



8164617

TENTAMEN / EXAMINATION

Fylls i av **student** / To be completed by the **student**

Skriv anonymiseringskoden på samtliga svarsblad / Write your anonymity code on each sheet		Anonymiseringskod / Anonymity code	
		N E G A 1 0 - 0 0 0 5 - B T L	
Provbenämning / Exam name			Oanmäld
Mikroekonomi och internationell handel			
Kurskod / Course code	Provkod / Exam code	Tentamensdatum / Examination date	
N E G A 1 0	1 0 0 0	2 0 1 8 - 1 0 - 1 7	
Jag har tagit del av regler som gäller i tentamenssalen / I have read the current exam hall rules		Antal inlämnade blad / Number of sheets	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ja / Yes		1 2	

Fylls i av **skrivvakt** / To be completed by the **invigilator**

Kontroll av legitimation / Identification checked	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ja / Yes	Härmed intygas att ovanstående kontroller utförts / This is to certify that the above mentioned checks have been carried out
Kontroll av inlämnade blad / Answer sheets checked	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ja / Yes	
Inlämningstid / Time of submission	1 1 : 5 9	Tydlig sign. / Signature

Fylls i av **lärare** / To be completed by the **examiner**

Bedömning av uppgifter / Questions attempted										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	~
6,5	1,5	1,5	3,5		8					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	~
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	~
Totalt antal poäng / Total points				Examin. lärare / Kursansvarig signatur / Signature of the examiner						
21										
Betyg / Grade				Namnförtydligande / Clarification of the signature						
G										

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Försättsbladet ska alltid lämnas in även om ingen uppgift behandlats /
Examination should always be submitted even if no questions are answered

Anonymitetskod Nega 10 - 0005 - BTL

FLERVALSFRÅGOR

(OBS! Endast 1 svar på varje fråga)

FRÅGA	RINGA IN RÄTT SVAR			
1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
3	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
4	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
5	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D
6	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
7	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D
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11	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
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13	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
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15	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D
16	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
17	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
18	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
19	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
20	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D

16R
8p

~~A~~ D är rätt på 14

Fel svar ger ej poängavdrag.

No points will be deducted for the wrong answer



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2

Häftområde

Skriv ej i detta område
Leave this area blank

Nega 01/10 2018-10-17 0,8,15-12,15

PART TWO

Question 1 $\frac{20}{10}$

Uppgift nr /
Question no:

1

Poäng / Points
awarded:

5

Lärens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

$$TC = 400 + q^2$$

$$MC = 2q$$

$$p = 120 - q$$

a) Profit maximizing is $MC = MR$

$$MC = 2q$$

$$MR = p/D \cdot 2 \quad MR = 120 - 2q$$

$$2q = 120 - 2q$$

$$+2q \quad +2q$$

$$4q = 120 = 30$$

$$4$$

$$q = 30$$

$$p = 120 - q$$

$$p = 120 - 30$$

$$p = 90$$

$$TR = 30 \cdot 90$$

$$TR = 2700$$

$$TC = 400 + 30^2$$

$$TC = 1500$$

total profit is $TR - TC$

$$2700 - 1300 = 1400$$

$$TP = 1400$$

answer: $q = 30$ the monopolist
will charge a price of 90
and the profit at this
level will be 1400

1,5

Skriv ej i detta område
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3

Nega 0/10 2018-10-17 08,15-12,15

Uppgift nr /
Question no:

1

PART TWO

Poäng / Points
awarded:

6,5

question 1

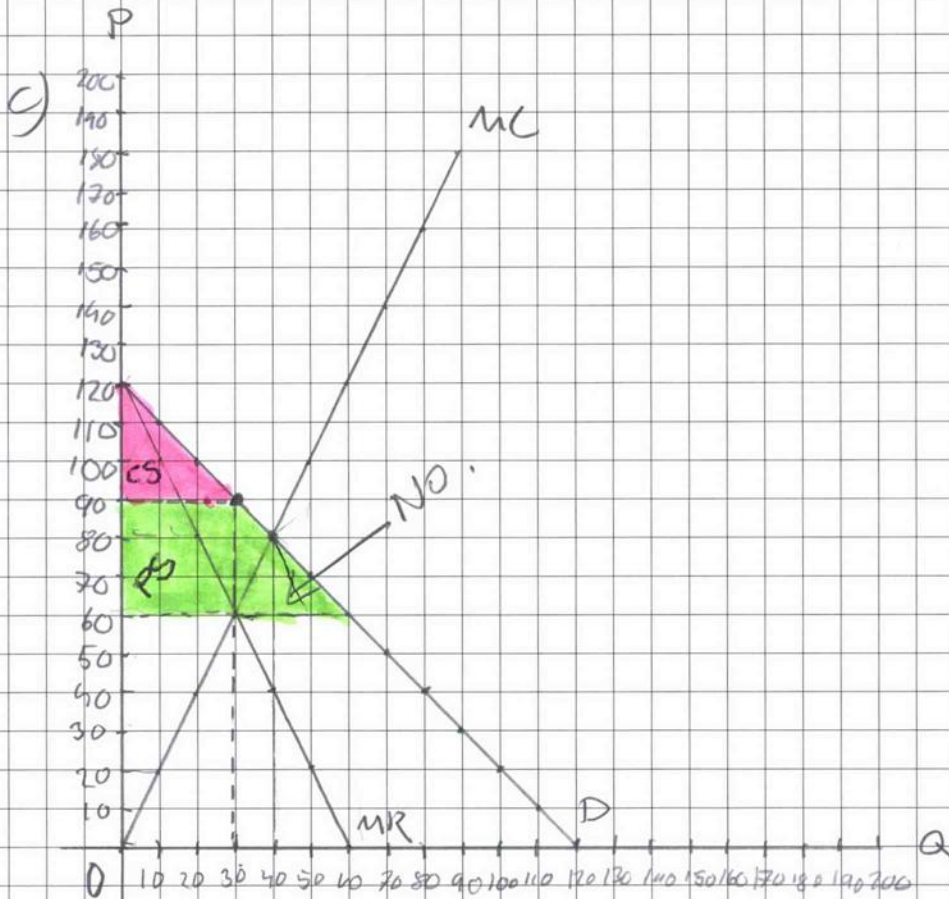
Lärens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

b) $\frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{90}{30} = 3$

$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P}{Q}$

answer: $P_E = 3$

Price is elastic



$MC = 2q$

$D = 120 - q$

$MR = 120 - 2q$

CS = CS

PS = PS

Answer:

PRODUCER SURPLUS = 1350

CONSUMER SURPLUS = 460

$CS = 30 \cdot 30 = 900$ $\frac{900}{2} = 450$

$PS = 30 \cdot 30 = 900 + 30 \cdot 30$

$PS = 900 + 450 = 1350$

$CS = 460$

CS = 460

PS = 1350

Skriv ej i detta område
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Nega 010-0005-BTL

34

Nega 010/01 2018-10-17 08,15-12,15

Uppgift nr /
Question no:
1

Poäng / Points
awarded:

Lärarens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

Part Two

question 1

d) socially efficient

$MC = P$

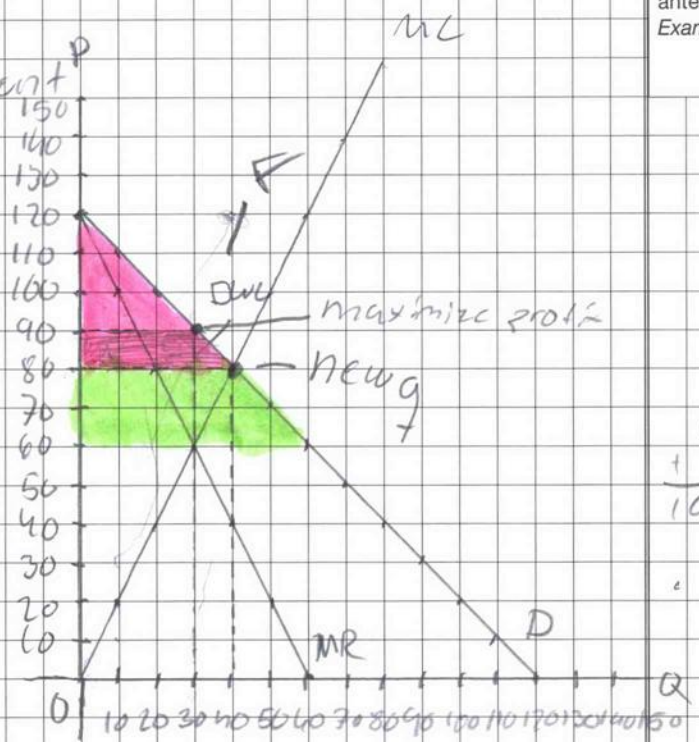
$2q = 120 - q$
 $+q \quad +q$

$3q = 120$

$q = 40$

$p = 120 - 40$

$p = 80$



800
 $+ 200$
 $\hline 1000$

$PS = 800 + 200$

$DWL = 10 \cdot 30 + \frac{10 \cdot 10}{2}$

$PS = 1000$

$DWL = 300 + 50$

$CS = \frac{40 \cdot 40}{2}$

$DWL = 350$

$CS = 800$

answer quantity to maximize

surplus would be 40 R

and when $q = 40$ $CS = 800$

instead of 450.

Dis
CS is not
DWL

e) i would choose a price ceiling were

$p = 80$ or the same as $MC = D$ $MC = P$

to maximize the sociality aspect and the

surpluses would be better in customers favor.

the total revenue for the firm would actually be higher to

why would they choose the optimal quantity



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Uppgift nr /
Question no:

Poäng / Points
awarded:

Lärarens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

Part two
question 1

f) No its not a natural monopoly
because of the shape of the MC-curve
and the MR curve. The MC wouldn't
increase if it were a natural monopoly

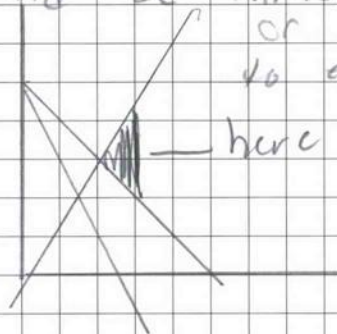
15

g) the government could implement a tax
on the producer that would get down
the price and increase the quantity.

0

h) the dead weight loss would be on
the "other side". And the answer in
e) would be almost the same as tax
or so called a punishment
to equal out the external costs.

0



Häftområde

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56

Häftområde
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Uppgift nr /
Question no:

2

Poäng / Points
awarded:

1,5

Lärens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

Negu 01/10 2018-10-17 08,15-12,15

question 2

a) Mickey	and	b)	low = 1000	high = 1500
Minnie			low = 1000	high = 1500

The best strategy would be if they both produced a Low quality because then they would both get equal and as high as possible.

If they were dumb and only make their decision by themselves they both would choose high quantity because that's the most profit making for both of them separate but together the most bad one. But because they are profit maximizers they would choose to both make a high quantity leaving us with a profit on 300 + 300. A dominant strategy is when a producer chooses the alternative that's best for their own company. In this case the one with the highest profit for themselves.

b) Both of them use a dominant strategy and the result is 300 300.

