

A. Soal Esai

Kerjakan dengan jelas dan rinci!

1. a. Apa yang dimaksud (pengertiannya) *third degree price discrimination*?
- b. Untuk dapat menerapkan kebijakan *3rd degree price discrimination* diperlukan beberapa syarat. Sebutkan apa saja.

Jawab:

1.a. *Third degree price discrimination* adalah monopoli yang menetapkan harga berbeda untuk barang yang sama, pada saat yang sama kepada konsumen/pasar berbeda di mana biaya produksinya sama.

b. Untuk dapat dilakukannya kebijakan *third degree price discrimination* diperlukan beberapa syarakat, yakni:

- 1) Barangnya tidak bisa dijual kembali;
- 2) Perusahaan mempunyai daya monopoli yang besar;
- 3) Elastisitas harga permintaan di tiap pasar berbeda (pasar dapat dibagi atas lebih dari satu pasar berdasarkan elastisitas harga permintaan), di mana harga ditetapkan lebih tinggi/mahal di pasar yang permintaannya lebih inelastis dan harga yang lebih rendah/murah di pasar yang permintaannya lebih elastis;
- 3) *Marginal revenue* di tiap pasar harus sama

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2. Macroeconomic data of a country in two specific years is briefly summarized in the table below (all data are based on current market prices, figures are in billion dollars):

Nr.	Item	2011	2012
1	Household consumption expenditure	400	500
2	Gross investments by companies	1.200	1.500
3	Depreciation	50	60
4	Government consumption expenditures	500	600
5	Indirect taxes	120	150
6	Money supply	2.400	3.200
7	Money demand	2.200	3.300
8	Export revenue	900	1.100
9	Import spending	600	700
10	Net foreign factor cost	100	250

- a. Calculate: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP), Domestic Income (DI), and National Income (NI) of this country both in 2011 and 2012.
- b. How many percent is the economic growth from 2011 to 2012?
- c. Suppose during 2011-2012 the inflation rate was 20% and the population grew 10%, do you think the economic life of people in this country got better or worse? Propose your argument!

Penyelesaian Soal Esai

(a) GDP, GNP, Domestic Income, and National Income of 2011 and 2012 are:

Items of Expenditure	2011	2012
<i>Calculation of GDP and Domestic Income</i>		
Household consumption expenditure (C)	400	500
Gross investments by companies (I)	1,200	1,500
Government consumption expenditures (G)	500	600
Export revenue (X)	900	1,100
Import spending (M)	(600)	(700)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	2,400	3,000
Depreciation	(50)	(60)
Net Domestic Product	2,350	2,940
Indirect taxes	(120)	(150)
Domestic Income (DI)	2,230	2,790
<i>Calculation of GNP and National Income</i>		
Gross Domestic Product	2,400	3,000
Net foreign factor cost	100	250
Gross National Product (GNP)	2,500	3,250
Depreciation	(50)	(60)
Net National Product	2,450	3,190
Indirect taxes	(120)	(150)
National Income (NI)	2,330	3,040

(b) The economic growth from 2011 to 2012 cannot be calculated because there is no information about the inflation rate or GDP/GNP deflator.

(c) If during 2011-2012 the inflation rate was 20%, then:

- the increase in nominal National Income = $\{(3,040 - 2,330)/2,330\} \times 100\% = 30.47\%$.
- the increase in real National Income = $30.47\% - 20.00\% = 10.47\%$.

Since the population growth was 10%, more or less the same with the increase in real national income, then the real per capita income would be relatively unchanged. In other words, the economic life of people in this country was relatively constant (or got better very slightly).

3. Data persediaan, pembelian, dan penjualan gitar klasik dari “Musik Indah” adalah sebagai berikut:

	Feb 3	Persediaan awal		12 unit	@	1.500.000
	Feb 11	Pembelian		13 unit	@	1.700.000
	Feb 14	Penjualan		18 unit		
	Feb 21	Pembelian		9 unit	@	2.000.000
	Feb 25	Penjualan		10 unit		

Jika perusahaan menggunakan metode pencatatan persediaan perpetual, dengan menggunakan metode FIFO dari informasi diatas carilah:

- Cost of merchandise sold
- Ending inventory

Jawab:

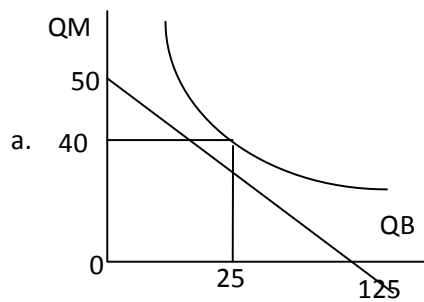
Date	Purchases			Cost of Merchandise Sold			Inventory		
	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Feb 3							12	1.5	18
Feb 11	13	17.00	22,1				12	1.5	18
							13	1.7	22,1
Feb 14				12	1.5	18	7	1.7	11.9
				6	1.7	10,2			
Feb 21	9	20	1.8				7	1.7	11.9
							9	2.0	18
Feb 25				7	1.7	11.9	6	2.0	12
				3	2.0	6.			

4. A woman is going to shopping in Pasar Minggu. She has money as much as IDR 1.000.000 in her pocket which has been planned for buying fried oil and rice. In the market she knows that oil price is IDR 20.000 /lt and for rice, it is IDR 8.000 /kg. She also has preference following the function: $U = QM^{0.2}QB^{0.8}$ where QM is the symbol for the quantity of fried oil and QB is that quantity of rice.

Questions:

- Draw the equilibrium position of the woman.
- Derive the budget line function
- How much fried oil and how much rice should the woman buy?

Answer:



b. BL: $QM=50-b*QB$

BL: $QM=50-0.4*QB$

c. $QM^*=40$ and $QB^*=25$

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5. There are 3 good men (Mr. Wiji, Mr. Prathama, and Mr. Dumairy) struggling for doing best choice in investment. Each of them has the same amount of money as much as IDR 1.000.000,- Each of them facing 3 alternative choices of investment: buying Gold, buying Stock, or just keeping it in cash.

For the first choice, the return would be a 100 times to the capital, so the value of new capital would be IDR 101.000.000,- but the probability to happen for this choice is just about 0.005 (or 0.5%). Otherwise, the price would drop (as much as 90%) and the value of new capital could remain as much as IDR 100.000. The probability for this to happen is 99.5%.

The second choice has different characters. If you are lucky enough, the price of stock would jump up but if you are unlucky it would drop down. The gain would be about 50% (the new value of capital would be IDR 1.500.000,-) but the loss also about 50% (the new value of capital would remain IDR 500.000,-). The probability of each case is the same that is 50%.

The third choice is still keeping the money in cash, so the value of the capital is still unchanged.

Questions:

- a. Calculate the expected return of each alternatives.
- b. If Mr. Wiji is a risk lover person, which alternative should he choose?
- c. If Mr. Prathama is a risk averted person, which alternative should he choose?
- d. If Mr. Dumairy is a risk Neutral person, which alternative should he choose?

Jawab:

a. $ER = p1.R1 + p2.R2$

Investors	Choices	Expected Return	p1	R1	p2	R2
P.Wiji	Gold	IDR 604,500.-	0.005	IDR 101,000,000.00	1.00	IDR 100,000.00
P.Pratama	Stock	IDR 1,000,000.-	0.5	IDR 1,500,000.00	0.50	IDR 500,000.00
P.Dumairy	Cash (alt. Stock)	IDR 1,000,000.-		Either cash or stock		