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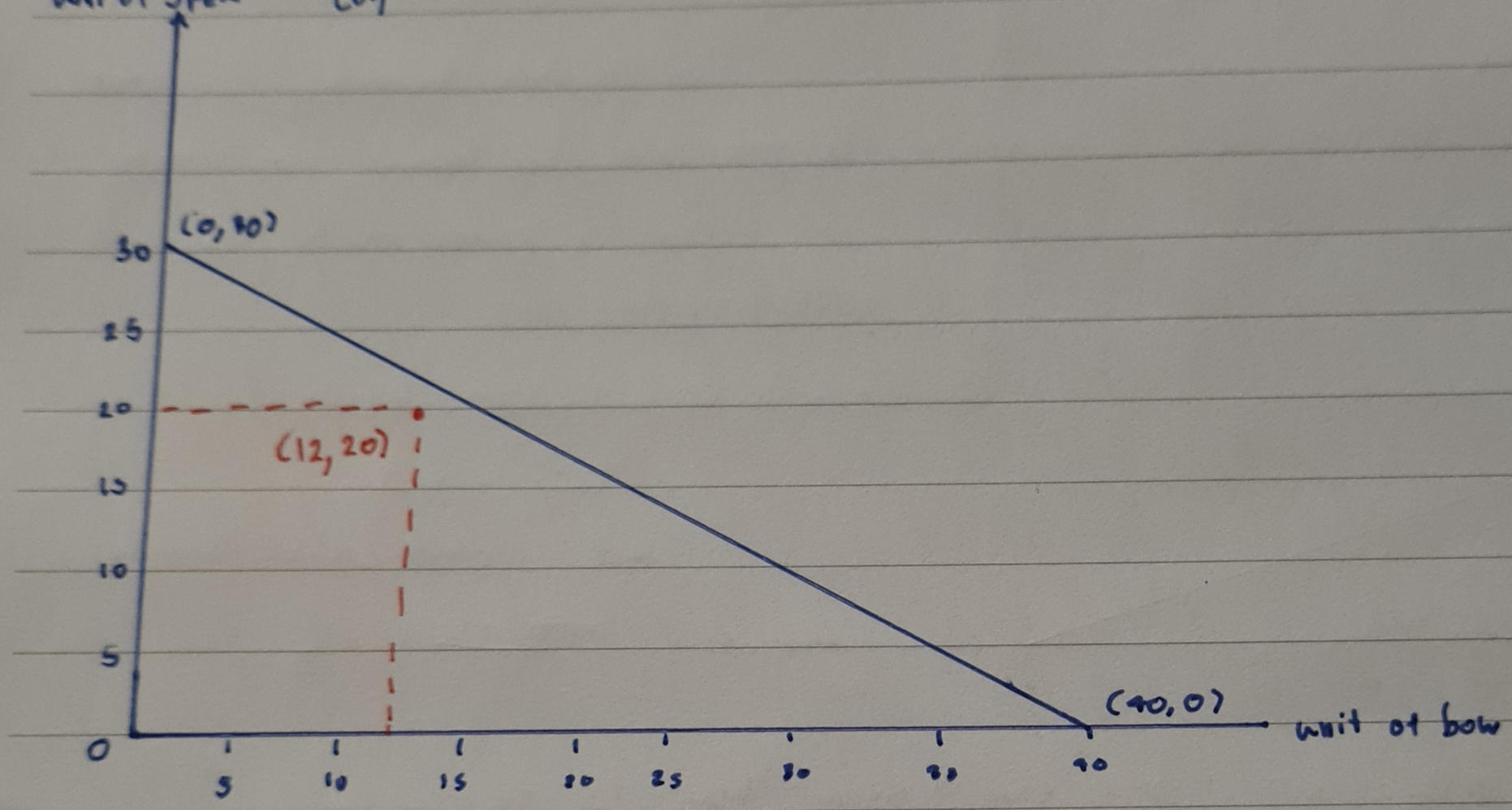
11

1). new wood source of total 120 units

- to make spear take 4 unit
- to make bow take 3 unit

total	120	
spear	30	0
bow	0	40



(b) Opportunity cost for spear $\cdot \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\text{bow}}{\text{spear}}$

to find opportunity cost $= \frac{40-0}{0-30} = -\frac{4}{3}$

If human civilization want produce one more 1 spear

ther need lose $-\frac{4}{3}$ bow

(c) If possible for civilization to produce 20 spear and 12 bow

In ppc to produce 20 spear $= 20 \times 4 = 80$ unit

to produce 12 bow $= 12 \times 3 = 36$ unit

} the total number of unit $120 - (80 + 36) = 4$ left

It's present in the graph show this point below the graph. This show is unefficient because it'snt used all total unit to produce.

