G} = -\frac{1}{|J|} \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha_{1}C_{11} - \lambda_{1}C_{31} & -\alpha_{2}C_{11} - \lambda_{1}C_{41} & -\alpha_{3}C_{11} - \lambda_{1}C_{51} & -\alpha_{4}C_{11} - \lambda_{1}C_{61} & -\alpha_{1}C_{21} - \lambda_{1}C_{31} \\ -\alpha_{1}C_{12} - \lambda_{1}C_{32} & -\alpha_{2}C_{12} - \lambda_{1}C_{42} & -\alpha_{3}C_{12} - \lambda_{1}C_{52} & -\alpha_{4}C_{12} - \lambda_{1}C_{62} & -\alpha_{1}C_{22} - \lambda_{1}C_{32} \\ -\alpha_{1}C_{13} - \lambda_{1}C_{33} & -\alpha_{2}C_{13} - \lambda_{1}C_{43} & -\alpha_{3}C_{13} - \lambda_{1}C_{53} & -\alpha_{4}C_{13} - \lambda_{1}C_{63} & -\alpha_{1}C_{23} - \lambda_{1}C_{33} \\ -\alpha_{1}C_{14} - \lambda_{1}C_{34} & -\alpha_{2}C_{14} - \lambda_{1}C_{44} & -\alpha_{3}C_{14} - \lambda_{1}C_{54} & -\alpha_{4}C_{14} - \lambda_{1}C_{64} & -\alpha_{1}C_{24} - \lambda_{1}C_{34} \\ -\alpha_{1}C_{15} - \lambda_{1}C_{35} & -\alpha_{2}C_{15} - \lambda_{1}C_{45} & -\alpha_{3}C_{15} - \lambda_{1}C_{55} & -\alpha_{4}C_{15} - \lambda_{1}C_{65} & -\alpha_{1}C_{25} - \lambda_{1}C_{35} \\ -\alpha_{1}C_{16} - \lambda_{1}C_{36} & -\alpha_{2}C_{16} - \lambda_{1}C_{46} & -\alpha_{3}C_{16} - \lambda_{1}C_{56} & -\alpha_{4}C_{16} - \lambda_{1}C_{66} & -\alpha_{1}C_{26} - \lambda_{1}C_{36} \\ -\alpha_{2}C_{21} - \lambda_{2}C_{41} & -\alpha_{3}C_{21} - \lambda_{2}C_{51} & -\alpha_{4}C_{21} - \lambda_{2}C_{61} & C_{11} & C_{21} \\ -\alpha_{2}C_{22} - \lambda_{2}C_{42} & -\alpha_{3}C_{22} - \lambda_{2}C_{52} & -\alpha_{4}C_{22} - \lambda_{2}C_{62} & C_{12} & C_{22} \\ -\alpha_{2}C_{23} - \lambda_{2}C_{43} & -\alpha_{3}C_{23} - \lambda_{2}C_{53} & -\alpha_{4}C_{23} - \lambda_{2}C_{63} & C_{13} & C_{23} \\ -\alpha_{2}C_{24} - \lambda_{2}C_{44} & -\alpha_{3}C_{24} - \lambda_{2}C_{54} & -\alpha_{4}C_{24} - \lambda_{2}C_{64} & C_{14} & C_{24} \\ -\alpha_{2}C_{25} - \lambda_{2}C_{45} & -\alpha_{3}C_{25} - \lambda_{2}C_{55} & -\alpha_{4}C_{25} - \lambda_{2}C_{65} & C_{15} & C_{25} \\ -\alpha_{2}C_{26} - \lambda_{2}C_{46} & -\alpha_{3}C_{25} - \lambda_{2}C_{55} & -\alpha_{4}C_{25} - \lambda_{2}C_{66} & C_{16} & C_{26} \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we analyze the nature of consumption of commodity α_1 when its price increases. Taking T_{31} , (i.e., term of 3rd row and 1st column) from both sides of (16) we get (Islam et al., 2011; Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022c,e),

