1. HYRJE:

Plotësojini!

2. Ekonomiksi është degë e ekonomisë, përkatësisht disiplinë shkencore që studion _____ ,

3. Sintagma "ekonomiksi pozitiv" tregon një grup metodash dhe njohurish për _____ ,

4. Makroekonomiksi studion _____ ,

5. Mallrat dhe shërbimet, oferta e të cilave është e kufizuar quhen _____ ,

6. Të mirat, oferta e të cilave është e pakufizuar quhen _____ ,

7. Në qasjen ekonomiste te realitetit ekonomik minimizohet _____, ndërsa maksimizohet _____ brenda _____ të zgjedhura ose të dhëna,

8. Në qasjen politekonomike hulumtohen lidhjet dhe marrëdhëniet ndërmjet _____, kështu që hulumtuesit japin _____ për dukuritë dhe proceset ekonomike,

9. Ekonomia në të cilën rritja e prodhimit të një produkti nuk është e mundur pa zvogëlimin e prodhimit të produktit tjetër vlerësohet si _____,

10. Kombinimet e të mirave, të cilat ekonomia e një shoqërie mund t'i prodhojë me kapacitetet e dhëna prodhuese përcaktojnë _____.

Zgjedhje e shumëfishtë

1. Ekonomika merret:
   a) me problemet e parasë,
   b) me përcaktimin e shpenzimeve dhe të fitimeve të korporatave,
   c) me alokacionin e resurseve të rralla,
   ç) me përshkrimin e aktivit dhe të pasivit në bilancin e subjekteve ekonomike,
   d) me të gjitha çështjet e lartpërmendura.

10. Në qoftë se ekonomia shton rezervat e inputeve të saja ose kur zbulohen teknologjitë e reja të prodhimit, lakorja e mundësive prodhuese:
   a) do të mbetet e pandryshuar,
   b) do të zhvendoset në drejtim të pikënisjes,
   c) do të zhvendoset përtej pikënisjes,
   ç) asnjëra nga këto.

DETYRA

Plotësojini!

1. Ndryshimi i çmimit të së mirës së kërkuar shkakton _____ ,

2. Rritja e të ardhurave të konsumatorëve ka si pasojë _____ ,

8. Kur pakësohet oferta, çmimi _____, kurse sasia e ofruar _____,

9. Kur rritet kërkesa, çmimi _____ si edhe _____,

10. Kur rritet oferta, çmimi _____, kurse sasia _____ .

Zgjedhje e shumëfishtë

1. Rritja e ofertës shkakton:
   a) rritjen e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe rritjen e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   b) rritjen e çmimi të baraspeshuar dhe zvogëlimin e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   c) zvogëlimin e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe rritjen e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   d) zvogëlimin e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe zvogëlimin e sasisë së baraspeshuar.

2. Zvogëlimi i ofertës shkakton:
   a) rritjen e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe rritjen e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   b) rritjen e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe zvogëlimin e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   c) zvogëlimin e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe rritjen e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   d) zvogëlimin e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe zvogëlimin e sasisë së baraspeshuar.

3. Rritja e kërkesës shkakton:
   a) rritjen e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe rritjen e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   b) rritjen e çmimi të baraspeshuar dhe zvogëlimin e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   c) zvogëlimin e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe rritjen e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   d) zvogëlimin e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe zvogëlimin e sasisë së baraspeshuar.

4. Zvogëlimi i kërkesës shkakton:
   a) rritjen e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe rritjen e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   b) rritjen e çmimi të baraspeshuar dhe zvogëlimin e sasisë së baraspeshuar,
   c) zvogëlimin e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe rritjen e sasisë së baraspeshuar.
   d) zvogëlimin e çmimit të baraspeshuar dhe zvogëlimin e sasisë së baraspeshuar.

5. Në qoftë se rritet çmimi i biletave të avionit:
   a) kërkesa rritet,
   b) oferta e biletave zvogëlohet,
   c) sasia e biletave të kërkuara zvogëlohet,
   d) sasia e biletave të ofruara pakësohet.

