# MICROECONOMIC PROBLEMS 

## Class \#4

## Problem 1

Draw a figure presenting the situation of an enterprise functioning under pure competition conditions in the short run. Graph the following curves: the marginal cost (MC), the average total cost (ATC) and the average variable cost (AVC). The market equilibrium price is above ATC minimum. Demonstrate:
a) The total cost of production when profits are on a maximum level;
b) The total profits on an optimal level;
c) The price level, when the firm decides to go out of business (shut down production);
d) The total revenue for the minimum profitable level of output;
e) The equilibrium price in the long run (constant technology)

## Problem 2

A firm operating in perfect competition has the following short-run cost function: $\mathrm{TC}(\mathrm{q})=3 \mathrm{q}^{3}-6 \mathrm{q}^{2}+28 \mathrm{q}+72$. At what price will the firm shut down its production? Derive the supply function for this firm.

## Problem 3

A company produces Q using solely L as input, according to a following production function: $\mathrm{Q}=2 \mathrm{~L}^{1 / 2}$. The price of a product is P , while inputs costs w . What is the supply function of this company?

## Problem 4

The supply function in a perfectly competitive market is given by the formula: $Q(p)=100 \mathrm{p}$. Derive the total cost function of a representative firm operating in this market, if there are 200 of such firms in the market and fixed costs are 30 for each of them.

## Problem 5

There are 100 identical firms operating in a competitive market. Each of them has the shortrun cost function: $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{q})=\mathrm{STC}=(1 / 300) \mathrm{q}^{3}+0.2 \mathrm{q}^{2}+4 \mathrm{q}+10$.
a) Derive the short-run supply curve for each enterprise.
b) Present the short-run supply curve formula for the entire industry.
c) Find the equilibrium price and output for this market, assuming that market demand is given by the following function: $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{p})=-200 \mathrm{p}+8000$.

## Problem 6

In a competitive industry all firms have identical long-run cost functions LTC $(q)=q^{2}+16$. In the long run the demand function for products of this industry is $D(p)=2000-p$. How many firms will be operating in this industry in the long-run equilibrium?