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial p_1} = -\frac{1}{|J|} \left[-\alpha_1 C_{13} - \lambda_1 C_{33} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{|J|} \left[\alpha_1 C_{13} + \lambda_1 C_{33} \right] \\ &= \frac{\alpha_1}{|J|} \left[C_{13} \right] + \frac{\lambda_1}{|J|} \left[C_{33} \right] \\ &= \frac{\alpha_1}{|J|} \text{Cofactor of } C_{13} + \frac{\lambda_1}{|J|} \text{Cofactor of } C_{33} \end{split}$$

$$=\frac{\alpha_{1}}{|J|}\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -K_{2} & -K_{3} & -K_{4} \\ -B_{1} & -K_{1} & v_{12} & v_{13} & v_{14} \\ -B_{2} & -K_{2} & v_{22} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\ -B_{3} & -K_{3} & v_{32} & v_{33} & v_{34} \\ -B_{4} & -K_{4} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\lambda_{1}}{|J|}\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -B_{2} & -B_{3} & -B_{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -K_{2} & -K_{3} & -K_{4} \\ -B_{2} & -K_{2} & v_{22} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\ -B_{3} & -K_{3} & v_{32} & v_{33} & v_{34} \\ -B_{4} & -K_{4} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{1}}{|J|} \begin{cases} -K_{2} \begin{vmatrix} -B_{1} & -K_{1} & v_{13} & v_{14} \\ -B_{2} & -K_{2} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\ -B_{3} & -K_{3} & v_{33} & v_{34} \\ -B_{4} & -K_{4} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix} + K_{3} \begin{vmatrix} -B_{1} & -K_{1} & v_{12} & v_{14} \\ -B_{2} & -K_{2} & v_{22} & v_{24} \\ -B_{3} & -K_{3} & v_{32} & v_{34} \\ -B_{4} & -K_{4} & v_{42} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix} - K_{4} \begin{vmatrix} -B_{1} & -K_{1} & v_{12} & v_{13} \\ -B_{2} & -K_{2} & v_{22} & v_{23} \\ -B_{3} & -K_{3} & v_{32} & v_{33} \\ -B_{4} & -K_{4} & v_{42} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix} + B_{3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -B_{2} & -B_{3} & -B_{4} \\ 0 & -K_{2} & -K_{3} & -K_{4} \\ -K_{3} & v_{32} & v_{33} & v_{34} \\ -K_{4} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix} + B_{3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -B_{2} & -B_{3} & -B_{4} \\ 0 & -K_{2} & -K_{3} & -K_{4} \\ -K_{4} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix} - B_{4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -B_{2} & -B_{3} & -B_{4} \\ 0 & -K_{2} & -K_{3} & -K_{4} \\ -K_{2} & v_{22} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\ -K_{4} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix} - B_{4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -B_{2} & -B_{3} & -B_{4} \\ 0 & -K_{2} & -K_{3} & -K_{4} \\ -K_{2} & v_{22} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\ -K_{4} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44} \end{vmatrix} - B_{4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -B_{2} & -B_{3} & -B_{4} \\ 0 & -K_{2} & -K_{3} & -K_{4} \\ -K_{2} & v_{22} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\ -K_{3} & v_{32} & v_{33} & v_{34} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{i}}{|I|} \left[-K_{2} \left\{ -B_{i} - K_{2} v_{23} v_{34} \right] + K_{1} - B_{2} v_{23} v_{34} + K_{1} - B_{2} v_{33} v_{34} + V_{13} - B_{3} - K_{2} v_{34} v_{34} - V_{14} - V_{14} - B_{3} - K_{2} v_{34} + V_{13} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{34} - V_{14} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{34} + V_{13} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{34} - V_{14} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{33} + V_{13} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{34} - V_{14} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{33} + V_{13} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{34} - V_{14} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{33} + V_{13} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{34} - V_{14} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{33} + V_{13} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{44} - V_{14} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{42} v_{44} - V_{14} - B_{5} v_{22} v_{23} - K_{24} + V_{12} - B_{3} - K_{3} v_{34} - V_{14} - B_{2} - K_{2} v_{22} - V_{23} - K_{4} - K_{4} v_{44} - V_{44} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{44} - V_{14} - B_{2} - K_{2} v_{22} - V_{23} - K_{4} - K_{4} v_{42} - V_{44} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{44} - V_{44} - B_{4} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{44} - V_{14} - B_{5} - B_{5} - K_{5} v_{22} - V_{23} - K_{4} - K_{4} v_{42} - V_{44} - B_{4} - K_{4} v_{44} - V_{44} - B_{5} - B_{5} - K_{5} v_{22} - V_{23} - K_{5} -$$

