

EE320 (1/2017)

INTRODUCTORY MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

INTEGRATION AND ITS APPLICATION

Topics

- Terminology in Integration
- Indefinite Integration
- Basic Rules of Integration
- Definite Integration
- Improper Integrals

What is Integration?

- *Integration* is the *inverse of differentiation*.
- Formally, an integral is a function $F(X)$ whose derivative is $f(x)$:

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

- This function $F(x)$ can then be called an '*anti-derivative*' of $f(x)$.

Example:

$$\text{➤ } f(x) = nx^{n-1} \rightarrow F(x) = x^n$$

$$\text{➤ } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow F(x) = \ln(x)$$

- The process of *anti-differentiation* is called *integration*.
- That is, to integrate a function $f(x)$ is to find $F(X)$ such that

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

Indefinite Integrals

- If we integrate a function $f(x)$ where values of x are not given, we have to *integrate without a limit* (i.e. to find *indefinite integral*).
- A symbol for integrating a function $f(x)$ is:

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C \Leftrightarrow F'(x) = f(x)$$

Where $\int$ is called the *integral sign*.

$f(x)$ is called the *integrand*.

C is called the *constant of integration*.

dx indicates the variable involved in the integration.

- Note: A function does not have a unique integral.

Example: If $f(x) = 3x^2$, then $F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Basic Rules of Integration

Rule I. Power rule: $\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$

Rule II. Exponential rule: $\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + c$

Rule III. Logarithmic rule: $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$

Rule IV: Integral of a sum

$$\int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

Rule V: Integral of a multiple

$$\int af(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

Rules of Operations

Rule IIa:

$$\int a^{bx} dx = \frac{1}{b \ln a} a^{bx} + c$$

Rule IIb:

$$\int f(x) e^{f(x)} dx = e^{f(x)} + c$$

Rule IIIa:

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + c, [f(x) \neq 0]$$

Examples

Find integrals of the following functions:

- $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx =$
- $\int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx =$
- $\int (3x^4 + 5x^2 - 2) dx =$
- $\int (e^{3x} - e^{2x} + e^x) dx =$
- $\int \frac{(y-2)^2}{\sqrt{y}} dy =$

Rules Involving Substitution

Rule VI: The Substitution Rule

$$\int f(u) \frac{du}{dx} dx = \int f(u) du = F(u) + c$$

Rule VII: Integration by Parts**

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx$$

Let $u = f(x)$ and $v = g(x)$. Then,

$$\int v du = uv - \int u dv$$

Examples: Integration involving substitution

- Examples: Find integrals of

a. $\int x e^x dx$

b. $\int \frac{1}{x} \ln(x) dx$

Initial-Value Theorem

- From $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$

If we have an initial condition, we can determine the value of C .

Example 1: Find $F(x)$ if $F'(x) = \frac{1}{2} - 2x$ and $F(0) = \frac{1}{2}$.

Example 2: Find $F(x)$ if $F'(x) = x(1-x^2)$ and $F(1) = 5/12$.

Application 1: Derivation of TR from MR

- $TR = \int MR(Q)dQ$
- Example: Let $MR = 10 - 2Q$, what is the TR function?

Application 2: Derivation of TC from MC

- $TC = \int MC(Q)dQ$
- Example: Let $MC = C'(Q) = 2e^{0.2Q}$

If the fixed cost is $C_F = 90$, what is the TC function?

Application 3: Derivation of Profit Function from MR-MC

- $\pi' = MP = MR - MC$. $\rightarrow \pi = \int \pi'(Q)dQ$
- Example: Let $MR = 50 - 2Q$ and $MC = 10 + Q$. Find total profit when $Q = 10$. Assume that there is no fixed cost.

Application 4: Derivation of Utility Function from MU

- $U(x) = \int MU(x)dx$
- Example: Let $MU(x) = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{x}}$. Find the utility function.

Application 5: Derivation of Consumption/Saving Functions from Marginal Propensity Function

- Suppose the marginal propensity to save (MPS) function is:

$$S'(Y) = 0.3 - 0.1Y^{-1/2}, \text{ and } S = 0 \text{ when } Y = \$81.$$

Find the saving and consumption functions.

