

C 21359

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Name.....

Reg. No.....

## FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Economics

ECO4B05—QUANTITATIVE METHODS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS—II

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Use of calculator is permitted.***Part A***Answer all questions.*

1. It is the responsiveness of economic variables to change in other economic variables:
  - (a) Propensity.
  - (b) Elasticity.
  - (c) Economic model.
  - (d) Function.
2. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x - 3}$  :
  - (a) 1.
  - (b) 0.
  - (c)  $e^x$ .
  - (d)  $e^x - 1$ .
3. As the amount of change in the variable measured on Y axis with respect to change in the variable measured on the X axis :
  - (a) Function.
  - (b) Slope
  - (c) Intercept.
  - (d) Equation.
4. Find the derivative  $x^6$  :
  - (a)  $6x^5$ .
  - (b)  $x^6$ .
  - (c)  $6x^6$ .
  - (d)  $5x^5$ .
5. Total revenue is  $12x - 3x^2$ , find MR :
  - (a)  $12 - 6x$ .
  - (b)  $12x - 3x^2$ .
  - (c)  $12x - 3x$ .
  - (d) None of these.

**Turn over**

6. Laspeyre's Index number is based on :
- (a) Average of current and base year quantities.
  - (b) Current year quantities.
  - (c) Base year quantities.
  - (d) None of these.
7. The index used to measure changes in total money value is called :
- (a) Price index.
  - (b) Value index.
  - (c) Quantity index.
  - (d) None of these.
8. The time series analysis helps :
- (a) To compare the two or more series.
  - (b) To know the behaviour of business.
  - (c) To make predictions.
  - (d) All the above.
9. Least square method of fitting a trend is :
- (a) Most exact.
  - (b) Least exact.
  - (c) Full of subjectivity.
  - (d) Mathematically unsound.
10. Consumer price index reflects on the price changes experienced by :
- (a) An individual.
  - (b) A particular family.
  - (c) All families of a population.
  - (d) All the above.
11. Fertility rate mainly depends on :
- (a) Total female population.
  - (b) Total population.
  - (c) Female population of child bearing age.
  - (d) Number of newly born babies.
12. Classical probability is measured in terms of :
- (a) A ratio.
  - (b) An absolute value.
  - (c) Absolute value and ratio both.
  - (d) None of these.