$$+ p_{4}c_{2}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3}\alpha_{4}^{2} \Big] + \frac{\lambda_{1}}{|J|} \Big[-p_{2}^{2}c_{3}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} + p_{2}p_{3}c_{3}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} + p_{2}p_{4}c_{2}c_{3}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} - p_{2}p_{4}c_{3}^{2}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} - p_{2}^{2}c_{3}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} \\ + p_{2}p_{3}c_{2}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} - p_{2}p_{3}c_{4}^{2}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4} + p_{2}p_{4}c_{3}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4} + p_{2}p_{3}c_{2}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} - p_{3}^{2}c_{2}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} - p_{2}p_{4}c_{2}^{2}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} \\ + p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}c_{3}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} + p_{2}p_{3}c_{3}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} - p_{2}p_{3}c_{4}^{2}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4} - p_{3}^{2}c_{2}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} + p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4} + p_{2}p_{4}c_{2}c_{3}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} \\ - p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}^{2}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} + p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4} - p_{4}^{2}c_{2}c_{3}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4} - p_{2}p_{4}c_{3}^{2}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} + p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}c_{3}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} - p_{3}p_{4}c_{3}c_{4}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4} \\ + p_{4}^{2}c_{3}^{2}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4} \Big]$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{\alpha_{1}}{|J|}\left[\left(p_{1}c_{2}^{2}-p_{2}c_{1}c_{2}\right)\!\alpha_{1}^{2}\alpha_{2}^{2}+\left(p_{1}c_{3}^{2}-p_{1}c_{3}c_{4}-2\,p_{3}c_{1}c_{3}\right)\!\alpha_{1}^{2}\alpha_{3}^{2}+\left(-\,p_{4}c_{1}c_{4}+p_{1}c_{4}^{2}\right)\!\alpha_{1}^{2}\alpha_{4}^{2}-p_{2}c_{4}^{2}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}\alpha_{4}^{2}\right.\\ &+\left(-\,p_{3}c_{1}c_{2}-2\,p_{1}c_{2}c_{3}\right)\!\alpha_{1}^{2}\alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}+\left(p_{4}c_{1}c_{2}-2\,p_{1}c_{2}c_{4}\right)\!\alpha_{1}^{2}\alpha_{2}\alpha_{4}+\left(p_{2}c_{2}c_{4}-p_{4}c_{2}^{2}\right)\!\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}^{2}\alpha_{4}\\ &+\left(p_{2}c_{2}c_{3}-p_{3}c_{2}^{2}\right)\!\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}^{2}\alpha_{3}+\left(p_{4}c_{1}c_{3}+p_{3}c_{1}c_{4}\right)\!\alpha_{1}^{2}\alpha_{3}\alpha_{4}+\left(p_{3}c_{3}c_{4}-p_{4}c_{3}^{2}\right)\!\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3}^{2}\alpha_{4}+\left(p_{3}c_{2}c_{3}-p_{2}c_{3}^{2}\right)\!\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}^{2}\alpha_{3}\\ &+\left(p_{2}c_{1}c_{3}-p_{2}c_{3}c_{4}-2\,p_{3}c_{2}c_{4}+2\,p_{4}c_{2}c_{3}\right)\!\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}\alpha_{4}+\left(-\,p_{3}c_{4}^{2}+2\,p_{4}c_{3}c_{4}+p_{4}c_{2}c_{4}\right)\!\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3}\alpha_{4}^{2}\right]\\ &+\frac{\lambda_{1}}{|J|}\left[\left(-2\,p_{2}^{2}c_{3}c_{4}+2\,p_{2}p_{3}c_{2}c_{4}+2\,p_{2}p_{4}c_{2}c_{3}-p_{2}p_{4}c_{2}^{2}-p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}^{2}-p_{2}p_{4}c_{3}^{2}+p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}c_{3}\right)\!\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$+\left(2p_{2}p_{3}c_{3}c_{4}-p_{2}p_{4}c_{3}^{2}-2p_{3}^{2}c_{2}c_{4}+p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}c_{3}\right)\alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} +\left(-p_{2}p_{3}c_{4}^{2}+p_{2}p_{4}c_{3}c_{4}-p_{2}p_{3}c_{4}^{2}+2p_{3}p_{4}c_{2}c_{4}-p_{4}^{2}c_{2}c_{3}-p_{3}p_{4}c_{3}c_{4}+p_{4}^{2}c_{3}^{2}\right)\alpha_{1}\alpha_{4}\right].$$

