

2 Ad of math exams

**QUESTION 2: (25 Marks)**

If the price-demand equation and the cost function for the production of television sets are given by:

$$p(x) = 300 - \frac{x}{30} \quad \text{and} \quad C(x) = 150,000 + 30x$$

Where  $x$  is the number of sets that can be sold at a price of \$ $p$  per set, and  $C(x)$  is the total cost of producing  $x$  sets.

- 1- Find the marginal cost.
- 2- Find the revenue function in terms of  $x$ .
- 3- Find the marginal revenue.
- 4- Find  $R'(1500)$  and interpret the results.
- 5- Find the profit function in terms of  $x$ .
- 6- Find the marginal profit.
- 7- Find  $P'(1500)$  and interpret the results.

**QUESTION 3: (20 Marks)**

An economy is based on three sectors, agriculture (A), energy (E), and manufacturing (M). Production of a dollar's worth of agriculture requires an input of \$0.20 from the agriculture sector and \$0.40 from the energy sector. Production of a dollar's worth of energy requires an input of \$0.20 from the energy sector and \$0.40 from the manufacturing sector. Production of a dollar's worth of manufacturing requires an input of \$0.10 from the agriculture sector, \$0.10 from the energy sector, and \$0.30 from the manufacturing sector. Find the output from each sector that is needed to satisfy a final demand of \$20 billion for agriculture, \$10 billion for energy, and \$30 billion for manufacturing.

GOOD LUCK

Dr. TAREK ABD ELHAMID



**Second Term Exam**

**Kafrelsheikh University**

**Year Three**

**Faculty of Commerce**

**Economic Analysis**

**English Section**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Date: 14/05/2014**

**Q1: Set in brief the differences between: -** (24 degrees)

1. Explicit and implicit costs (4 degrees)
2. Accounting and economic profits (4 degrees)
3. Economies and diseconomies of scale (4 degrees)
4. Shutdown and exit for a competitive firm (4 degrees)
5. Monopoly and oligopoly (4 degrees)
6. Price maker and price taker (4 degrees)

**Q2: Draw figures explain the following: -** (24 degrees)

1. Atypical long run average total cost (LRATC) curve (3 degrees)
2. Identifying a firm's profit and a firm's loss figures for firms in a competitive market (7 degrees)
3. Short run (SR) and long run (LR) effects of an increase in demand for competitive markets (7 degrees)
4. Perfect price discrimination curve versus single price monopoly curve in monopolistic markets (7 degrees)



الفرقة الثالثة انتظام/التساقب  
درجة الامتحان ٨٠  
زمن الامتحان ٣ ساعات



تاريخ الامتحان ٢٠١٤/٥/١٤

الفصل الدراسي الثاني ٢٠١٣/٢٠١٤  
أ.د. محمود عبدالحافظ

تاريخ التنبيه الي ان الأسئلة مطبوعة علي وجهي ورقة الأسئلة

أجب عن الاسئلة الآتية :

السؤال الاول : حدد صحة أم خطأ العبارات التالية مع التعليل في حدود خمس اسطر على الاقل

موضحا اجابتك بالرسومات والاشكال البيانية كلما كان هناك حاجة لذلك

١- يركز كينز على اهمية تدخل الدولة بهلما يؤكد الكلاسيك على ضرورة الابتعاد الدولة عن الحياة الاقتصادية.

٢- عندما يكون الدخل = صافي ارباح الشركات = صافي ارباحها

٣ مرونة الأجور غير كافية لتعويض التضخم العامل وهذا النظرية الحديثة (فيلدز)

٤ يتحقق قانون ساي في النظرية الكلاسيكية عندما يتساوى الدخل القومي مع الإجمالي الفعلي

٥ الفائدة عند المدرسة الكلاسيكية مقابل التنازل عن السيولة بينما عند المدرسة الكاريزية فهي مقابل

الحرمان من الانفاق الاستهلاكي .