(d) If the new method of make bow only is unit

bow can product maximum 80 of bow and 0 spear

product maximum 30 spear and 0 bow

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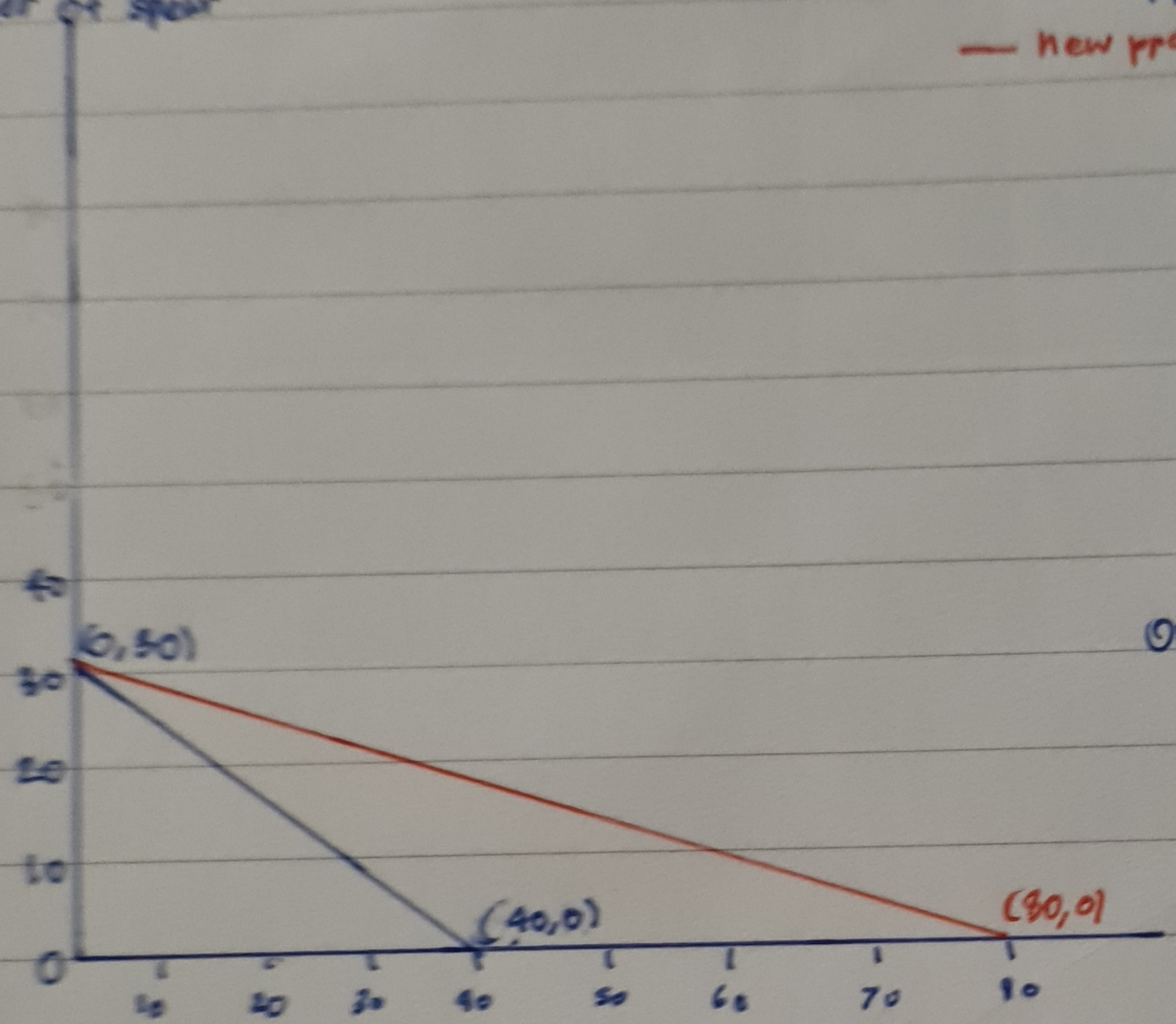
SUBJECT :

the PPC curve has effect by new method

total	before tecnoly		after tecnology	
spear	30	0	30	0
bow	0	40	0	80



Due to new technology is effect the ppc curve due because new technolgy can increase in produce of the bow and effect opputuny cost

