

MT1001 Semester 1 2015-2016

1. (a) supply function after 7% tax:  $p = 2.75 + 0.21x$   
 before 7% tax:  $p' = \frac{2.75 + 0.21x}{1+7\%}$   
 equilibrium: supply equals to demand  

$$\frac{2.75 + 0.21x}{1+7\%} = \frac{4.28}{x} + 1.67$$

1b) supply function before tax:  $p = 1.3 + 0.75e^{0.25x}$   
 after tax:  $p' = (1.3 + 0.75e^{0.25x}) \times (1+7\%)$   
 equilibrium is where  $(1.3 + 0.75e^{0.25x}) \times (1+7\%) = \frac{4.28}{x} + 2.718$   
 $1.391 + 0.8025e^{0.25x} = \frac{4.28}{x} + 2.718$   
 let  $f(x) = 0.8025e^{0.25x} - \frac{4.28}{x} - 1.327 = 0$

Newton's method:  $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$   
 $f'(x) = 0.8025 \times 0.25e^{0.25x} + 4.28 \frac{1}{x^2}$   
 $\therefore f(4) < 0$        $f(5) > 0$   
 $\therefore x_1 = 4 - \frac{f(4)}{f'(4)} = 4.26521$   
 $x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = 4.26461$   
 $x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} = 4.26461$   
 equilibrium point  $(4.26461, 3.72161)$

1c)  $f'(p) = 0.75 \times 0.25e^{0.25x}$   
 $E = \frac{p f'(p)}{f(p)} = \frac{4 \times 0.75 \times 0.25 \times e^{0.25 \times 4}}{1.3 + 0.75 \times e^{0.25 \times 4}} = \frac{0.75e}{1.3 + 0.75e} = 0.61 < 1$  Inelastic

2. (a) ii)  $C(x) = 7.1x + 95$

⊙ Market A: Profit  $p(x_1) = p_1 x_1 - C(x_1) = 46.5x_1 - 2x_1^2 - 7.1x_1 - 95$   
 $= -2x_1^2 + 39.4x_1 - 95$

Marginal Profit:  $p'(x_1) = -4x_1 + 39.4$

⊙ Market B: Profit  $p(x_2) = p_2 x_2 - C(x_2) = 62.5x_2 - 3x_2^2 - 7.1x_2 - 95$   
 $= -3x_2^2 + 55.4x_2 - 95$

Marginal Profit:  $p'(x_2) = -6x_2 + 55.4$

ii)  $x_1 = \frac{39.4}{4}$        $x_2 = \frac{55.4}{6}$

# FINISH STRONG!

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total profit} &: -2 \times \left(\frac{39.4}{4}\right)^2 + 39.4 \times \frac{39.4}{4} - 95 - 3 \times \left(\frac{55.4}{6}\right)^2 + 55.4 \times \frac{55.4}{6} - 95 \\ &= 259.81 \\ (b) \quad 500,000 &= R \times \frac{(1 + \frac{4\%}{12})^5 - 1}{\frac{4\%}{12}} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = 99335.55$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3.(a) \quad \int \frac{1}{x+x^{n+1}} dx & \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x(x^{n+1})} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{x^{n+1}} \right) dx \\ &= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{nx^{n+1}}{x^{n+1}} dx + c \\ &= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{n} \ln|x^{n+1}| + c \quad , (c \text{ is a constant}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad \frac{d}{dx} f(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \int_0^x f(x) dx \right) \\ &= \int_0^x f(x) dx = \text{constant} \end{aligned}$$

let  $f(x) = ax + b$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \left( x \int_0^x f(x) dx \right)' - 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad ax + b = x \int_0^x (ax + b) dx - 1 \\ &= x \left[ \frac{1}{2} ax^2 + bx \right]_0^x - 1 \\ &= x \left( \frac{a}{2} x + b \right) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a = -2, \quad b = -1$$

$$f(x) = -2x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad FV &= \int_0^T f(t) e^{n(T-t)} dt = e^{nT} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-nt} dt \\ &= e^{0.1 \times 3} \int_0^3 f(3t) e^{-0.1 \times 3t} dt = e^{0.3} \int_0^3 f(t) e^{-0.1t} dt \\ &= e^{0.3} \int_0^3 e^{-0.1t - 0.1t} dt \end{aligned}$$

Simpson's rule:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{\Delta x}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + \dots + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)]$

$$\therefore n = 8 \quad \therefore \Delta x = \frac{3-0}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 e^{-0.1t - 0.1t} dt &= \frac{1}{8} [f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{6}{8}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{9}{8}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{12}{8}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{15}{8}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{18}{8}\right) \\ &\quad + 4f\left(\frac{21}{8}\right) + f(3)] \\ &= 2.0273 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4.(a) \quad D &= (u+2v)^2 = \left( \frac{x}{y^2} + 2x + 2\ln y + 2e^z \right)^2 \\ D_x &= 2 \left( \frac{x}{y^2} + 2x + 2\ln y + 2e^z \right) \left( \frac{1}{y^2} + 2 \right) \\ D_y &= 2 \left( \frac{x}{y^2} + 2x + 2\ln y + 2e^z \right) \left( -\frac{x}{y^3} + \frac{2}{y} \right) \\ D_z &= 2 \left( \frac{x}{y^2} + 2x + 2\ln y + 2e^z \right) \left( -\frac{x}{y^2} + 2e^z \right) \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 y^2 \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2} + \lambda (x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2xy^2 \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2} + x^2 y^2 \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = 2x^2 y \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2} + x^2 y^2 \frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \lambda = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$P\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

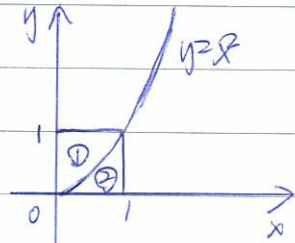
(c) ①  $x^2 < y < 1$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 dy dx$$

②  $0 < y < x^2$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} y dy dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \min\{y, x^2\} &= \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 dy dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} y dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^2 y |_{x^2}^1) dx + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^{x^2}\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^4) dx + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^4}{2}\right) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5}\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^5}{10}\right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} \\ &= \frac{2}{30} \end{aligned}$$



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