

Chapter-01: Introduction

1. What is Economics? [NU: 2010, 2012, 2020]
2. Distinguish between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics. [NU: 2009, 2012, 2014, 2017] Or, How do you differentiate between microeconomics and macroeconomics?
3. Describe the scope of economics. Explain Microeconomics and macroeconomics.[NU: 2008, 2012, 2013, 2020]
4. Describe the nature of economics.
5. What are the fundamental economic problems? How these problems can be solved? [NU: 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017]
6. Distinguish between positive economics and normative economics. [NU: 2011, 2013, 2016]
7. What do you mean by opportunity cost? [NU:2021]
8. What is Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) or, What is Production Possibility Cost (PPC)? Describe using Production Possibility Frontier/Curve (PPF). [NU: 2010, 2011, 2012, 20]
9. How the shape of the production possibility frontier is affected by increasing opportunity cost? [NU:2021]
10. Define product. Discuss the classifications of products.
11. Define wants. Discuss the characteristics and classifications of wants. [NU:2020]
12. Define utility. Discuss the characteristics and classifications of utility. [NU:2020]
13. Define commodity. Discuss the properties of the commodity. [NU:2021]
14. Discuss consumption in detail.
15. Define production. What are the factors of production? [NU: 2020]
16. What is capitalism? What are the characteristics of a capitalist economy?[2021]
17. What is socialism? What are the characteristics of a socialist economy?[2021]
18. What is Islamic Economics? What are the central features of Islamic Economics?
19. Describe the major branches of economics. [NU: 2010]
20. Is economics a Science or an ART? Explain. [NU: 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014]

Chapter 02: Demand

1. Define demand, demand function, and law of demand. Write down the law of demand [NU: 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2020]
2. Why demand curve is downward sloping? Describe, (NU: 2011, 2013)
3. What is the law of demand? Why demand curve is downward slope? [NU: 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015]
4. What are the factors determining the demand? [NU: 2010, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017,2021]
5. What is the demand curve? Discuss the factors
6. What do you mean by "movement along a demand curve"?" Or. What do you mean by movement and shift in the demand curve? Explain graphically. [NU:2021]
7. What are the factors that can shift a demand curve? [NU: 2014, 2017] Or, Discuss the causes of changes in demand?
8. Explain the concept of elasticity of demand. Why does it matter for a businessman to measure the perfect elasticity and perfect inelasticity of demand for a product? Or. What do you mean by the elasticity of demand? [NU:2009,2010,2011,2012, 2014,2021]
9. What are the types of elasticity? [NU: 2010, 2014, 2015, 2017,2021] Or, What do the price elasticity of demand, the income elasticity of demand, and the cross-price elasticity of demand measure in general? Or, What do you mean by the elasticity of demand? Distinguish between price elasticity, income elasticity, and cross elasticity of demand for a commodity. Or, Prove that the elasticity of demand will not be the same everywhere on a liner demand curve.
10. Explain the terms $E=1$; $E>1$; and $E<1$. [NU: 2020] Or, What do you mean by the elasticity of demand? Show and describe that the elasticity of demand will not be the same everywhere on a linear demand curve.
11. Mention the types of elasticity. Or, What are the types of demand elasticity? Discuss in brief.

12. State perfect elasticity and Zero elasticity of demand.
13. Explain why the cross-price elasticity of demand is positive for commodities that are substitutes but negative when commodities are complementary.
14. (a) Explain the determinants of price elasticity of demand for a product. | NU: 2020)
15. (b) The price elasticity of demand for the car you sell is estimated to be 3. What will be the effect on the quantity you sell if you lower its prices by 10% next month? Show the effect of lowering the price on your revenue in the next month.
16. 13. Draw a demand curve from a demand schedule. [NU: 2010, 2013, 2017, 2020]

