Undergraduate Examination, 2023 Semester – I Economics Generic Elective Course – GEC-1

(Introductory Microeconomics)

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.

Answer any five questions.

- 1. (a) Clearly state and illustrate the laws of demand and supply. Show the incidence and stability of equilibrium through the interaction of the demand and supply curves.
 - (b) How do the equilibrium prices and quantities change, if (i) there is increase in consumer's income and (ii) drought in the supply?

8+4

2. (a) When and how does the government intervene in the market to create price ceiling and floor? When can a black market in the commodity market be created?(b) State and show the concepts of perceived demand and supply curves when unit tax is imposed by the government.

7+5

- 3. (a) What do you mean by own and cross price elasticities of demand? Would their signs be same or different?
 - (b) Examine the relationship between price elasticities of demand and total revenue? 6+6
- 4. (a) What is a budget line? How can we determine the horizontal and vertical intercepts of the budget lines? How can a budget line shift as income and/or commodity prices change?

(b) If two commodities are perfect substitutes, what are the possible consumer equilibria when indifference curve interacts with the budget line?

8+4

5. Define production function and distinguish between the short and long run of it. In case of a single variable production function, what are different stages of production? Show that a rational producer will always operate at the 2nd stage of production.

4+4+4

6. Define perfectly competitive market and its assumptions? Show that in long run perfectly competitive market, producers always earn normal profit.

- 7. What is a monopoly market? How is monopoly power generated? Using a diagram show that a monopolist always earns positive profit 2+3+7
- 8. Write short notes on: (a) Expansion path, (b) Relationship between total, average and marginal costs, (c) Implicit and opportunity costs.

3+5+4

4+8