





الرياضيات المالية  
مال (118)  
جامعة الإمام  
أ.محمد جاسم

# حل واجب المالية من 1 حتى 4 الفصل الثاني 1440

 @emath83

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 0530460065

## ملاحظة

شرح المقرر كامل موجود كمقاطع فيديو في  
الموقع بالاضافة لبعض المراجعات وشرح  
نماذج اختبارات سابقة  
كما يوجد قروب تلغرام للإجابة عن أسئلتكم  
حول المادة

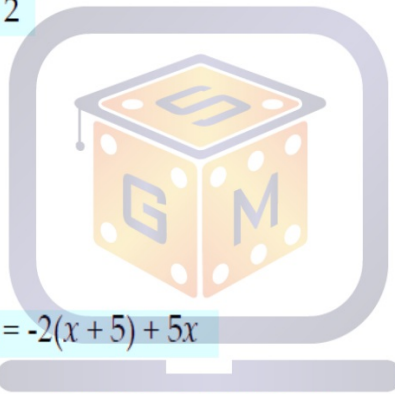
مع تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق والنجاح

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**Financial Mathematics (Fin118)  
Homework (Units 1, 2, 3 and 4)**

1) Solve the equation:  $7x - (5x - 1) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}7x - 5x + 1 &= 2 \\7x - 5x &= -1 + 2 \\2x &= 1 \\x &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$



2) Solve the equation:  $-5(2x + 1) - 2 = -2(x + 5) + 5x$

$$\begin{aligned}-10x - 5 - 2 &= -2x - 10 + 5x \\-10x + 2x - 5x &= 5 + 2 - 10 \\-13x &= -3 \\x &= \frac{-3}{-13} = \frac{3}{13}\end{aligned}$$

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3) Solve the equation:  $x^2 + 14x - 5 = (x - 1)(x + 6)$

$$x^2 + 14x - 5 = x^2 + 6x - x - 6$$

$$x^2 + 14x - x^2 - 6x + x = 5 - 6$$

$$9x = -1$$

$$x = \frac{-1}{9}$$

4) Assume that the price per unit  $d$  of a certain item to the consumer is given by the equation  $p = 35 - 0.1x$ , where  $x$  is the number of units in demand. The price per unit from the supplier is given by the equation  $p = 0.2x + 20$ , where  $x$  is the number of units supplied. Find the equilibrium price and the equilibrium quantity.

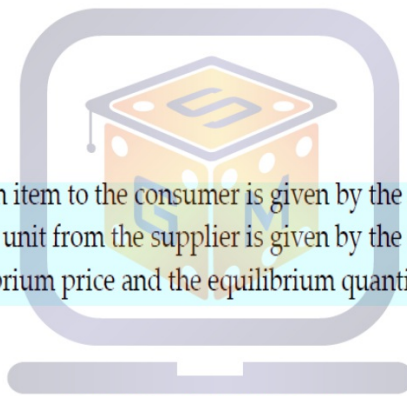
$$35 - 0.1x = 0.2x + 20$$

$$-0.1x - 0.2x = -35 + 20$$

$$-0.3x = -15$$

$$x = \frac{-15}{-0.3} = \frac{15}{0.3} = 50 \Rightarrow 50 = \text{the equilibrium quantity.}$$

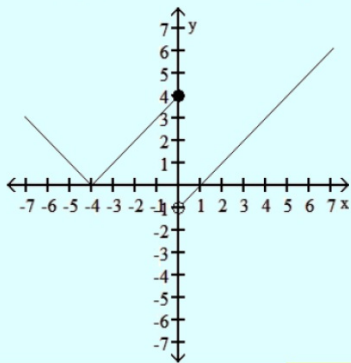
$$35 - 0.1(50) = 35 - 5 = 30 \Rightarrow 30 = \text{the equilibrium price}$$



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5) The graph of a function  $f$  is given below. Use the graph to answer the question.

Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ .



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -1$$



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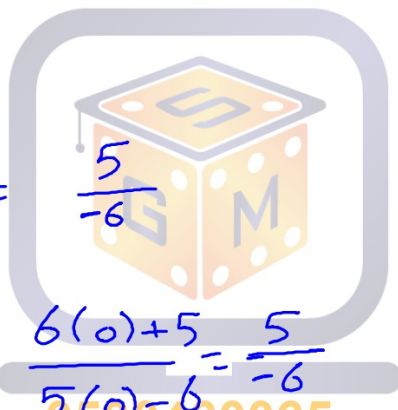
6) Find:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6x+5}{5x-6} =$        $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{6x+5}{5x-6} =$        $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{6x+5}{5x-6} =$        $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x+5}{5x-6} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6x+5}{5x-6} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{6x+5}{5x-6} = \frac{6(0)+5}{5(0)-6} = \frac{5}{-6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{6x+5}{5x-6} = \frac{6(0)+5}{5(0)-6} = \frac{5}{-6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x+5}{5x-6} = \frac{6}{5}$$



