

2) Production and cost functions. (2 points)

a. $Q=f(L, \bar{K})$ is the production function. Define the marginal product of labor and the average product of labor for this production function.

b. Explain why this production function will exhibit diminishing marginal product as L increases.

c. If the cost of the input of labor L is \$6 per unit, calculate the cost of producing each level of output, and the marginal cost for changing the output level.

Input level L	Output level Q	Cost of producing Q	Change in Q	Change in cost	Marginal Cost
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
1	9				
2	21				
3	32				
4	42				
5	51				
6	59				
7	66				
8	72				
9	77				

3) Circle the correct answer.

Statement	The statement is (circle the correct answer)	
The bisection rule allows calculation of marginal revenue given linear inverse demand.	True	False
Producer surplus is calculated as the area above the price line and below the demand curve.	True	False
In a perfectly competitive market the firm is a price taker.	True	False
If where price = MC(q), price is less than average fixed cost, the firm should shut down and produce q=0 in the short run.	True	False
Marginal cost = cost of the input / marginal product.	True	False
The monopolist will supply a smaller quantity at a higher price per unit than would be the case in a perfectly competitive market.	True	False
According to the last dollar rule, the marginal products of capital and labor should be equal.	True	False
The expansion path traces out input bundles that are defined as the minimum cost ways of producing target levels of output.	True	False

4) You are given the following information on the relationship between inputs and production level at various points.

Points	Labor	Capital	Output
A	3	4	6
B	6	8	14
C	12	16	29
D	24	32	58
E	48	64	101

a. Illustrate these points using isoquants.

b. Contrast the returns to scale implied by movement between the points. (circle the correct answer)

From A to B I have (increasing, constant, decreasing) returns to scale.

From B to C I have (increasing, constant, decreasing) returns to scale.

From C to D I have (increasing, constant, decreasing) returns to scale.

From D to E I have (increasing, constant, decreasing) returns to scale.

5) You know that the demand curve is defined by the following function: $P=80-5*Q$.

a. Use the bisection rule to define the marginal revenue curve

b. If total cost is defined by $10*Q$, then you know MC is 10 for all possible levels of Q . What is the value of Average Cost? Explain.

c. At what Q do marginal cost and marginal revenue cross?

d. What is the selling price for a monopolist?

e. Why is the firm not better off setting $Q=0$ and shutting down rather than producing at the Q you noted in (c)? Explain your reasoning briefly

6) Continue with the demand curve from (5) and the $MC=10$ supply curve. Assume the market for this commodity was to become a perfectly competitive market for some reason.

a. What are the market price and amount of quantity in the market if all firms in the competitive market had identical cost structures to the monopoly firm ($MC=10$) and the demand curve was unchanged?

b. Show the competitive case in comparison to the monopoly case on a single graph.

c. Calculate the values to fill in the table.

	Monopoly	Perfect Competition
Consumer Surplus		
Producer Surplus		
Deadweight Loss		
Total Social Welfare		

7) Production.

a) $Q=f(L, \bar{K})$ is the production function with L as labor and K as a fixed level of capital. Draw this production function from the side view and illustrate areas that are: technologically infeasible, technologically efficient, and technologically inefficient.

b) $Q=f(L,K)$ is the production function with both labor and capital variable. Draw an isoquant for the quantity Q_1 and illustrate areas that are: technologically infeasible for producing Q_1 , technologically efficient for producing Q_1 , and technologically inefficient for producing Q_1 .

- 8) Assume the rental rate of capital is 4 and the wage rate is 12.
- a. Draw an isocost curve for a total cost level of 120.

b. If the marginal product of labor is 6, what is the marginal product of capital at an economically efficient point? Why?

c. What is the numerical value of the slope of the isocost you drew in part a.?

9) Circle the correct answer

Condition A	Condition B	What type of condition is B for establishing A?
MC is above AC at q	AC is upward sloping at q	N, NS S, NN N,S
The good in the market is homogeneous.	The market is perfectly competitive	N, NS S, NN N,S
The market is perfectly competitive	The good in the market is homogeneous.	N, NS S, NN N,S
The quantity q' is produced in a technologically efficient way	The quantity q' is produced in an economically efficient way	N, NS S, NN N,S
A quantity is the profit maximizing quantity	The quantity is produced in a technologically efficient way.	N, NS S, NN N,S
The last dollar rule is satisfied at a bundle	MRS=MRT at a bundle	N, NS S, NN N,S
Output doubles when inputs double	The firm is experiencing constant returns to scale	N, NS S, NN N,S
The point defined by the input bundle (K,L) satisfies $w*L+r*K=C$	The point defined by the input bundle (K,L) lies on the expansion path	N, NS S, NN N,S

N,NS : Necessary, not sufficient

S, NN: Sufficient, not necessary

N, S: Necessary and sufficient.

10) Complete the following table.

a. Quantity of Output	Total Cost	Average Cost	Marginal Cost
0	0	-----	-----
1		4	
2			3
3	11		
4	16		
5			7
6	32		
7			12
8	62		

b.If the market price for the output produced is 5 and the market structure is perfectly competitive, what level of output is the profit maximizing level of output? Why?

c.If the price level changes and the price per unit goes to 12, what is the profit maximizing level of output?

d.Compare the level of profit when the price is 5 and the price is 12.