

**QP CODE: 19103243** 



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# **B A DEGREE (CBCS) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019**

### **First Semester**

B.A Corporate Economics Model III

## CORE COURSE - EC1CRT26 - MICRO ECONOMICS THEORY - I

2017 Admission Onwards

### D6ECEBE9

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks :80

#### Part A

Answer any ten questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- 1. What is the importance of microeconomics?
- 2. Define static analysis
- 3. What is the contribution of Alfred Marshall to utility analysis?
- 4. Define individual demand curve
- 5. What is the significanc eof ordinal utility?
- 6. Why does indifference curve slope from left to right?
- 7. Define cost analysis
- 8. What is meant by shift in supply curve?
- 9. What are the three stages of the law of variable proportions?
- 10. What do you mean by revenue of the firm?
- 11. Why is seller in the competitive market a price taker?
- 12. What is meant by price discrimination under monopoly?

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ 

### Part B

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

- 13. Distinguish between inductive and deductive method
- 14. Examine the law of diminishing marginal utility



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- 15. What is meant by extension of demand?
- 16. Why do we say that strong ordering is used in indifference curve analysis?
- 17. What is the contribution of Paul A Samuelson to consumer analysis?
- 18. Why is the longn run cost curve known as envelope curve?
- 19. Distinguish between production and production function
- 20. Examine the significance of average adn marginal revenue curves in perfect competition
- 21. Compare the pricing under firm and industgry in perfect competition

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$ 

#### Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

- 22. Define price elasticity of demand. Examine the significance of price elasticity of demand.
- 23. How does the consumer attain equilibrium using indifference curve technique?
- 24. Define returns to scale. Distinguish between economies and diseconomies of scale.
- 25. Distinguish between pure competition and perfect competition. How is price determined under perfect competition?

 $(2 \times 15 = 30)$ 