This is not an answer to the question

0

0



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7

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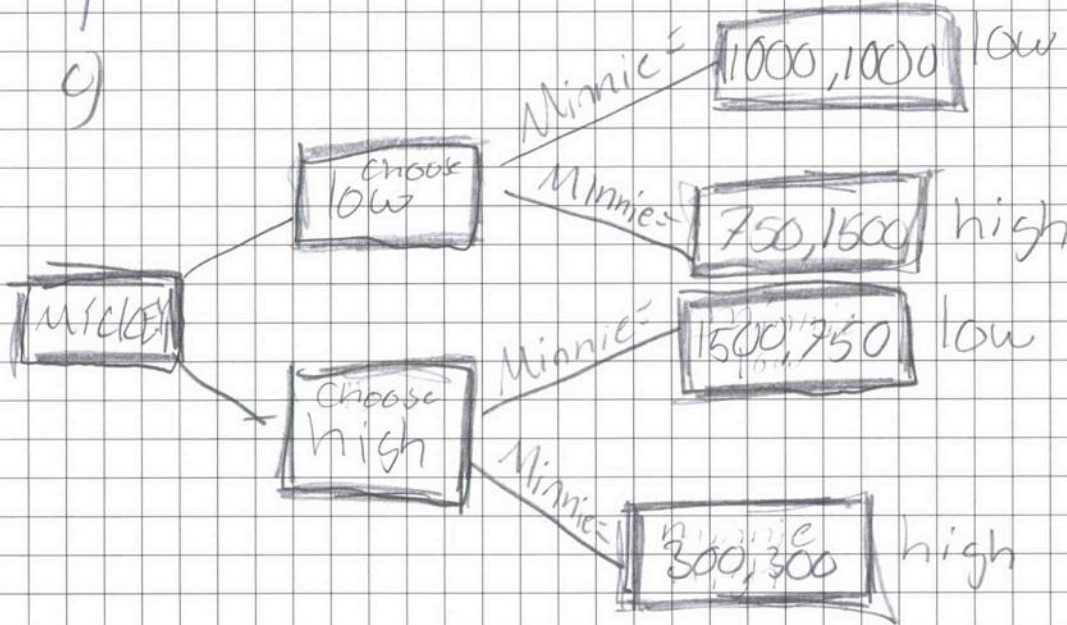
Question 2

Uppgift nr /
Question no:

2

Poäng / Points
awarded:

Lärarens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:



Mickey's profit is the first one

You start backwards

Mickey would go for making a high quantity because he is a profit maximizer and he would make the most profit by the high one. (1500) then when it's Minnie's turn she would also go for the one that gives her the most profit because of profit maximizing. She would have 750 or 300 to choose between and she would take 750.

d) This is an example of an Oligopoly because there are only two firms. They make the same choice and they are

0.5



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8

Negh 01/10 2018-10-17 0815-12,15

Uppgift nr /
Question no:

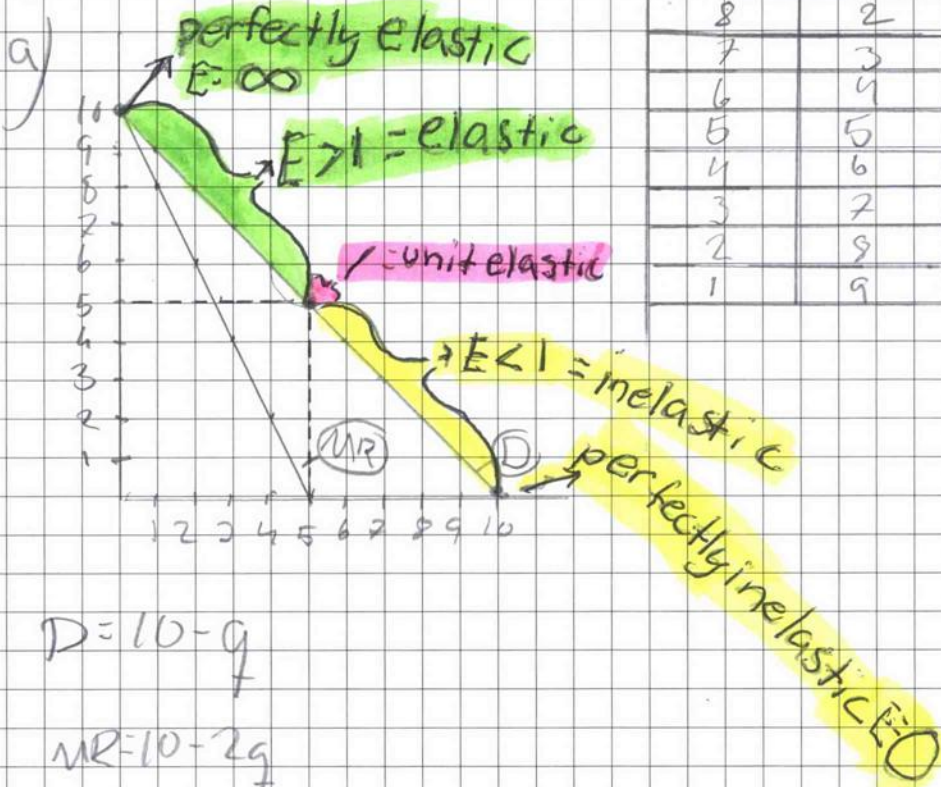
3

Poäng / Points
awarded:

1,5

Lärarens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

Question 3



the figures
needs to
show
TR as
well
- that was
the main
point

$$D = 10 - q$$

$$MR = 10 - 2q$$

TR = P · Q at a given point

for an example at $q = 5$ $q = 5$

$5 \cdot 5 = 25$ TR = 25. You could actually

on my graph count the number of boxes within the dotted box to get the total revenue. $5 \cdot 5 = 25$. The area of the box then. Also TR is where quantity 5 meets demand and then look to the right for the price.