$$(17)$$

Now using $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 1$ in (17) we get,

$$= \frac{1}{|J|} \left[\left(p_1 c_2^2 + p_1 c_3^2 + p_1 c_4^2 + p_4 c_1 c_2 + 2 p_4 c_2 c_3 + p_2 c_1 c_3 + p_4 c_1 c_3 + p_3 c_1 c_4 + p_2 c_2 c_3 + p_2 c_2 c_4 + p_3 c_2 c_3 \right. \\
+ p_3 c_3 c_4 + p_4 c_2 c_4 + 2 p_4 c_3 c_4 \right) - \left(p_2 c_1 c_2 + 2 p_3 c_1 c_3 + p_4 c_1 c_4 + p_4 c_2^2 + p_2 c_3 c_4 + p_3 c_1 c_2 + 2 p_1 c_2 c_4 \right. \\
+ 2 p_3 c_2 c_4 + 2 p_1 c_2 c_3 + p_1 c_3 c_4 + p_2 c_3^2 + p_4 c_3^2 + p_2 c_4^2 + p_3 c_4^2 + p_3 c_2^2 \right] + \frac{\lambda_1}{|J|} \left[\left(2 p_2 p_3 c_2 c_4 + 2 p_2 p_4 c_2 c_3 + p_3 p_4 c_2 c_3 + p_2 p_4 c_3 c_4 + p_3 p_4 c_2 c_3 + p_2 p_4 c_3 c_4 + p_3 p_4 c_2 c_4 + p_3 p_4 c_3 c_4 + p_3 p_4 c_3 c_4 + p_2 p_3 c_4^2 + p_2 p_3 c_4^2 + p_3 p_4 c_3 c_4 + p_3 p$$

We consider; $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4 = p$, and $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = c$, then $|J| = -2p^2c^2$ and $\lambda_1 = 1$; (18) gives,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial p_1} = \frac{-pc^2}{|J|} = \frac{-pc^2}{-2p^2c^2} = \frac{1}{2p} > 0.$$
 (19)

Relation (19) indicates that if the price of commodity α_1 increases, the level of consumption of α_1 will also increase. In these circumstances we consider that commodity α_1 is a superior good, and it has no other substitutes to get (Islam et al., 2010; Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022c).

We consider $p_3 = p_1$ and $p_4 = p_2$; and $c_3 = c_1$, and $c_4 = c_2$, then $|J| = |H| = -2p_1p_2c_1c_2$, and from (9) using $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 1$ we get,

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{c_2 - c_1}{c_2 p_1 - c_1 p_2} \,. \tag{20}$$

Using the value of λ_1 from (20) in (18) we can write,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial p_1} = \frac{p_2 c_1 c_2 + p_2 c_1^2 - 4 p_1 c_2^2 - p_1 c_1^2 - p_1 c_1 c_2}{-2 p_1 p_2 c_1 c_2} + \frac{\left(c_2 - c_1\right) \left(p_1 p_2 c_2^2 + 3 p_1 p_2 c_1 c_2 - p_2^2 c_2^2 - p_2^2 c_1^2 - 2 p_1^2 c_1^2\right)}{-2 p_1 p_2 c_1 c_2 \left(c_2 p_1 - c_1 p_2\right)} \tag{21}$$

where $c_2 p_1 \neq c_1 p_2$. Now let $c_1 = c_2 = c$, then from (21) we get,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial p_1} = \frac{9p_1 - 2p_2}{2p_1 p_2} \,. \tag{22}$$

If $9p_1 > 2p_2$ then from (22) we can write,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial p_1} > 0. \tag{23}$$

Which bears the same properties as of the relation (19).

If $2p_2 > 9p_1$ then (22) gives,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial p_1} < 0. \tag{24}$$

Relation (24) indicates that if the price of commodity α_1 increases, the level of consumption of α_1 will decrease. This situation seems reasonable result in the sense that commodity α_1 has many substitutes; and hence consumers switch to substitutes when price of commodity α_1 goes up.

If $9p_1 = 2p_2$ then from (22) we can write,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial p_1} = 0. {25}$$

Equation (25) indicates that if the price of commodity α_1 increases, there seems no effect on the level of consumption of goods α_1 . It looks like commodity α_1 is a necessity and it has neither complementary nor supplementary goods (Islam et al., 2010).