السؤال الثاني :

١- انتج مجتمع حديد خام بلغت قيمته ٣ مليون جنيه ، أدخل في صناعة الحديد و الصلب فبلغ قيمه إنتاج مصنع هذا الأخير ٤.٥ مليون. باع ما قيمته ١.٥ مليون لمصنع للآلات، وما قيمته ٢ مليون لمصنع سيارات ، و الباقي بيع في الأسواق. فإذا قام مصنع الآلات ببيع إنتاجه بمبلغ ٣ مليون، وباع مصنع السيارات إنتاجه بمبلغ ٦ مليون، أحسب الناتج القومي الإجمالي لهذا المجتمع مستخدمة أسلوب القيمة المضافة و المنتج النهائي.؟

مايعده ٠٠٠٠/٠٠٠



الصفحة  
التعليق  
مراجعة

٢- من بيانات الجدول التالي، احسبي الناتج القومي الإجمالي مقوماً بالأسعار الجارية ثم وضحى التغيرات التي حدثت في الناتج، هل هي تغيرات نقدية أم حقيقية؟

السنة	كمية (أ)	سعر (أ)	كمية (ب)	سعر (ب)	كمية (ج)	سعر (ج)
٢٠٠٨	٥	١٠٠	١٠	٧٠	١٢٠	٥
٢٠١٠	٧	١٢٠	٨	٦٠	١٣٠	٤

٣ باستخدام المعادلة:  $C = 30 + 0.80 Y_d$  كون جدولاً للاستهلاك باستخدام المعادلة السابقة عند مستويات الدخل ٢٠٠٠، ٣٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، ٥٠٠٠

١ اشرح موضعاً بالرسم البياني كدرب يمكن اشتقاق منحني IS في النظام الاقتصادي الكلي؟ وماهى ماهى اهم العوامل المؤثر على انتقاله ؟  
٥ لهما مصر بحدب المزيد من الاستثمارات سواء المحلية أو الأجنبية من اجل زيادة معدل النمو فى الاقتصاد المصري، ناقش تلك العبارة مستخدماً الرسوميات البيانية لتوضيح اثر زيادة حجم الاستثمارات على التوازن الكلى فى الاقتصاد القومى وكيفية الاستفادة القصوى من تلك الاستثمارات للاقتصاد القومى ؟

٦ وضح ماهى اهم طرق قياس الدخل القومى ، وماهى اهم الصعوبات التى تواجه قياسه ؟  
٧- فى دراستك للنظرية الكلاسيكية وضح كيف تؤدي العلاقات المتشابكة للنموذج الكلاسيكى لاستعادة التوظيف الكامل من وجهة نظر الكلاسيك ؟

انتهت الاسئلة





te: 07/05/14

**1<sup>st</sup> Question (30 marks)**  
**Fill in the gaps with the appropriate terms.**

1. ....is the area of economics that analyzes government taxation and spending and their influence on the allocation of resources and distribution of income.
2. ....a commodity that is non rival and non excludable in consumption.
3. In..... view of government, society is conceived of as a natural organism. Each individual is a part of this organism and the government can be thought of as its heart.
4. Consumption of the public good is.....— once it is provided, the additional resource cost of another person consuming the good is zero.
5. ....cause market price to diverge from social cost, bringing about an inefficient allocation of resources.
5. ....a set of procedures based on welfare economics for guiding public expenditure decisions.
7. From a private firm's point of view, the benefits from a project are the .....received; the costs are the firm's payments for.....; and both are measured by market prices.
8. A.....for not polluting is simply another method of raising the polluter's effective production cost.
9. Cost-benefit analysis allows policymakers to attempt to do what well-functioning markets do automatically allocate resources to a project as long as the marginal social benefit.....the marginal social cost.
- 10.....public good, a good is rival and/or excludable to some extent.
11. Political philosophers have distinguished two approaches concerning the relationship between the individual and the state: .....view and .....view of government.
12. The prices of goods traded in.....markets generally do not reflect their marginal social costs.
- 13.....is the practical use of welfare economics to evaluate potential projects.





14. In cases where individual acting on their own can't attain an efficient solution, government can intervene by levying.....and .....on certain market activities.
15. ....prices adjust market prices for deviations from social marginal costs due to market imperfections.
16. ....a tax levied on each unit of an externality-generator's output in an amount equal to the marginal damage at the efficient level of output.
17. Consumption of the public good is.....— to prevent anyone from consuming the good is either very expensive or impossible.
18. ....a commodity that is rival and excludable in consumption.
19. ....means the incentive to let other people pay for a public good while you enjoy the benefits.
20. In .....view, government is not an organic part of society. Rather, it is a contrivance created by individuals to better achieve their individual goals, i.e., government is a contrivance erected to further individual goals.

