



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

School of
Professional and
Continuing
Education
(SPACE)

FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER I – SESSION 2021 / 2022 / SEMESTER I – SESI 2021 / 2022
PROGRAM KERJASAMA

COURSE CODE : DDWG 1413
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF MICROECONOMICS
NAMA KURSUS : PRINSIP-PRINSIP MIKROEKONOMI

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 1 DDWG / 1 DDWP
TAHUN / PROGRAM

DURATION : 3 HOURS (INCLUDING SUBMISSION HOUR)
TEMPOH : 3 JAM (TERMASUK MASA PENGHANTARAN)

DATE : DECEMBER 2021 / JANUARY 2022
TARIKH : DISEMBER 2021 / JANUARI 2022

INSTRUCTION / ARAHAN:

1. The question paper consists of **1 PART** only.
Kertas soalan terdiri daripada 1 BAHAGIAN sahaja.
 2. Answer **ALL** questions and write your answers on the answer sheet.
Jawab SEMUA soalan dan tulis jawapan anda pada kertas jawapan.
 3. Write your name, matric no., identity card no., course code, course name, section no. and lecturer's name on the first page (in the upper left corner) and every page thereafter on the answer sheet.
Tulis nama anda, no. matrik, no. kad pengenalan, kod kursus, nama kursus, no. seksyen dan nama pensyarah pada muka surat pertama (penjuru kiri atas) kertas jawapan dan pada setiap muka surat jawapan.
 4. Each answer sheet must have a page number written at the bottom right corner.
Setiap helai kertas jawapan mesti ditulis nombor muka surat pada bahagian bawah penjuru kanan.
 5. Answers should be handwriting, neat and clear.
Jawapan hendaklah ditulis tangan, kemas dan jelas menggunakan huruf cerai.
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WARNING / AMARAN

Students caught copying / cheating during the examination will be liable for disciplinary actions and the faculty may recommend the student to be expelled from sitting for exam.
Pelajar yang ditangkap meniru / menipu semasa peperiksaan akan dikenakan tindakan disiplin dan pihak fakulti boleh mengesyorkan pelajar diusir dari menduduki peperiksaan.

This examination paper consists of **8** pages including the cover.
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 8 muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan.

ONLINE EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS
PERATURAN PEPERIKSAAN SECARA DALAM TALIAN

1. Student must carefully listen and follow instructions provided by invigilator.
Pelajar mesti mendengar dan mengikuti arahan yang diberikan oleh pengawas peperiksaan dengan teliti.
2. Student is allowed to start examination only after confirmation of invigilator if all needed conditions are implemented.
Pelajar dibenarkan memulakan peperiksaan hanya setelah pengesahan pengawas peperiksaan sekiranya semua syarat yang diperlukan telah dilaksanakan.
3. During all examination session student has to ensure, that he is alone in the room.
Semasa semua sesi peperiksaan pelajar harus memastikan bahawa dia bersendirian di dalam bilik.
4. During all examination session student is not allowed to use any other devices, applications except other sites permitted by course lecturer.
Sepanjang sesi peperiksaan pelajar tidak dibenarkan menggunakan peranti dan aplikasi lain kecuali yang dibenarkan oleh pensyarah kursus.
5. After completing the exam student must inform invigilator via the set communication platform (eg. WhatsApp etc.) about completion of exam and after invigilator's confirmation leave examination session.
Selepas peperiksaan selesai, pelajar mesti memaklumkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan melalui platform komunikasi yang ditetapkan (contoh: Whatsapp dan lain-lain) mengenai peperiksaan yang telah selesai dan meninggalkan sesi peperiksaan selepas mendapat pengesahan daripada pengawas peperiksaan.
6. Any technical issues in submitting answers online have to be informed to respective lecturer within the given 30 minutes. Request for re-examination or appeal will not be entertain if complains are not made by students to their lecturers within the given 30 minutes.
Sebarang masalah teknikal dalam menghantar jawapan secara dalam talian perlu dimaklumkan kepada pensyarah masing-masing dalam masa 30 minit yang diberikan. Permintaan untuk pemeriksaan semula atau rayuan tidak akan dilayan sekiranya aduan tidak dibuat oleh pelajar kepada pensyarah mereka dalam masa 30 minit yang diberikan.
7. During online examination, the integrity and honesty of the student is also tested. At any circumstances student is not allowed to cheat during examination session. If any kind of cheating behaviour is observed, UTM have a right to follow related terms and provisions stated in the respective Academic Regulations and apply needed measures.
Semasa peperiksaan dalam talian, integriti dan kejujuran pelajar juga diuji. Walau apa pun keadaan pelajar tidak dibenarkan menipu semasa sesi peperiksaan. Sekiranya terdapat sebarang salah laku, UTM berhak untuk mengikuti terma yang dinyatakan dalam Peraturan Akademik.

