

Code No: R22013

R10**SET - 1**

II B. Tech II Semester, Supplementary Examinations, Dec – 2012
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

(Com. to CE, MM)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Answer any **FIVE** Questions
 All Questions carry **Equal** Marks
 Present value tables are permitted for Q. No. 5
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1. Explain how Managerial Economics is linked with other academic disciplines.
2. What is Law of demand? Explain its limitations and why the demand curve is slopping downwards?
3. Define production function? What are the types of production function? Explain them in brief
4. What is perfect competition? How are price and output determined under perfect competition?
5. Consider the case of the company with the following two investment alternatives each costing Rs. 8, 00,000/-. The details of the cash flows are as follows.

| Year | Cash flows (in Rs.) |            |
|------|---------------------|------------|
|      | Project-I           | Project-II |
| 1    | 3,00,000            | 6,00,000   |
| 2    | 5,00,000            | 4,00,000   |
| 3    | 6,00,000            | 3,00,000   |

The cost of capital is 10 per cent per year. Which one will you choose? According to

- a) NPV method.
  - b) IRR method.
6. Define partnership business and explain its salient features.
  7. Explain briefly the following concepts
    - a) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
    - b) Double Entry Principles
  8. Calculate the following Ratios
    - i) Liquidity Ratios
    - ii) Long term Ratios

Data Information:

Cash – 10,000, Bank – 20,000, Debtors – 25,000  
 Creditors – 10,000, Bills Payable – 5,000, Bank OD – 5,000  
 Equity Share Holders – 30,000  
 Preference Share Holders – 40,000  
 Debentures and Bonds – 35,000  
 Opening Stock – 10,000, EBIT – 20,000  
 Fixed Interest Charges – 10,000

Code No: R22013

**R10****SET - 2**

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Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Answer any **FIVE** QuestionsAll Questions carry **Equal** Marks

Present value tables are permitted for Q. No. 3

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1. Define Managerial Economics and point out its chief characteristics.
  2. What is meant by Elasticity of demand? Explain giving a suitable illustration. How elasticity of demand determines the price policy of a firm?
  3. XYZ company with the following two investment alternatives each costing Rs. 11, 00,000/-. The details of the cash flows are as follows.

| Year | Cash flows (in Rs.) |            |
|------|---------------------|------------|
|      | Project-I           | Project-II |
| 1    | 4,00,000            | 6,00,000   |
| 2    | 6,00,000            | 7,00,000   |
| 3    | 5,00,000            | 4,00,000   |

The cost of capital is 10 per cent per year. Which one will you choose? According to

- a) Payback period and
  - b) NPV I method
4. Explain the following with the help of a table and diagram under perfect competition and monopoly.
    - a) Marginal Revenue
    - b) Average Revenue
  5. What are the phases of trade cycle? Explain them in detail.
  6. Define public enterprises. What are their features and advantages?
  7. From the following Transactions prepare Journals of Mr. Ram&co. books
    - i) Business Start with cash Rs.2,00,000/-
    - ii) Amount deposit into SBI Rs.45,000/-
    - iii) Purchased goods (or) on credit from Raj Rs.40,000/-
    - iv) Sold Goods to Anitha Rs.55,000/-
    - v) Paid office Expenses Rs.1,000/-
    - vi) Insurance paid Rs.2000/-
    - vii) Purchased good Rs.20,000/-
    - viii) Cash withdraws from bank Rs.25,000/-
 Prepare a) Cash Ledger b) Bank Ledger
  8. What is Funds flow statement? How to prepare the Funds flow statement? Explain.

Code No: R22013

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Present value tables are permitted for Q. No. 3

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1. Explain how Managerial Economics is linked with other academic disciplines.
  2. If the price of a product is Rs. 1000 and the original quantity demanded is 10,000 units. When the price falls to Rs. 800 and the quantity demanded rises to 16,000 units, calculate the price elasticity of demand.
  3. A business firm is thinking of choosing the right machines for their purpose after financial evaluation of the proposals. The initial cost and the net cash flow over five years to the business firm have been calculated for each machine is as follows and assuming the cost of capital to be 12%.

|                    | Machine 'A' | Machine 'B' |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Initial cost (Rs.) | 20,000      | 28,000      |
| Net cash flows     | ---         | ---         |
| 1st year           | 8,000       | 10,000      |
| 2nd year           | 12,000      | 12,000      |
| 3rd year           | 9,000       | 12,000      |
| 4th year           | 7,000       | 9,000       |
| 5th year           | 6,000       | 9,000       |

Choose the machine based on (a) payback period and (b) NPVI method

4. Define public enterprises. What are their features and advantages?
5. Explain the production function with reference to Law of Variable proportions.
6. What are the phases of trade cycle? Explain them in detail.

Code No: R22013

**R10****SET - 3**

7. From the following data, prepare final Accounting?

|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Purchase 50,000           | Rent – 1,000                |
| Sales 85,000              | Commission Received – 5,000 |
| Returns 1,000, 2,000      | Rent Received – 2,000       |
| Opening Stock, 10,000     | Bad debts – 1,000           |
| Creditors – 30,000        | Cash In hand – 10,000       |
| Debitors – 40,000         | Cash at bank – 20,000       |
| Bills Payable – 10,000    | Insurance – 1,000           |
| Bills Receivable – 15,000 | Capital – 50,000            |
| Wages – 500               | Buildings – 20,000          |
| Salaries – 900            | Plant & Machinery – 20,000  |

**Additional Information**

Closing stock was valued end of the Year Rs.10,000/-

Bad debts on Sunday debtors @10%

8. Explain the following Ratios

- Long Term Ratios and
- Profitability Ratio's

Code No: R22013

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1. Explain how Managerial Economics is linked with other academic disciplines.
2. Differentiate extension in demand and increase in demand. Illustrate
3. Rank the following investment proposals in order of their profitability according to Pay-Back Period and IRR methods assuming the cost of capital to be 12%.

| Project | Initial Outlay (Rs.) | Annual Cash Flow (Rs.) | Life in years |
|---------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| A       | 25,000               | 3,000                  | 10            |
| B       | 3,000                | 1,000                  | 5             |
| C       | 12,000               | 2,000                  | 8             |
| D       | 20,000               | 4,000                  | 10            |
| E       | 40,000               | 8,000                  | 12            |

4. Define Joint Stock Company. What are its features and various forms?
5. Explain the production function with reference to Law of Variable proportions.
6. What are the characteristics of a perfectly competitive market? Explain its equilibrium in the short-run and long-run.
7. Explain briefly the following concepts
  - a) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
  - b) Double Entry Principles
8. Calculate the following Ratios with the help of the information given below.
 

Current Assets – 50,000  
 Bank OD, and Creditors – 30,000  
 Cost of Goods Sold – 20,000  
 Sales and Sales returns – 30,000, 1,000  
 Gross Profit – 9,000  
 Operating Cost – 10,000 and Profit after Tax – 20,000  
 Stock – 5,000 and Bank OD – 5,000  
 No. of Equity shareholders – 12,000 each share @100/-  
 Preferences dividend – 5,000 and Market Price – 125/-

  - a) Liquidity Ratios
  - b) Profitability Ratios