

授業内容:

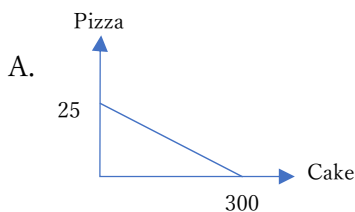
Choice in a world of scarcity (希少性の世界での選択), Demand and Supply (需要と供給), Labor and Financial Markets (労働市場と金融市場), Elasticity (弾力性), Consumer Choices (消費者選択), Production/Costs/Industry Structure (生産・コスト産業構造), Perfect Competition (完全競争), Monopoly (独占市場), Environmental Protection & Negative Externalities (外部経済と外部不経済), Positive Externalities & Public Goods (外部性と公共財)

成績評価：ミニテスト (15回)、中間テスト (2回)、期末テスト 最終成績: 1000点/1000点

テスト例

(予算制約線を用いた問題)

Q1 When Jill's available income is \$450, her budget line is drawn with a vertical intercept of 25 pizzas and a horizontal intercept of 300 Diet Cokes. If so, the price of pizza is ____ each, and the diet cake price is ____ each



A. $P \text{ pizza} * 25 = \$450$ $P \text{ cake} * 300 = \$450$
 $P \text{ price} = 450 / 25 = \underline{\$18}$ $P \text{ price} = 450 / 300 = \underline{\$1.5}$

(弾力性の問題)

Q1 If income elasticity demand is 0.75 and buyers' income rises 5%, what is the change in the Quantity of Demand (QD)?

A. $\text{Income Elasticity Demand} = \frac{\% \Delta \text{Quantity of Demand}}{\% \Delta \text{income}} \rightarrow 0.75 = \frac{\% \Delta \text{QD}}{+5\%} \rightarrow 5\% * 0.75 = \% \text{QD} \quad \underline{\% \text{QD} = 3.75\%}$

Q2 If instead cross-price Elasticity is $-1/4$, that implies an 8% rise in price, Good A causes a 2% fall in QD of Good B. In this case, Good A and Good B are _____

A. $\text{cross-price Elasticity} = \frac{\% \Delta \text{QD of B}}{\% \Delta \text{Price of A}} = \frac{-2\%}{+8\%} = -\frac{1}{4}$

Since cross-price Elasticity < 0 , Good A and Good B are Complements

(消費者選択に関する問題)

Q1-1 Suppose a student has the following total utility (TU) for various amounts of beverage consumes (Q):

At $Q=0$, $TU=0$; $Q=1$, $TU=20$; $Q=2$, $TU=36$; $Q=3$, $TU=46$; $Q=3$, $TU=51$; $Q=4$, $TU=47$.

If so, the student's marginal utility (MU) from the third unit is ____ A. $46-36 = \underline{10}$

Q1-2 If this beverage costs \$4 per unit, then the student's marginal utility per \$ spent on the second beverage is ____
 A. $\frac{36-10}{4} = \underline{4 \text{ units per } \$ \text{ spent}}$

(完全競争分野に関する問題)

Q1 If the current market price is $P = \$6$, and the firm produces 16,000 units, what is the firm's total profit? (assume at $Q=16,000$ that $ATC = \$4.50$ and $AVC = \$3.00$)

A. Total Profit = $Q \cdot (\text{Price} - \text{ATC}) = 16,000 \cdot (\$6 - \$4.50) = \underline{\$24,000}$

Q2 If the current market price is $P = \$3$, and the firm produces 10,000 units, what is the firm's total profit? (assume at $Q = 10,000$ that $\text{ATC} = \$4.00$ and $\text{AVC} = \$1.75$)

A. Total Profit = $Q \cdot (\text{Price} - \text{ATC}) = 16,000 \cdot (\$3 - \$4) = \underline{-\$10,000}$

Q3 We need to get an estimate of total fixed costs. At $Q = 7,000$ assume that $\text{AVC} = \$1.50$ and $\text{ATC} = \$4.50$. If so, then compute Total Fixed Cost as $Q \cdot \text{AFC}$ or $7,000 \cdot \text{AFC}$.

A. $\text{ATC} = \text{AFC} + \text{AVC}$
 $\$4.50 = \text{AFC} + \1.50
 $\$3.00 = \text{AFC}$ at $Q = 7,000$

→ $\text{TFC} = 7000 \cdot \$3.00 = \underline{\$21,000}$
 This means if shut down, lose \$21,000
 Since Total Cost = \$21,000 Total Revenue = \$0

Q4 If the current market price is $P = \$1.00$ and the firm produces 5,500 units, what is the firm's total profit (assume at $Q = 5,500$ that $\text{ATC} = \$5.00$ and $\text{AVC} = \$1.75$)?

A. If operate at $P = \$1$, best Quantity is 5,500
 At $Q = 5,500$, $\text{ATC} = \$5.00$, $\text{AVC} = \$1.75$,
 $\text{Profit} = Q \cdot (\text{P} - \text{ATC})$

→ $= 5,500 \cdot (\$1 - \$5)$
 $= 5,500 \cdot -\$4$
 $= \underline{-\$22,000}$

以上が Principles of Microeconomics の試験で出題された問題の一部となります。日本の授業の2倍授業数があったため、1年次に学んだミクロ経済よりも内容が多岐に渡っていました。1週間に1回ミニテストがあったため授業後は必ず復習をして内容を完璧にしました。数式を使った応用問題も多くあり、苦戦することもありましたが、授業担当の教授に質問しながら1つずつ克服していきました。継続した学習の効果もあり、2回の中間テスト、期末試験において全て満点を取ることができました。そして、最終成績1000点満点中1000点の成績により、80人のクラスでトップの成績を修めることができました。語学授業だけでなく、専門分野の授業においても深く学ぶことができ、充実した留学生活になりました。