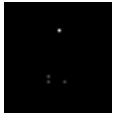


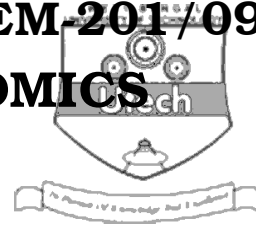
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CS / M.Tech (IEM) / SEM-2 / IEM-201 / 09

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

SEMESTER - 2



Time : 3 Hours]

[Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

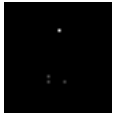
Answer any *five* of the following.

5 ∞ 14 = 70

- Given $Q = 100K^{0.5} L^{0.5}$, $C^* = \text{Rs. } 65,000$, $w = \text{Rs. } 1,300$ and $r = \text{Rs. } 2,500$. Determine the amount of labour and capital that the firm should use in order to maximize output. What is the level of output ? Explain the concept of production function in detail. 6 + 8
- Mr. Banerjee, the owner and manager of the Photo Duplicating Service located near a major university, is contemplating keeping his shop open after 6 PM and until midnight. In order to do so, he would have to hire additional workers. He estimates that the additional workers would generate the following total output (where each unit of output refers to 100 pages duplicated). If the price of each unit of output is Rs. 20 and each worker hired must be paid Rs. 60 per day, how many workers should

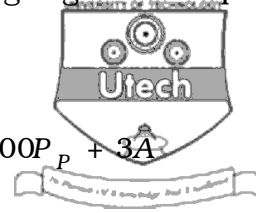
Mr. Banerjee hire ?

Workers hired	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total product	0	14	24	32	38	42	44



3. Suppose that Tata's consultant estimated the following regression equation for Nano automobiles :

$$Q_1 = 100,000 - 10P_1 + 2N + 50I + 30P_M - 1000P_P + 3A$$



Where Q_1 = quantity demanded per year of Nano automobiles

P_1 = price of Nano automobiles

N = population of India in millions

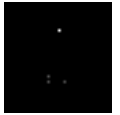
I = per capita disposable income

P_M = price of Maruti automobiles

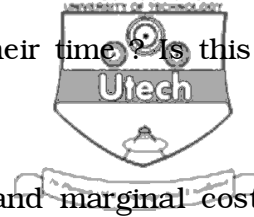
P_P = real price of petrol

A = advertising expenditures by Nano.

- Indicate the change in the number of Nanos purchased per year (Q_1) for each unit change in independent and explanatory variables.
 - Find the value of Q_1 , if average value of P_1 = Rs. 1.1 lac, N = 200 million
 I = 20,000, P_M = Rs. 1.5 lac, P_P = Rs. 350, A = Rs. 1 million.
 - Derive the equation of the demand curve for Nanos. 4 + 4 + 6
- Discuss the utility of elasticity measures. Explain with example how a manager can qualitatively improve his decision with the help of elasticity measures.
 - Marginal rate of technical substitution is nothing but elasticity of substitution. Explain after deriving the expression for the same. How does the shape of isoquants vary with different industries ?



6. Three B-School graduates decide to open a business, and all three devote their full time to its management. What cost would you assign to their time? Is this an explicit or implicit cost? Explain suitably.



Based on a consulting economist's report, the total and marginal cost functions for Advanced Electronics, Inc. are

$$TC = 200 + 5Q - 0.04Q^2 + 0.0001Q^3$$

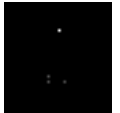
$$MC = 5 - 0.08Q + 0.0003Q^2$$

The president of the company determines that knowing only these equations is inadequate for decision making. You have been directed to do the following :

- a) Determine the level of fixed cost (if any) and equations for average total cost, average variable cost, and average fixed cost.
 - b) Determine the rate of output that results in minimum average variable cost.
 - c) If fixed costs increase to Rs. 2,50,000, what output rate will result in minimum average variable cost? 4 + 5 + 5
7. a) Explain the concept of Margin of Safety with reference to B/E analysis.
- b) A manufacturing organization is having the following data :

	Prod. A	Prod. B	
Sales/unit	100.00	100.00	
Var. cost	60.00	70.00	
M/C Hrs./Pc.	0.5	0.4	M/c is available for 40000 Hrs.
Demand	60000	Unlimited	

Total fixed cost is Rs. 10,00,000.00



Find out B/E pt. if

- a) only product A is produced
- b) only product B is produced
- c) both products are produced ?



What is the product – mix for maximum profit ?

6 + 8

8. A manufacturing company wishes to buy a new capital equipment. The relevant data table is as follows :

Yr.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Investment	5,00,000	2,00,000	–	–	–	–
Cash profit	–	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000

Cost of equity is 12% and that of debt is 16%, Tax rate is 40%. As per the policy of the company the Debt Equity Ratio is to be maintained at 1 : 1 and discounting factor shall be equal to cost of capital. Is the investment viable ?

END