

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911022159803321
Autore	Khrushchev S. V
Titolo	Calculus with Applications to Economics // by Sergey Khrushchev
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer Nature Switzerland : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2025
ISBN	9783031953491 9783031953484
Edizione	[2nd ed. 2025.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (480 pages)
Collana	Classroom Companion: Economics, , 2662-2890
Disciplina	330.9
Soggetti	Econometrics Mathematical analysis Quantitative Economics Analysis
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	1 Descartes' Analytic Geometry -- 1.1 Lines -- 1.2 Quadratic Equations -- 1.3 Lines and Circles -- 1.4 Hyperbole -- 1.5 Parabola -- 1.6 Long Division of Polynomials and Horner's Rule -- 1.7 Roots of Polynomials -- 1.8 Tangents to Polynomial Curves -- 1.9 Derivatives of Polynomials -- 1.10 Polynomial and Rational Curves -- 1.11 Descartes' Rule of Signs -- 1.12 Tangents to the graphs of inverse and implicit functions -- 2 Functions and Graphs -- 2.1 Functions -- 2.2 Graphs -- 2.3 Implicit Functions -- 2.4 An Application of Conic Sections -- 2.5 Exponents and Logarithms -- 2.6 Cobb-Douglas Functions -- 2.7 Inverse Functions -- 2.8 Trigonometric Functions -- 2.9 Inverse Trigonometric Functions -- 3 Limits and Continuity: The " _ Method of Weierstrass -- 3.1 Instantaneous Rate of Change -- 3.2 Limits and Infinity -- 3.3 The Limit of a Sequence and Real Numbers -- 3.4 Continuous Functions -- 3.5 Demand and Supply Functions -- 3.6 Newton's Method -- 3.7 Continuity of Implicit Functions -- 3.8 Classification of Points of Discontinuity -- 3.9 Three Theorems on Limits -- 3.10 Financial Mathematics and Euler's number $e = 2.71828$ -- 3.11 Remarkable Limits -- 4 Newton's Method of Fluxions -- 4.1 Basic Rules -- 4.2 Derivatives of Inverse Functions -- 4.3 Tangents and Normals -- 4.4 Linearization and Leibniz Differentials -- 4.5 Related

Rates -- 4.6 Rolle's Theorem -- 4.7 Lagrange's Theorem -- 4.8
 Darboux' Theorem -- 4.9 Critical Points -- 4.10 Concavity and
 Inflection Points -- 4.11 The Shape of a Graph -- 4.12 The Shapes of
 Implicit Functions Graphs -- 4.13 Cost Function, Revenue, Profit --
 4.14 Lorenz Curves -- 4.15 Elasticity -- 4.16 L'Hospital's Rule -- 4.17
 Taylor's Formula -- 5 Arithmetica Infinitorum: Wallis' Theory -- 5.1
 Areas below Graphs of Monotonic Functions -- 5.2 Areas below
 Parabolas and Hyperbolas -- 5.3 Areas below Exponentials and
 Logarithms -- 5.4 Riemann's Theory -- 5.5 Cavalieri's Principle -- 5.6
 The Rectangle Rules -- 5.7 The Trapezoidal Rule -- 5.8 The Newton-
 Leibniz Formula -- 5.9 Wallis' Infinite Product -- 5.10 Brouncker's
 Continued Fraction -- 5.11 Evaluation of π and Brouncker's Continued
 Fraction -- 5.12 Lorenz Curves: Robin Hood and Gini Indexes -- 5.13
 Consumer's Surplus -- 5.14 Some Problems in Arithmetica Infinitorum
 -- 6 Antiderivatives and Indefinite Integrals: Newton's Theory -- 6.1
 Integration Rules -- 6.2 Integration by Parts -- 6.3 Partial Fractions --
 6.4 Trigonometric Integrals -- 6.5 Implicit Functions -- 6.6
 Substitutions in Definite Integrals -- 6.7 Areas between Curves -- 6.8
 The Disk Method -- 6.9 The Washer Method -- 6.10 The Shell Method
 -- 6.11 Elasticity -- 6.12 Applications -- 7 Euler's Theory of
 Differential Equations -- 7.1 Graphical Solution of Differential
 Equations -- 7.2 The Isochrone of Leibniz and Perrault's Tractrix -- 7.3
 Analytic Methods -- 7.4 Integrating Factors -- 7.5 Picard's Iterative
 Method -- 7.6 Numerical Solutions: Euler's Method -- 7.7 Exponential
 Decay -- 7.8 Bounded Growth -- 7.9 Unbounded and Logistic Growth
 -- 7.10 Subtangent, Logarithmic Convexity, and Elasticity of Demand
 -- 7.11 The Solow-Swan growth model -- 8 Optimization -- 8.1 Level
 Curves and Gradients -- 8.2 General Methods of Optimization -- 8.3
 Classification of Critical Points -- 8.4 The Hessian's Method -- 8.5
 Classical Surfaces and their Critical Points -- 8.6 Constraint
 Optimization -- References -- Index.

Sommario/riassunto

This book presents classical Calculus in a novel way by integrating
 examples from modern Economics. Drawing inspiration from historical
 algebra textbooks—rich with buy-sell problems that once prepared
 students for the economic challenges of their times—the book offers a
 modern counterpart designed for today's Calculus students, many of
 whom will pursue careers in business and management. Readers will
 discover, for example, why Descartes could not derive a formula for the
 tangents to logarithmic curves, why banks employ functions that
 describe explosive growth, and why production functions are often
 modeled by the Cobb–Douglas form. The book also explains the
 contrasting shapes of demand curves—why a product with many
 substitutes has a demand curve that is convex downward, whereas a
 monopoly's demand curve is convex upward—and shows how the
 elasticity of demand can be used to achieve maximum revenue, among
 many other intriguing insights. Mathematics enthusiasts will appreciate
 the captivating account of Brouncker's continued fractions and their
 role in approximating π to many digits as early as 1655. Meanwhile,
 students of Economics will benefit from a comprehensive treatment of
 Optimization Theory, covering topics from single-variable problems to
 the application of Lagrange's multipliers and utility theory. By
 interweaving historical insights with practical applications, this book
 not only reinforces fundamental concepts of Calculus but also
 demonstrates their relevance in solving modern economic problems.
 Each chapter is structured to present a historical narrative that
 elucidates the development of key mathematical ideas, followed by
 modern examples that illustrate their application in Economics. This
 dual approach enhances the learning experience and encourages both

critical thinking and creative problem-solving. Ultimately, the book serves as a bridge between the theoretical elegance of classical mathematics and the dynamic challenges of contemporary economic analysis. It is our hope that this work will inspire students and educators alike to explore the rich interplay between Mathematics and Economics, fostering a deeper appreciation for the enduring relevance of classical ideas in today's rapidly evolving academic and professional landscapes.
