

Reg. No. :

I Semester B.A. Degree (C.B.C.S.S. – O.B.E. – Regular/Supplementary/ Improvement) Examination, November 2022 (2019 Admission Onwards)

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE IN ECONOMICS/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

1C01ECO/DEVECO: Mathematics for Economic Analysis – I

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 40

PART – A

Answer all the 6 questions. Each carries one mark.

- 1. Distinguish between variables and constants.
- 2. Define demand function.
- 3. For a linear consumption function C = 24 + 0.54 Y, where Y is income, find MPC.
- 4. Find the value of $\lim_{x\to 3} (x+4)$.
- 5. If total cost, $TC = 3Q^3 + 4Q^2 + Q + 2$, find MC.
- 6. What is total differential?

PART – B

Answer any 6 questions. Each carries 2 marks.

- 7. Criterion for maximum value of a function.
- 8. What do you mean by point of inflection?
- 9. Find $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2}$.
- 10. State product rule of differentiation.
- 11. What do you mean by quadratic function? Give one example from economics.

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- 12. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, if $Y = X^4$.
- 13. The linear demand function D = 10 2P. Find price elasticity of demand at P = 2.
- 14. What is meant by constraint optimisation?

Answer any 4 questions. Each carries 3 marks.

- 15. Draw the graph of $y = x^2$.
- 16. Write a note on continuity of a function. Check whether the function $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^2-9}$ is continuous at x = 3.
- 17. When AC is at its minimum, MC = AC. Prove.
- 18. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \frac{3x(2x-1)}{5x-2}$.
- 19. Find concavity of the function $Y = 4X^3 2X^2 + X + 2$ at X = 2.
- 20. Given Q = 700 2P + 0.02Y, where P = 25, Y = 5000. Find price and income elasticity of demand.

Answer any 2 questions. Each carries 5 marks.

- 21. Explain the application of graphs and functions in economics with suitable examples.
- 22. What do you mean by homogenous production function? Check whether Cobb Douglass production function is homogenous or not.
- 23. Explain the application of derivative in economics.
- 24. Minimise the cost of a firm $C = 5X^2 + 2XY + 3Y^2 + 800$ subject to the production quota X + Y = 39. Find the minimum cost. Also estimate additional cost if the production quota is increased to 40.