Oppurinity cost of spear before is

$$\frac{50-0}{0-30} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

but oppourny cost of bow is

$$\frac{80-0}{0-30} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

the oppurity cost of spear charge from 1 spear lose $-\frac{4}{3}$ to $-\frac{8}{3}$ this show the new technolgy has effect on oppurity cost of spear to increase.

for oppurtny cost of bow before is

$$\frac{\Delta \text{spear}}{\Delta \text{bow}} = \frac{30-0}{0-40} = -\frac{3}{4} = -0.75$$

oppurinity cost of bow after is

$$\frac{\Delta \text{spear}}{\Delta \text{bow}} = \frac{30-0}{0-80} = -\frac{3}{8} = -0.375$$

However, the oppurity cost of bow have decrease due to effiency in produce of bow

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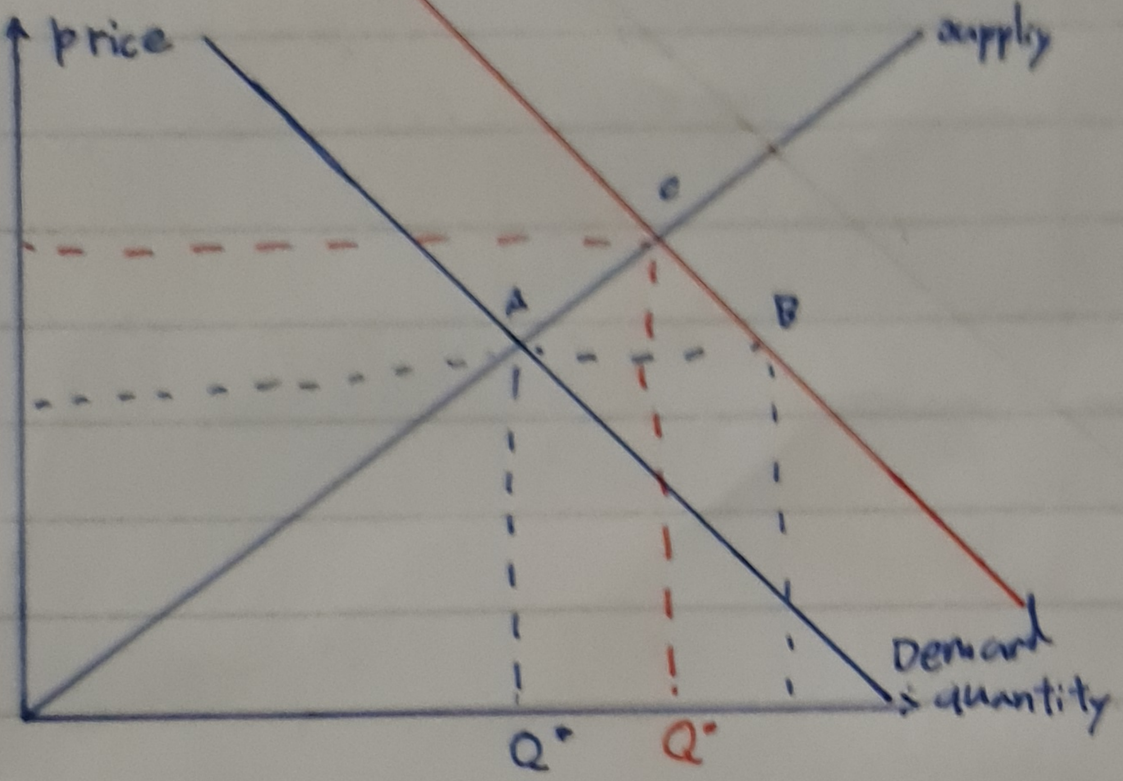
2)

