NAME:

STUDENT ID#

DATE:

MIDTERM 1, ECON 25100, FALL 2022

DO NOT OPEN THE EXAM BOOKLET UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

Instructions:

- 1. Remove the scantron from the booklet. **DO NOT OPEN THE EXAM BOOKLET**
- 2. On the scantron, fill in the following information in the appropriate fields before turning in your exam:
 - a. Name: Fill in your Last Name and First Name in the fields Last Name and First Name
 - b. Enter your student Identification number in the field "Student Identification number"
 - c. In the Field "test/quiz number" put 01
 - d. Sign your name in the field signature and put today's date.
- 3. At the top of this booklet, write your Name, Student ID #, and today's date
- 4. When you have completed your exam, you will turn in BOTH this packet and the scantron.
- 5. The last page of the exam is blank. You may use this as scratch paper.

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For each question choose the answ in the appropriate letter on your Sc	ver choice that best completes the statement c cantron.	or answers the question by filling
1. A(n) describes the mecha ideas.	nics of how something works while a(n)	assesses the validity of
a. model; theory		
b. theory; model		
c. model; empirical test		
d. empirical test; theory		
2.		
Good W has a nearly perfectly inel	astic demand.	
Which of the following most likel	ly describes this good based on this inform	ation?
a. Firms can easily adjust to prb. It typically makes up a large	rice changes because they have ample inventors part of household budgets.	ory.

3. Squash and zucchini are substitutes in production.

Based \underline{only} on this information, which of the following best describes the impact of an increase in the price of zucchini?

- a. The demand for squash decreases.
- b. The supply of squash decreases.

c. It is an inferior good.d. It has few substitutes.

- c. The quantity supplied of zucchini decreases.
- d. The quantity demanded of zucchini increases.
- e. The supply of squash increases.

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4.

The table below shows the supply schedule for a producer of zucchini muffins. Assume the seller is rational and has no control over the price they charge.

Price	Quantity Supplied
\$1	200
\$2	300
\$3	400
\$4	500

Which of the following best describes why this producer is willing to sell 400 muffins when the price is \$3?

- a. There are no sunk costs when the producer makes 400 muffins
- b. The seller knows buyers are willing to pay more for muffins
- c. The marginal cost of the 400th muffin is \$3
- d. 400 muffins have the lowest average total cost of production each

5.

Sergio is the Dean of a highly ranked business college. He is considering whether or not to expand his offering of online masters degrees, and hired a consultant for \$400,000 to evaluate costs and benefits of the program, who is paid whether or not the program moves forward. The consultant determined that a new program would cost \$500,000 to create (including \$50,000 in implicit costs) and generate \$800,000 in revenue.

Based on this information, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. According to the rational rule, this program is worth implementing at the college.
- b. Sergio should not create the program because it will operate at a loss.
- c. Sergio should ignore the \$50,000 in implicit costs.
- d. The program has no sunk costs associated with it.

6.

The price of rubber bands has increased and the quantity of rubber bands sold has decreased. Assume neither supply or demand is perfectly elastic or perfectly inelastic.

Which of the following is a possible explanation for this change?

- a. Supply has increased and demand is unchanged.
- b. Demand has increased and supply is unchanged.
- c. Demand has decreased and supply is unchanged.
- d. Supply has decreased and demand is unchanged.

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7.		
Which of the following would increase t	he demand for a good?	
a. There are fewer buyers of the good	in the market.	
b. The price of the good decreases.		
c. Buyers expect the price of the good	to increase in the future.	
d. Buyers incomes increase for an infe	rior good.	
8.		
At least initially, economics typically sti	cks to analysis which de	escribes
a. normative analysis; how things sho	uld be	
b. normative analysis; how things are		
c. positive analysis; how things shoul	d be	
d. positive analysis; how things are		
9. Assume a demand curve is linear and n What happens to price elasticity of dem		
a. Price elasticity of demand starts ver becomes elastic.	=	
b. Price elasticity of demand starts ine increase again.	lastic and decreases until it beco	omes unit elastic and then starts to
 c. Price elasticity of demand starts ver to increase again. 	y elastic and decreases until it be	ecomes unit elastic and then starts
d. Price elasticity of demand starts ver becomes inelastic.	y elastic and decreases until it be	ecomes unit elastic and then
10.		
Hermanos Chicken has a price elasticity d	emand of -2.5 (or 2.5 if we take	the absolute value of that).
Based on this price elasticity, how will the	neir quantity sold change if the	ey increase their prices by 10%?
a. Quantity sold will increase 2.5%		
b. Quantity sold will increase 25%		
c. Quantity sold will decrease 25%		
d. Quantity sold will decrease 2.5%		

e. Quantity sold will decrease 10%

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Use Figure 1.1 to answer questions 11 and 12

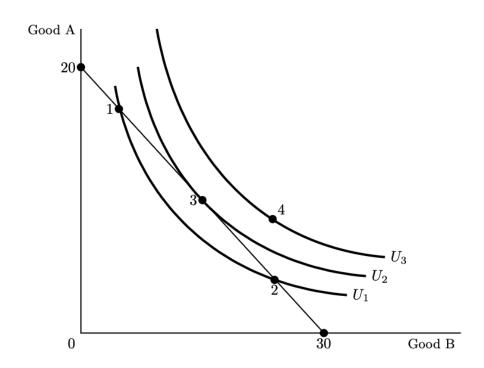


Figure 1.1

11. Refer to Figure 1.1 to answer this question.

If we know the price of good A is \$5, how much income is represented by this budget constraint?