Chapter-03: Supply

1. Write down the law of supply and supply function [NU: 2008, 2010, 2013, 2016]
Or what are the factors responsible for the change in the quantity of supply of a product?
2. What are the determinants of supply?[NU: 2009, 2013, 2015]
3. What are the factors responsible for the change in the quantity of supply of a product? [NU: 2011,2021]
4. What do you mean by market equilibrium?[NU: 2020]
5. How is the market equilibrium determined? Show using the demand-supply framework.
6. Explain the market equilibrium with the help of the demand and supply curve. [NU: 2020,2021)
7. How a consumer can reach the equilibrium position through the demand and supply interaction?
8. Explain what happens if the market price is over or below the equilibrium price.
9. Explain 'normal goods' and 'inferior goods'. [NU:2021]
10. With the help of diagrams explain the elasticity of supply.
11. Why does the slope of the supply curve upward sloped? Explain. [NU: 2010, 2013]

12. At the equilibrium point, Demand = Supply. Explain. [NU: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2021]

Mathematical problems:

Question 1: Suppose a firm sells 10,000 units of commodity 'X' when the price is Tk. 8 units, but sells 15,000 units when the price falls to Tk. 6 units.

- a. Calculate the Percentage Change in the quantity sold over the price range.
- b. Calculate the percentage change in the price.
- c. Find the price elasticity of demand over this range of price.

Question 2: Following the demand and supply functions:

$$Q_d = 30 - 3P,$$

$$Q_s = 10 + P$$

1. Determine equilibrium price and quantity in a perfectly competitive market mathematically and graphically.
2. Determine E_d and E_s from the above equation.
3. What will be the effect on market equilibrium if the government imposes a tax of TK 2 on each unit of the output?

Question 3: Suppose the demand and supply functions for good X are:

$$Q_d = 80 - 10P$$

$$Q_s = -20 + 15P$$

What are the equilibrium price and quantity and show it graphically?

Question 4: The following are the demand and supply functions: $Q_d = 25 - 5P$

$$Q_s = 7 + P$$

- (i) Determine the equilibrium price and quantity in a perfectly competitive market with mathematically and graphically.
- (ii) Determine E_d and E_s from the above equation.
- (iii) What will be the effect on the market equilibrium if the government imposes a tax Tk. 2. on each unit of the output?

The following two are required to determine market equilibrium price, equilibrium demand, and supply:

$$Q_D = 25 - 5P \text{ [Demand Equation]}$$

$$Q_S = 7 + P \text{ [Supply Equation]}$$

Question 5: The following are the demand and supply functions of the manufacturer.

Determine equilibrium price and output:

$$Q_d = 500 - 2P$$

$$Q_s = -200 + 1.5P$$

1. What will be the impact on the market equilibrium if the government imposes a tax of Tk. 4 on each unit of the output?
2. Determine Demand elasticity at the equilibrium price.

Question 6: The following are the demand and supply functions:

$$Q_d = 120 - 6P$$

$$Q_s = 40 + 2P$$

- Determine the equilibrium price and quantity in a perfectly competitive market mathematically and graphically
- Determine E_d and E_s from the above equations.
- What will be the effect on the market equilibrium if the government imposes a tax of tk. 4 on each unit of the output?

Question 7: The following are the demand and supply functions:

$$Q_d = 60 - 3P$$

$$Q_s = 20 + P$$

1. Determine the equilibrium price and quantity in a perfectly competitive market mathematically graphically.
2. Determine E_d and E_s from the above equations.
3. What will be the effect on the market equilibrium if the government imposes a tax of tk. 4 on each unit of the output?
4. What will be the effect on the market equilibrium if the government gives a subsidy of TK 2 on each unit of the output? [MBA (NU)-2020]

Chapter-04: Economic Theory of Consumer Behavior

1. Define consumer behavior. Or, Explain consumer behavior. [NU: 2008, 2017]
2. What is the consumption function? What are the reasons for consumption?
3. Define consumption. Discuss the importance of consumption.
4. Define utility and marginal utility. [NU: 2008, 2011, 2017] Or, Distinguish between total utility and marginal utility. [NU: 2010] Or, State the law of diminishing marginal utility. [NU: 2009, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2021] Or, Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility returns.
5. What are the basic assumptions of Marshallian utility analysis?
6. Differentiate between cardinal utility and ordinal utility. Or, Define cardinal utility and ordinal utility. Or, Describe two measurement methods of utility. [NU:2021]
7. What do you mean by the equimarginal principle? Discuss in brief.
8. Define the Indifference Curve and indifference map. [NU: 2021]
9. Describe the indifference curve with the characteristics. Or, Explain the concept of consumer's equilibrium with indifference curve analysis. Or, Write down the properties of the indifference curve. [NU: 2021] Or, "Two indifference curves will never cut each other."- Explain the statement.

