

- 1.(a) local minimum
- 2.(c) the entire plane
- 3.(b) 2
- 4.(b) linearly dependent
- 5.(d) If  $\text{Rank}(A) = n$  and a solution exists, it must be unique
- 6.(b) The sample of size 30 is likely to yield more precise estimates of average height than the sample of size 20
- 7.(d) Type II error, which would denote a false negative
- 8.(a) A unit change in  $X$  is associated with a 50% change in  $Y$
- 9.(c)  $(1 - p_1)(1 - p_2)(1 - p_3)$
- 10.(d) Rs. 5
- 11.(b) Rs. 7.5
- 12.(a) Rs. 40
- 13.(a) The quantity at which the leader's isoprofit curve is tangential to the follower's reaction curve
- 14.(b)  $B$
- 15.(b) the long run average cost curve is decreasing
- 16.(a) will be flatter
- 17.(c) leave the LM curve unchanged (assuming that we are plotting it in  $(Y, i)$ -space where  $Y$  is income and  $i$  is nominal interest rate)
- 18.(c) the sum of price elasticities of exports and imports is greater than 1
- 19.(c) upward sloping
- 20.(b) a negative relationship between unemployment and real GDP
- 21.(b) (i) is false and (ii) is true
- 22.(c) Both are true
- 23.(c)  $b < 2$
- 24.(a) convex
- 25.(a) discontinuous at every  $x \neq 0$
- 26.(a)  $A^2B^3 = B^3A^2$
- 27.(a) a Club
- 28.(c) a Club
- 29.(b) There are at least two sets of individuals that are both a Club and a Tribe
- 30.(b) a Tribe
- 31.(c) 0.2
- 32.(b) 0.1
- 33.(d) 0.75
- 34.(b) 0.5
- 35.(b) equal to the probability that it will end in 6 games
- 36.(b) 0.747
- 37.(b) The parameters  $a_0$  and  $a_4$  can be estimated, but not  $a_1, a_2, a_3$
- 38.(a) Include one dummy variable in the multiple regression
- 39.(a) The estimated  $a_1$  will be upwardly biased
- 40.(b) 62.5
- 41.(c) 2
- 42.(a) 10
- 43.(d) All of the above
- 44.(b)  $f(x, y) = \min\{\alpha x, y\}$
- 45.(d)  $(1, 2), (5, 2)$
- 46.(c) If  $\beta > \alpha$ , then the price of  $X$  is 0
- 47.(c) Both (a) and (b)
- 48.(b) 15 units
- 49.(d) All of the above
- 50.(a) Eliminating a strategic option may be beneficial
- 51.(c)  $\pi = w - \lambda$
- 52.(a) necessarily reduces  $I$
- 53.(b) the smaller the effect of an increase in  $G$  on  $r$
- 54.(c) a very small negative effect on  $r$
- 55.(b) 1000
- 56.(d) 1/10
- 57.(d) 10000
- 58.(b) 1000
- 59.(c) will increase the steady state level of output per worker and leave unchanged the growth rate of aggregate output in the steady state
- 60.(b) will decrease the steady state level of output per worker and increase the growth rate of aggregate output in the steady state

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