Homework 7 Solutions

ECON 441: Introduction to Mathematical Economics

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Exercise 8.5

1. For each F(x, y) = 0, find dy/dx for each of the following:

 $(tsk_{2})6x + 7 = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 6 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 6$$

(tsk[x]) + 12x + 17 = 0

$$3\frac{dy}{dx} + 12 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-12}{3} = -4$$

 $(tsk{a} - 13 - y = 0)$

$$2x+6-\frac{dy}{dx}=0 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=2x+6$$

2. (d) $F(x, y) = 6x^3 - 3y = 0$. By implicit function theorem:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-F_x}{F_y}$$

$$F_x = 18x^2, \quad F_y = -3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-18x^2}{-3} = 6x^2$$

3. (a) $F(x, y, z) = x^2y^3 + z^2 + xyz = 0$. By implicit function theorem:

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{-F_x}{F_y} = \frac{-\left(2xy^3 + yz\right)}{3x^2y^2 + xz}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = \frac{-F_z}{F_y} = \frac{-(2z + xy)}{3x^2y^2 + xz}$$

Exercise 14.2

1. Find the following:

(a)
$$\int 16x^{-3} dx = \frac{16x^{-2}}{-2} + c = -8x^{-2} + c \quad (x \neq 0)$$
(c)
$$\int (x^5 - 3x) dx = \int x^5 dx - 3 \int x dx = \frac{x^6}{6} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + c$$
(d)
$$\int 2e^{-2x} dx = 2 \int e^{-2x} dx = 2\frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} + c = -e^{-2x} + c$$

Exercise 14.3

1. Evaluate the following:

(a)
$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{2}x^{2} dx = \left[\frac{x^{3}}{6}\right]_{1}^{3} = \frac{3^{3} - 1^{3}}{6} = \frac{26}{6}$$

(e) $\left[\frac{ax^{3}}{3} + \frac{bx^{2}}{2} + cx\right]_{-1}^{1} = \left(\frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} + c\right) - \left(-\frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} - c\right) = 2\left(\frac{a}{3} + c\right)$

2. Evaluate the following:

(a)
$$\int_{1}^{2} e^{-2x} dx = \left[\frac{-e^{-2x}}{2} \right]_{1}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-4} - e^{-2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-2} - e^{-4} \right)$$
(d)
$$[\ln x + \ln(1+x)]_{e}^{6} = \ln 6 + \ln 7 - \ln e - \ln(1+e) = \ln 42 - 1 - \ln(1+e)$$

5. Verify that a constant c can be equivalently expressed as a definite integral:

$$(tsk \int_{0}^{b} \frac{c}{b} dx = \left[\frac{cx}{b} \right]_{0}^{b} = \frac{cb}{b} - \frac{c.0}{b} = c$$

$$(tsk \int_{0}^{c} 1) dt = [t]_{0}^{c} = c - 0 = c$$