- a. \$80
- b. \$120
- c. \$60
- d. \$100
- e. \$250

12. Use Figure 1.1 to answer this question.

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. The bundle labeled 4 is unaffordable.
- b. The bundle labeled 2 is an optimal choice
- c. Bundles 1 and 2 provide the same level of utility.
- d. The consumer would be better off if they switched from bundle 1 to bundle 3.

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13. A firm develops a new method of storing than it was able to before.	the good it produces that will all	ow it to keep more inventory on hand
Which of the following would we expect a. the supply curve becomes less elast b. the demand curve becomes more etc. the demand curve becomes less elast d. the supply curve becomes more elast elast demand curve becomes more elast elast demand curve becomes more elast ela	tic lastic astic	s improvement?
14. Darity sells dry cleaning services. He known shirts is 1.4.	ows the absolute value the price e	lasticity of demand for dry cleaning
What happens to his total revenue if he a. His total revenue will decrease. b. His total revenue will fall to zero. c. His total revenue will stay the same d. His total revenue will increase.	•	s by 10%?
15.		
Ransom is a rational consumer who spend pairs of gym shoes per month at \$80 each shoes and 120 units of utility from the four	and 4 toys. He gets 160 units of	
Assuming that Ransom is currently coinfer the price of a toy is?	nsuming an optimal bundle of g	gym shoes and toys, what can we
a. \$40b. \$80c. \$90d. \$60		

16.

Which of the following would \underline{not} be considered an economic resource?

- a. a construction worker named Phil
- b. money

e. \$70

- c. a factory
- d. a farm

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Use Figure 1.2 below to answer Question 17

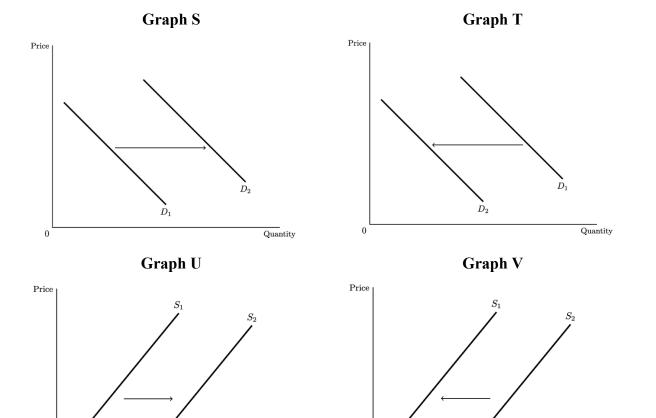


Figure 1.2

17. Refer to Figure 1.2 to answer this question.

Which of the graphs above depicts a market where the costs of production have increased?

Quantity

- a. Graph S
- b. Graph T
- c. Graph U
- d. Graph V

Quantity

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18.

Which of the following best describes the actions of a rational consumer?

- a. Choose the mix of goods that spend half of your income.
- b. Choose the bundle of goods that maximizes utility subject to the prices of all goods and income.
- c. Choose the mix of goods that is the most you are able to buy of a good for a given income.
- d. Choose the bundle of goods where the average happiness for all goods is the same.

19.

The cross price elasticity of demand for good R and good T is 0.25.

Which of the following best describes good R and good T based on this information?

- a. They are both normal goods.
- b. They are substitutes.
- c. They are both necessities.
- d. They are complements
- e. They are both inferior goods.

20.

Which change would cause the largest increase in quantity sold in a market?

- a. Supply increases in a market with perfectly elastic demand.
- b. Supply increases in a market with perfectly inelastic demand.
- c. Demand decreases in a market with perfectly elastic demand.
- d. Demand increases in a market with perfectly inelastic supply.

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Use the equations below to answer questions 21 - 23.

The equations below represent the demand and supply schedule in a perfectly competitive market for candles:

$$P = 65 - 2 \cdot Q$$
$$P = 5 + 3 \cdot Q$$

21. Refer to the equations above answer this question.

At a price of \$23, there is a _____ of ____ candles. We would expect price to ____ as this market reaches equilibrium.

- a. surplus; 5; fall
- b. shortage; 15; rise
- c. surplus; 15; fall
- d. shortage; 5; rise
- e. Shortage; 10; rise

22. Refer to equations above to answer this question.

What is the equilibrium price and quantity in this market?

- a. P=\$29; Q=8
- b. P=\$41; Q=12
- c. P=\$8; Q=49
- d. P=\$30; Q=18
- e. P=\$35; Q=10

23. Refer to the equations above to answer this question.

What is the marginal cost of the 15th candle?

- a. \$47
- b. \$37
- c. \$29
- d. \$50
- e. \$41

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24.

When Ana's income increased by 20%, she bought 30% fewer eggplants.

Which of the following statements is true based on this information?

- a. Her price elasticity of demand is -0.67 and she considers eggplants to be a necessity
- b. Her income elasticity of demand is 0.67 and she considers eggplants inferior goods.
- c. Her price elasticity of demand is 1.5 and she considers eggplants to be a luxury
- d. Her income elasticity of demand is -1.5 and she considers eggplants inferior goods

25.

If price elasticity of demand is perfectly elastic it is

- a. downward sloping
- b. horizontal
- c. vertical
- d. upward sloping

26. What happens to equilibrium price and quantity in the market for shoes if all of the following occur at the same time?

- incomes of shoe buyers fall and shoes are considered inferior goods
- sellers expect the price of shoes to fall in the future
- a. quantity increases; price stays the same
- b. quantity increases; price change is indeterminate
- c. quantity decreases; price stays the same
- d. quantity decreases; price decreases
- e. quantity decreases; price change is indeterminate

27.

Which of the following best describes why there is a law of demand?

- a. Diminishing marginal costs
- b. Increasing marginal costs
- c. Increasing marginal utility
- d. Diminishing marginal utility

Date:	
	Date:

You have reached the end of the exam.

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