

## DOON UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN

## **Semester Final Examination,2012**

## **School of Social Sciences**

MSc Economics, Semester I
Course: SSE 143: Mathematics

Time 2	Allowed:3-hours————————————————————————————————————
Note:	Attempt Questions from Sections A, B, C.
	on A: Answer all of the following questions
2000	[10X 1=10]
1.	Why do we have a constant of integration.
2.	If total cost TC = $\frac{1}{10}x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x + 5$ , find marginal cost(MC).
	If a curve is concave upwards or convex downwards, its rate of change
	will and $d^2y/dx^2$ will
4.	Using diagram show what is a 'point of inflexion'.
5.	What are implicit functions?
6.	Integrate $\int (x^7 + \cos x) dx$
7.	If demand function is $p=2(100-\frac{x}{4})$ . Find the total revenue function where x is the
	output.
	If $g(x)=5x^3+2x^2+3x+2$ . Find $g''(x)$ .
	$y=\log(\log x)$ , find dy/dx.
10	). What do you understand by 'range' of a function?
Section	on B: Answer any four questions from this section
	[ 4X5=20]
	Integrate 2 2 2 1+Sin2x
	(a) $I = \int x^2 e^{3x} dx$ (b) $I = \int e^{2x} \frac{1 + Sin 2x}{1 + Cos 2x} dx$
	Find dy/dx for the following functions in parametric form
	(a) $X=at^2$ , $y=2at$ (b) $x=alogt$ , $y=bt^2$
3.	If $u=x^2y+y^2z+z^2x$ , show that
	$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial z} = (x + y + z)^2$
	OX OY OZ
	A company's average cost function is given by $AC = \frac{100}{x} - 5x + 2$ and revenue function is
	3x. Find x at which profit of the company is maximized.

5. If the demand function is  $p=4-5x^2$ , For what value of x the elasticity of demand will be unity?

## Section C: Answer all the questions

[10X2=20]

- 1.A demand function for a monopolist's product is p=400-2x and the average cost function is  $AC = 0.2x + 4 + \frac{400}{x}$ . Find the profit maximizing output and price. If the government imposes a tax of rupees 22 per unit on the monopolist, find the new profit maximizing output and price. What is the profit now?
- 2. Discuss the concept of maxima and minima of a function using suitable diagrams. In this context discuss the concepts of 'immediate neighbourhood', 'extreme values', 'several maximun' and 'necessary and sufficient conditions'.