Review exercises 2 Differential calculus, integral calculus

Problems

- R2.1 Decide whether the following statements are true or false:
 - a) "The derivative of a function is a function."
 - b) "The derivative of a function at a particular value of the variable is a number."
 - "The function f has a relative maximum at $x = x_1$ if $f'(x_1) = 0$ and $f''(x_1) > 0$."
 - d) "If $f''(x_2) = 0$ and $f'''(x_2) < 0$, then the function f has a point of inflection at $x = x_2$."
 - e) "Suppose that the function f has a relative maximum at $x = x_1$. If there are no other relative maxima and if there is no relative minimum at all, then the relative maximum is the absolute maximum of f."
 - f) "If g' = f, then g is an antiderivative of f."
 - g) "f with f(x) = 2x + 20 is an antiderivative of g with $g(x) = x^2$."
 - h) "f with f(x) = 3x has infinitely many antiderivatives."
 - i) "The indefinite integral of a function is a set of functions."
- R2.2 Determine the value $f(x_0)$, the first derivative $f'(x_0)$, and the second derivative $f''(x_0)$ at x_0 for the following functions f:
 - a) $f(x) = 4x^2(x^2 1)$
 - i) $x_0 = 0$
- ii) $x_0 = -1$
- b) $f(x) = (-3x^2 + 2x 1) \cdot e^x$
 - i) $x_0 = 0$
- ii) $x_0 = -2$
- c) $f(x) = (x^2 + 2) \cdot e^{-3x}$
 - i) $x_0 = 1$
- ii) $x_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$
- R2.3 For the given cost function C(x) and revenue function R(x) determine ...
 - i) ... the marginal cost function C'(x).
 - ii) ... the marginal revenue function R'(x).
 - iii) ... the marginal profit function P'(x).
 - a) C(x) = 200 + 40x
- R(x) = 60x
- b) $C(x) = 100 + 20x + 5x^2$
- $R(x) = 100x 2x^2$
- c) $C(x) = 50 + 20x^2 + 3e^{4x}$
- $R(x) = 200x e^{-4x^2}$
- R2.4 For each function, find ...
 - i) ... the relative maxima and minima.
 - ii) ... the points of inflection.
 - a) $f(x) = 2x^3 9x^2 + 12x 1$
 - b) f(x) as in R2.2 a)

R2.5 The total revenue function for a commodity is given by

$$R(x) = 36x - 0.01x^2$$

Find the maximum revenue ...

- a) ... if production is not limited to a certain number of units.
- b) ... if production is limited to at most 1500 units.
- R2.6 If the total cost function for a product is

$$C(x) = 100 + x^2$$

producing how many units x will result in a minimum average cost per unit? Find the minimum average cost.

R2.7 A firm can produce only 1000 units per month. The monthly total cost ist given by

$$C(x) = 300 + 200x$$

dollars, where x is the number produced. If the total revenue is given by

$$R(x) = 250x - \frac{1}{100}x^2$$

dollars, how many items should the firm produce for maximum profit? Find the maximum profit.

- R2.8 Determine the indefinite integrals below:
 - a) $\int (x^4 3x^3 6) dx$
 - b) $\int \left(\frac{1}{2}x^6 \frac{2}{3x^4}\right) dx$
- R2.9 The equation of the third derivative f " of a function f is given as follows:

$$f'''(x) = 3x + 1$$

Find the equation of the function f such that f''(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f(0) = 2

- R2.10 If the marginal cost (in CHF) for producing a product is C'(x) = 5x + 10, with a fixed cost of 800 CHF, what will be the cost of producing 20 units?
- R2.11 A certain firm's marginal cost C'(x) and the derivative of the average revenue $\overline{R}'(x)$ are given as follows:

$$C'(x) = 6x + 60$$

$$\overline{R}'(x) = -1$$

The total cost and revenue of the production of 10 items are 1000 CHF and 1700 CHF, respectively.

How many units will result in a maximum profit? Find the maximum profit.

R2.12 The demand function for a product is

$$p = f(x) = 49 - x^2$$

and the supply function is

$$p = g(x) = 4x + 4$$

Find the equilibrium point and both the consumer's and the producer's surplus there.

R2.13 The demand function for a product is

$$p = f(x) = 110 - ax^2$$

and the supply function is

$$p = g(x) = 2 - \frac{6}{5}x + bx^2$$

with unknown parameters a and b. The equilibrium price is 10 CHF, and the producer's surplus is 73.33 CHF Determine the two unknown parameters a and b.

