

1. Deskward is a typical profit-maximizing firm that produces and sells wooden desks in a constant-cost, perfectly competitive market that is in long-run equilibrium.
- A. Draw correctly labeled side-by-side graphs for the wooden desk market and for Deskward and show each of the following.
- The market equilibrium price and quantity, labeled P_M and Q_M , respectively
 - Deskward's profit-maximizing price and quantity, labeled P_F and Q_F , respectively
 - Deskward's average total cost curve consistent with long-run equilibrium, labeled ATC
- B. If the monthly rent, a fixed cost, on Deskward's factory building increases, what will happen to the firm's profit-maximizing quantity in the short run? Explain.
- C. Suppose the government is considering granting a per-unit subsidy to producers of wooden desks. On your market graph in part A, show the short-run effect of a per-unit subsidy on each of the following.
- The new market equilibrium price and quantity of wooden desks, labeled P^* and Q^* , respectively
 - The area representing the total cost of the subsidy to the government, shaded completely
- D. Instead of the per-unit subsidy, suppose the government imposes a binding price floor in the market for wooden desks. Will the price floor result in a shortage of wooden desks, a surplus of wooden desks, or neither? Explain.
- E. Deskward also produces chairs. Deskward increases its production from 500 chairs to 600 chairs, and its long-run total cost increases from \$80,000 to \$108,000.
- Calculate Deskward's long-run average total cost of producing 500 chairs. Show your work.
 - As Deskward increases production from 500 chairs to 600 chairs, is Deskward experiencing economies of scale, diseconomies of scale, or the efficient scale? Explain using numbers.

2. The table provided shows the short-run production function for Lowen Feline, a profit-maximizing firm that produces cat food.

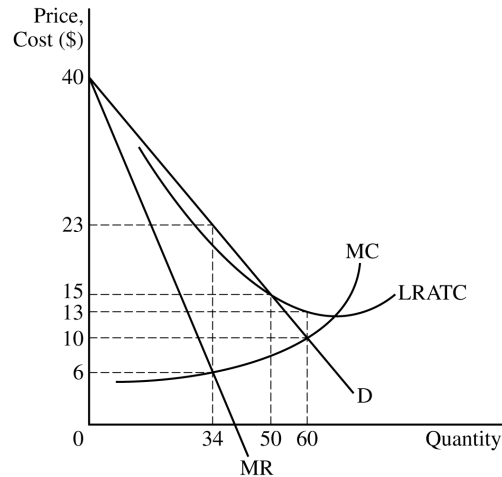
Number of Workers	Total Quantity of Cat Food (bags)
0	0
1	5
2	12
3	18
4	23
5	27
6	30
7	32
8	33
9	32

Lowen Feline sells as many bags of cat food as it wants at a market price of \$10 per bag and hires as many workers as it wants at a market wage of \$18.

- (a) Lowen Feline's fixed cost is \$90. Calculate the average fixed cost if Lowen Feline hires 6 workers. Show your work.
- (b) Assume labor is the only variable input to Lowen Feline. Calculate the marginal cost if Lowen Feline increases output from 27 to 30 units. Show your work.
- (c) With the hiring of which worker do diminishing marginal returns begin? Explain using numbers.
- (d) Determine the profit-maximizing number of workers Lowen Feline will hire. Explain using marginal analysis.
- (e) In the long run, a rival company, Gato Food, increases its production from 40 to 50 units, and its total cost increases from \$600 to \$900. Over the output range of 40 to 50 units, is Gato Food experiencing economies of scale, diseconomies of scale, or constant returns to scale? Explain using numbers.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

3. The graph provided shows the demand (D), long-run average total cost (LRATC), marginal cost (MC), and marginal revenue (MR) curves for a natural monopoly.



- (a) Over the output range of 0 to 60 units, is this firm experiencing economies of scale, diseconomies of scale, or constant returns to scale? Explain.
- (b) Using numbers from the graph, identify the price and quantity produced at which the monopolist earns zero economic profit.
- (c) Assume that regulators impose a price ceiling that results in the firm producing the socially optimal quantity in the short run.
- Calculate the total revenue at the price ceiling. Show your work.
 - Explain why the firm requires a subsidy to continue producing in the long run.
 - Calculate the lump-sum subsidy that would be required for the monopolist to produce the socially optimal quantity in the long run. Show your work.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

STOP

END OF EXAM

3. Camden's Cakery is one of many dessert cafés serving a local community. Each café produces a slightly differentiated product, there are no barriers to entry or exit, and the firm is in long-run equilibrium.
- Draw a correctly labeled graph showing Camden's demand curve, marginal revenue curve, marginal cost curve, and long-run average total cost curve. Label Camden's profit-maximizing output Q_m and its price P_m .
 - On your graph in part (a), label the output at which total revenue is maximized Q_R .
 - Do firms in this market experience economies of scale, diseconomies of scale, or neither in long-run equilibrium? Explain.

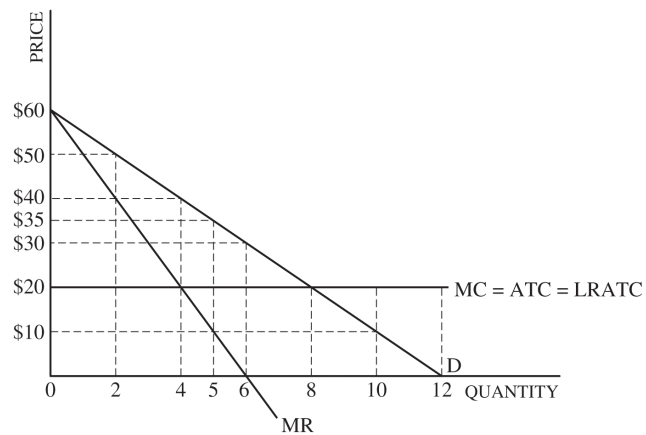
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MICROECONOMICS**Section II****Planning time—10 minutes****Writing time—50 minutes**

Directions: You have 10 minutes to read all of the questions in this booklet, to sketch graphs, to make notes, and to plan your answers. You will then have 50 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is suggested that you spend approximately half your time on the first question and divide the remaining time equally between the next two questions. In answering the questions, you should emphasize the line of reasoning that generated your results; it is not enough to list the results of your analysis. Include correctly labeled diagrams, if useful or required, in explaining your answers. A correctly labeled diagram must have all axes and curves clearly labeled and must show directional changes. Use a pen with black or dark blue ink.

1. The graph below shows the demand curve (D), marginal revenue curve (MR), marginal cost curve (MC), average total cost curve (ATC), and long-run average total cost curve (LRATC) for a monopolist.



- (a) Using the numbers given in the graph, identify each of the following for the profit-maximizing monopolist.
- (i) The quantity produced
 - (ii) The price
 - (iii) The allocatively efficient quantity
- (b) At the profit-maximizing quantity from part (a)(i), is the monopolist experiencing economies of scale? Explain.