

If both Jalebis and Samosas are bad, the indifference curve

1/1

- ☐ Will have positive slope
- ☒ Will have negative slope
- ☐ Will have zero slope
- ☐ Will have infinite slope

If the model of apartment market with rent control that we studied in the first chapter is allowed for unrestricted subletting: 1/1

- ☒ Outcome will be pareto optimal
- ☐ Buyers with a reservation price lower than competitive market equilibrium price will also get the apartment
- ☐ Both
- ☐ None



Consider a budget line $p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 = m$, Government decides to impose a lump-sum tax of u , a quantity tax on good 1 of t , and a quantity subsidy on good 2 of s . In the equation of the new budget line:

- ☐ The Y intercept will be $(m-u)/(p_1+t)$
- ☐ The X intercept will be $(m-u)/(p_2-s)$
- ☐ Both
- ☒ None

Choose the correct alternative regarding utility function

$$u(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{x_1 x_2}$$

- ☒ It represents Cobb-Douglas utility function

Both $v(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 x_2$ and $w(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 x_2^2$ are monotonic transformation of $u(x_1, x_2)$

- ☐ Both
- ☐ Option 2
- ☐ None



Choose the correct alternative

1/1

- ☐ Magnitude of marginal utility is same for a utility function and its monotonic transformation
- ☒ Any monotonic transformation of a utility function leaves you with another equally valid utility function
- ☐ MRS also changes if you take monotonic transformation of a utility function
- ☐ All are correct

Regarding preferences

1/1

- ☐ Concave preferences means averages are preferred over extremes
- ☒ Convex preferences means averages are preferred over extremes
- ☐ Both
- ☐ None

Choose correct alternative

1/1

- ☐ Indifference curves for substitutes are L shaped
- ☐ Indifference curve for complements are linear
- ☒ Each indifference curve for quasi-linear preferences is a vertical shifted version of a single indifference curve
- ☐ All are correct



If the price of good 1 doubles and the price of good 2 triples, the budget line becomes (take good 1 on X axis) 1/1

- ☐ Steeper
- ☒ Flatter
- ☐ Slope remains same
- ☐ None of the above

If good 1 is a neutral, what is its Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS) for good 2 1/1

- ☐ 1
- ☒ Zero
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 1/2



Choose correct alternatives

1/1

Both $u(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{x_1 + x_2}$ and $v(x_1, x_2) = 13x_1 + 13x_2$ represent perfect substitutes

$u(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + \sqrt{x_2}$ and $v(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 2x_1 \sqrt{x_2} + x_2$ represent different preferences

☒ Option 1

☐ Both

☐ Option 2

☐ None

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