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7) Given  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = -2$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x) = 5$ , find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{[g(x) - f(x)]}{-4f(x)}$ .

$$= \frac{5 - (-2)}{-4(-2)} = \frac{5 + 2}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

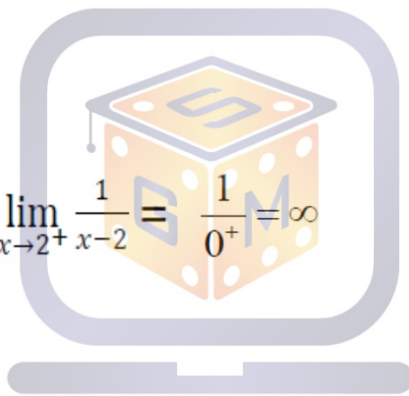
8) Evaluate the following limits

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \infty$$

What we can conclude?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} = \text{D.N.E.}$$

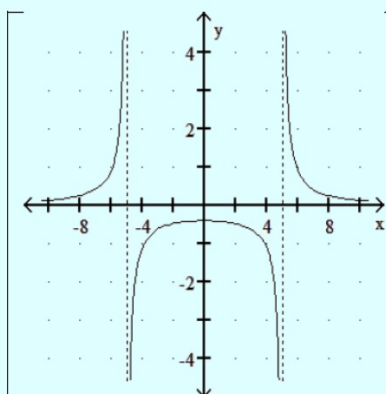




9) Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4} & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4} & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$

- Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{0 - 16}{0 - 4} = \frac{-16}{-4} = 4$
- Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{0 - 16}{0 + 4} = \frac{-16}{4} = -4$
- Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \text{does not exist (D.N.E)}$

10) The graph of a function  $f$  is given below. Use the graph to answer these questions.



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

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11) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + 7x - 9}{-6x^2 + 2} = -\frac{5}{6}$

12) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 5x}{4x^4 + 10x^3 + 2} = 0$

13) The cost of manufacturing a particular videotape is  $C(x) = 9000 + 9x$ , where  $x$  is the number of tapes produced.

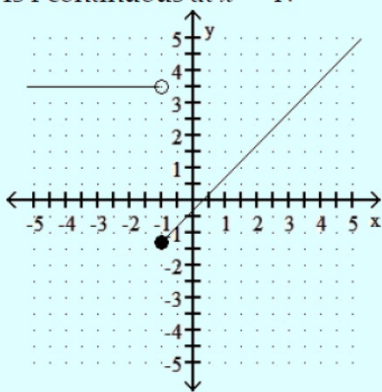
The average cost per tape, denoted by  $\bar{C}(x)$ , is found by dividing  $C(x)$  by  $x$ . Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9000} \bar{C}(x)$ .

$$\bar{C}(x) = \frac{C(x)}{x} = \frac{9000 + 9x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9000} \bar{C}(x) = \frac{9000 + 9(9000)}{9000} = 10$$

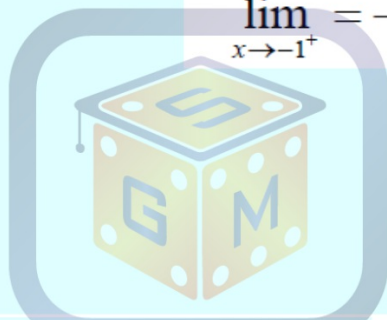
14) The graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown. Use the graph to answer the question.

Is  $f$  continuous at  $x = -1$ ?



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} = 3.5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} = -1.5$$



15) Determine the points at which the function is discontinuous.

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4 & \text{for } x < -1 \\ 0 & \text{for } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2 + 4 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -1 \qquad \qquad \qquad x = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad f(1) = 0$$

$$RHL = 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad RHL = 5$$

$$LHL = 3 \qquad \qquad \qquad LHL = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{discontinuous} \qquad \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow \text{discontinuous}$$

**16)** Let  $C(x)$  be the cost function and  $R(x)$  the revenue function. Compute the marginal cost, marginal revenue, and the marginal profit functions.

