

2022

AP<sup>®</sup>

 CollegeBoard

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# AP<sup>®</sup> Microeconomics

## Free-Response Questions Set 2

**MICROECONOMICS**

**SECTION II**

**Total Time—1 hour**

**Reading Period—10 minutes**

**Writing Period—50 minutes**

**3 Questions**

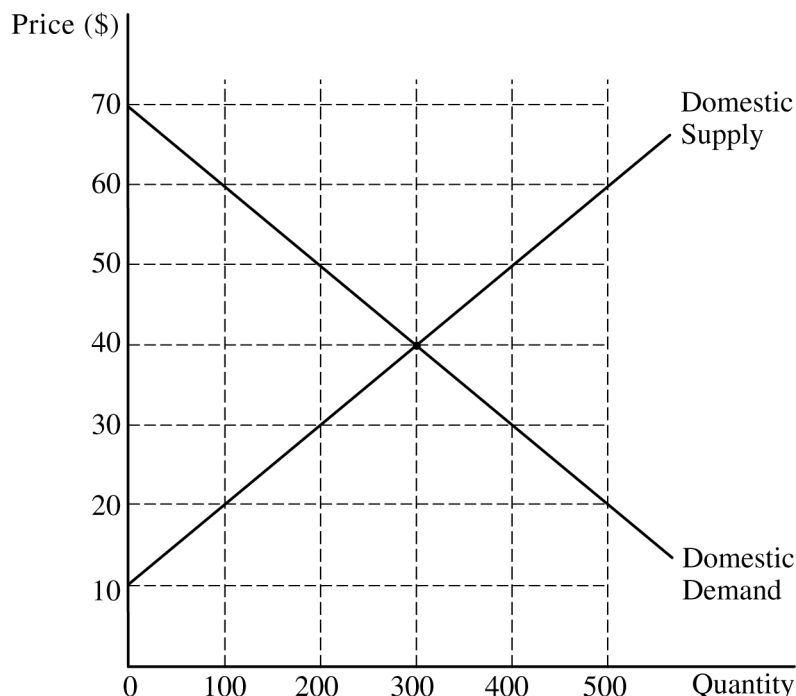
**Directions:** You are advised to spend the first 10 minutes reading all of the questions and planning your answers. You will then have 50 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. You may begin writing your responses before the reading period is over. It is suggested that you spend approximately half your time on the first question and divide the remaining time equally between the next two questions. Include correctly labeled diagrams, if useful or required, in explaining your answers. A correctly labeled diagram must have all axes and curves clearly labeled and must show directional changes. If the question prompts you to “Calculate,” you must show how you arrived at your final answer. Use a pen with black or dark blue ink.

You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

1. Sugar is produced in a perfectly competitive market using inputs from perfectly competitive factor markets. Frank Sugar Co. is a representative firm in the sugar market.
- (a) Assume Frank Sugar Co. is earning zero economic profit. Draw correctly labeled side-by-side graphs for the sugar market and Frank Sugar Co. and show each of the following.
- (i) The market equilibrium price and quantity, labeled  $P_M$  and  $Q_M$ , respectively
  - (ii) The profit-maximizing price and quantity for Frank Sugar Co., labeled  $P_F$  and  $Q_F$ , respectively
- (b) Assume the demand for sugar increases and sugar is produced in a constant-cost industry.
- (i) On your graph in part (a), show the short-run effect of the increased demand for sugar on the market price, labeled  $P_2$ , and the quantity sold by Frank Sugar Co., labeled  $Q_N$ .
  - (ii) Compared to the equilibrium identified in part (a)(ii), what will happen to the short-run profit earned by Frank Sugar Co. as a result of the increased demand for sugar?
  - (iii) When the market adjusts to long-run equilibrium, how will the market price of sugar in the long run compare to  $P_2$ ? Explain.
- (c) Instead, assume sugar consumption has a negative impact on public health over time and the negative impact of sugar on health is underestimated by consumers. Draw a correctly labeled graph of the market, with the marginal social benefit (MSB), marginal private benefit (MPB), marginal social cost (MSC), and marginal private cost (MPC) curves, and show each of the following.
- (i) The market equilibrium quantity, labeled  $Q_M$
  - (ii) The socially optimal quantity, labeled  $Q_S$
- (d) Assume the government decides to intervene in the market to affect consumers' incentives and to address the negative impact of sugar consumption on public health. Which of the following policies would best achieve that objective in the short run: a lump-sum tax, a per-unit tax, a lump-sum subsidy, or a per-unit subsidy? Explain.

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**Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.**

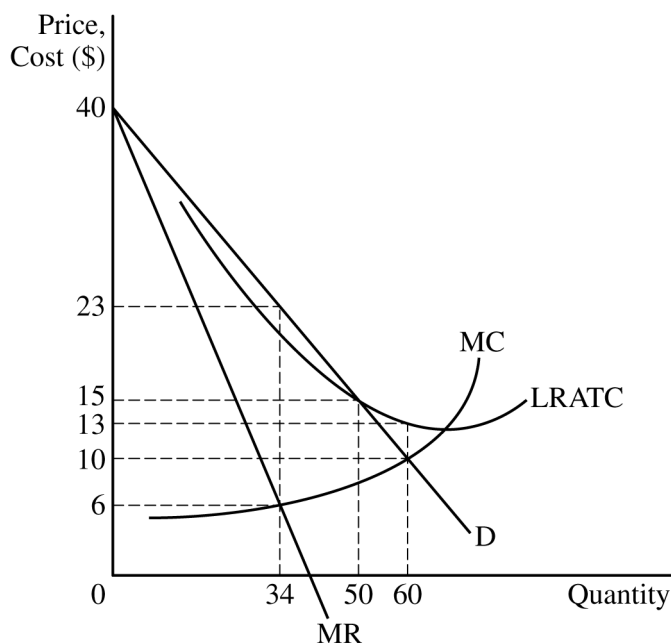


2. The graph provided depicts New Zealand’s domestic supply and demand for wool.
- (a) Calculate the consumer surplus if New Zealand does not trade with the rest of the world. Show your work.
  - (b) Instead, assume New Zealand decides to trade wool in the world market. The current world price of wool is \$60 per unit, and New Zealand is a price taker in the world market.
    - (i) How many units of wool will New Zealand export?
    - (ii) What will happen to the consumer surplus of wool consumers in New Zealand when New Zealand begins to trade with the rest of the world? Explain.
    - (iii) Will total economic surplus in New Zealand increase, decrease, or remain unchanged when New Zealand begins to trade wool in the world market? Explain using numbers.
  - (c) Now assume domestic demand in New Zealand increases. Will New Zealand’s exports increase, decrease, or stay the same?

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**Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.**

3. The graph provided shows the demand (D), long-run average total cost (LRATC), marginal cost (MC), and marginal revenue (MR) curves for a natural monopoly.



- (a) Over the output range of 0 to 60 units, is this firm experiencing economies of scale, diseconomies of scale, or constant returns to scale? Explain.
- (b) Using numbers from the graph, identify the price and quantity produced at which the monopolist earns zero economic profit.
- (c) Assume that regulators impose a price ceiling that results in the firm producing the socially optimal quantity in the short run.
- Calculate the total revenue at the price ceiling. Show your work.
  - Explain why the firm requires a subsidy to continue producing in the long run.
  - Calculate the lump-sum subsidy that would be required for the monopolist to produce the socially optimal quantity in the long run. Show your work.

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**Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.**

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**