

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ UIN: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

A system has two generators with the following cost curves.

$$C_1(P_1) = 8600 + 14 P_1 + 0.002 P_1^2$$

$$C_2(P_2) = 3400 + 10 P_2 + 0.005 P_2^2$$

$C_1$  and  $C_2$  are the generator costs, in \$/hr

$P_1$  and  $P_2$  are the generator real power outputs, in MW

Each generator must be dispatched within the following limits

$$130 \text{ MW} \leq P_1 \leq 1250 \text{ MW}$$

$$85 \text{ MW} \leq P_2 \leq 1340 \text{ MW}$$

If the total system load is 1800 MW, what should be  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  to minimize the total system cost  $C_1 + C_2$ ? Also give the system marginal cost  $\lambda$ . (Remember that for generators not at a limit, the incremental cost ( $dC/dP$ ) should be equal to  $\lambda$ .)

$$P_1 + P_2 = 1800$$

$$\frac{dC_1}{dP_1} = 14 + 0.004P_1 = \lambda$$

$$\frac{dC_2}{dP_2} = 10 + 0.01P_2 = \lambda$$

Solve three equations for three unknowns:  $P_1 = 1000 \text{ MW}$ ,  $P_2 = 800 \text{ MW}$ ,  $\lambda = 18 \text{ \$/MWh}$

Neither generator is exceeding its limit, so this solution is optimal.