

EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND CULTURE



GENERAL DEGREE PART I EXAMINATION IN ARTS & CULTURE, (1999/2000) Jan-2004.  
(EXTERNAL DEGREE) ECO 201 MICROECONOMICS.

Answer any five questions

Time: 3 Hours.

- 1 a Briefly explain what do you understand by indifference curves and state their characteristics. (8 marks)
- b Explain the Hicksian model with diagram to separate substitution and income Effects, and how it differs from Slutsky's model. (12 marks)
- 2 a Define short-run and long-run production function. (4 Marks)
- b Differentiate MP, TP, and AP. (4 marks)
- c "Diminishing returns occur in the short-run when there is a reduction in the Marginal product of the variable factor". Explain with diagram. (12 marks)
- 3 a Differentiate the fixed and variable costs with examples. (4 marks)
- b Explain the factors which determine the shape of the ATC curves in long-run. (8 marks)
- c Distinguish "reserve capacity" from "excess capacity". (8 marks)
- 4 a Describe the features of a perfectly competitive market structure. (6 marks)
- b How does perfect competitive market differ from monopolistic competitive market. (4 marks)
- c Explain how profit maximization in the long run is different from short-run positions of above market structure. (10 marks)

- 5 a Explain how does an industry become a monopoly. (4marks)
- b Explain and illustrate the equilibrium position of monopoly. (8 marks)
- c Explain the term "price discrimination" and the conditions necessary for it. (8 marks)
- 6 a Explain how advertisement is important in a monopolistic competitive market structure. (4 marks)
- b Explain the term "product differentiation" in the above market structure. (4 marks)
- c Explain and illustrate short-run equilibrium condition of monopolistic competition. (12 marks)
- 7 a Analyse the main characteristics of Oligopoly. (8 marks)
- b How does the kinked demand curve describe the strategic behaviour of an Oligopolistic firm? (12 marks)
- 8 Briefly explain any three of the following.
- a Isoquants
- b Returns to scale.
- c Consumer surplus.
- d Cardinal utility approach. (20 marks)