



**UTM**  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan Profesional dan  
Pendidikan Berterusan  
(UTMSPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 2 – SESSION 2015 / 2016  
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE / : DDPG 1413 / DDG 1413  
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME / : FOUNDATION OF MICROECONOMICS /  
NAMA KURSUS PENGANTAR MIKROEKONOMI

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 1 DDG / DDPG / DDW / DDPW  
TAHUN / PROGRAM

DURATION / : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES / 2 JAM 30 MINIT  
TEMPOH

DATE / : APRIL 2016  
TARIKH

**INSTRUCTION : Answer ALL questions in the answer booklets provided.**  
**ARAHAN : Jawab SEMUA soalan di dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.**

( You are required to write your name and your lecturer's name on your answer script )  
( Pelajar dikehendaki tuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada skrip jawapan )

NAME / NAMA PELAJAR	:	.....
I.C NO. / NO. K/PENGENALAN	:	.....
YEAR / COURSE TAHUN / KURSUS	:	.....
COLLEGE'S NAME NAMA KOLEJ	:	.....
LECTURER'S NAME NAMA PENSYARAH	:	.....

This examination paper consists of **6** pages including the cover  
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **6** muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.  
[ JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN. ]

(60 MARKS / MARKAH)

- Q1. The table below shows the relationship between the price of product A, consumers' income and the quantity demand for products A and B.

[Jadual di bawah menunjukkan hubungan di antara harga barang A, pendapatan pengguna dan kuantiti permintaan untuk barang A dan B.]

Price of A [Harga Barang A] (RM)	Quantity Demand for A [Kuantiti Permintaan Barang A] (unit)	Quantity Demand for B [Kuantiti Permintaan Barang B] (Unit)	Consumers' Income [Pendapatan Pengguna] (RM)
6.00	100	20	2000
6.50	90	30	1800
7.00	70	50	1600
7.50	40	70	1400

- (a) Calculate the price elasticity of demand for A if the price of A increases from RM7.00 to RM8.00 and indicate whether the demand is elastic or inelastic  
[Hitung keanjalan harga permintaan bagi barang A sekiranya harga barang A meningkat dari RM7.00 ke RM8.00 dan tentukan samada permintaan anjal atau tak anjal.] ( 5m )
- (b) When the income of consumers increases from RM1400 to RM1800, calculate the income elasticities of goods A and B. What types of products are A and B?  
[Apabila pendapatan pengguna meningkat dari RM1400 ke RM1800, hitung keanjalan pendapatan bagi barang A dan B. Apakah jenis barang A dan B?] ( 5m )

Q2. Given: [Diberi:]

Demand function [Fungsi Permintaan]  $P = 25 - 2Q$

Supply function [Fungsi Penawaran]  $P = 10 + 4Q$

- (a) Determine the market equilibrium price and quantity.

[Tentukan harga dan kuantiti keseimbangan.]

( 5m )

- (b) If the government given subsidies RM3.00 per unit, calculate the new equilibrium price and quantity.

[Sekiranya kerajaan memberikan subsidi sebanyak RM3.00 per unit, hitung harga dan kuantiti keseimbangan yang baru.]

( 5m )

- Q3. (a) The table below shows the relationship between quantity and marginal cost of a firm.

[Jadual di bawah menunjukkan hubungan di antara kuantiti dan kos marginal sebuah firma.]

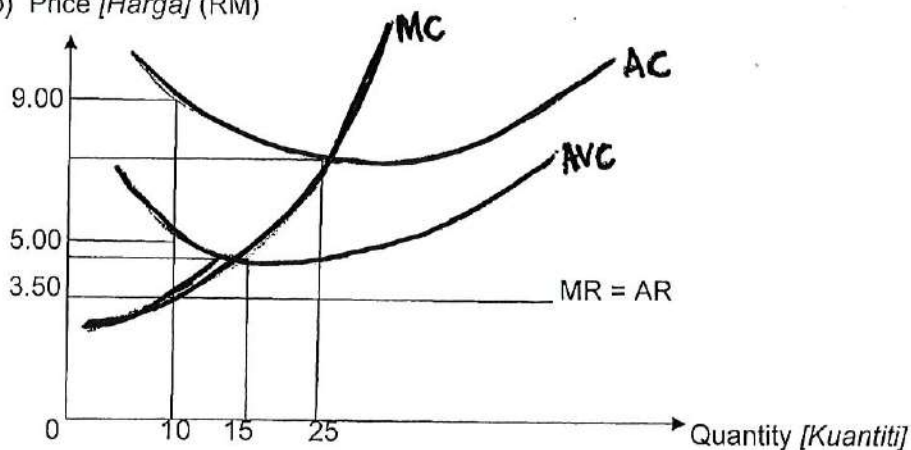
Quantity [Kuantiti] (unit)	1	2	3	4	5
Marginal cost [Kos Marginal] (RM)	50	40	35	60	70

If fixed cost is RM50.00, to produce at 5 unit quantity calculate, variable cost, total cost, average variable cost, average cost.

[Sekiranya kos tetap adalah RM50.00, untuk mengeluarkan pada 5 unit kuantiti, hitung kos berubah, jumlah kos, kos berubah purata, kos purata.]

( 5m )

- (b) Price [Harga] (RM)



- i. Calculate the equilibrium output.

[Hitung output keseimbangan.]

( 2m )

- ii. Calculate the maximum profit.

[Hitung keuntungan maksimum.]

( 2m )

- iii. Calculate fixed cost and variable cost at the equilibrium.

[Hitung kos tetap dan kos berubah pada tingkat keseimbangan.]

( 2m )



Q4. (a) Firm that is operating in a perfectly competitive market will be a price taker.  
Explain this statement.  
*[Firma yang beroperasi dalam persaingan sempurna merupakan firma pengambil harga. Terangkan pernyataan ini.]* ( 5m )

(b) Explain why would a firm that incurs losses choose to produce rather than shut down.  
*[Terangkan kenapa firma yang mengalami kerugian memilih untuk mengeluarkan barang daripada menutup perniagaan?]* ( 5m )

Q5. Explain the degrees of price discrimination under monopolies.  
*[Terangkan darjah-darjah diskriminasi harga dalam firma monopoli.]* ( 10m )

Q6. Adeana has an income of RM30 and the price of goods P, Q and R are RM4, RM3 and RM2 respectively. The amount of marginal utility she would consume is shown in the table below..  
*[Adeana mempunyai pendapatan RM30 dan harga bagi barang P, Q dan R adalah RM4, RM3 dan RM2 masing-masing. Jumlah utiliti marginal yang dia gunakan ditunjukkan dalam jadual di bawah.]*

Quantity [Kuantiti]	Marginal Utility A [Utiliti Marginal A]	Marginal Utility B [Utiliti Marginal B]	Marginal Utility C [Utiliti Marginal C]
1	45	80	22
2	40	70	20
3	25	60	18
4	20	50	16
5	16	40	14
6	12	30	12
7	9	20	10
8	6	10	8
9	4	0	6
10	2	0	4

(a) Calculate marginal utility per ringgit of good P, Q and R.  
*[Hitung utiliti marginal bagi setiap ringgit barang P, Q dan R.]* ( 4m )

- (b) What is the combination of goods that yield the maximum satisfaction to the consumer?  
*[Apakah kombinasi barang-barang yang menghasilkan kepuasan maksimum kepada pengguna?]* ( 4m )
- (c) Find out the total utility received at equilibrium point.  
*[Kirakan jumlah utiliti yang diterima pada titik keseimbangan.]* ( 2m )

- END OF QUESTIONS / SOALAN TAMAT -