

## Economics 200 Bonus

1) Complete the table below: (7 points)

Labor	Capital	TP (Q)	MP	AP	TFC	TVC	TC	AFC	AVC	ATC	MC
0	8	0					100				
1	8		40								
2	8			50							
3	8			50							
4	8		30								
5	8	200									

Labor is paid a wage of \$50/day.

All output is per day.

Where:

TP = total product; output; or quantity

MP = marginal product

AP = average product

TFC = total fixed cost

TVC = total variable cost

TC = total cost

AFC = Average fixed cost

AVC = average variable cost

ATC = Average total cost

MC = marginal cost

2) The firm depicted in the table below is in a PERFECTLY COMPETITIVE MARKET. Complete the following table: (6points)

Quantity	Price (\$/unit)	Marginal revenue	Total revenue	Total cost	Average total cost	Marginal cost
0	\$20			\$200		
10				\$300		
20				\$460		
30				\$660		
40				\$1000		
50				\$1500		

The profit maximizing price is \$\_\_\_\_\_.

The profit maximizing quantity is \_\_\_\_\_.

The firm is making \$\_\_\_\_\_ in profit.

- 3) (7 points) A monopolist can produce its output at a constant average and constant marginal cost of:

$$ATC = MC = 5$$

The monopoly faces a demand curve given by the following function:

$$Q = 53 - P$$

And a marginal revenue curve that is given by the function:

$$MR = 53 - 2Q$$

- a) Draw the following:
  - a. The firm's demand curve
  - b. The firm's marginal revenue curve
  - c. The firm's marginal cost curve
- b) What is the monopolist's profit maximizing price?
- c) What is the profit maximizing quantity for this monopolist?
- d) How much profit is the monopolist making?
- e) Suppose the market is no longer depicted by a monopoly, but has become perfectly competitive. What would the profit maximizing price and quantity be if the market were perfectly competitive?