

Reg. No. :

Name :

Third Semester B.A. Degree Examination, March 2022

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Mathematics

Complementary Course for Economics

MM 1331.5 : MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS — III

(2019 and 2020 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

PART - A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Evaluate the integral $\int x^3 dx$.
2. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{1}{x} dx$.
3. Evaluate the integral $\int e^{x+3} dx$.
4. What is $f(x)$ if $f'(x) = \cos x$?
5. Write an anti derivative of $f(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2}$.
6. Write Taylor's series of function f at a point c .
7. Find the sum of the geometric series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 5}{4^{n-1}}$.
8. Write the geometric series with $a = 1/4$ and $r = 1/5$.

P.T.O.

9. Determine whether the series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots$ is convergent or divergent.
10. Write the Maclaurin series expansion of $\sin x$.

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

PART – B

Answer any **eight** questions from among questions **11** to **26**. Each question carries **2** marks.

11. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx$.
12. Evaluate the integral by substitution $\int (x^3 + 10)^{50} 3x^2 dx$.
13. Evaluate $\int_0^5 \sqrt{4x + 1} dx$.
14. If $f(x) = f'(x)$, what is $f(x)$?
15. Find $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$.
16. Find the area under the straight line $y = x$ above the x -axis between the co-ordinates $x = 0$ and $x = 1$.
17. If the marginal cost $f'(x) = 2 + x + x^2$ and $f(0) = 50$, find the total cost function?
18. Write the Simpson's rule to approximate $\int_a^b f(x) dx$.
19. If the marginal revenue function is $p_m = \frac{a}{\sqrt{ax + b}}$ and if the cost of zero output is zero, find the total cost as a function of x .
20. Find the Maclaurin series for $f(x) = e^x$.
21. Expand $(1+x)^{1/2}$, $|x| < 1$.
22. Find the binomial series for the function $(1+x)^5$, $|x| < 1$.
23. If $\int_1^6 f(x) dx = 8$ and $\int_4^6 f(x) dx = 5$, find $\int_1^4 f(x) dx$.

24. Write all the anti derivatives of $f(x) = \sec^2 x$.
25. State fundamental theorem of calculus Part 2.
26. Find the sum of the series $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots$

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

PART – C

Answer any **six** questions from the questions 27 to 38. Each question carries 4 marks.

27. Express the number $3.\overline{214} = 3.2141414\dots$ as a rational number.
28. Show that the accumulated value of a constant income stream a will be $\frac{a}{r}(e^r - 1)$.
29. Using integration by parts, evaluate $\int x^3 e^{2x} dx$.
30. Evaluate :
- (a) $\int_{-1}^1 3x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx$ (b) $\int_{\pi/4}^0 \tan x \sec^2 x dx$.
31. Use the trapezoidal rule with $n = 4$ to estimate $\int_1^2 x^2 dx$.
32. Evaluate the integral $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$. Use Simpson's rule to find an approximate value of $\ln 2$.
33. Find the Maclaurin series for $\cos 2x$.
34. Find the series expansion for $\tan^{-1} x$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.
35. Find the Taylor series generated by $f(x) = 1/x$ at $a = 2$.
36. Find the area under the parabola $y = x^2 + 3x + 2$ lies above the x -axis from $x = 0$ and $x = 3$.

37. Show that the sum to infinity of the series $\frac{1.2}{1!} + \frac{2.3}{2!} + \frac{3.4}{3!} + \dots = 3e$.
38. Show that the length of life of the capital good $f(t) = b\sqrt{t}$, b a constant, varies inversely with respect to the rate of interest.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

PART – D

Answer any **two** questions from the questions 39 to 44. Each question carries 15 marks.

39. Evaluate :

(a) $\int a^{2x+3} dx$ (b) $\int_3^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-3}}$ (c) $\int xe^{-x^2} dx$

40. Use Simpson's rule with

(a) $n = 6$ to approximate $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1}}$.

(b) $n = 4$ to approximate $\int_0^1 5x^4 dx$.

41. Explain Domar's model of public debt and national income.

42. (a) Find the series for $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$ of $f(x) = 1/(1-x)$, $|x| < 1$.

(b) Expand $\ln(1+x)$ about $x = 0$.

43. Find the sum of the series

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{5^n}$ (b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n-1} - 1}{6^{n-1}}$.

44. Express $\int \sin x^2 dx$ as a power series.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)