



Name:  
Enrolment No:

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2022**

**Course: Business Economics-I**  
**Program: BBA**  
**Course Code: ECON1001**  
**Instructions:**

**Semester: I**  
**Time : 3 Hours**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

**SECTION A**

Q. No.	Attempt all questions	Marks	CO
1	Uniform Price for homogeneous product at any one time is the essential condition of- A. Monopolistic competition B. Oligopoly C. Perfect competition D. Duopoly	2	CO1
2	MC = MR = AR means equilibrium position of a firm A. In the long period B. In the short period under imperfect competition C. In the short period under perfect competition D. Under perfect competition	2	CO1
3	Microeconomics deal with- A. Inflation in the country B. The economic behavior of an individual unit C. The per capita income D. The problems of poverty and unemployment in the country	2	CO1
4	Marginal cost is defined as: A. The change in total cost due to a one unit change in output. B. Total cost divided by output. C. The change in output due to a one unit change in an input. D. total product divided by the quantity of input	2	CO1
5	When a firm is producing 20 units, its ATC is Rs. 40 and AVC Rs. 37. The total fixed cost (TFC) of the firm is A. Rs. 40 B. Rs. 60 C. Rs. 80 D. Rs. 100	2	CO1
6	$MRS_{xy} = P_x/P_y$ where- A. Consumer is in equilibrium B. Consumer is not in equilibrium C. Producer is in equilibrium D. None of the above	2	CO1

7	Which of the following is a property of the indifference curve? A. Indifference curves are convex to the origin B. Indifference curves slope downwards from left to right C. No two indifference curves can cut each other D. All of the above are the properties of Indifference curves.	2	CO1
8	The structure of the cold drink industry in India is best described as: A. Perfectly competitive B. Monopolistic C. Oligopolistic D. Monopolistically competitive	2	CO1
9	A perfectly competitive firm has control over A. price B. production as well as price C. production, price and consumers D. none of the above	2	CO1
10	If the total cost of manufacturing commodity 'X' is Rs.1,50,000. Out of this implicit cost is Rs. 80,000 what will be explicit cost: A. Rs. 95,000 B. Rs.1,25,000 C. Rs.80,000 D. Rs.70,000	2	CO1

**SECTION B**

Q. No.	Write short note on given following concepts of Business Economics	Marks	CO
1	Explicit cost and implicit cost	5	CO2
2	Ceiling price and Floor Price	5	CO2
3	Firm equilibrium	5	CO2
4	Marginal rate of Substitution of X for Y ( $MRS_{XY}$ )	5	CO2

**SECTION C**

Q. No.	Briefly explain about following given questions.	Marks	CO
1	Critically examine law of Returns to scale. Illustrate your answer with help of diagram.	10	CO3
2	Explain the producer's Equilibrium with the help of Iso-quant and Iso-Cost curve .Illustrate your answer graphically.	10	CO3
3	What is Price elasticity of Demand and promotional elasticity of demand? Explain different degrees of price elasticity of demand. Illustrate your answer with the help of Diagram.	10	CO3

	<i>Or</i>		
	Explain the relationship between price elasticity of demand and total revenue of a firm.		
<b>SECTION D</b>			
Q. No	<b>Attempt all questions.</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>
1	Total Cost function of a producer is given as $C = 868 + 47Q + .5Q^2$ . Find the TFC, TVC, TC, AFC, AVC and MC to Produce 12 units of output. (Where C =Total Cost and Q = Output.	15	CO4
2	Explain the price & output determination under the condition of perfect competition in the Short Run & in the Long Run. Illustrate your answer graphically.	15	CO4