## END TERM EXAMINATION

FIRST SEMESTER [BBA] DECEMBER-2012

Paper Code: BBA/BBA(B&I/TTM/CAM/MOM)103				Sub	Subject: Business Economics-I Maximum Marks :75	
Time	Time: 3 Hours					
			Note: Attempt any ,	five questions.		
Q1	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	Marginal Revenue and Incremental Revenue Discounting and Compounding Risk and Uncertainty Positive Economics and Normative Economics				
Q2	125.17	What is Business Economics? How is Business Economics related to othe management sciences?  Why do profits arise? Which of the explanation do you find more relevant and why?				
Q3		Using cardinal utility analysis, explain the conditions for consumer's equilibrium. (7 Using ordinal utility analysis decompose price effect into income effect and substitution effect.				
Q4		decisions:- (iv) E <sub>r</sub> =-0.1 (ii) E <sub>V</sub> Where, E <sub>r</sub> =price el elasticity coefficien	=-0.5 (iii) E <sub>Y</sub> =+0.5 asticity coefficient, E	5 (iv) E <sub>C</sub> =-0.9 b <sub>Y</sub> =Income elastic	(v) E <sub>C</sub> =+1.1 (iv) E <sub>Y</sub> =0 city coefficient and E <sub>C</sub> =Cross (3+3) ting to their sales during the	
		Year			009 2010 2011	
		Sales(in thousand	units)   80   7 r the year 2014 usin		74 75 75 end method. (6)	
	(C)	following changes:- (i) From K to R (ii) From T to H (iii) From Z to K (iv) From N to R (v) From L to K (vi) From N to Z	between the following demand (ii) (iii)		mand	
Q5	(a)	Differentiate between fixed factor proportions and variable factor proportions. Using the following table, explain the concept of returns in scale:- (3+5)				
		Units of X-input	Units of Y-input			
		2	4	300		
		4	.8	700		
		8	16	1300		
	0.3	16	32	2500	and the second second the second seco	
		Using the iso-quant analysis, explain the conditions for producer's equilibrium. (7)				
Q6		Explain the concept of Ridge Lines.  Prove that the second stage of production, according to the Law of Variable Proportions, ie the actual stage of operation in a business.  (8)				
Q7		Is there any short-run cost curve that always falls with an increase in the level of output? Will it always be so both in the short-run and long-run?  (6)  Why is the average revenue curve of a firm also the demand curve facing the firm? Also, with the help of diagrams differentiate the AR and MR curves of a firm in-(3+6)				
		(i)Perfect competition	on (ii) Monopoly (ii	ii) Monopolistic c	ompetition (iv)Oligopoly	
Q8	100000	Distinguish between long-run equilibrium condition of a firm under perfect competition and monopolistic competition.  (6)  What is a Kinked Demand Curve? How is it used to explain price rigidity in an				