10. Discuss a budget line or price line and shifts in the budget line. Or, What is the budget line? [NU: 2020]
11. Draw a budget line from an imaginary budget equation. [NU: 2020]
12. Draw a budget line from the equation $500 = 10X + 5Y$. What is the slope of the equation?[NU:2021]
13. Draw a budget line from the equation $200 = 4X + 6Y$.
14. (a) How can you determine a consumer's optimal situation with the help of indifference curve analysis? Or, How can we find the consumer equilibrium point? Explain why this is the equilibrium point. Or, Demonstrate the optimal combination of two goods so that the consumer can be able to maximize satisfaction. Or. Define positioner equilibrium. Discuss the assumptions to reach a consumer's equilibrium position. Or, Flowe with the help of indifferent maximum satisfaction by minimum expenditure? Illustrated with the help of the indifference curve. [NU:2021]
15. What do you mean by MRS? [NU: 2010, 2015, 2017, 2020]
16. What is the concept of "consumer surplus"?
17. How can you measure a consumer's surplus by using the indifference curve?
18. State the practical importance of consumer surplus.
19. Draw a utility curve from a hypothetical utility schedule. [NU: 2011]

Chapter 05: Consumer Demand

1. Draw a demand curve from the Price Consumption Curve (PCC) which represents the optimal combination of two goods. Or. With the help of the indifference curve, derive the demand curve for a normal commodity. Or, Define the Engel Curve.
2. Define the Income Consumption Curve (ICC). Discuss in detail.
3. Using the indifference curve analysis show how the price effect of a commodity is decomposed into income effect and substitution effect.
4. Define consumer demand and draw the consumer demand curve from a consumer demand schedule.

5. Define market demand and draw a market demand curve from a market demand schedule.
6. Define Engel Curve. Or, Draw an Engel Curve from the Income Consumption Curve (ICC). [NU:2021]
7. Define the Engle curve. Discuss different types of Engel curves mentioning the cause of each.

Chapter-06: Production

1. Define production function. [NU: 2020] Or, What does production function indicate? Or, How would you define production function? What are the features of the production function?
2. Define total, average, and marginal products. Show the deviation of them.[20]
3. Show the relationship between AP and MP.
4. What are optimal combinations of inputs? What are the approaches to it? Explain the least cost factor combination or optimum factor combination of production inputs. Explain the conditions for the equilibrium.
5. Define the expansion path. Show the different expansion paths.
6. What is Iso-quant? [NU: 2020] Or, Draw and define an Iso-quant curve.
7. Briefly discuss the marginal productivity theory of wages with criticism.
8. Describe the law of diminishing marginal return. [NU:2021]
9. What is MRTS? What are the important properties of an Iso-production curve? What do you mean by the marginal rate of technical substitution (MRTS)?
10. What are the important properties of an Iso-quant curve? Or, What are the properties of IQ?
11. What is the between MRS_{xy} and $MRTS_{LK}$
12. (i) Draw an Iso-cost line from the equation $200 = 2L + 3K$
13. (ii) Draw an Iso-cost line from the equation. $100=2L + 3K$.
14. (iii) Draw an Iso-cost line from the equation $200=4L + 6K$.
15. Discuss return to scale with an example.

16. Show the producer's equilibrium using Iso-cost and Iso-quant curves. Or, Explain the least cost factor combination or optimum factor combination of production inputs. Explain the conditions for the equilibrium.
17. Critically discuss the Ricardian Theory of Rent or Classical Theory of Rent.
18. Graphically represent the concept of Consumer's Surplus and Producer's Surplus.