Definite Integrals

- $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ is a “definite” integral of $f(x)$ from a to b ($a < b$), where
 - a = the lower limit of integration
 - b = the upper limit of integration



$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(x)\Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

where $F(x)$ = an arbitrary indefinite integral of $f(x)$.

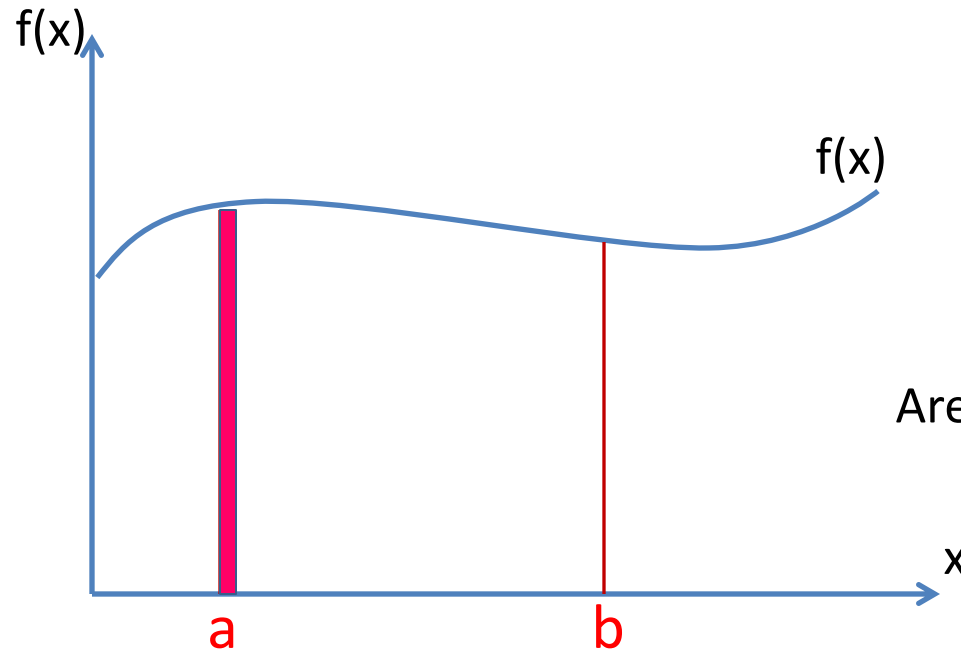
- Example: Find integral of

$$\int_1^5 3x^2 dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \alpha e^{\beta\tau} d\tau =$$

Area and Definite Integrals

- The area under the graph of a continuous and nonnegative function $f(x)$ over the interval $[a, b]$ is $\int_a^b f(x) dx$.



$$\text{Area } A = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum [f(x) \times \Delta x]$$
$$=$$

Properties of Definite Integrals (I)

Property I: The interchange of the limits of integration changes of the sign of the definite integral:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx$$

Property II: A definite integral has a value of zero when the two limits of integrations are identical:

$$\int_a^a f(x)dx = 0$$

Property III: A definite integral can be expressed as a sum of a finite number of definite sub-integrals as follows:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx, (a < b < c < d)$$

Properties of Definite Integrals (II)

Property IV:

$$\int_a^b -f(x)dx = -\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

Property V:

$$\int_a^b \alpha f(x)dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

Property VI:

$$\int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx + \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

Property VII: (Integration by part)

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} vdu = uv \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} - \int_{x=a}^{x=b} u dv$$

Examples: Definite Integrals

Find the integrals of

- $\int_0^5 (x + x^2) dx = \frac{325}{6}$
- $\int_2^4 x^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + 1 \right) dx = \frac{1184}{9}$
- $\int_{-2}^2 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = \left(e^x - e^{-x} \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 = 0$
- $\int_e^6 \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \left(\ln x + \ln |1+x| \right) \Big|_e^6 = (\ln 6 + \ln 7) - (1 + \ln(e+1))$
- $\int_{-2}^3 |x+1| dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} -(x+1) dx + \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) dx = 0.5 + 8 = 8.5$