INSTRUCTION : Answer **ALL** questions.

60 MARKS / [60 MARKAH]

[ARAHAN : Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.]

Q1. Suppose that pandan coconuts can be sold only in Malaysia. The supply and demand schedule for pandan coconuts in Malaysia is as follows:

[Andaikan bahawa kelapa pandan hanya dijual di Malaysia. Jadual penawaran dan permintaan kelapa pandan di Malaysia ialah seperti berikut:]

Price [Harga] (RM)	Quantity supplied [Kuantiti penawaran] (kg)	Quantity demanded [Kuantiti permintaan] (kg)
12	21	8
11	19	12
10	16	16
9	13	20
8	10	24

Schedule 1 / [Jadual 1]

a) What is the equilibrium price of pandan coconuts? What makes you think so?

[Apakah harga keseimbangan untuk kelapa pandan? Apakah yang membuatkan anda berfikir begitu?]

(2M)

b) Now suppose that pandan coconuts can be sold in Vietnam. The demand schedule for pandan coconuts in Vietnam is as follows:

[Sekarang diandaikan kelapa pandan boleh dijual di Vietnam. Jadual permintaan untuk kelapa pandan di Vietnam ialah seperti berikut:]

Price [Harga] (RM)	Quantity demanded [Kuantiti permintaan] (kg)
12	6
11	7
10	8
9	9
8	10

Schedule 2 / [Jadual 2]

- i. Construct the demand schedule for pandan coconuts after it was sold in Malaysia and Vietnam market.

[Bina jadual permintaan kelapa pandan selepas ianya dijual di pasaran Malaysia dan Vietnam.]

(2M)

- ii. What is the new equilibrium price and quantity of pandan coconuts?

[Apakah harga dan kuantiti keseimbangan yang baru untuk kelapa pandan?]

(2M)

- c) Based on Schedule 1, assume that the price of pandan coconuts increased from RM 8 /kg to RM 12/kg. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for pandan coconuts. Determine whether the demand is elastic or inelastic.

[Berdasarkan Jadual 1, andaikan harga kelapa pandan berkurang daripada RM 8/kg kepada RM 12 /kg. Hitungkan keanjalan keanjalan harga permintaan untuk kelapa pandan. Kenalpasti samada permintaan tersebut anjal atau tidak anjal.]

(4M)

- Q2. The table below shows the of various types of costs in the short run.

[Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pelbagai jenis kos dalam jangka masa pendek.]

Output [Pengeluaran]	RM						
	TFC	TVC	TC	AFC	AVC	AC	MC
0			60	-	-	-	-
1							35
2						52.5	
3					16.67		
4		65					
5			150				
6		120					
7			225				

- a) Complete the following table.

[Lengkapkan jadual berikut.]

(4M)

b) What is the fixed cost faced by the firm?

[Berapakah kos tetap yang ditanggung oleh firma itu?]

(1M)

c) Sketch the AFC, AVC, and AC curves without scale.

[Lakarkan keluk AFC, AVC, dan AC tanpa skala.]

(3M)

d) Is the firm operating in the short run or long run? Give your reason.

*[Adakah firma beroperasi di dalam jangka masa panjang atau jangka masa pendek?
Berikan alasan anda.]*

(2M)

Q3. A consumer is able to consume the following bundles of Bubble Tea and Samyang Noodle when the price of Bubble Tea is RM 3.00 and the price of Samyang Noodle is RM 2.00.

[Seorang pengguna dapat membeli bakul Teh Boba dan Mi Samyang apabila harga Teh Boba RM 3.00 dan harga Mi Samyang RM 2.00.]

Bubble Tea <i>[Teh Boba]</i>	Samyang Noodle <i>[Mi Samyang]</i>
0	12
4	6
8	0

Answer the following questions based on the table.

[Jawab soalan berikut berdasarkan jadual.]

a) How much is the consumer's income?

[Berapakah pendapatan pengguna?]

(2M)

b) Draw a budget line based on the above information. Label it as B.

[Lukiskan kekangan belanjawan berdasarkan maklumat di atas. Labelkan sebagai B.]

(2M)

- c) Construct a new budget line showing the change if the price of Samyang Noodle falls to RM 1.00. Label this as C.

