LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI - 600 034



B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION - **ECONOMICS**





UEC 3501 - MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

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Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

SECTION A

ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING

4 X10=40 Marks

- 1. Explain the various properties of determinants with relevant examples.
- 2. Find the maximum and minimum of $y = x^3 3x^2 + 20$.
- 3. Explain the concepts of linear, quadratic and cubic equations with suitable examples.
- 4. What is transpose of a matrix? State the various properties of transpose of a matrix.
- 5. State the first and second order conditions for maxima, minima and point of inflexion in case of one dependent and one independent variables.
- 6. Find the X and Y Intercepts of the equation 3x + 4y = 12
- 7. Suppose that demand is given by the equation $Q_D = 500 50P$, where Q_D is quantity demanded, and P is the price of the good. Supply is described by the equation $Q_S = 50 + 25P$ where Q_S is quantity supplied. What is the equilibrium price and quantity?
- 8. Find the first derivative of

i.
$$y = x^3 + 4x^2 - 5$$

ii.
$$y = (x - 1)(x^2 + 3)$$

SECTION - B

ANSWER ANY THREE OF THE FOLLOWING

3 X 20 =60 Marks

- 9. Derive the relationship between MC and AC using derivatives.
- 10. Elucidate the application of Derivatives and Partial Derivatives in Economics.
- 11. If the demand for a consumer is given by the function $p = 27 3x x^2$ (where x = quantity demanded, p = price), find the consumer's surplus at x = 3.
- 12. Explain the procedure for finding inverse of a matrix.

13. Find
$$\frac{\delta z}{\delta x}$$
, $\frac{\delta z}{\delta y}$, $\frac{\delta^2 z}{\delta x^2}$ and $\frac{\delta^2 z}{\delta y^2}$ also prove that $\frac{\delta^2 z}{\delta x \delta y} = \frac{\delta^2 z}{\delta y \delta x}$ for $Z = 3x^2 + 2xy - y^2$.

14. Solve using Cramer's Rule

$$x + y - z = 6$$

$$3x - 2y + z = -5$$

$$x + 3y - 2z = 14$$