MR: 17 and there is a monopoly structure

because I wanted you to see the demand curve

because a perfect competition MR curve otherwise = Demand curve.

2
0

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Vid icke anonym tentamen ange kurskod + personnummer
For non-anonymous exams write the course code + civic registration number

Löpande sidnr
Consecutive no:

Negr ~~10~~ 10-0006 -BTL

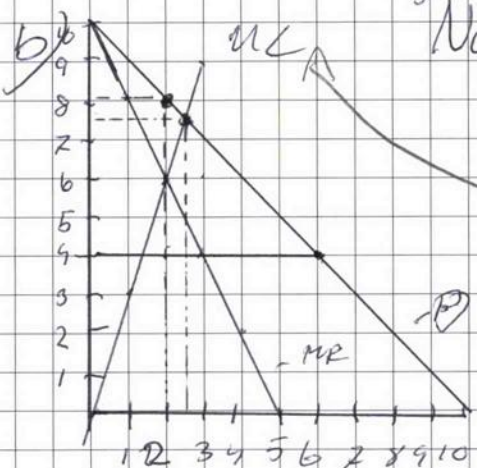
89

Negr 10/10 2018-10-17 08:15-12:15

Uppgift nr /
Question no:
5

Poäng / Points
awarded:

Lärens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:



lets pretend that $MC = 3q$ ← not reasonable

$$D = 10 - q$$

$$MR = 10 - 2q$$

$$MC = 3q$$

$$MC = MR$$

$$3q = 10 - 2q$$

$$+2q \quad +2q$$

$$5q = 10$$

$$\frac{5q}{5} = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$q = 2$$

$$p = d$$

$$p = 10 - 2$$

$$p = 8$$

$$MC = P$$

$$3q = 10 - q$$

$$+q \quad +q$$

$$4q = 10$$

$$\frac{4q}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$q = 2,5$$

$$p = 10 - 2,5$$

$$p = 7,5$$

profit max

socially

The customers will only pay 7,5 which makes the price under MC and it would be better to not make anything however we have already got the quantities and one could argue it should not just let what he got and cover as much of the loss as possible.

What question are you answering here?

0



Nega ~~110~~ 10-0005-BTL

910

Nega 01/10 2018-10-17 08,15-12,15

Uppgift nr /
Question no:
4

Poäng / Points
awarded:
3,5

Lärarens
anteckning
Examiner's remarks:

Häftområde

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question 4

a) $250 \text{ kr} = P$ $W = 500$

$MP_L = 10 - 0,5L$

we need to know the MRP to answer the question and to get the MRP we need to take the Price (250) times the marginal product of labor -

$1 \cdot MP_L (10 - 0,5L)$ SO: $2500 - 125L = MRP$

$250 \cdot 10 - 0,5L = 2500 - 125L$

~~$10 - 0,5L \cdot 10 = 100 - 5L$~~

~~then to find how many we can employ we take the market wage (500) equals the MRP we just got~~

~~$500 = 100 - 5L$
 $-100 \quad -100$
 $+5L \quad +5L$~~

~~$5L + 500 = 100$~~

~~$400 = -5L$
 $5 \quad 5$~~

~~you can't hire
minus 80 people.~~

Next step is to see how many L/workers we can hire. that equation is $MRP = W$ SO:

$2500 - 125L = 500$

$+125L \quad +125L$

$2500 = 500 + 125L$
 $-500 \quad -500$

$2000 = 125L$ $L = 16$
 125

answer if they
can employ $L = 16$
per hour.