Now we analyze the nature of consumption of commodity α_2 when the price of α_1 increases. Taking T_{41} , (i.e., term of 4th row and 1st column) from both sides of (14) we get (Mohajan & Mohajan, 2022b,d),

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} = -\frac{1}{|J|} \left[-\alpha_1 C_{14} - \lambda_1 C_{34} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{|J|} \left[\alpha_1 C_{14} + \lambda_1 C_{34} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{1}}{|J|} \left[C_{13} \right] + \frac{\lambda_{1}}{|J|} \left[C_{34} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{1}}{|J|} \left[\text{Cofactor of } C_{14} + \frac{\lambda_{1}}{|J|} \text{Cofactor of } C_{34} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha_{1}}{|J|} \left[-\frac{\lambda_{1}}{B_{1}} - K_{1} - V_{11} - V_{13} - V_{14} - V$$

 $+B_{3}K_{1}K_{4}v_{14}v_{23} -B_{4}K_{1}K_{3}v_{14}v_{23} -B_{1}K_{2}K_{3}v_{14}v_{34} +B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{34} +B_{1}K_{3}^{2}v_{14}v_{24} -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{13}v_{24} \\ -B_{2}K_{1}K_{3}^{2}v_{34} +B_{4}K_{1}K_{2}K_{3}v_{34} +B_{3}K_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{24} -B_{4}K_{1}K_{3}^{2}v_{24} +B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{14}^{2} +B_{2}K_{3}K_{4}v_{13}v_{14} -B_{4}K_{2}K_{3}v_{14}v_{34} \\ -B_{3}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{14} +B_{4}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} -B_{1}K_{2}K_{4}v_{13}v_{34} +B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{34} -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{14}v_{23} +B_{1}K_{4}^{2}v_{13}v_{23} \\ -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{14} +B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} -B_{1}K_{2}K_{4}v_{13}v_{34} +B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{34} -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{34} \\ -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{14} +B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} -B_{1}K_{2}^{2}v_{13}v_{23} +B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{34} \\ -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{14} +B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} -B_{1}K_{2}^{2}v_{13}v_{23} \\ -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{23} -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{23} +B_{1}K_{4}^{2}v_{13}v_{23} \\ -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{23} +B_{1}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} \\ -B_{1}K_{3}K_{4}v_{12}v_{23} +B_{1}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} \\ -B_{1}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} +B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} \\ -B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} +B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} \\ -B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} +B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v_{12}v_{14} \\ -B_{2}K_{3}^{2}v$

Now we use $p_3 = p_1$ and $p_4 = p_2$ where pair of prices are same, and $c_3 = c_1$ and $c_4 = c_2$, i.e., two types of coupon numbers are same. We put $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 1$ then (26) becomes,

Now we use $\lambda_1 = 1$ and $|J| = -2p_1p_2c_1c_2$ in (27), and then we get,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} = (2p_1p_2c_1c_2)^{-1} \left[p_1c_1^2 + 2p_2c_1c_2 + p_2c_1^2 - 2p_1c_1c_2 + p_2c_1^2c_2 - p_2c_2^2 + p_1^2c_1c_2 - p_1p_2c_1^2 + p_2^2c_1^2 - 3p_1p_2c_2^2 + 2p_2^2c_2^2 \right].$$
(28)

Now we use $p_1 = p_2 = p$ and $c_1 = c_2 = c$ in (28), and then we get,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} = \frac{1}{2p^2c^2} \left(pc^2 + pc^3 \right) > 0.$$
 (29)

The relation (29) indicates that if the price of the commodity α_1 increases, the level of consumption of α_2 will increase. This situation shows that goods α_1 and α_2 are supplementary; that is, when price of α_1 goes up people switch to its supplementary commodity α_2 ; for instance, tea and coffee (Islam et al., 2010).