2<sup>nd</sup> Question (30 marks)

*externalities occur when the activity of one person affects another person. It may be traced to the absence of enforceable property rights”.*

1. Define externalities.
2. Graphically, show how government intervene as a response to externalities by levying taxes.
3. A subsidy for not polluting is a method of raising the polluter's effective production cost: **indicate, graphically, the analysis of Pigouvian subsidy.**

3<sup>rd</sup> Question (20 marks)

*the project evaluation problem is more complicated for the government because market prices may not reflect social benefits and costs”: show, graphically, how the consumer surplus acts as a way for measuring the benefits and costs of public projects.*



Answer the following questions

**1<sup>st</sup> Question: Choose as appropriate**

1. The Dow Jones Industrial Average is:
  - a. A simple average
  - b. A price-weighted index
  - c. A value-weighted index
  - d. A total-value index
  
2. Which of the following is not a bank liability?
  - a. Reserves
  - b. Demand deposits
  - c. Non-transaction deposits
  - d. Federal fund borrowings
  
3. Which of the following statements best completes this sentence: "On a bank's balance sheet...." ?
  - a. Liabilities show the uses of funds and assets show the sources of funds
  - b. Assets show the sources of funds and the net worth shows the uses of funds
  - c. Net worth shows the sources of funds and liabilities show the uses of funds
  - d. Liabilities show the sources of funds and assets show the uses of funds
  
4. Which of the following best expresses the formula for determining the price of a U.S. Treasury bill that matures  $n$  periods from now per \$100 of face value when the interest rate is  $i$ ?
  - a.  $\$100/(1 + i)^n$
  - b.  $\$100(1 + i)$
  - c.  $\$100/(1 + i)$
  - d.  $1 + \$100/(1 + i)^n$
  
5. A bank's reserves include:
  - a. Treasury bills
  - b. Currency in the bank but not currency in the ATM machines
  - c. The bank's deposits at the central bank
  - d. Treasury bills and currency in the bank



6. Which of the following statements is *not* true?
- A value-weighted index is a better index to use to reflect changes in the economy's overall wealth
  - A price-weighted index is a better index to use to reflect the average change in the price of a typical share of stock
  - The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted index
  - The S & P 500 is a price-weighted index
7. A bank's net worth is synonymous with it's:
- Assets
  - Assets + a bank's liabilities
  - Capital
  - Required reserves
8. The concept of limited liability says a stockholder of a corporation:
- Is liable for the corporation's liabilities, but nothing more
  - Cannot receive dividends that exceed his/her investment
  - Cannot lose more than his/her investment
  - Is only responsible for any taxes that the corporation may owe but not its other debts
9. A pure discount bond is also known as:
- A consol
  - A fixed payment loan
  - A coupon bond
  - A zero-coupon bond
10. A consol is:
- Another name for a zero-coupon bond
  - A bond with a maturity date exceeding 10 years
  - A bond that makes periodic interest payments forever but never matures
  - A form of a bond that is issued quite often by the U.S. Treasury
11. The fact that common stockholders are *residual claimants* means.
- The stockholders have a claim against the revenue that remains after everyone else is paid
  - The stockholders receive their dividends before any other residuals are paid
  - The stockholders are paid any past due dividends before other claims are paid
  - The stockholders are paid before the bondholders but after any taxes are paid
12. Secondary reserves for banks are:
- The same as the bank's net worth
  - Mainly the bank's liquid securities
  - Vault cash
  - Deposits the bank has at the Federal Reserve



# 3ed money and Banking

13. The Nasdaq Composite Index:
- Is made up of over 50,000 firms traded on the Over-the-Counter market
  - Is a price-weighted index
  - Is made up of mainly newer firms, and heavily influenced by technology and internet companies
  - Is the most broadly based index in use
14. The credit risk a bank faces is the risk resulting specifically from:
- The economy entering a recession
  - Interest rates falling
  - Some of the bank's loans not being repaid
  - The bank experiencing a decrease in deposits
15. A bank's Return on Equity (ROE) is calculated by:
- Dividing the bank's net profit after taxes by the bank's capital
  - Dividing the bank's liabilities by the bank's capital
  - Taking the bank's assets plus the net profit after taxes and dividing this sum by the bank's capital
  - Dividing the bank's net profit after taxes by the sum of the bank's assets and its liabilities
16. The specific goals of central banks include all of the following *except*:
- High stock prices
  - Low and stable inflation
  - High and stable real growth
  - A stable exchange rate
17. Stable inflation implies:
- That the rate of inflation *averaged* over many years is zero(0)
  - That inflation is predictable
  - That the rate of inflation year after year is low
  - Low rates of unemployment
18. If a bank sells off all of its assets and pays all of its liabilities, the amount remaining would be its:
- Net profit
  - Reserves
  - Net worth
  - Excess reserves
19. The ability to print money means the central bank can control:
- The availability of money and credit in a country's economy
  - Tax revenue
  - The unemployment rate
  - Government expenditures