Räknelista

3



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Nega ~~10~~ 10-0005-1352

Löpande sidnr
 Consecutive no:

10

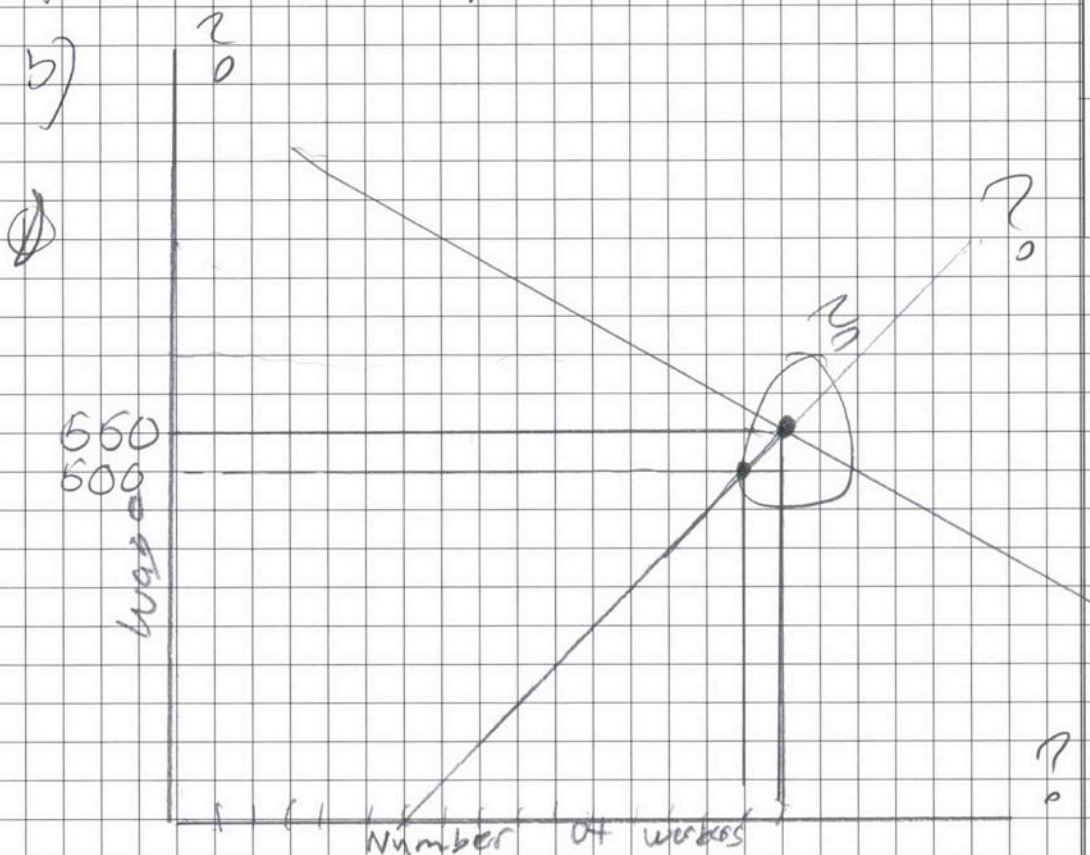
Uppgift nr /
 Question no:

4

Poäng / Points
 awarded:

Lärarens
 anteckning
 Examiner's remarks:

question 4 Nega 01/10/2018-10-17 08:15-12:15



workers productivity tend to increase when
 there's a change in the wage. higher
 wage will give a higher productivity until
 a certain point when the worker gets so
 much money that he/she wants to spend
 them instead.

to see what happens when a minimum
 wage is applied it's easy. you just take
 take minimum wage 550 = the MRP so
 $550 = 2500 - 125L$ answer.
 $+125L$ $+125L$

with the minimum wage
 we can "only" hire 16 instead
 of 16 as before
 $125L + 550 = 2500$
 $-550 -550$
 $125L = 1950$
 125
 $L = 15,6$ absolute numbers 15

In the figure?
 0,5

Häftområde

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 Consecutive no:

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12

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Uppgift nr /
 Question no:

PART Two

4

Poäng / Points
 awarded:

question 4

Lärarens
 anteckning
 Examiner's remarks:

b)

iii) When the price of the good increases you will need to re-calculate the MRP.

You were asked to how what happens using the figure

Häftområde

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