4/H-16 (iv) (Syllabus-2017)

2022

(May/June)

ECONOMICS

(Honours)

(Mathematics for Economists)

Marks: 75

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer one question from each Unit

UNIT-I

1. (a) Distinguish between a function and a relation. Explain some of the different functions and their uses in Economics.

4+6=10

(b) State and prove the associative law of set operations using the following sets:

 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $B = \{2, 4, 5, 8, 9\}$ $C = \{6, 8, 9\}$

- 2. (a) The straight line passes through the point (1, -2) and makes the intercept on the x-axis which is double the intercept on the y-axis. Find the equation of the line. Also write down the gradient of the line.

 4+1=5
 - (b) Find the equilibrium price and quantity for the following market model:

$$Q_d = 20 - 3P$$

$$Q_s = -5 + 2P$$

(c) Explain the difference between homogeneous and homothetic functions with examples.

UNIT-II

3. (a) Define the meaning of a 'skew symmetric' matrix with a suitable example.

(b) For any 2×2 matrices A and B, prove that—

(i)
$$(A+B)' = A'+B'$$

(ii)
$$(AB)' = B'A'$$

(iii)
$$|A||B|=|AB|$$

3+3+3=9

(c) If

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

find $A^2 - 5A + 7I$.

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4. (a) Solve the following simultaneous equations using the matrix inversion method:

$$3x-2y+3z=8$$

 $2x+y-z=1$
 $4x-3y+2z=4$

(b) In the Leontief input-output model, explain the concept of the input-output table and the use of the technical coefficient matrix.

3+3=6

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UNIT-III

- 5. (a) Define 'limit of a variable' and 'limit of a function'.
 - (b) Evaluate the limit of the following functions: 2+2+2=6

(i)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x}$$

(ii)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2-x}-\sqrt{2+x}}{x}$$

(iii)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(x-1)(2x+3)}{(x+2)(3x+4)}$$

(c) Given

$$f(x) = 4x + 3$$
 for $x > 4$ and $x < 4$
= $3x + 7$ for $x = 4$

Examine its continuity at x = 4.

6. (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ of the following (any four): $2\times4=8$

(i)
$$y = \frac{2x^3 - x^2 + x - 2}{x^2}$$

(ii)
$$y = e^{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 4}}$$

(iii) $y = (x^2 + 3)(2x^2 + 7)^3$

(iv)
$$4x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 12$$

(v)
$$y = x^{x+1}$$

- (b) Given $z = x^3 e^{2y}$, find all the partial derivatives of the second-order and prove that $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$.
- (c) If $u(x, y) = \log(x + y)$, then find the total differential of u.

UNIT—IV

- 7. (a) Briefly explain the concept of maxima and minima for a given function y = f(x). Also explain the point of inflection with the help of a suitable example. 4+3=7
 - (b) Find the maximum and minimum values of the function $y = 4x + \frac{1}{x}$.
 - (c) If total cost $C = 4x^3 3x^2 + 200x$, find the slope of both the AC curve and the MC curve when x = 2. Also interpret the meaning of the slope. 3+1=4

6

- 8. (a) In a perfectly competitive market, the total cost of a firm is given by $TC = Q^2 6Q + 10$ and the price of the product is 4 per unit. Find the profit maximising output. What are the corresponding values of MC and MR? 5+2+2=9
 - (b) For the average revenue function, AR = 20 2Q, find the output level at which TR is maximum. Also show that elasticity of demand is equal to unity at this output level. 4+2=6

UNIT-V

- 9. (a) What is integration? Explain its uses in Economics. 1+2=3
 - (b) Find the integral of the following (any four): 3×4=12

(i)
$$\int \frac{2x+2}{(x^2+2x-10)^3} \, dx$$

- (ii) $\int \sqrt{x} \log x \, dx$
- (iii) $\int \sqrt[3]{3x+8} \, dx$
- (iv) $\int \frac{x^2 2}{(x 1)(x 2)} dx$
- $(v) \int (x+2)e^{5x}dx$

10. (a) Prove that

$$\int_{1}^{3} (4x - x^{2} - 3) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

- (b) Given demand function $Q = \sqrt{60 \frac{3}{2}P}$. Obtain consumer surplus when P = 16.
- (c) If D = 250 50P and S = 25P + 25 are the demand and the supply functions respectively, find the producer's surplus under equilibrium.
