ECON3120/4120 Mathematics 2, autumn 2008

Problems for Seminar 3, 15–19 September

- **1** Problem 63 in the exam problem booklet:
 - (a) The equation

$$3xe^{xy^2} - 2y = 3x^2 + y^2$$

defines y as a differentiable function of x around the point $(x^*, y^*) = (1, 0)$. Find the slope of the graph at this point by implicit differentiation. What is the linear approximation to y around $x^* = 1$?

(b) In an equilibrium model the following system of equations is studied:

$$pF'(L) - r = 0$$

$$pF(L) - rL - B = 0$$
(*)

where F is a twice differentiable function with F'(L) > 0 and F''(L) < 0. All the variables are positive. Consider r and B as exogenous and p and L as endogenous variables, so that p and L are functions of r and B. Find expressions for $\partial p/\partial r$, $\partial p/\partial B$, $\partial L/\partial r$, and $\partial L/\partial B$ by implicit differentiation.

- (c) Determine, if possible, the signs of these partial derivatives. Show, in particular, that $\partial L/\partial r < 0$.
- **2** Problem 105 in the exam problem booklet:

The equation

$$x^2y^3 + (y+1)e^{-x} = x+2 \tag{(*)}$$

defines y as a differentiable function of x around (x, y) = (0, 1).

- (a) Compute y' at this point.
- (b) Show that the curve given by (*) intersects the x-axis in exactly one place.
- **3** Calculate the integrals:

(a)
$$\int (2x^3 + 6x - 8) dx$$
 (b) $\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 5\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ (c) $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{3x} + e^x - 1}{e^{2x}} dx$

4 Show that
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + 3} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2 + 3} + \frac{3}{2}\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3}) + C.$$

5 Evaluate $\int_0^2 2x^2(2-x)^2 dx$. Make a rough check of the answer by sketching the graph of $f(x) = 2x^2(2-x)^2$ over [0,2].