Application 1: Capital Formation and Investment functions

- Definitions:

- $K(t)$ = capital stock at time t
- dK/dt = the rate of capital formation
- $I(t)$ = the rate of net investment flow at time t

- Relationship between capital stock and net investment:

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \dot{K} \equiv I(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad K(t) = \int I(t)dt = \int \frac{dK}{dt}dt = \int dK$$

- Gross investment: $I_g(t) = I(t) + \delta K(t)$

- Capital formation during a time interval $[a, b]$:

$$\int_a^b I(t)dt = K(t) \Big|_a^b = K(b) - K(a)$$

Capital Formation and Investment functions (Cont'd)

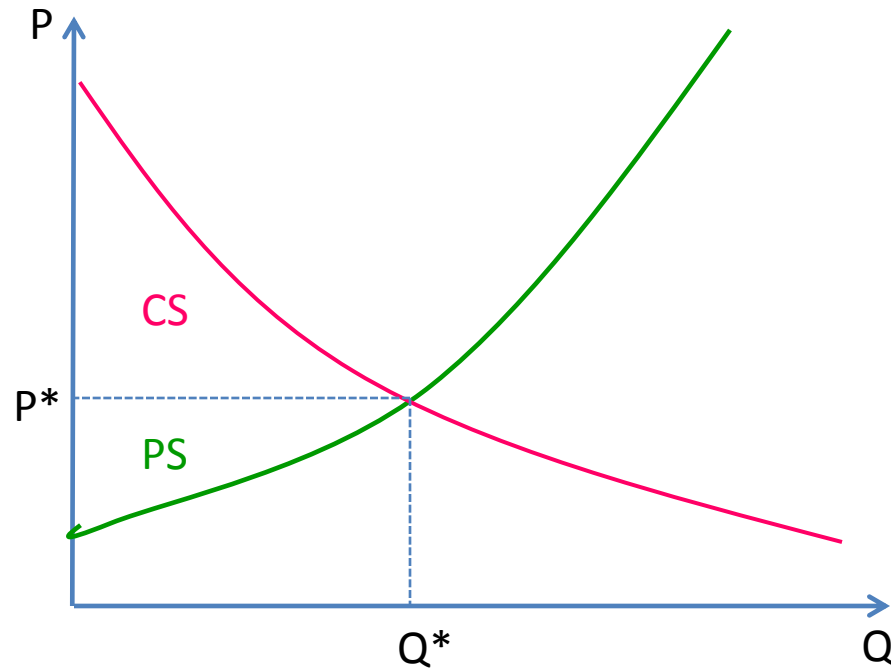
- Example: Suppose the net investment flow is $I(t) = 3t^{1/2}$ and the initial capital stock at time $t = 0$ is $K(0) = 25$.
 1. What is the time path of capital K ?

Ans.

2. What is the capital formation during the time interval $[1, 4]$?

Ans.

Application 2: Consumer & Producer Surpluses



$$CS = \int_0^{Q^*} [D(Q) - P^*] dQ$$

$$PS = \int_0^{Q^*} [P^* - S(Q)] dQ$$

Example: Consumer Surplus & Producer Surplus

- Given a supply function $S(P) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}P$ and a demand function $D(P) = \frac{25}{2} - \frac{1}{2}P$. Calculate: 1) producer and consumer surplus and 2) total welfare.



