

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ
ΑΡΧΕΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΘΕΩΡΙΑΣ

A1. $\alpha \rightarrow \Sigma$

$\beta \rightarrow \Lambda$

$\gamma \rightarrow \Sigma$

$\delta \rightarrow \Lambda$

$\epsilon \rightarrow \Lambda$

A2 $\rightarrow \beta$

A3 $\rightarrow \delta$

B1. σελ 22 σχολικό βιβλίο «Ο Καταμερισμός των έργων»

L	AP	VC	TC	W	Q	ΚΠΥ	FC
3	5	3780		360	15	180	
4	4,5	4680	5400	360	18	180	720

Γ1.

$$AP = \frac{Q}{L} \Leftrightarrow Q = AP \cdot L = 5 \cdot 3 = 15$$

$$Q = 4,5 \cdot 4 = 18$$

Γ2.

$$VC = W.L + \text{ΚΠΥ}.Q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3780 = 360.3 + \text{ΚΠΥ}.15$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3780 = 1080 + 15\text{ΚΠΥ}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 15\text{ΚΠΥ} = 2700 \Leftrightarrow \text{ΚΠΥ} = 180$$

Γ3. Ενοίκιο = σταθερό κόστος

$$\begin{aligned} FC &= TC - VC = 5400 - (180.18 + 360.4) = \\ &= 5400 - 4680 = 720 \end{aligned}$$

Γ4.

Βρίσκω το MC

$$MC = \frac{\Delta VC}{\Delta Q} = \frac{4680 - 3780}{18 - 15} = 300$$

αρα $\Delta VC = 2.300 = 600$ μονάδες

Δ1.

P	Q _D	E _D
150	200	-3
P ₂ =180	80	

$$-3 = \frac{80 - 200}{P_2 - 150} \cdot \frac{150}{200} \Leftrightarrow P_2 = 180$$

$$Q_{D1} = \alpha_D + \beta_D P$$

$$200 = \alpha_D + \beta_D 150$$

$$80 = \alpha_D + \beta_D 180$$

$$120 = -30\beta_D \Leftrightarrow \beta_D = -4$$

$$\alpha_D = 800$$

$$Q_{D1} = 800 - 4P$$

Δ2.

P	Q _D
150	320
180	200

$$Q_D = \alpha_D + \beta_D P$$

$$320 = \alpha_D + 150\beta_D$$

$$200 = \alpha_D + 180\beta_D$$

$$120 = -30\beta_D \Leftrightarrow \beta_D = -4$$

$$\alpha_D = 920$$

$$Q_{D2} = 920 - 4P$$

$$E_y = \frac{\frac{320 - 200}{200}}{0,25} = 2,4 \text{ αγαθό κανονικό και πολυτελείας}$$

Δ3.

$$P_o = 150$$

$$Q_o = 200$$

$$P_o = 170$$

$$Q_o = 240$$

$$Q_s = \gamma + \delta p$$

$$240 = \gamma + 170\delta$$

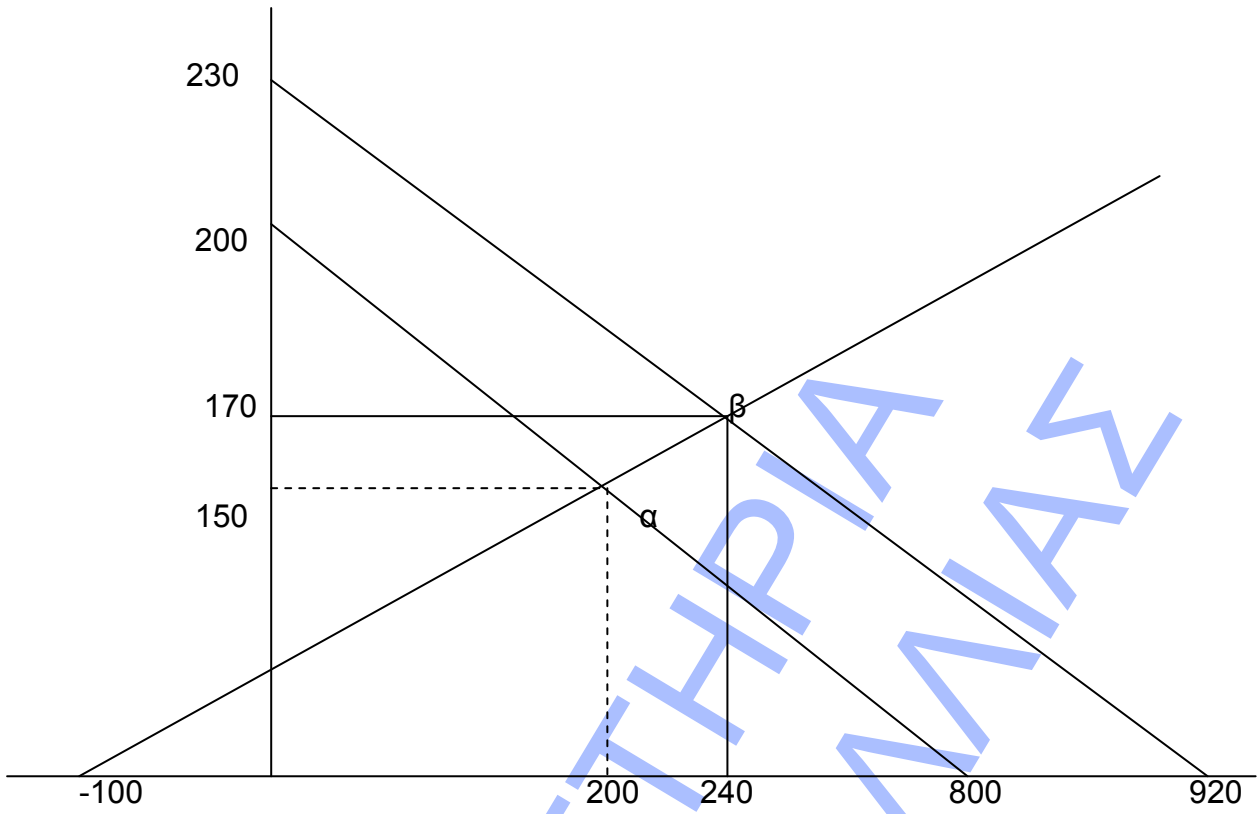
$$200 = \gamma + 150\delta$$

$$40 = 20\delta \Leftrightarrow \delta = 2$$

$$\gamma = -100$$

$$Q_s = -100 + 2P$$

$$E_s = \lambda \frac{P}{Q_s} = 2 \cdot \frac{150}{200} = \frac{300}{200} = 1,5$$



ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ
ΛΟΥΚΑΣ ΚΟΜΛΙΑΣ