| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
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| UPES  <br>   <br> Course: Business Economics -I  <br> Program: BA_LLB Semester Examination, May 2023 Semester: II <br> Course Code: CLNL1014 Time $: \mathbf{0 3 ~ h r s . ~}$ <br> Instructions: Max. Marks: $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION A } \\ (5 Q \times 2 \mathrm{M}=10 \mathrm{Marks}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| S. No. |  | Marks | CO |
| Q 1 | Which of the following statements is true about a Giffen good? <br> A) An increase in price leads to an increase in quantity demanded <br> B) A decrease in price leads to an increase in quantity demanded <br> C) The income effect dominates the substitution effect <br> D) The substitution effect dominates the income effect | 2 | CO1 |
| Q 2 | Which of the following is a factor that can shift a consumer's demand curve? <br> A) A change in the consumer's income <br> B) A change in the price of a complementary good <br> C) A change in the price of a substitute good <br> D) All of the above | 2 | CO1 |
| Q 3 | A price ceiling is: <br> A) A minimum price that can be charged for a good or service <br> B) A maximum price that can be charged for a good or service <br> C) The price at which the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied <br> D) The price at which the quantity supplied is greater than the quantity demanded | 2 | CO1 |
| Q 4 | Market equilibrium occurs when: <br> A) The government sets a price ceiling on a good or service <br> B) The quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied <br> C) The quantity demanded is greater than the quantity supplied <br> D) The quantity supplied is greater than the quantity demanded | 2 | CO1 |
| Q 5 | The law of supply states that: <br> A) As the price of a good increases, the quantity demanded decreases <br> B) As the quantity of a good supplied increases, the marginal cost of each additional unit supplied decreases <br> C) As the quantity of a good supplied increases, the marginal cost of each additional unit supplied increases <br> D) As the price of a good decreases, the quantity supplied increases | 2 | CO1 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION B } \\ (4 \mathrm{Q} \times 5 \mathrm{M}=20 \text { Marks }) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
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| Q 6. | How do total product, average product and marginal product change due to a change in the use of one input, keeping other inputs constant? | 5 | CO1 |
| Q 7. | Why is it important for economists to understand the distinction between normative and positive economics. | 5 | CO2 |
| Q 8. | State the features of monopoly firm. | 5 | CO3 |
| Q 9. | Explain consumer surplus with suitable graph. | 5 | CO2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION-C } \\ \text { (2Qx10M=20 Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Q 10. | Write your opinion for perfect competition market. How an industrialist finds equilibrium price under perfect competition in short run. Suggest when a firm in perfectly competitive market should shut down its operation. | 10 | CO4 |
| Q 11. | The Market Consists of three consumers: A, B and C, whose individual demand equations are as follows: $\mathrm{QdA}=30-1.00 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{QdB}=22.5-.75 \mathrm{P}$, $\mathrm{QdC}=37.50-1.25 \mathrm{P}$, and the industry supply function equation is given by $\mathrm{Qs}=40+3.5 \mathrm{P}$. Determine market equilibrium price and quantity. | 10 | CO 3 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION-D } \\ \text { (2Qx25M=50 Marks) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Q 12. | Suppose you are a consultant hired by a new company that is planning to enter the market for mobile phone apps. The company has developed a new app that allows users to easily track and monitor their daily water intake. The company is interested in your advice on which market structure they should target. <br> a) What are the different forms of market structures in economics, and how do they differ from each other? <br> b) Based on the characteristics of the company's product and the market, which market structure would you recommend they target, and why? | 25 | CO4 |
| Q 13. | A) Suppose you are a manager of a Ujjwal restaurant and you want to determine the cross elasticity of demand between your pizza and a competitor's pizza. You have data on the quantity demanded of your pizza and the price of your competitor's pizza over a certain period of time: <br> a. The quantity demanded of your pizza was 1,500 units per week when the price of your pizza was $\$ 10$ per unit. <br> b. During the same period, the price of your competitor's pizza was $\$ 12$ per unit. <br> c. After a price increase by your competitor, the price of their pizza rose to $\$ 15$ per unit, and the quantity demanded of your pizza increased to 1,800 units per week. | 25 | CO4 |


| B) A manufacturing company has been experiencing increasing |
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| costs as it has expanded its production capacity. What are some |
| possible reasons for this, and how could the company address the |
| issue? |$\quad$| Calculate the cross elasticity of demand between your pizza and your |
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| competitor's pizza, |$\quad$.