[Lukiskan kekangan belanjawan baru yang menunjukkan perubahan sekiranya harga Mi Samyang turun ke RM 1.00. Labelkan sebagai C.]

(3M)

- d) Given the original prices for Bubble Tea (RM 3.00) and Samyang Noodle (RM 2.00), construct a new budget line if this consumer's income increased to RM 48.00. Label this as D.

[Dengan harga asal Teh Bubble (RM 3.00) dan Mi Samyang (RM 2.00), bina kekangan anggaran baru sekiranya pendapatan pengguna ini meningkat kepada RM 48.00. Labelkan sebagai D.]

(3M)

- Q4.** There are several types of government intervention on market equilibrium. The forms of interventions are fixing higher limits or lower limits on prices in certain markets. The government controls and fixes the prices for certain goods and services such as sugar, rice, fuel, and cooking oil.

[Terdapat beberapa jenis campur tangan kerajaan terhadap keseimbangan pasaran. Bentuk campur tangan adalah menetapkan had yang lebih tinggi atau had yang lebih rendah pada harga di pasaran tertentu. Kerajaan mengawal dan menetapkan harga bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan tertentu seperti gula, beras, bahan api dan minyak masak.]

- a) Differentiate between maximum price and minimum price.

[Bezakan antara harga maksimum dan harga minimum.]

(4M)

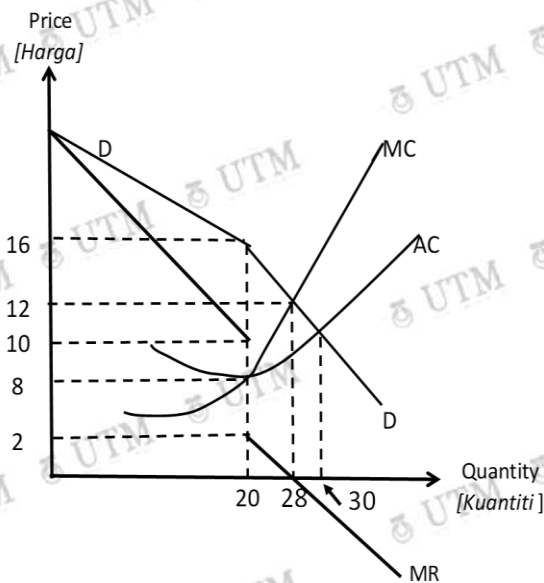
- b) Explain the situation when demand curve shifts rightward, while supply is held constant. Discuss your answers with an example and appropriate diagram.

[Terangkan situasi apabila keluk permintaan bergerak ke kanan, manakala keluk penawaran adalah tetap. Bincangkan jawapan anda bersama contoh dan rajah yang sesuai.]

(6M)

Q5. The following graph shows the short run equilibrium of TerasMaju Co.

[Rajah di bawah menunjukkan keseimbangan jangka pendek bagi TerasMaju Co.]



a) In which type of market structure is this firm operating?

[Apakah jenis struktur pasaran firma ini beroperasi?]

(1M)

b) The equilibrium output for Good X is _____ unit and the equilibrium price of Good X is RM _____.

[Keseimbangan pengeluaran bagi Barang X ialah _____ unit dan keseimbangan harga Barang X ialah RM _____.]

(2M)

c) Calculate the amount of profit / loss the firm is making at equilibrium.

[Kirakan jumlah untung / rugi bagi firma ini pada keseimbangan.]

(3M)

d) This firm earn _____ profit because _____.

[Firma ini mendapat untung _____ kerana _____]

(2M)

e) State TWO (2) characteristics of this market structure.

[Nayatakan DUA (2) ciri-ciri struktur pasaran ini.]

(2M)

Q6. Price discrimination refers to the selling of different buyers for the same good. Sometimes, the monopoly sells a product at different prices to different customers, if it finds profitable and possible to do.

[Diskriminasi harga merujuk kepada penjualan barangan yang sama kepada pembeli yang berbeza. Kadang kala, monopoli menjual produk pada harga yang berbeza kepada pelanggan yang berbeza, jika didapati menguntungkan dan mungkin dilakukan.]

a) Briefly explain TWO (2) conditions of price discrimination.

[Terangkan dengan ringkas DUA (2) syarat-syarat diskriminasi harga.]

(4M)

b) Discuss THREE (3) degrees of price discrimination, with example.

[Bincangkan TIGA (3) darjah diskriminasi harga berserta contoh.]

(6M)

**** END OF QUESTIONS / [SOALAN TAMAT] ****