B.Tech III Year I Semester (R13) Supplementary Examinations June 2017

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS & FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

(Common to CSE and EEE)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

PART - A

(Compulsory Question)

1 Answer the following: $(10 \times 02 = 20 \text{ Marks})$

- (a) What is Giffen paradox?
- (b) Define cross elasticity of demand.
- (c) Differentiate between implicit and explicit cost.
- (d) Define external economies of scale.
- (e) Write the features of oligopoly.
- (f) What is partnership deed?
- (g) Define working capital.
- (h) What is time value of money?
- (i) Why do we prepare trading account?
- (j) List various types of financial statements.

PART - B

(Answer all five units, $5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ Marks}$)

[UNIT – I]

2 Explain the nature of problem studies in managerial economics. What is the importance of the study of such problems in business management?

OR

3 What is meant by Elasticity of demand? How do you measure it?

UNIT – II

The PV ratio of Matrix books Ltd, is 40% and the margin of safety is 30% you are required to work out the BEP and Net profit, if the sales volume is Rs 14,000.

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5 Define production function. Differentiate between Isocosts and Isoquants.

[III – TINU

What is a market? Explain, in brief, the different market structures.

OR

7 Define a joint stock company & explain its basic features, advantages & disadvantages.

[UNIT – IV]

What is the importance of capital budgeting? Explain the basic steps involved in evaluating capital budgeting proposals.

OR

9 XYZ company is considering the purchase of two machines A and B each costing Rs: 50,000/-. Earnings after taxes are expected to be as under:

 Year
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

 Machine A
 5,000
 15,000
 20,000
 30,000
 20,000

 Machine B
 15,000
 20,000
 25,000
 15,000
 10,000

Estimate the two alternatives according to: (i) ARR method. (ii) NPV method a discount rate of 10%.

UNIT – V

Give a brief account on the important records of Accounting under Double entry system and discuss briefly the scope of each.

OR

11 Explain how ratios are used in the interpretation of financial statements and in financial analysis.