Market demand & supply of computer devices

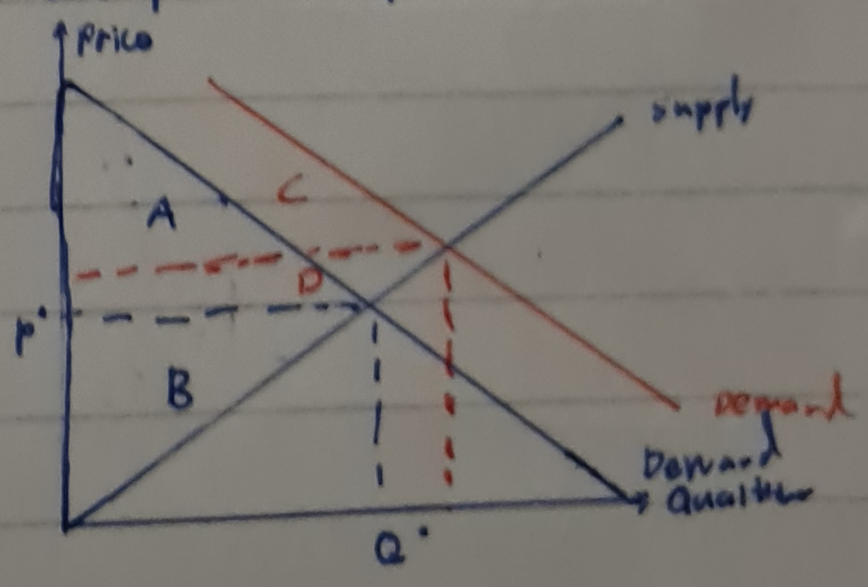


a) Due to covid-19 and work from home policy the demand of market has shift right and the quantity of demand increase.

b) Due the quantity demand more quantity supply cause excess demand with move the point (A to b). Then due the pandemic they increase in equibrium price and quantity to move to C point. When price increase demand move along the curve and supply move along the curve

c) To see the different in the consumer surplus and producer surplus

	Before the pandemic	after the pandemic	change
CS	A	A + C + D	+C +D
PS	B	B + D	+D
TS	A + B	A + B + C	+C



Both of consumer and producer have increase due the global pandemic situation. The demand has shift to right and consumer surplus and produce surplus have increase.

Double A

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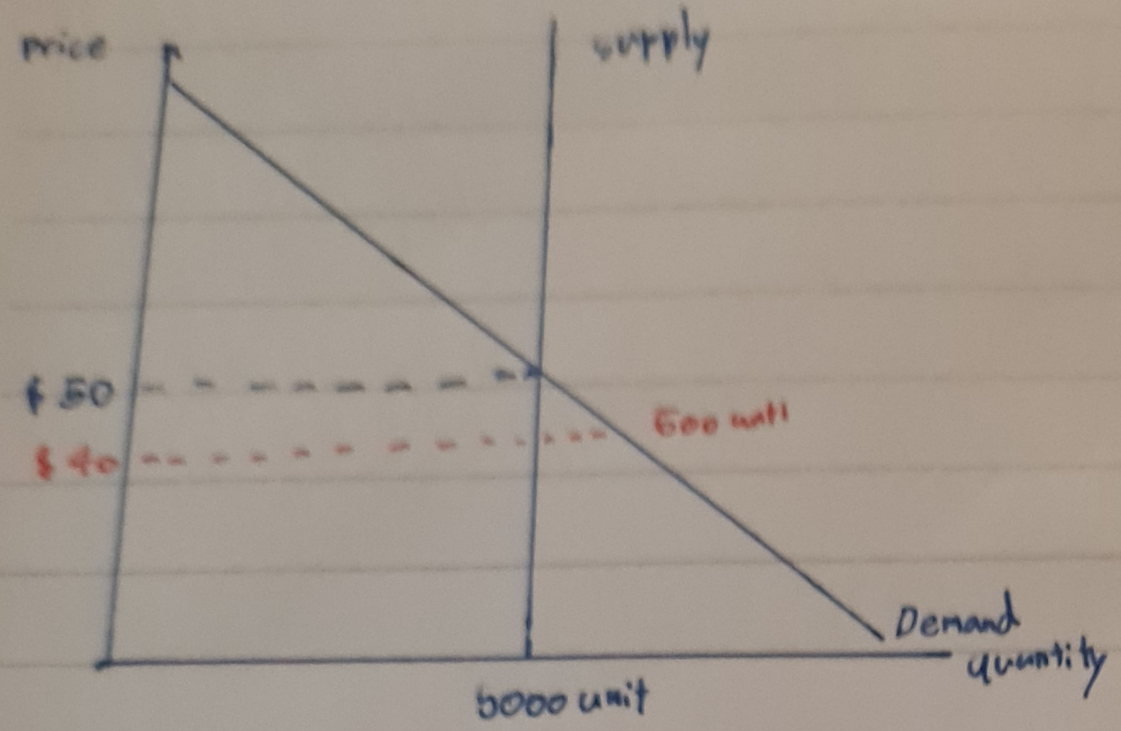
3)

a) system-on-a-chip (soc) market



equilibrium price 50

equilibrium quantity 5000 unit

b) To calculate both of price elasticity of demand and supply at the equilibrium. For the culadation $\frac{\Delta \text{quantity}}{\Delta \text{price}} \times \frac{P}{Q}$

