

Optimizing Revenue/Income

A hockey arena seats 1600 people. The cost of a ticket is \$10. At this price, every ticket is sold. To increase revenue, the arena management plans to increase ticket prices. They conduct a survey and determine that for 50 cent increase in price, 50 less people will attend.

- (a) What is the initial cost of a ticket?
- (b) What is the initial number of people attending the game?
- (c) What revenue/income does the hockey arena make?

- (d) One price increment of \$0.50 is made. What is the new ticket price?
- (e) How many people attend the game now?
- (f) What revenue/income does the hockey arena make?

- (g) Two price increments of \$0.50 is made. What is the new ticket price?
- (h) How many people attend the game now?
- (i) What revenue/income does the hockey arena make?

- (j) Three price increments of \$0.50 is made. What is the new ticket price?
- (k) How many people attend the game now?
- (l) What revenue/income does the hockey arena make?

Continue this pattern to complete a data table

Number of price increments	Ticket price	Number of people attending	Revenue/income
0	\$10	1600	
1			

We will ultimately graph “number of increments” vs “revenue”

Finally, what ticket price will maximize revenue?

Optimizing Area/Perimeter

Work on the Bulletin Board on the back wall. You will need a sheet of graph paper and 4 pins/thumb tacks for these activities. You need to “fence off” a field whose perimeter measures 90 units. You will use the 4 pins/thumb tacks to represent the “corner posts” of the field that you set up.

For example, one possibility is a field that has a width of 5 units and a length of 40 units.

1. So, on the grid paper, put in one “corner post” on one corner of the grid paper.
2. Place the second corner post 5 units “down” from your first corner post.
3. Place the third “corner post” 40 units “across” from your first corner post.
4. Intuition will dictate where the 4th one goes!
5. So there you have modeled ONE possible arrangement → a width of 5 units and a length of 40 units. Now determine the area of the field
6. You now have one data point to record → the width vs the area of the field (5 units, 200 units²)

Repeat for another possible width and length → build the model, determine the various measurements and finally the data point

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Etc....

Width (units)									
Area (units ²)									

We will ultimately graph “width” vs “area”

Finally, what width will maximize area?