6. Nëse makinat llogaritëse IBM dhe Compaq zëvendësojnë njëra tjetrën, ulja e çmimeve të makinave IBM shkakton:
   a) zvogëlimin e kërkesës për makina Compaq,

b) rritjen e kërkesës për makina IBM,
c) rritjen e ofertës së makinave IBM,
d) rritjen e ofertës së makinave Compaq.

7. Cilat nga këto që vijojnë nuk do të ndikojnë në pozitën e lakores së ofertës:
a) teknologjia,
b) çmimet e inputeve,
c) të ardhurat e konsumatorëve,
d) tatim qarkullimi,

8. Baraspeshën në treg tregon:
a) çmimin në të cilin sasia e ofruar është baras me sasinë e kërkuar,
b) se çdo blerës që do të blejë mund ta bëjë këtë me çmim të baraspeshuar, si edhe çdo shitës që dëshiron të shesë mund ta bëjë këtë me çmim të baraspeshuar,
c) mungesën e tendencës së ndryshimit të çmimeve,
d) të gjitha këto,
e) asnjë nga këto.

9. Nëse rritja e çmimeve të të mirave A e zhvendos lakoren e kërkesës së të mirës B djathtas:
a) A dhe B janë substitute,
b) A dhe B janë të mira komplementare,
c) A dhe B janë të mira të pavarura,
d) asnjë nga këto.

10. Në qoftë se rritja e çmimeve të së mirës C zhvendos lakoren e kërkesës së të mirës D:
a) C dhe D janë substitute,
b) C dhe D janë komplemente,
c) C dhe D janë të mira të pavarura,
d) asnjë nga këto.

Zgjidhini detyren

Nëse barazimi i kërkesës është Qd = 2000 000 – 80 000 P, kurse barazimi i ofertës Qs = 110000 + 40000 P, njehsoni çmimin e baraspeshuar dhe sasinë e baraspeshuar.

PËRGJIGJET
Zgjidheni!

Se pari i barazoni ekuacionet

Qd = Qs

2000 000 – 80 000 P = 110 000 + 40 000 P

-120 000 P = -90 000

P= 0.75

Tani e zëvendëson këtë vlerë në Qs = 110000 + 40000 x 0.75 dhe fiton Sasinë 140 000

Çmimi (P) i baraspeshuar është 0.75, kurse sasia (Q) e baraspeshuar 140 000.

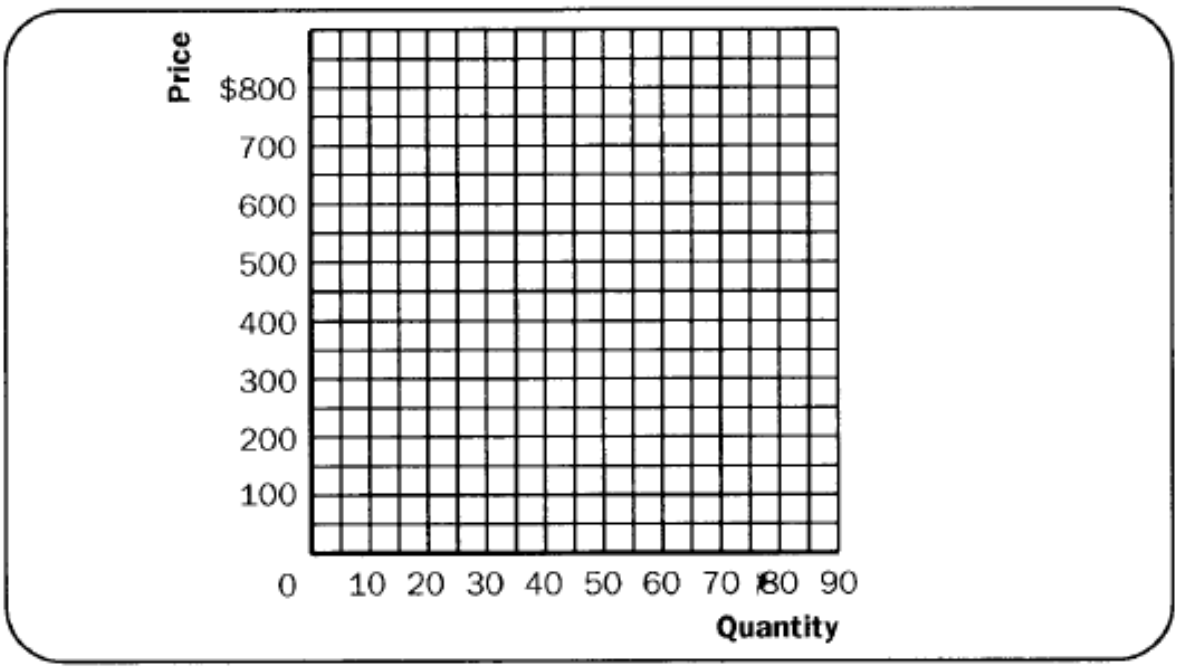
Detyra 1.

