Total No. of Printed Pages—8 **2 SEM TDC ECOH (CBCS) C 4**

2023

(May/June)

ECONOMICS

(Core)

Paper : C-4

(Mathematical Methods in Economics-II)

Full Marks : 80 Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- 1. Choose the correct answer/Answer the following : 1×8=8
 - (a) The time path of price is convergent when
 - (i) slope of supply curve is steeper than the demand curve
 - (ii) slope of demand curve is greater than the slope of supply curve
 - (iii) slope of demand curve is equal to slope of supply curve
 - (iv) None of the above

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- (b) Select the correct statement.
 - (i) The value of a determinant changes if the rows and columns are interchanged.
 - (ii) If two rows of a determinant are identical, the value of the determinant will be non-zero.
 - (iii) If any two rows are interchanged, the sign of the determinant will alter, but numerical value will remain same.
 - (iv) All of the above

(c) If $|A| \neq 0$, then A is

- (i) zero matrix
- (ii) singular matrix
- (iii) non-singular matrix
- (iv) diagonal matrix
- (d) If the total cost function is

$$C = 2Q^3 - 15Q^2 + 30Q + 16$$

(i)
$$6Q^2 - 30Q + 30$$

$$2Q^2 - 15Q + 30 + \frac{16}{0}$$

(iii)
$$2Q^2 - 15Q + 3Q$$

(ii) $|H_1| > 0$ and $|H_2| > 0$

requires that

(e)

(iii) $|H_1| < 0$ and $|H_2| = 0$ (iv) $|H_1| < 0$ and $|H_2| > 0$

(i) $|H_1| > 0$ and $|H_2| < 0$

- (f) Define homogeneous production function.
- (g) The cross elasticity of demand in case of complementary goods is
 - (i) positive
 - (ii) negative
 - (iii) independent
 - (iv) zero
- (h) The least cost combination of inputs requires
 - (i) slope of indifference curve = slope of budget line
 - (ii) slope of isoquant = slope of isocost curve
 - (iii) the isoquant is convex to the origin
 - (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

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(3)

The profit maximization in multi-

product firm, producing two products,

2. Answer any four of the following :

 $4 \times 4 = 16$

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- (a) Write a note on economic application of first-order difference equation.
- (b) Explain briefly the inverse of a matrix and its properties.
- Prove that for any scalar λ , (c)

$$\lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B$$

- What is meant by Constant Elasticity of (d)Substitution (CES) production function? Prove that CES production function is a linear homogeneous function.
- The marginal revenue and marginal cost (e)functions of a firm are given as

$$MR = 25 - \frac{1}{2}Q$$
$$MC = 0 \cdot 2Q^2 - \frac{1}{3}Q + \frac{1}{3$$

and total fixed cost is 10. Find out total profit when the firm produces and sells 10 units of output.

- 3. (a) (i) Solve the difference equation $Y_{t+1} - Y_t = 10$ and $Y_0 = 5$.
 - (ii) In a Cobweb model

$$Q_{dt} = a - bP_t \quad (a, b > 0)$$

$$Q_{st} = -c + dP_{t-1} \quad (c, d > 0)$$

$$Q_{dt} = Q_{st}$$

Obtain the time path P_t and analyze the condition for its convergence. (Continued)

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- Or
- (i) Given, slope of demand curve (b) $|\alpha| = 3$ and slope of supply curve whether Determine $|\beta| = 4.$ equilibrium is stable.
 - (ii) Given the demand and supply function as

$$3X_{dt} = 20 - P_t$$

$$3X_{st} = -20 + 7P_{t-1}$$

Find the equilibrium price, the time path and determine, whether or not the equilibrium is stable. (iii) Solve the following difference equation by iterative method :

 $Y_{t+1} - Y_t = 5$ and $Y_0 = 10$

1

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- following the Evaluate (ii)
 - determinant :

(i) Define rank of a matrix.

 $\begin{array}{c}
 1 & 1 & 3 \\
 2 & -2 & 1 \\
 1 & 0 & -2
 \end{array}$

(iii) Solve the following national income model using Crammer's rule :

$$\begin{split} Y &= C + I_0 + G_0 \\ C &= \alpha + \beta (Y - T) \quad (\alpha > 0, \ 0 < \beta < 1) \\ T &= \gamma + \delta Y \quad (\gamma > 0; \ 0 < \delta < 1) \end{split}$$

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4. (a)

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(L)

 $u = u(Q) = \alpha Q^{\beta}, \quad \alpha > 0; \quad 0 < \beta < 1$ (iii) A consumer has a utility function less than 10. curve is negative when output is show that the slope of average cost given by TC = $100 - 2q + 0 \cdot 5q^2$, (u) If the total cost of a function is

stillitu lenigrem gnideinimib Does the utility function display

Q1 and Q2 jointly. His cost function is 6. (a) A monopolist produces two products

1+3=10 Find profit maximizing output and AR2 = 16 - 402 $AR_1 = 32 - 3Q_1$ $\text{TC} = \hat{Q}_{5}^{1} + \frac{4}{1}\hat{Q}_{5}^{2} + 20\hat{Q}_{1}\hat{Q}_{5} + 10$

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maximum profit.

revenue (R) and total cost (C) functions : (b) A monopolist has the following total

$$C = \frac{d_3}{C} - 12\frac{d_5}{T} + 10\frac{d_{+100}}{T}$$

.judjuo to elasticity of demand at equilibrium level 4+3+3=10 inioq (iii) bus thord mumixem (ii) find (i) profit maximizing output,

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(i) Given $z = \frac{(3x-y)}{(x^3+3y)}$. Find $\frac{\delta z}{\delta x}$ and (q)

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is superior to Cobb-Douglas

as to why CES production function (ii) Mention two important reasons

prove the properties of Cobb-

production function. State and

production function and CES

(i) Distinguish between Cobb-Douglas

Douglas production function. 2+10=12

 $x_1 + 3x_3 = 38$

 $2x_1 + 3x_2 = 43$

 $4x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 40$

o mətəvə gniwollot əht əvloz (ii)

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(i) Find the inverse of the following

simultaneous equations by matrix

inversion :

production function.

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(D) 'G

(q)

(8)

7. (a) (i) Using Lagrange multiplication method, find the extreme value of the function

$$Y = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + \frac{3}{2} x_2^2$$

subject to $x_1 + 2x_2 = 14$.

(ii) A consumer has a utility function u = xy, where x and y are the goods purchased and his budget constraint is given by $B = xP_x + yP_y$. Find out demand functions for x and y.

Or

(b) Cost and production function of a firm that wants to produce 64 units at minimum cost are respectively C = 2L + 4K and $Q = 8L^{1/4}K^{1/2}$. Find the quantity of K and L.

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