

EXAMINATION #1 ANSWER KEY “Mathematical Tools”

Version A

I. Multiple choice

- (1)b. (2)c. (3)d. (4)d. (5)a. (6)c. (7)e. (8)c. (9)b. (10)b.
 (11)c. (12)b. (13)a. (14)c. (15)b.

II. Short answer

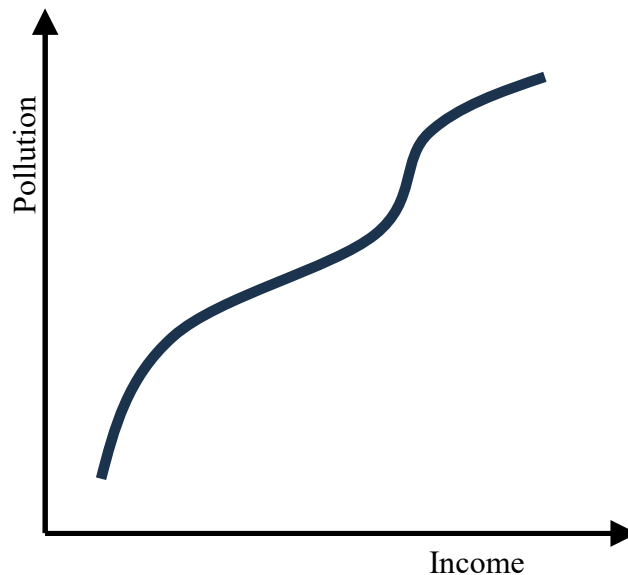
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|-----|-------------|--|
| (1) | a. increase | b. 10 units, using derivative since change is given in units. |
| (2) | a. increase | b. 10 percent, using elasticities since changes are given in percent. |
| (3) | a. increase | b. 4 percent, using approximation rule for products. |
| (4) | a. increase | b. 2 percent, using approximation rule for ratios. |
| (5) | a. increase | b. 36 units c. decrease d. 12 units. |
| (6) | a. down | b. slope = $-\frac{\partial y/\partial x_2}{\partial y/\partial x_1} = -\frac{2}{3}$. |

III. Problems

- (1) a. $dy/dx = -4x + 20$. b. Set $dy/dx=0$ and solve to get $x^* = 5$.
 c. The function slopes up if $dy/dx = -4x + 20 > 0$, which implies $x < 5$.
 The function slopes down if $dy/dx = -4x + 20 < 0$, which implies $x > 5$.
 d. $y^* = f(x^*) = f(5) = 53$.
- (2) a. $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \frac{x_1}{y} = 2(x_1 + 5) x_2^4 \frac{x_1}{(x_1+5)^2 x_2^4} = \frac{2x_1}{x_1+5}$.
 b. $\varepsilon_2 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \frac{x_2}{y} = (x_1 + 5) 4 x_2^4 \frac{x_2}{(x_1+5)^2 x_2^4} = 4$.
- (3) a. $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = 7 x_1^{-2}$ b. $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = 5 x_2^{-2}$
 c. $MRS = \frac{\partial y/\partial x_2}{\partial y/\partial x_1} = \frac{5 x_2^{-2}}{7 x_1^{-2}} = \left(\frac{5}{7}\right) \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right)^2$
- (4) a. $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = 3(x_1 + 4)^2(x_2 + 2)$ b. $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = (x_1 + 4)^3$
 c. $MRS = \frac{\partial y/\partial x_2}{\partial y/\partial x_1} = \frac{(x_1+4)^3}{3(x_1+4)^2(x_2+2)} = \frac{(x_1+4)}{3(x_2+2)}$.

IV. Critical thinking

- (1) When $f(x)$ is maximized, $0 = \frac{df}{dq} = \frac{dr}{dq} - \frac{dc}{dq}$. So $\frac{dr}{dq} = \frac{dc}{dq}$. In words, marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
- (2) The slope of the level curves of any function is the negative of the ratio of partial derivatives. Here, the function is $U = f(I,P)$ so the slope of the level curves (with I on the horizontal axis and P on the vertical axis) is $-\frac{\partial U/\partial I}{\partial U/\partial P}$. We are given that $\partial U/\partial I$ is positive and $\partial U/\partial P$ is negative. Therefore, the slope of the level curves is positive and they slope up. A typical level curve is sketched below.



Version B

I. Multiple choice

- (1)a. (2)d. (3)e. (4)a. (5)d. (6)e. (7)a. (8)c. (9)d. (10)d.
 (11)d. (12)d. (13)b. (14)a. (15)a.

II. Short answer

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|-----|-------------|--|
| (1) | a. increase | b. 3 percent, using elasticities since changes are given in percent. |
| (2) | a. increase | b. 17 units, using derivative since change is given in units. |
| (3) | a. increase | b. 6 percent, using approximation rule for products. |
| (4) | a. increase | b. 3 percent, using approximation rule for ratios. |
| (5) | a. increase | b. 20 units c. decrease d. 2 units. |
| (6) | a. up | b. slope = $-\frac{\partial y/\partial x_2}{\partial y/\partial x_1} = -\frac{-10}{5} = 2$. |

III. Problems

- (1) a. $dy/dx = x - 4$. b. Set $dy/dx=0$ and solve to get $x^* = 4$.
c. The function slopes up if $dy/dx = x - 4 > 0$, which implies $x > 4$.
The function slopes down if $dy/dx = x - 4 < 0$, which implies $x < 4$.
d. $y^* = f(x^*) = f(4) = -1$.
- (2) a. $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \frac{x_1}{y} = 3x_1^2 (x_2 - 1)^2 \frac{x_1}{x_1^3 (x_2 - 1)^2} = 3$.
b. $\varepsilon_2 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \frac{x_2}{y} = x_1^3 2 (x_2 - 1) \frac{x_2}{x_1^3 (x_2 - 1)^2} = \frac{2x_2}{x_2 - 1}$.
- (3) a. $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = 2(x_1 - 1)^2 (x_2 - 3)^4$ b. $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = (x_1 - 1)^2 4(x_2 - 3)^3$
c. $MRS = \frac{\partial y / \partial x_2}{\partial y / \partial x_1} = \frac{(x_1 - 1)^2 4(x_2 - 3)^3}{2(x_1 - 1)^2 (x_2 - 3)^4} = \frac{2(x_1 - 1)}{(x_2 - 3)}$.
- (4) a. $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1^{-1/2}$ b. $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = 5x_2^{-1/2}$
c. $MRS = \frac{\partial y / \partial x_2}{\partial y / \partial x_1} = \frac{5x_2^{-1/2}}{2x_1^{-1/2}} = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right)^{1/2}$.

IV. Critical thinking (Same as version A.)

[end of answer key]