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

1. Suppose we have the following market supply and demand schedules for bicycles:

price	quantity demanded	quantity supplied
$100	70	30
$200	60	40
$300	50	50
$400	40	60
$500	30	70
$600	20	80

a. Plot the supply curve and the demand curve for bicycles in Exhibit 1.



b. What is the equilibrium price of bicycles?

_____

c. What is the equilibrium quantity of bicycles?

_____

d. If the price of bicycles were $100, is there a surplus or a shortage? How many units of surplus or shortage are there? Will this cause the price to rise or fall?

_____

_____

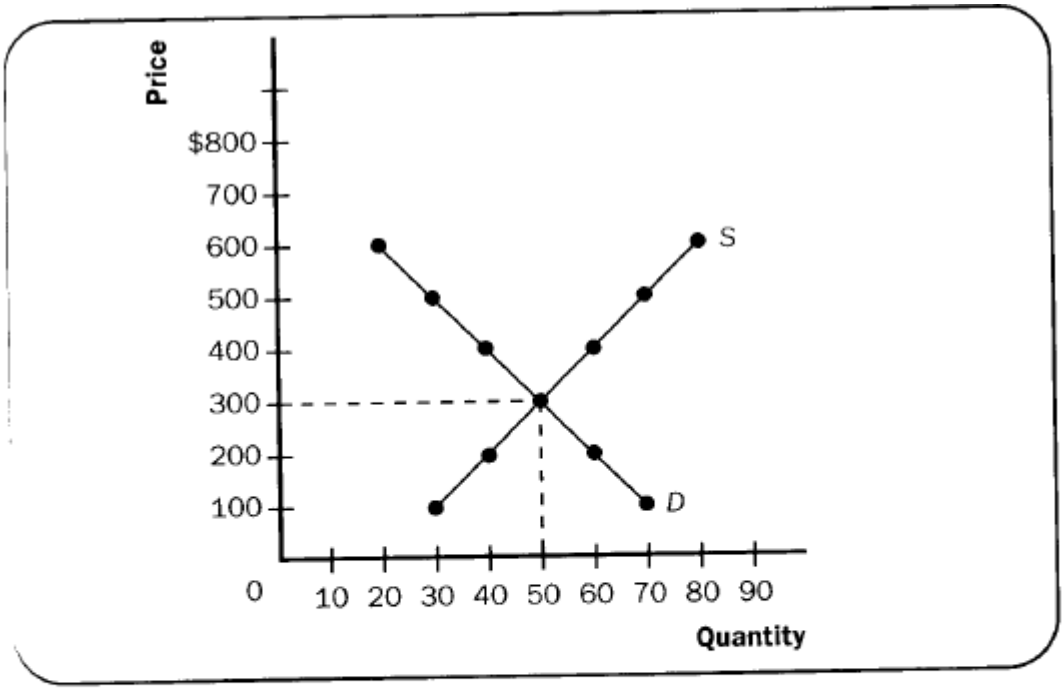
e. If the price of bicycles were $400, is there a surplus or a shortage? How many units of surplus or shortage are there? Will this cause the price to rise or fall?

_____

_____

f. Suppose that the bicycle maker's labor union bargains for an increase in its wages. Further, suppose this event raises the cost of production, makes bicycle manufacturing less profitable, and reduces the quantity supplied of bicycles by 20 units at each price of bicycles. Plot the new supply curve and the original supply and demand curves in Exhibit 2. What is the new equilibrium price and quantity in the market for bicycles?