Using $\lambda_1 = \frac{c_2 - c_1}{c_2 p_1 - c_1 p_2}$ and $|J| = -2 p_1 p_2 c_1 c_2$ in relation (27) we get,

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} &= \frac{1}{2\,p_1p_2c_1c_2} \Big(p_1c_1^2 + 2\,p_2c_1c_2 + p_2c_1^2 - 2\,p_1c_1c_2 \Big) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\,p_1p_2c_1c_2} \frac{c_2 - c_1}{c_2\,p_1 - c_1p_2} \Big(p_2c_1^2c_2 - p_2c_2^2 + p_1^2c_1c_2 - p_1p_2c_1^2 + p_2^2c_1^2 - 3\,p_1p_2c_2^2 + 2\,p_2^2c_2^2 \Big) \end{split}$$

where $c_2 p_1 \neq c_1 p_2$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{2}}{\partial p_{1}} = \frac{5p_{1}p_{2}c_{1}c_{2}^{2} - p_{1}^{2}c_{1}c_{2}^{2} - p_{2}^{2}c_{1}^{2}c_{2} - 2p_{2}^{2}c_{1}^{3} + 2p_{1}p_{2}c_{1}^{2}c_{2} - p_{2}c_{2}^{3}}{-2p_{1}p_{2}c_{1}c_{2}(c_{2}p_{1} - c_{1}p_{2})} + \frac{p_{2}c_{1}^{2}c_{2}^{2} - 3p_{1}p_{2}c_{2}^{3} + 2p_{2}^{2}c_{2}^{3} - p_{2}c_{1}^{3}c_{2} + p_{2}c_{1}c_{2}^{2} - 2p_{2}^{2}c_{1}c_{2}^{2}}{-2p_{1}p_{2}c_{1}c_{2}(c_{2}p_{1} - c_{1}p_{2})}$$
(30)

where $c_2 p_1 \neq c_1 p_2$. Now let, $c_1 = c_2 = c$, and then from (30) we get,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} = \frac{p_1^2 + 5p_2^2 - 4p_1p_2 - 2p_2}{p_1p_2(p_1 - p_2)}$$

$$= \frac{(p_1 - 2p_2)^2 + p_2^2 - 2p_2}{p_1p_2(p_1 - p_2)}$$
(31)

where $p_1 \neq p_2$.

If $p_1 > p_2 > 2$ then relation (31) gives,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} > 0 \tag{32}$$

which has same properties as in relation (29).

If $p_1 > p_2$ and $p_2 < 2$ then relation (31) provides,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} < 0. \tag{33}$$

Relation (33) indicates that if the price of the commodity α_1 increases, the level of consumption of α_2 will decrease. This situation shows that goods α_1 and α_2 are complementary; that is, when price of α_1 goes up people buy less of it; consequently, level of consumption of α_2 also decreases, as because complementary goods are used together; for instance, lemon and tea (Islam et al., 2010). If $p_2 > p_1$ and $p_2 > 2$ then relation (31) offers,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} < 0. \tag{34}$$

The goods behave same as (33).

If $p_2 > p_1$ and $p_2 < 2$ then relation (31) provides,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} > 0. \tag{35}$$

This shows same properties as in relation (32).

If $p_1 > p_2$ and $p_2 = 2$ we have from relation (31),

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial p_1} = 0. {36}$$

In this case we observe that commodities α_1 and α_2 are non-related goods, for example, text books and apples. Therefore, if the price of the commodity α_1 increases, there seems no effect on the level of the consumption of goods α_2 (Islam et al., 2010).

6. Conclusions

In this study we have applied the technique of Lagrange multipliers during the investigation of the optimization problems. We have taken attempts to discuss utility maximization policy subject to two constraints: budget constraint and coupon constraint. We have tried to provide sensitivity analysis, that is, we have tried to discuss the situation, for example, if the price of a certain

commodity rise, how an individual consumer behaves. We have used four commodity variables to develop the paper successfully. When we face difficulties working with four commodity variables we have made some assumptions, such as we consider two commodities equal to unity. Later, we have considered all commodities are of unit amount, and prices of two commodities are same, and also two types of coupon numbers are same. In the study we have tried to show mathematical calculations in some details.

References

Baxley, J. V., & Moorhouse, J. C. (1984). Lagrange Multiplier Problems in Economics. *The American Mathematical Monthly*, 91(7), 404-412.

Bentham, J. (1780). *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform.

Chowdhury, T. U., Datta, R., & Mohajan, H. K. (2013). Green Finance is Essential for Economic Development and Sustainability. *International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management*, 3(10), 104-108.

Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Eaton, B., & Lipsey, R. (1975). The Principle of Minimum Differentiation Reconsidered: Some New Developments in the Theory of Spatial Competition. *Review of Economic Studies*, 42(1), 27-49.

Ferdous, J., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022). Maximum Profit Ensured for Industry Sustainability. *Annals of Spiru Haret University*. *Economic Series*, 22(3), 317-337.

