ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ ΣΤ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

2/5/26

ΟΜΑΔΑ Α

Α1	Λ	Α6	δ
Α2	Λ	Α7	χ
Α3	Λ		
Α4	Λ		
Α5	Σ		

ΟΜΑΔΑ Β

Β1	Σχολικό ΕΘΛ	10
Β2	Σχολικό ΕΘΛ	10-11
Β3	Σχολικό ΕΘΛ	11

ΟΜΑΔΑ Γ

Γ1)

L	Q	AP	MP	AVC	VC	MC
30	300	10	–	36	10800	–
40	400	10	10	36	14400	36
50	450	9	5	40	18000	72

L=30 $Q = AP \cdot L = 10 \cdot 30 = 300$

$AVC = VC/Q = 10800/300 = 36$

$VC = w \cdot L \rightarrow w = VC/L = 10800/30 = 360\ €$

L=40 $AP = MP \rightsquigarrow \frac{Q-300}{40-30} = \frac{Q}{40} \rightarrow Q = 400$

$AP = Q/L = 400/40 = 10 = MP$

$VC = w \cdot L = 360 \cdot 40 = 14400$

$AVC = VC/Q = 14400/400 = 36$

$L = 50$ $\quad VC = w \cdot L = 360 \cdot 50 = 18000$

$AVC = VC/Q = 18000/Q \Rightarrow Q = 450$

$AP = Q/L = 450/50 = 9$

$MP = \Delta Q/\Delta L = 50/10 = 5$

(Γ2) $MC = \frac{\Delta VC}{\Delta Q} = \frac{14400 - 10800}{400 - 300} = 36$

$36 = \frac{VC - 10800}{330 - 300} \Rightarrow VC_{330} = 11.880$

$MC = \frac{\Delta VC}{\Delta Q} = \frac{18000 - 14400}{450 - 400} = 72$

$72 = \frac{VC - 14400}{430 - 400} \Rightarrow VC_{430} = 16560$

ΕΠΙΒΑΡΥΝΣΗ: $VC_{430} - VC_{330} = 16560 - 11880 = 4680$ €

(Γ3) α. ΠΡΕΠΕΙ $MC_{\text{ΠΕΡΙΘΩΡΙΟΥ}} \geq AVC$

ΘΕΤΕ $P = MC$ ΑΡΑ

P	Q_S
36	400
72	450

β. ΓΙΑ 100 ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΕΙΣ

P	Q_{SAC}
36	40.000
72	45.000

(Γ4) ΟΤΑΝ $P = 72$ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ Η ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ ΝΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΕΙ ΩΣ ΠΟΣΟΤΗΤΑ (ΒΑΣΙ $P = MC$) ΓΙΑ max ΚΕΡΔΟΣ

ΟΜΑΔΑ Δ

Δ1. Αγορά προσφορά

P	$Q_{s,Αγ}$
20	5000
25	6000

$Q_s = \gamma + \delta P$

$5000 = \gamma + 20\delta$

$6000 = \gamma + 25\delta$ $\Rightarrow$ $\delta = 1000$, $\gamma = 200$ (ΑΡΑ)

$Q_s = 1000 + 200P$

ΑΓΟΡΑ ΣΙΤΗΡΕΙ

$E_D = P \cdot Q_D \rightsquigarrow 120000 = 60 \cdot Q_D \rightsquigarrow Q_D = 2000$

$E_D = -\frac{3}{2} \rightsquigarrow \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{6\not{0}}{2000/100} = -\frac{3}{2} \rightsquigarrow B \cdot \frac{6}{100} = -3 \rightsquigarrow$

$B = -50$

$Q_D = a - 50P$

$2000 = a - 50 \cdot 60 \rightsquigarrow a = 5000$

ΑΡΑ $\quad Q_D = 5000 - 50P$

Δ2 $\quad Q_D = Q_S \rightsquigarrow 5000 - 50P_0 = 1000 + 20P_0 \rightarrow$

$P_0 = 16$

$Q_0 = 4200$

Δ3 $\quad$ Κίνητρο $= P_2 - P_A$

$15 = P_2 - P_A \rightsquigarrow P_2 = 15 + P_A$ (1)

$1000 + 20 \cdot P_A = 5000 - 50 \cdot P_2 \xrightarrow{(1)}$

$1000 + 20P_A = 5000 - 50 \cdot (15 + P_A) \rightsquigarrow$

$P_A = 13 €$

Δ4. $\quad D_1 // D_2$ ΑΡΑ $B_1 = B_2 = -50$

ΑΡΑ $\quad Q_D' = a - 50P$

για P=16 έχουμε ελλειμμα = 840

$Q_D' - Q_S = 840 \rightarrow$

$(2-50 \cdot 16) - (1000 + 2000 \cdot 16) = 840 \rightarrow a = 5840$

Άρα $\underline{Q_D' = 5840 - 50P}$

$Q_D' = Q_S \rightarrow 5840 - 50P_D' = 1000 + 200P_D' \rightarrow$

$P_D' = 19,36$

$\underline{Q_D' = 4872}$