Chapter - 07: Cost

1. Define cost. Discuss the different types of costs. [NU: 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2017] Or, Define fixed cost, variable cost, and marginal cost. Or, Differentiate between fixed cost and variable cost. [NU:2021].
2. "No cost is fixed in the long run." Explain the statement. Explain why in the long run all costs are variable. [NU: 2013, 2020]
3. Why with increasing production average cost (AC) curve tend to decrease?
4. Explain the law of returns to scale in the long-run production function. Why do we get decreasing returns to scale?[NU:2021]
5. Describe why the MC curve cut AC and AVC at their minimum values. Or, Explain why the marginal cost curve cuts the average cost curve and average variable cost curves at their minimum values. [NU: 2020] Or, Describe the relation between AC and MC. Or, What are the differences between marginal cost (MC) and Average cost (AC)?
6. What are the differences between marginal cost (MC) and Average cost (AC)? Or, Distinguish between the AC curve and the MC curve.
7. Why do the AC curve and MC curve tend to be "U" shaped? [NU: 2020]
8. Define cost function. Give an example. [NU: 2013, 2016]
9. Explain the relationship between TFC, TVC, and TC. [NU:2021]

Chapter-08: Market and Revenue

1. What do you mean by the market? Or, Define the market. [NU: 2020]
2. What are the different forms/types of markets? [NU: 2020) Or. Compare monk monopolistic competition, oligopoly, duopoly, and monopoly and monopsony market. Or. Define the duopoly market and monopoly market with examples.
3. Why the demand curve of a perfectly competitive firm is parallel to the horizontals? Discuss your rationale. Or, Why the demand curve faced by a competitive firm is horizontal?
4. Define Average revenue product and marginal revenue product.
5. Describe the differences between Monopoly and Monopolistic Market. Or. Differentiate between a perfectly competitive market and a monopoly market.
6. What are the characteristics of a perfectly competitive market? Or. Explain the characteristics of the comp titive market. Or, what are the different features of a perfectly competitive market?
7. Is there any relationship between the elasticity and revenue of a firm?
8. What is the typical market represented by the cell phone service market in Bangladesh? State some of the important characteristics of this type of market.
9. Discuss the equilibrium of the firm by the use of the total cost and total revenue curve.
10. "Marginal revenue curve of a firm cannot be above its average revenue curve"- explain. [NU:2021] Or Why does the marginal revenue curve of a firm not be above its average revenue curve? Or, draw the relationship between the Average Revenue (AR) and Marginal Revenue (MR) curve under imperfect competition.
11. Why do the average Revenue curve and marginal revenue curve fall on the same line?
12. How is the shape of the demand curve of a firm in a perfectly competitive market situation? How the shape is different from that of a monopolistic market?
13. What do you mean by short-run and long-run? Can in the long run anyone earn super profit in the competitive market? Why? Why not?

14. What do you mean by an Oligopoly market?[NU:2021] 15. What are the characteristics of an oligopoly market?
15. What do you mean by collusive and non-collusive oligopoly?
16. Write short notes: Cournot model, Stackelberg Model, Kinked Demand Model.

Chapter -09: Price and Output

1. Define price and output.
2. Define price discrimination under monopoly. What are the types of it?
3. Discuss when price discrimination is both possible and profitable.
4. Why is a perfectly competitive firm a price taker?
5. What are the different types of price discrimination strategies to be used in a monopoly market?
6. Is there any relationship between the elasticity and revenue of a firm? Illustrate the relationship.
7. What is the typical market being represented by the cell phone service market here in Bangladesh? State some of the important characteristics of this type of market.
8. How does the firm reach an equilibrium position in a competitive market in the short run? [NU:2021] Or, at what level of production, does a perfectly competitive firm stop its production in the short run? Describe using a diagram. Is it possible to enjoy supernormal profit by competitive firms in the long run? Or, Determine output under a perfectly competitive firm in the short run. Show the profit region.
9. What do you mean by marginal productivity theory of distribution?
10. What do you mean by factor pricing? [NU:2021]