$$C(x) = 0.0004x^3 - 0.012x^2 + 100x + 10,000$$

$$R(x) = 350x$$

$$C'(x) = 3(0.0004)x^2 - 2(0.012)x + 100 + 0$$

$$= 0.0012x^2 - 0.024x + 100$$

$$R'(x) = 350$$

$$P'(x) = R'(x) - C'(x) = 350 - (0.0012x^2 - 0.024x + 100)$$

$$= 350 - 0.0012x^2 + 0.024x - 100 = -0.0012x^2 + 0.024x + 250$$

**17)** Find  $f'(x)$  for  $f(x) = 3e^x - 6x + 2$   $\Rightarrow$   $f' = 3e^x - 6$

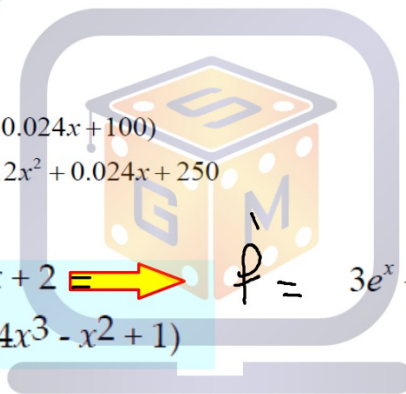
**18)** Find  $f'(x)$  for  $f(x) = (5x - 5)(4x^3 - x^2 + 1)$

$$= f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= 5(4x^3 - x^2 + 1) + (5x - 5)(12x^2 - 2x)$$

$$= 20x^3 - 5x^2 + 5 + 60x^3 - 60x^2 - 10x^2 + 10x$$

$$= 80x^3 - 75x^2 + 10x + 5$$



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19) Find  $f'(x)$  for  $f(x) = \frac{x}{9x-3}$

$$= \frac{(1)(9x-3) - (9)(x)}{(9x-3)^2} = \frac{9x-3-9x}{(9x-3)^2} = \frac{-3}{(9x-3)^2}$$

20) Find  $f'(x)$  for  $f(x) = -7 \ln x - x^5 + 3$

→  $f'(x) = -\frac{7}{x} - 5x^4$

21) Find  $f'(x)$  for  $f(x) = 8e^x + 4 \ln x^3$

→  $f'(x) = 8e^x + \frac{12}{x}$

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22) Dalco Manufacturing estimates that its weekly profit,  $P$ , in hundreds of dollars, can be approximated by the formula  $P = -3x^2 + 6x + 10$ , where  $x$  is the number of units produced per week, in thousands.

How many units should the company produce per week to earn the maximum profit? (Find the maximum weekly profit)

$$P'(x) = -6x + 6$$

$$P'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -6x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow -6x = -6 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}$$



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$$P(1) = -3(1)^2 + 6(1) + 10 = 13$$

max Profit is 13

23) Find  $\int (3x^8 - 7x^3 + 7) dx$

$$= \frac{3x^9}{9} - \frac{7x^4}{4} + 7x + C = \frac{1}{3}x^9 - \frac{7}{4}x^4 + 7x + C$$

24) Given  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 4$  and  $\int_1^3 g(x) dx = 2$ , use properties of definite integrals to evaluate  $\int_1^3 [2f(x) + 5g(x)] dx$ .

$$= 2(4) + 5(2) = 8 + 10 = 18$$

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25) Evaluate  $\int_0^b 9x^8 dx$

$$= \left[ \frac{9x^9}{9} \right]_0^b = \left[ x^9 \right]_0^b = b^9 - 0^9 = b^9$$

26) Evaluate  $\int_1^e \left( 16x - \frac{5}{x} \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \frac{16x^2}{2} - 5 \ln|x| \right]_1^e = \left[ 8x^2 - 5 \ln|x| \right]_1^e \\ &= [8e^2 - 5 \ln|e|] - [8(1) - 5 \ln|1|] \\ &= (8e^2 - 5) - (8 - 0) = 8e^2 - 13 \end{aligned}$$



27) Find  $\int 9e^{0.2x} dx$ .

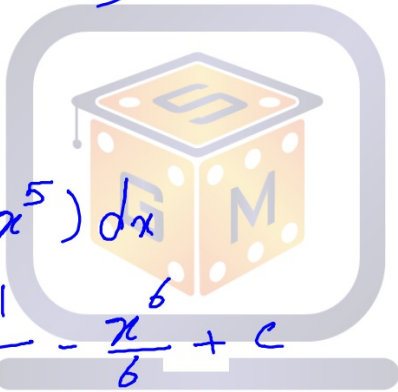
$$= \frac{9}{0.2} e^{0.2x} + c = 45 e^{0.2x} + c$$

28) Find  $\int (5+x^3)(4-x^2) dx$

$$= \int (20 - 5x^2 + 4x^3 - x^5) dx$$

$$= 20x - \frac{5x^3}{3} + \frac{4x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{6} + c$$

$$= 20x - \frac{5}{3}x^3 + x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^6 + c$$



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