

# ミクロ経済学入門 問題演習8

Chapter 7: Producer surplus and price changes

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## この問題で学ぶこと

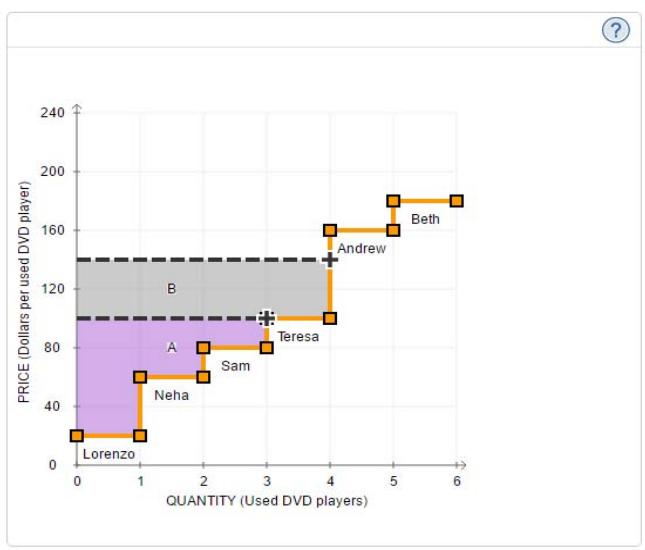
1. 最低許容額(Minimum acceptable price)と市場価格の違いを理解する。
  - 最低許容額: 生産者が受け取ってもいいと考える最低価格。
  - 市場価格: 生産者が実際に受け取る価格。
2. 供給関数と市場価格の関係から生産者余剰の大きさを導出する。
  - 生産者余剰(Producer Surplus): 市場価格と最低許容額の差額のこと。
  - $\text{Producer Surplus} = \text{Market price} - \text{Minimum acceptable price}$
  - 市場価格が最低許容額を下回る時、生産者は販売しない。

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# Producer surplus and price changes (Chapter7)

- The following graph shows the supply curve for a group of students looking to sell used DVD players. Each student has only one used DVD player to sell. Each rectangular segment under the supply curve represents the "cost," or minimum acceptable price, for one student. Assume that anyone who has a cost just equal to the market price is willing to sell his or her used DVD player.

- DVDプレイヤー市場: 売り手は学生
- 供給曲線=費用、売り手の最低受容額
- 生産者余剰=市場価格 - 最低受容額



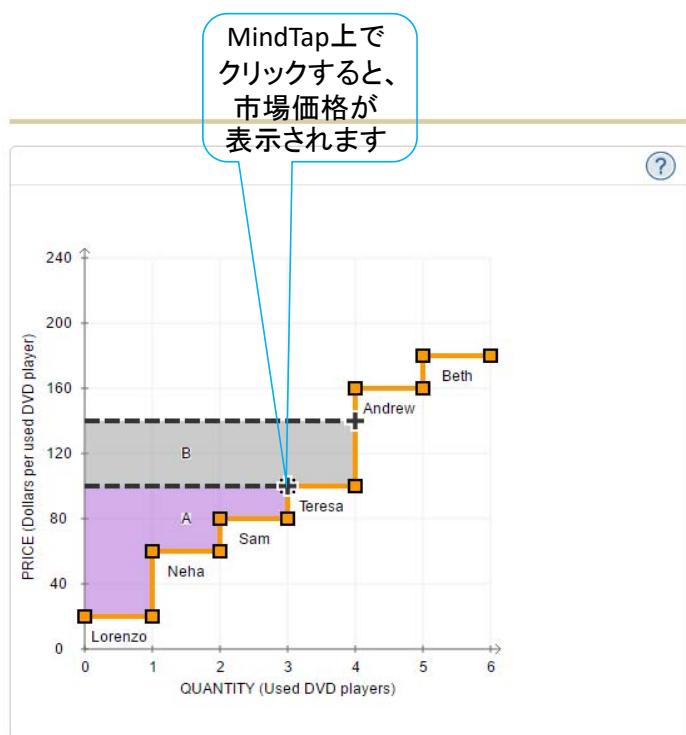
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## 取引価格が変化した時

- Region A (the purple shaded area) represents the total producer surplus when the market price is \$100, while Region B (the grey shaded area) represents E when the market price F.

- E = the change in total producer surplus/ the total producer surplus
- F = changes from \$100 to \$140/ is \$100/ changes from \$160 to \$140/ is \$140

- Region A: 価格が100ドルの時のPS
- Region B: 価格が100から140ドルに上がった時のPSの変化分



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# つづき

- True or false

- Assuming each student receives a positive surplus, Sam will always receive less producer surplus than Teresa.
- Producer surplus is smaller when the price is \$140 versus when it is \$100.
- There are more people selling used DVD players when the market price is \$140 than when it is \$100.

- 生産者余剰＝市場価格－(売り手の)最低許容金額

- 市場価格が上がれば、生産者余剰は大きくなる。
- 市場価格が上がれば、販売に応じる売り手は増える。
- 売り手の最低許容金額が小さいほど、生産者余剰は大きい。

- In order for Beth to earn a producer surplus of exactly \$60 from selling a used DVD player, the market price needs to be \$\_\_\_\_\_.

- ベスの生産者余剰=60ドルの時、市場価格は何ドル？(ベスの最低許容額は180ドル)。
- 市場価格=生産者余剰+最低許容額