Answers

true

R2.2 a)
$$f'(x) = 16x^3 - 8x$$

 $f''(x) = 48x^2 - 8$

i)
$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(0) = -8$$

ii)
$$f(-1) = 0$$

$$f'(-1) = -8$$

$$f''(-1) = 40$$

b)
$$f'(x) = (-3x^2 - 4x + 1) \cdot e^x$$

 $f''(x) = (-3x^2 - 10x - 3) \cdot e^x$

i)
$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(0) = -3$$

ii)
$$f(-2) = -17 \cdot e^{-2} = -2.300...$$

$$f'(-2) = -3 \cdot e^{-2} = -0.406...$$

$$f''(-2) = 5 \cdot e^{-2} = 0.676...$$

c)
$$f'(x) = (-3x^2 + 2x - 6) \cdot e^{-3x}$$

 $f''(x) = (9x^2 - 12x + 20) \cdot e^{-3x}$

i)
$$f(1) = 3 \cdot e^{-3} = 0.149...$$

 $f'(1) = -7 \cdot e^{-3} = -0.348...$
 $f''(1) = 17 \cdot e^{-3} = 0.846...$

ii)
$$f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{19}{9}e = 5.738...$$
$$f'\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -7e = -19.027...$$
$$f''\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = 25e = 67.957...$$

R2.3 a) i)
$$C'(x) = 40$$

ii)
$$R'(x) = 60$$

iii)
$$P'(x) = 20$$

b) i)
$$C'(x) = 20 + 10x$$

ii)
$$R'(x) = 100 - 4x$$

iii)
$$P'(x) = 80 - 14x$$

c) i)
$$C'(x) = 40x + 12e^{4x}$$

ii)
$$R'(x) = 200 + 8x e^{-4x^2}$$

iii)
$$P'(x) = 200 - 40x - 12e^{4x} + 8x e^{-4x^2}$$

R2.4 a)
$$f(x) = 2x^{3} - 9x^{2} + 12x - 1$$
$$f'(x) = 6x^{2} - 18x + 12$$
$$f''(x) = 12x - 18$$
$$f'''(x) = 12$$

i)
$$f'(x) = 0$$
 at $x_1 = 1$ and $x_2 = 2$
 $f''(x_1) = -6 < 0$ \Rightarrow relative maximum at $x_1 = 1$
 $f''(x_2) = 6 > 0$ \Rightarrow relative minimum at $x_2 = 2$

ii)
$$f''(x) = 0$$
 at $x_3 = \frac{3}{2}$
 $f'''(x_3) = 12 \neq 0$ \Rightarrow point of inflection at $x_3 = \frac{3}{2}$

b)
$$f(x) = 4x^{2}(x^{2} - 1)$$

$$f'(x) = 16x^{3} - 8x = 8x(2x^{2} - 1)$$

$$f''(x) = 48x^{2} - 8 = 8(6x^{2} - 1)$$

$$f'''(x) = 96x$$

i)
$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ at } x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ and } x_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f''(x_1) = -8 < 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \text{relative maximum at } x_1 = 0$$

$$f''(x_2) = 16 > 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \text{relative minimum at } x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f''(x_3) = 16 > 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \text{relative minimum at } x_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

ii)
$$f''(x) = 0 \text{ at } x_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$f'''(x_3) = \frac{96}{\sqrt{6}} \neq 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \text{point of inflection at } x_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

R2.5 **Relative** maximum at $x_1 = 1800$ a)

 $R(x_1) = 32'400 \text{ CHF}$

 $R(x) \le R(x_1)$ if $x \ne x_1$ as there is no relative minimum

 \Rightarrow R = 32'400 CHF is the **absolute** maximum revenue at x = 1800.

b) Relative maximum at x = 1800 lies outside the possible interval $0 \le x \le 1500$ R(1500) = 31'500 CHF > R(0) = 0 CHF \Rightarrow R = 31'500 CHF is the **absolute** maximum revenue at x = 1500.

R2.6
$$\overline{C}(x) = \frac{C(x)}{x} = \frac{100}{x} + x$$

 $\overline{C}(x)$ has a **relative** minimum at $x_1 = 10$

 $\overline{C}(10) = 20 \text{ CHF}$

 $\overline{C}(x) > \overline{C}(x_1)$ if $x \neq x_1$ as there is no relative maximum

 $\Rightarrow \overline{C} = 20$ CHF is the **absolute** minimum average cost at x = 10.

R2.7
$$P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = -\frac{1}{100}x^2 + 50x - 300$$

P(x) has a **relative** maximum at $x_1 = 2500$. This is outside the possible interval $0 \le x \le 1000$

P(1000) = 39'700 CHF > P(0) = -300 CHF

 \Rightarrow P = 39'700 CHF is the **absolute** maximum profit at the endpoint x = 1000.

R2.8 a)
$$\int (x^4 - 3x^3 - 6) dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{3x^4}{4} - 6x + C$$

b)
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2}x^6 - \frac{2}{3x^4}\right) dx = \frac{x^7}{14} + \frac{2}{9x^3} + C$$

R2.9
$$f(x) = \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{x^3}{6} + x + 2$$

R2.10 C(20) = 2000 CHF

Hint:

- First, determine the cost function $C(x) \Rightarrow C(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 10x + 800$
- P = 800 CHF is the absolute maximum profit at x = 15 units. R2.11

- Determine the cost function $C(x) \Rightarrow C(x) = 3x^2 + 60x + 100$

- Determine the average revenue function $\overline{R}(x) \Rightarrow \overline{R}(x) = -x + C$ Determine the revenue function $R(x) \Rightarrow R(x) = -x^2 + 180x$ Find the profit function $P(x) \Rightarrow P(x) = -4x^2 + 120x 100$

- Find the relative maximum of the profit function P(x).
- Check if the relative maximum is the absolute maximum.

R2.12 Equilibrium quantity x = 5Equilibrium price p = 24Consumer's surplus CS = 83.33PS = 50Producer's surplus

R2.13 a = 1b = 0.2