

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**  
**(Regular/Improvement/Supplementary)**

**ECONOMICS**  
**FECO1C01- MICROECONOMICS: THEORY AND APPLICATIONS I**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Weightage: 30**

**Part A: Multiple choice questions. Answer *all* questions. Each carries  $\frac{1}{5}$  weightage.**

1. The marginal utility of money diminishes for a decision maker who is
  - a) a risk seeker.
  - b) a risk neutral.
  - c) a risk averter.
  - d) in a situation of uncertainty.
  
2. Friedman – Savage hypothesis holds that marginal utility of money diminishes for
  - a) poor and rich.
  - b) for rich alone.
  - c) for poor alone.
  - d) neither rich nor poor.
  
3. The coefficient of variation measures
  - a) the risk per unit of expected payoff.
  - b) the risk-adjusted expected value.
  - c) the payoff per unit of risk.
  - d) a decision maker's risk-return trade-off.
  
4. One of the earliest linear expenditure model was developed by
  - a) Nerlov
  - b) Houthakker and Taylor
  - c) Richard Stone
  - d) Bain
  
5. The production function  $Q = KL$  exhibits
  - a) increasing returns to scale.
  - b) decreasing returns to scale.
  - c) constant returns to scale.
  - d) there is no enough information to make any statement about the production function.

**(P.T.O.)**

6. The point of inflection on the total product curve corresponds to the level of output where
- a) stage II of production begins.
  - b) average product is at a maximum.
  - c) marginal product is at a maximum.
  - d) all of the above are correct.
7. The effect of innovation in production process is shown with
- a) downward shift of production function
  - b) upward shift of isoquant
  - c) downward shift of isoquant
  - d) both a and b
8. Which of the following curve is known as a planning curve?
- a) Long run Marginal Cost
  - b) Short-run Marginal Cost
  - c) Short-run Average Cost
  - d) Long-run Average Cost
9. A cartel that operates like a multi-plant monopolist is a
- a) market-sharing cartel.
  - b) centralized cartel.
  - c) price leadership cartel.
  - d) none of the above is correct.
10. Under the dominant-firm price leadership model,
- a) all firms but the dominant firm are price takers.
  - b) the dominant firm acts as the residual monopolistic supplier.
  - c) the demand curve faced by the dominant firm is flatter than the market demand curve.
  - d) all of the above are correct.
11. According to the kinked demand curve model, a firm will assume that rival firms will
- a) keep their rates of production constant.
  - b) keep their prices constant.
  - c) match price cuts but not price increases.
  - d) match price increases but not price cuts.
12. 'Theory of Games and Economic Behaviour' is the work of
- a) Neumann and Morgenstern
  - b) Martin Shubik
  - c) Von Neumann
  - d) George B. Dantzig
13. Circumstances that influence the profitability of a decision are referred to as
- a) strategies.
  - b) payoff matrix.
  - c) states of nature.
  - d) none of the above.

14. A prisoners' dilemma is a game with all of the following characteristics except one. Which one is present in a prisoners' dilemma?
- a) Players cooperate in arriving at their strategies.
  - b) Both players have a dominant strategy.
  - c) Both players would be better off if neither chose their dominant strategy.
  - d) The payoff from a strategy depends on the choice made by the other player.
15. A game that involves interrelated decisions that are made over time is a
- a) sequential game.
  - b) repeated game.
  - c) zero-sum game.
  - d) nonzero-sum game.

**(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)**

**Part B: Answer any *five* questions. Each carries *one* weightage.**

- 16. Explain the diversification of risk.
- 17. What is the idea behind distributed lag models?
- 18. Define linearly homogenous production function.
- 19. Differentiate between economies of scope and economies of scale.
- 20. What do you mean by naïve behaviour of firms?
- 21. What are cartels?
- 22. Explain the concept expected value of a payoff?
- 23. Explain maximin strategy.

**(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)**

**Part C: Answer any *seven* questions. Each carries *two* weightage.**

- 24. Explain how Bernoulli solved the St. Petersburg paradox.
- 25. 'Prof. Markowitz found the Friedman-Savage hypothesis contrary to common observations'. Explain.
- 26. Distinguish between bandwagon and snob effects. Explain with suitable example.
- 27. Analyse how Houthakker and Taylor extended Nerlov's Stock adjustment model.
- 28. Write a note on the features of CES production function.
- 29. Graphically explain the concept of Leontief production function.
- 30. Critically examine Paul M. Sweezy's kinked demand model of oligopoly.

**(P.T.O.)**

31. Explain the implications of the concept Prisoner's Dilemma Games for Oligopolistic pricing.
32. Compare and contrast two person's zero-sum and non-zero sum game.
33. Analyse the different types of technical progress put forwarded by Hicks.

**(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)**

**Part D: Answer any *two* questions. Each carries *four* weightage.**

34. Discuss the Von Neumann-Morgenstern expected utility function and discuss how it differs from expected gains.
35. State and explain Linear expenditure system.
36. What are the features of Cobb-Douglas production function? Point out its usefulness in empirical studies.
37. Compare and contrast Cournot and Stackelberg's models of oligopoly.

**(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)**