Fishburn, P. C. (1970). Utility Theory for Decision Making. Huntington, NY: Robert E. Krieger.

Gibbs, R. W., Jr. (2008). Metaphor and Thought: The State of the Art. In R. W. Gibbs, Jr. (Ed.), *The Cambridge Handbook of Metaphor and Thought*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Islam, J. N., Mohajan, H. K., & Moolio, P. (2009a). Preference of Social Choice in Mathematical Economics. *Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences*, 3(1), 17-38.

Islam, J. N., Mohajan, H. K., & Moolio, P. (2009b). Political Economy and Social Welfare with Voting Procedure. *KASBIT Business Journal*, 2(1), 42-66.

Islam, J. N., Mohajan, H. K., & Moolio, P. (2010). Utility Maximization Subject to Multiple Constraints. *Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences*, 4(1), 15-29.

Islam, J. N., Mohajan, H. K., & Moolio, P. (2011). Output Maximization Subject to a Nonlinear Constraint. *KASBIT Business Journal*, 4(1), 116-128.

Islam, J. N., Mohajan, H. K., & Datta, R. (2012a). Aspects of Microfinance of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh. *International Journal of Economics and Research*, 3(4), 76-96.

Islam, J. N., Mohajan, H. K., & Datta, R. (2012b). Stress Management Policy Analysis: A Preventative Approach. *International Journal of Economics and Research*, 3(6), 1-17.

Kirsh, Y. (2017). Utility and Happiness in a Prosperous Society. *Working Paper Series*, No. 37-2017, Institute for Policy Analysis, The Open University of Israel.

Kothari, C. R. (2008). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (2nd Ed.). New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.

Legesse, B. (2014). *Research Methods in Agribusiness and Value Chains*. School of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Haramaya University.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022a). Profit Maximization Strategy in an Industry: A Sustainable Procedure. *Law and Economy*, 1(3), 17-43. https://doi:10.56397/LE.2022.10.02

Mohajan, D. & Mohajan, H. K. (2022b). Sensitivity Analysis among Commodities and Coupons during Utility Maximization. Frontiers in Management Science, 1(3), 13-28.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022c). Importance of Total Coupon in Utility Maximization: A Sensitivity Analysis. *Law and Economy*, 1(5), 65-67.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022d). Utility Maximization Analysis of an Emerging Firm: A Bordered Hessian Approach. *Annals of Spiru Haret University. Economic Series*, 22(4), 292-308.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022e). Development of Grounded Theory in Social Sciences: A Qualitative Approach. *Studies in Social Science & Humanities*, 1(5), 13-24.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022f). Exploration of Coding in Qualitative Data Analysis: Grounded Theory Perspective. *Research and Advances in Education*, 1(6), 50-60.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022g). Memo Writing Procedures in Grounded Theory Research Methodology. *Studies in Social Science & Humanities*, 1(4), 10-18.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (202h). Constructivist Grounded Theory: A New Research Approach in Social Science. *Research and Advances in Education*, 1(4), 8-16.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022i). Feminism and Feminist Grounded Theory: A Comprehensive Research Analysis. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*, 11(3), 49-61.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2022j). Families of Grounded Theory: A Theoretical Structure for Novel Researchers. Unpublished Manuscript.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2023a). Utility Maximization Analysis of an Organization: A Mathematical Economic Procedure. *Law and Economy*, 2(1), 1-15.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2023b). Effect of Various Inputs When Budget of an Organization Increases: A Profit Maximization Study. *Noble International Journal of Economics and Financial Research*, 7(4),

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2023c). A Study on Nonlinear Budget Constraint of a Local Industrial Firm of Bangladesh: A Profit Maximization Investigation. Unpublished Manuscript.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2023d). Sensitivity Analysis for Profit Maximization with Respect to Per Unit Cost of other Raw Materials. Unpublished Manuscript.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2023e). Sensitivity Analysis of Inputs of an Organization: A Profit Maximization Exploration. Manuscript Submitted.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2023f). An Economical Study When Cost of Irregular Raw Materials of an Industry Increases for Nonlinear Budget Constraint. Unpublished Manuscript.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2023g). Various Problems Arise in Industrial Economics If Wage Rate Increases: A Study for Nonlinear Budget Constraint. *Research and Advances in Education*, Manuscript Submitted.