To find the price elasity of supply

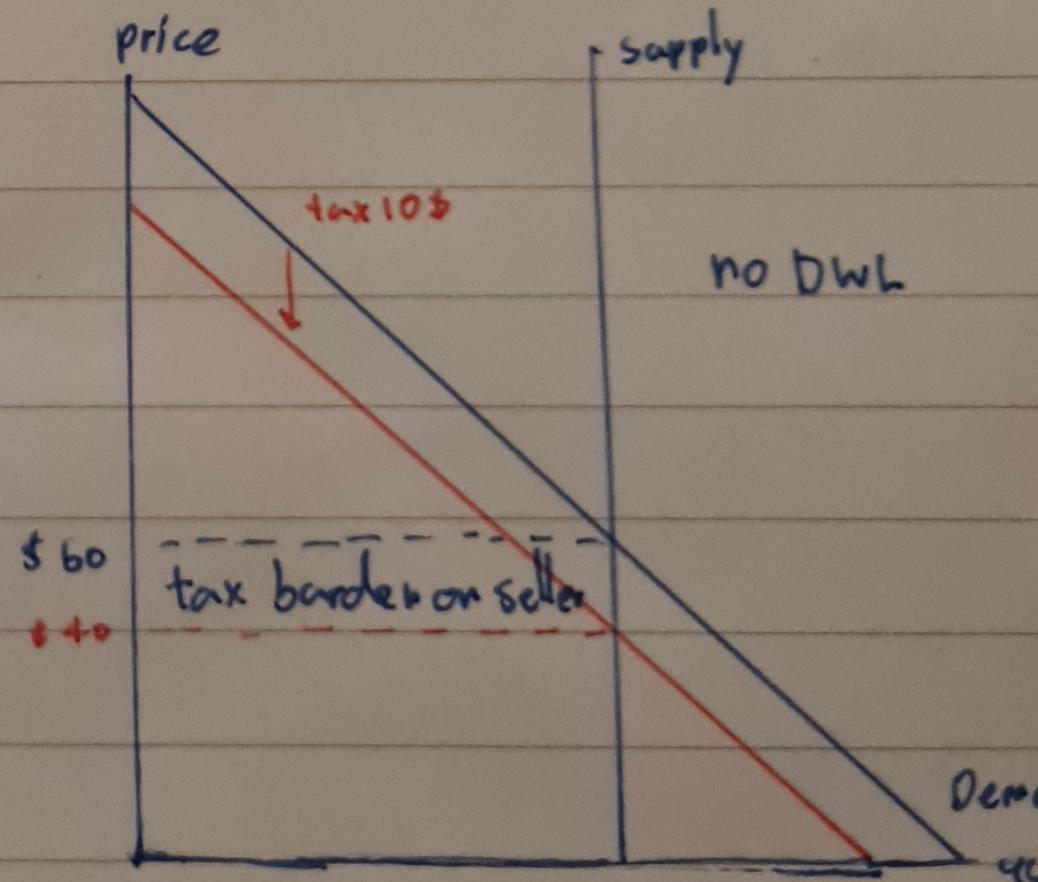
$\frac{5000 \times 5000}{40 - 80} \times \frac{50}{5000} = 0 \times 0 = 0$ perfect price inelastic supply

price elasity of demand

$\frac{4500 - 5000}{40 - 50} \times \frac{50}{5000} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ consider inelastic dem

3) C if a unit tax is imposed on buyer 10%.

Due to impose on buyer is lower the equilibrium price from 50$ to 40$ but equilibrium quantity stay the same (5000 unit) because demand perfect price inelastice their no deadweight lose beacuse quantity stay the same, and only tax burden on buyer



	before tax	after tax
ep	50$	40$
eq	5000	5000
DWL	-	-
tax burden	-	only on seller