If the price of the 1st one is 30, the price of the other one is 60, the income is 1200, possible bundles of product are:

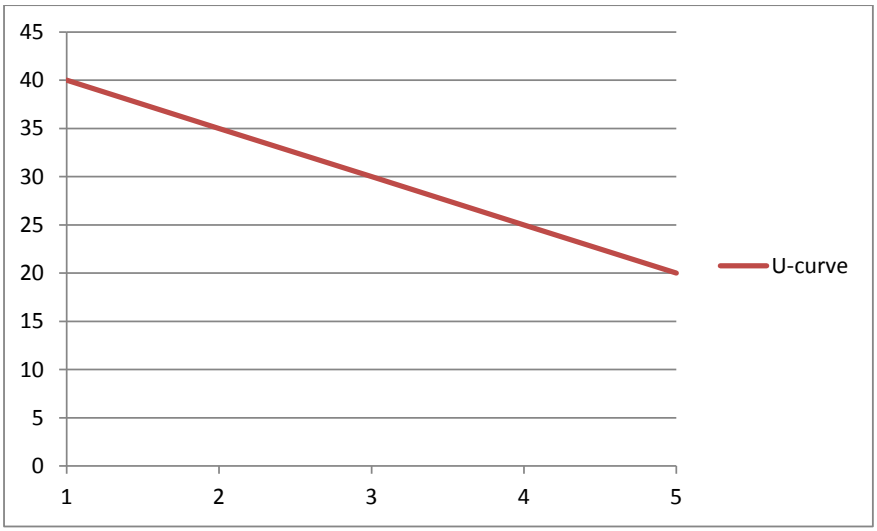
The first product	The second product
40	0
30	5
20	10
10	15
0	20

The optimal consumer's bundle will be the point of intersection of budget line with U-curve.

If U = x+y, where x- quantity of first product and y – quantity of second product then U will be 40;35;30;25;20.

And the optimal consumer's bundle is 40 units of first product and 0 units of second product.

2)



It is a perfectly substitutable products

Properties:

- Is a descending curve. The negative slope of indifference curves is a consequence of monotonicity - the growth of one product lead to decrease a quantity of other good.
- Is strictly convex. If we consistently picking up a first unit of the goods, then we must add more every second unit of the goods.

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