Mohajan, D., & Mohajan, H. K. (2023h). Mathematical Analysis of an Industry When Cost of Principal Raw Materials Increase: A Nonlinear Budget Constraint Attempt. *Annals of Spiru Haret University*. *Economic Series*. Manuscript Submitted.

Mohajan, H. K. (2012). Green Marketing is a Sustainable Marketing System in the Twenty First Century. *International Journal of Management and Transformation*, 6(2), 23-39.

Mohajan, H. K. (2014a). Greenhouse Gas Emissions of China. *Journal of Environmental Treatment Techniques*, 1(4), 190–202.

Mohajan, H. K. (2014b). Chinese Sulphur Dioxide Emissions and Local Environment Pollution. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Knowledge*, 2(6), 265–276.

Mohajan, H. K. (2015). Sustainable Development Policy of Global Economy. *American Journal of Environmental Protection*, 3(1), 12–29.

Mohajan, H. K. (2016). An Analysis of Knowledge Management for the Development of Global Health. *American Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(4), 38-57.

Mohajan, H. K. (2011). Greenhouse Gas Emissions Increase Global Warming. *International Journal of Economic and Political Integration*, 1(2), 21-34.

Mohajan, H. K. (2014). Improvement of Health Sector in Kenya. *American Journal of Public Health Research*, 2(4), 159-169.

Mohajan, H. K. (2017a). Optimization Models in Mathematical Economics. *Journal of Scientific Achievements*, 2(5), 30-42.

Mohajan, H. K. (2017b). Two Criteria for Good Measurements in Research: Validity and Reliability. *Annals of Spiru Haret University. Economic Series*, 17(3), 58-82.

Mohajan, H. K. (2017c). Roles of Communities of Practice for the Development of the Society. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*, 6(3), 27–46.

Mohajan, H. K. (2018a). Qualitative Research Methodology in Social Sciences and Related Subjects. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*, 7(1), 23-48.

Mohajan, H. K. (2018b). *Aspects of Mathematical Economics, Social Choice and Game Theory*. PhD Dissertation, Jamal Nazrul Islam Research Centre for Mathematical and Physical Sciences (JNIRCMPS), University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Mohajan, H. K. (2018c). The Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar are Victim of Genocide! *ABC Journal of Advanced Research*, 7(1), 59-72.

Mohajan, H. K. (2020). Quantitative Research: A Successful Investigation in Natural and Social Sciences. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*, 9(4), 52-79.

Mohajan, H. K. (2021a). Utility Maximization of Bangladeshi Consumers within Their Budget: A Mathematical Procedure. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*, 10(3), 60-85.

Mohajan, H. K. (2021b). Product Maximization Techniques of a Factory of Bangladesh: A Sustainable Procedure. *American Journal of Economics, Finance and Management*, 5(2), 23-44.

Mohajan, H. K. (2021c). Estimation of Cost Minimization of Garments Sector by Cobb-Douglass Production Function: Bangladesh Perspective. *Annals of Spiru Haret University. Economic Series*, 21(2), 267-299.

Mohajan, H. K. (2022a). Four Waves of Feminism: A Blessing for Global Humanity. *Studies in Social Science & Humanities*, 1(2), 1-8. https://doi:10.56397/SSSH.2022.09.01

Mohajan, H. K. (2022b). An Overview on the Feminism and Its Categories. *Research and Advances in Education*, 1(3), 11-26. https://doi.org/10.56397/RAE.2022.09.02

Mohajan, H. K. (2022c). Cost Minimization Analysis of a Running Firm with Economic Policy. *Annals of Spiru Haret University. Economic Series*, 22(3), 171-181.

Mohajan, H. K., Islam, J. N., & Moolio, P. (2013). *Optimization and Social Welfare in Economics*. Lambert Academic Publishing, Germany.

Moolio, P., Islam, J. N., & Mohajan, H. K. (2009). Output Maximization of an Agency. *Indus Journal of Management and Social Sciences*, 3(1), 39-51.

Read, D. (2004). Utility Theory from Jeremy Bentham to Daniel Kahneman. *Working Paper No. LSEOR 04-64*, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Roy, L., Molla, R., & Mohajan, H. K. (2021). Cost Minimization is Essential for the Sustainable Development of an Industry: A Mathematical Economic Model Approach. *Annals of Spiru Haret University*. *Economic Series*, 21(1), 37-69.