Welfare Effects of Price Change

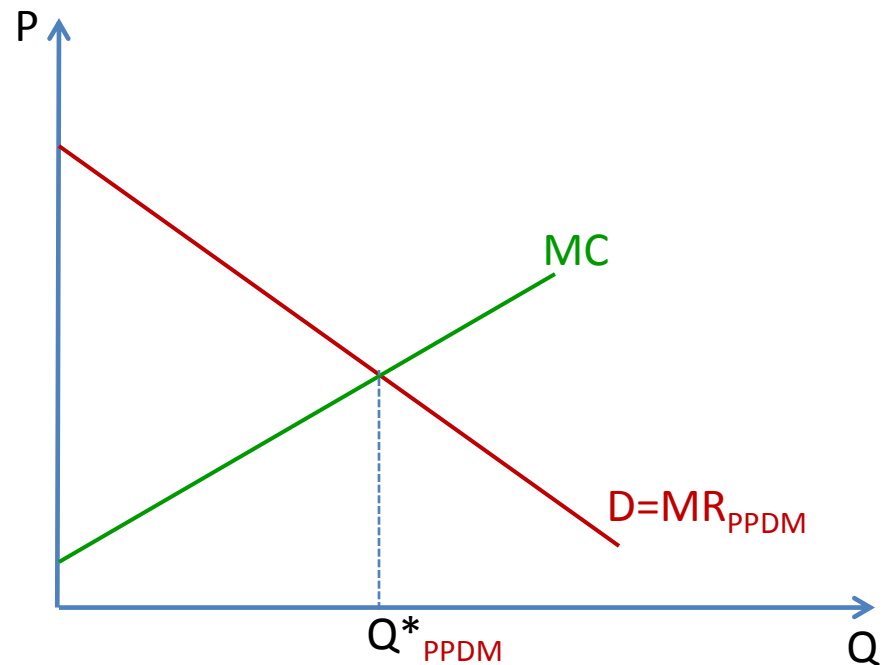
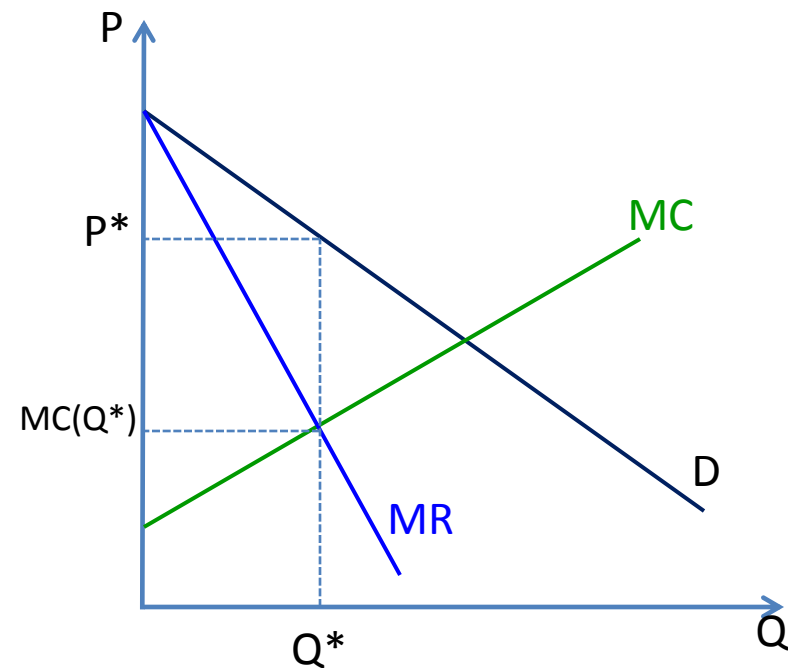
- From the previous example, if the demand changes so that $D(P) = \frac{30}{2} - \frac{1}{2}P$, what happens to consumer and producer surplus?

Welfare Effects of Tax Distortion

- From the previous example, if the government imposes a \$4 per unit tax on the producer, calculate the total welfare loss.

Application 3: First-Degree (or Perfect) Price Discrimination

- Perfect price discrimination occurs when the monopolist can charge the *maximum price for each unit of output sold*.
- (Regular) Monopolist
- Perfect price discriminating monopolist



Example: Perfect Price Discrimination (1)

- Suppose that a monopolist faces a demand function $P = 24 - Q$ and $MC = 4 + 3Q$. Find the consumer surplus at the profit-maximizing quantity. (No price discrimination)
- π -max: $MR = MC \rightarrow$

Example: Perfect Price Discrimination (2)

- If the monopolist can practice perfect price discrimination, find the total revenue that maximizes the profit.

➤ $\pi\text{-max: } D = MC \rightarrow$

➤ $\pi^* =$

➤ $TR^* =$