



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH, APPLIED SCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BECO</b>	<b>LEVEL: 5</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: MFE511S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMISTS 1A</b>
<b>SESSION: JUNE 2022</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
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<b>MODERATOR:</b>	MR I.D.O NDADI

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer <b>ALL</b> the questions in the booklet provided.</li><li>2. Show <b>clearly</b> all the steps used in the calculations.</li><li>3. All written work must be done in <b>blue</b> or <b>black</b> ink and sketches must be done in pencil.</li><li>4. Decimal answers must be rounded to <b>4</b> decimals places</li></ol>

**PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS**

1. Non-programmable calculator without a cover.

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES (Including this front page)**

### QUESTION 1 (25 marks)

1.1 Simplify the following expressions.

$$1.1.1 \left( \frac{a+b}{2a-2b} - \frac{a-b}{2a+2b} - \frac{2b^2}{b^2-a^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right) \quad [6]$$

$$1.1.2 \frac{3^{n+1}+9}{3^{n-1}+1} \quad [4]$$

$$1.1.3 \log_3 81^{-1} + \log_6 36 - \log_2 \sqrt{4^2} \quad [5]$$

1.2 Solve each of the following equations without using a calculator:

$$1.2.1 \log_2 x - \log_8 x = 4 \quad [5]$$

$$1.2.2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{20} \right)^{2+x} \times \left( \frac{1}{20} \right)^{8x} \right]^2 = 1 \quad [5]$$

### QUESTION 2 (25 marks)

2.1 Rite-Cut riding lawnmowers obey the demand equation  $p = -\frac{1}{20}x + 1070$ . The cost of producing  $x$  lawnmowers is given by the function  $C(x) = 110x + 6000$ .

2.1.1 Express the revenue function,  $R$  as a function of  $x$ . [2]

2.1.2 Express the profit,  $P$  as a function of  $x$ . [3]

2.1.3 Use a vertex approach to find the value of  $x$  that maximizes profit, hence find the maximum profit? [5]

2.1.4 What prices should be charged to maximise profit? [2]

2.2 The Income Determination model for a **3-sector** economy is given as

$$Y = C + I + G; C = C_0 + bY, I = I_0, G = 120$$

Where  $Y = \text{Income}$ ,  $C = \text{Consumption}$ ,  $I = \text{Investment}$  and  $G = \text{Government expenditure}$

With the above information determine showing all necessary steps

2.2.1 the reduced form of  $Y$  [5]

2.2.2 the numerical value of income,  $Y$  given that:

$$C_0 = 220, b = 0.55, I_0 = 110 \quad [3]$$

**For this same economy, the LM (money market) model is given by**

$$M_s = 500; M_d = L_1 + L_2, L_1 = 0.2Y + 200 \text{ and } L_2 = 150 - 200i$$

2.2.3 With this additional information determine the **interest rate  $i$**  for this economy [3]

2.2.4 Calculate the autonomous expenditure multiplier for this economy [2]

**QUESTION 3 (25 marks)**

- 3.1 The demand function for a certain commodity is  $p(x) = 10 - 0.001x$ , where  $p$  is measured in N\$ and  $x$  is the number of units. The total cost of producing  $x$  items is  $C(x) = 50 + 5x$ .  
By using a derivative approach, determine the level of production that maximises the profit? [8]
- 3.2 A firm's production function is  $Q(L, K) = L^\beta K^\alpha$ , so that the  $MP_L = \beta L^{\beta-1} K^\alpha$  and  $MP_K = \alpha L^\beta K^{\alpha-1}$ . Let  $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$  and  $\beta = \frac{1}{3}$ . Let the slope of the isocost line be  $-\frac{w}{r}$ , and let  $w = N\$ 4$  and  $r = N\$ 27$ .
- 3.2.1 Find the marginal rate of technical substitution (MRTS). [3]
- 3.2.2 What is the lowest cost at which it can produce 1080 units? [8]
- 3.3 Use implicit differentiation to determine  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  for the implicit function  $3x^3 + 5xy^2 - 4y^3 = 8x^2$  and determine the slope of this curve at (1,1). [6]

**QUESTION 4 (25 marks)**

- 4.1 Determine the following integrals:
- 4.1.1  $\int \left( \frac{5}{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} \right) dx$  [4]
- 4.1.2  $\int_0^5 e^{-2t} dt$  [4]
- 4.2 An investment flow is  $I(t) = 900\sqrt{t}$ , where  $t$  is measured in years.
- 4.2.1 Calculate the total capital formation during the first four years? [5]
- 4.2.2 Calculate the total capital formation from the end of the second year to the beginning of the sixth year. [5]
- 4.2.3 Find an expression for the total capital formation during the first  $N$  years and hence find the year in which the total capital formation reaches N\$ 16 200. [7]

.....END OF EXAM.....