

#### UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

#### **End Semester Examination, December 2018**

Program: BA Energy Economics

Subject (Course): Microeconomics-I
Course Code : ECON1002

Semester : I
Max. Marks : 100
Duration : 3 Hrs

#### **Section A**

Note- Answer all the questions below. Each question has 2 marks .

1	When the average Produc	et curve is rising	CO3
	<b>A.</b>	The marginal product curve lies above the average	
		product curve.	
	В.	The marginal product cure lies below the average product	
		curve.	
	C.	The marginal product curve cuts the average product	
		curve.	
	D.	None of the above.	
2	The Iso-quant curve refle	cts	CO4
	<b>A.</b>	All the possible combinations of two inputs that give the	
		same level of output.	
	В.	All the possible combinations of two inputs that give	
		different levels of output.	
	C.	All the possible combinations of two product, where a	
		producer is indifferent because it gives the same profit.	
		None of the above.	
3	Which of the following st	tatements is possible	CO <sub>2</sub>
9			
	A.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero	
	A. B.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive	
	A. B. C.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive	
	A. B. C. D.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative.	
4	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods,	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is:	CO1
	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero	
	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A. B.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero Positive	
	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A. B. C.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero Positive Negative	
4	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A. B. C. D.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero Positive Negative None	CO1
	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A. B. C. D. Which of the following is	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero Positive Negative None a property of the indifference curve?	
4	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A. B. C. D. Which of the following is A.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero Positive Negative None a property of the indifference curve? Indifference curves are convex to the origin	CO1
4	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A. B. C. D. Which of the following is A. B.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero Positive Negative None a property of the indifference curve? Indifference curves are convex to the origin Indifference curves slope downwards from left to right	CO1
4	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A. B. C. D. Which of the following is A. B. C.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero Positive Negative None a property of the indifference curve? Indifference curves are convex to the origin Indifference curves slope downwards from left to right No two indifference curves can cut each other	CO1
4	A. B. C. D. In case of inferior goods, A. B. C. D. Which of the following is A. B. C.	Total Utility decreases when marginal utility is zero Total utility increases when marginal utility is positive Total utility decreases when marginal utility is positive Total utility increases when marginal utility is negative. income elasticity is: Zero Positive Negative None a property of the indifference curve? Indifference curves are convex to the origin Indifference curves slope downwards from left to right	CO1

# Section B

### Note- Answer all the questions below. Each question has 5 marks.

1	Explain Marginal rate of Technical Substitution (MRT <sub>LK</sub> ) (where $L = Labor$ and $K = Capital$ ). Illustrate your answer with the help of diagram.	CO3
2	Explain Price Consumption Curve (PCC) and Income Consumption Curve (ICC). Illustrate your answer with help of diagram.	CO4
3	Draw the diagram that shows relationship between TP, MP and AP.	CO3
4	Explain each of the following concepts with the help of a diagram.  1. Ceiling Price  2. Floor Price	CO1
5	Explain Cobb-Douglas Production function.	CO3
6	Write a short note on Law of Equi- Marginal Utility approach of consumer equilibrium	CO2

## **Section C**

## Note- Answer $\emph{all}$ the questions below. Each question has 10 marks.

1	Using the Isoquant –Isocost analysis, Explain how a producer can achieve the equilibrium level.	CO3
2	Using an indifference curve and the budget line, explain how a consumer can achieve equilibrium level.	CO2
3	Define the short run production function. Explain the law of production, which explains the relationship between output & its production factor in the short run production function.	CO4
4	What is Price elasticity of Demand and Cross elasticity of demand? Explain different degrees of price elasticity of demand. Illustrate your answer with the help of Diagram	CO1

## **Section D**

## Note- Answer $\it all$ the questions below. Each question has 20 marks.

1	Rubicon & Styx has estimated the following demand function for its world-famous hot sauce, Sergeant Garcia's Revenge, $Q = 62 - 2P + .2I + 25A$ . where <b>Q</b> is the quantity demanded per month, <b>P</b> is the price per bottle I is an index of consumer income, and A is the company's advertising expenditures per month Assume that $P = 4$ , $I = 150$ , and $A = $4$ .	CO3 CO4
	A. Calculate the number of bottles of Sergeant Garcia's Revenge demanded.	
	<b>B.</b> Calculate the price elasticity of demand. According to your calculations, is the demand for this product elastic, inelastic, or unit elastic? What, if anything, can you say about the demand for this product?	
	C. Calculate the income elasticity of demand. Is Sergeant Garcia's Revenge a normal good or an inferior good? Is it a luxury or a necessity?	
	<b>D.</b> Calculate the advertising elasticity of demand. Explain your result.	