

**DEEP PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**A SESSION (2017 – 18)**

**SUMMER HOLIDAY HOME WORK**

**CLASS: XII – C**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Home Work</b>	<b>Instructions</b>
English	<p>Read the Novel "Invisible Man". Write its summary in your own language.</p> <p>Write a character sketch on your favourite character in 150 words.</p> <p>Revise The Last Lesson, Lost Spring, Tiger King</p>	Please attempt the assignment in your literature note book.
Pol. Science	Complete the Assignment given in your notebook	Assignment is given to student in class
Geography	<p>1) On the political maps of India and world mark and label it. (download the maps list from CBSE website – Curriculum 2017 class XII)</p> <p>2) Complete your practical file - Topic : 1,2,4,5</p>	Need to be done on different maps and to be pasted in scrap book.
Economics	To do assignment given on the topic "consumer's Equilibrium – Utility Analysis & Indifference curve Analysis	To be done in class register
Phy. Edu	<p>Ch: 1 – 3. Viva after holidays</p> <p>Assignment for Ch – 1 planning in sports practical file</p>	<p>Do in a A – 4 size sheet.</p> <p>Do in a Practical File</p>
Info. Prac	<p>* Learn chapter 1 : Computer Networking</p> <p>Chapter 2 : Open source concepts, Chapter 3 : Java Revision Tour</p> <p>Chapter 4 : Basics of object oriented programming,</p> <p>Chapter 5 : Advanced programming concepts</p> <p>* Do question from Sumitra Arora text book</p> <p>Chapter 3 : All type 'B' questions &amp; HOTS question</p> <p>Chapter 4 : Solved Question : 5,8,9,11,12,16,17,18</p> <p>Typed B : 1,2,4,8,10,12,13,15</p>	<p>Do assignment in class register only</p>
Hindi	<p>1) दिये गये विषयों पर (लगभग 300 शब्दों) निबंध लिखिए</p> <p>2) दिये गये विषयों पर पत्र लिखिए।</p> <p>3) प्रारंभिक पांच लेखकों का साहित्यिक परिचय (जीवन परिचय, भाषा शैली, रचनाएँ याद करिए)</p>	<p>पत्र व निबंधों के विषय व लेखकों के नामों की प्रतिलिपि छात्रों को दी जाए</p>

CLASS XI<sup>TH</sup>

## ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT (CHW)

## CHAPTER-II CONSUMER'S EQUILIBRIUM

Q1. The bundles that the consumer can purchase by spending his entire money income at given prices is represented by  
 (a) budget line (b) budget set (c) Consumption bundle (d) none

Q2. Slope of budget line is  
 (a) MOC (b) MRE (c) MRS (d) none of these

Q3. An indifference curve is -

(a) convex to the origin (b) concave to the origin (c) a straight line curve (d) none of these

Q4. An indifference schedule represents various bundle that give \_\_\_\_\_ level of satisfaction

(a) unequal (b) equal (c) zero (d) none of these

Q5. If a consumer has monotonic preferences, which bundle would be preferred by him?

(a) (12, 8) (b) (12, 12) (c) (10, 6) (d) (8, 12)

Q6. The equation of budget line is -

(a)  $P_1x_1 + P_2x_2 = M$  (b)  $P_1x_1 + P_2x_2 \leq M$   
 (c)  $P_1x_1 + P_2x_2 > M$  (d) None of these

Q7. Indifference curves are convex to the origin because of

(a) Increasing MRS (b) Diminishing MRS (c) Law of DMU  
 (d) Law of Equimarginal Utility

Q8. According to the law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Satisfaction obtained from consumption of each successive unit :-

- a) Increase (b) Decrease (c) Remains same (d) none of the

Q9. Indifference Map refers to:

- (a) highest indifference curve (b) lowest indifference curve  
 (c) family of indifference curves (d) None of these

Q10. Which of these is a condition for consumer's equilibrium by indifference curve analysis?

- a)  $MU_x = P_x$  b)  $\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y}$  c)  $MRS_{xy} = \frac{P_x}{P_y}$  d)  $MU_x = MU_y$

Q11. The necessary condition under utility approach to attain consumer's equilibrium in case of two commodity is

- a)  $\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y}$  b)  $MRS_{xy} = \frac{P_x}{P_y}$  c)  $MU_x = P_x$  d) None of the

Q12. If  $\frac{MU_x}{P_x} > \frac{MU_y}{P_y}$ , then to reach the equilibrium position

Consumer should:-

- a) Stop buying any commodity b) Buy both the commodities in equal proportion  
 c) Buy more of X & less of Y d) Buy more of Y & less of X

Q13. In case of single commodity, consumer equilibrium is achieved when:

- a)  $MU_x > P_x$  b)  $MU_x < P_x$  c)  $MU_x \neq P_x$  d)  $MU_x = P_x$

Q14.

measures slope of indifference curve

- (a) Budget line (b) Marginal rate of substitution  
 (c) Marginal rate of transformation (d) None of these

Q15. In the following diagram of budget line, point 'D' represents:

- a) Bundle which cost equal to money income of consumer  
 b) Bundle which cost less than money income of consumer  
 c) Bundle which cost more than money income of consumer  
 d) None of these



Good X

Q16. The consumer will be in equilibrium where there is tangency between price line & indifference curve because at this point:

- (a) MRS = Price ratio (b) MRS > Price ratio
- (c) MRS < Price ratio (d) None of these

Q17. For consumer's equilibrium to be stable (2<sup>nd</sup> condition) the requirement is:

- (a) Constant MRS (b) Increasing MRS (c) Diminishing MRS
- (d) None of these

Q18. Marginal utility is:

- (a) always positive (b) is always negative
- (c) can be positive or negative but not zero
- (d) can be positive or negative or zero

Q19. MUx of X is 40 and MUy of Y is 30. If the price of Y is ₹9, then price of X at equilibrium will be

- (a) ₹9 (b) ₹30 (c) ₹15 (d) ₹12

Q20. The farther the indifference curve is from the origin, then:

- (a) Higher is the satisfaction level
- (b) Lower is the satisfaction level
- (c) same satisfaction level will be obtained
- (d) Nothing can be said about satisfaction

Q21. The consumer is in equilibrium at point where the budget line is,

- (a) Is above an indifference curve.
- (b) Is below an indifference curve.
- (c) Is tangent to an indifference curve.
- (d) Cuts an indifference curve.

Q22. A consumer in consumption of two commodities A + B is at equilibrium. The prices of A + B are ₹ 10 and ₹ 20 respectively & the marginal utility of product B is 50. What will be the marginal utility of product A?

- (a) 100
- (b) 25
- (c) 250
- (d) 4

Q23. Marginal utility of  $n^{th}$  unit is,

- (a)  $MU_n = TU_n - TU_{n-1}$
- (b)  $MU_n = TU_n + TU_{n+1}$
- (c)  $MU_n = TU_n - TU_{n-1}$
- (d)  $MU_n = TU_n - TU_{n-1}$

Q24. Which of these is not a property of indifference curves?

- a) I.C slopes downwards
- b) I.C is concave to the origin
- c) Two I.Cs cannot intersect each other.
- d) Higher I.C represents higher level of satisfaction

Q25. In case of Cardinal utility approach, utility is measured in:

- a) Rupees
- b) Ranks
- c) Utilities
- d) None of these

# Assignment - 3

CLASS - XI<sup>TH</sup> (ECONOMICS)

## TOPIC - CONSUMER'S EQUILIBRIUM

### Numericals:-

I Based on TU + MU

Q1. Derive MU from Total Utility Schedule given below.

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6
TU	40	70	90	100	100	80

Q2. An individual's MU schedule is given below. Derive total utility from it.

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6
MU	16	12	10	8	0	-4

Q3. Based on Consumer Equilibrium let price of a commodity X be ₹ 10. Marginal utility (in term of money) for 5 units is given as

Units	1	2	3	4	5
MU <sub>X</sub> (₹)	16	10	4	2	1

How many units should a consumer purchase, so that his satisfaction is maximum?

Q4. Utility schedule of a consumer is given as:

Units	1	2	3	4	5
MU	18	15	8	6	4

If the given commodity is sold for ₹ 4 + MU of (money) (i.e. MU<sub>m</sub> = 2 utils) how many units will a consumer buy to maximise his satisfaction?

Q5. Following is the MU schedule for goods X + Y. Both the goods are priced at ₹ 1 and money income of an individual is ₹ 5. How many units of both commodities should he purchase to maximise his total utility?

Units - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
MU <sub>X</sub> - 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6
MU <sub>Y</sub> - 8, 7, 6, 4, 3, 2

Q6. The MU schedule for both A + B is given. Price of both the goods is ₹ 1 each and income of Mr. Nasendra is assumed to be ₹ 6. How many units of both the goods should be

purchased by him so that his total utility is maximised?

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6
MUA	14	12	10	8	6	4
MUB	13	12	10	8	6	4

Based on Budget Line:-

Q7. Suppose a consumer can buy 6 units of good A & 2 units of good B when he spends his entire income. Price of good A is ₹10 and that of B good is ₹8. Calculate money income of consumer.

Q8. Let there be three bundles containing good X & good Y; Bundle (20, 10); Bundle (20, 20) & Bundle (8, 20). If a consumer has monotonic preferences, which bundle will be preferred by him?

Q9. A consumer has monotonic preferences, Rank her preferences (10, 10), (9, 9) & (10, 9)

Q10. Given  $P_x = ₹10$  &  $P_y = ₹40$  - find consumer equilibrium from

MUX	100	80	60	50
MUY	300	280	240	200

Q11. Suppose, burgers sell for ₹10 each. Shubham has already eaten 5 burgers. His marginal utility of one rupee ( $MUm$ ) is 5, should he consume more or stop? Given that  $MU = 50$  utils.

Q12. A consumer consumes only two goods X & Y, both priced at ₹2 per unit. If a consumer chooses a combination of two goods X and Y, with Marginal Rate of Substitution equal to 2, is the consumer in equilibrium? Why or why not? what will a rational consumer do in this situation? Explain?