Zgjidhja



b. $300

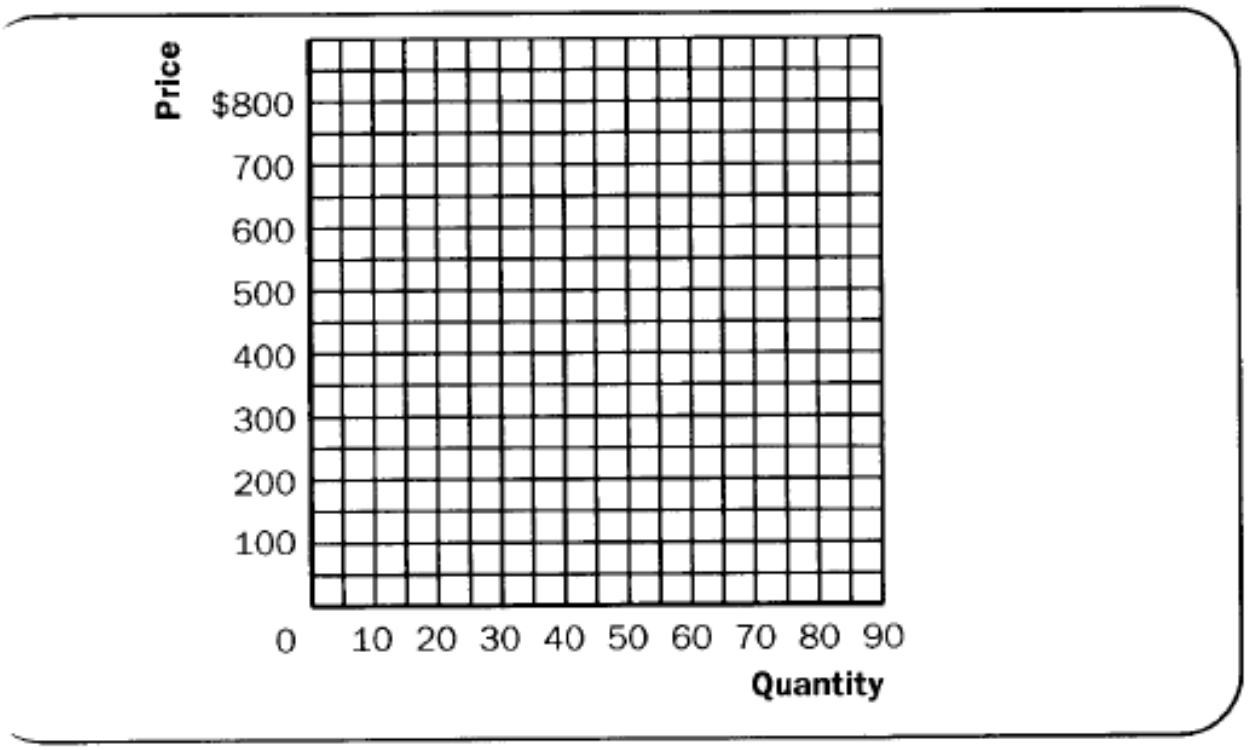
c. 50 bicycles

d. Shortage, 70 – 30 = 40 units, the price will rise

e. Surplus, 60 – 40 = 20 units, the price will fall

f. See Exhibit 4. equilibrium price = $400, equilibrium quantity = 40 bicycles

Detyra 2.



2. Each of the events listed below has an impact on the market for bicycles. For each event, which curve is affected (supply or demand for bicycles), what direction is it shifted, and what is the resulting impact on the equilibrium price and quantity of bicycles?

a. An increase in the price of automobiles

_____

_____

b. A decrease in incomes of consumers if bicycles are a normal good

_____

_____

c. An increase in the price of steel used to make bicycle frames

_____

_____

d. An environmental movement shifts tastes toward bicycling

_____

_____

e. *Consumers* expect the price of bicycles to fall in the future

_____

_____

f. A technological advance in the manufacture of bicycles

_____

_____

g. A reduction in the price of bicycle helmets and shoes

_____

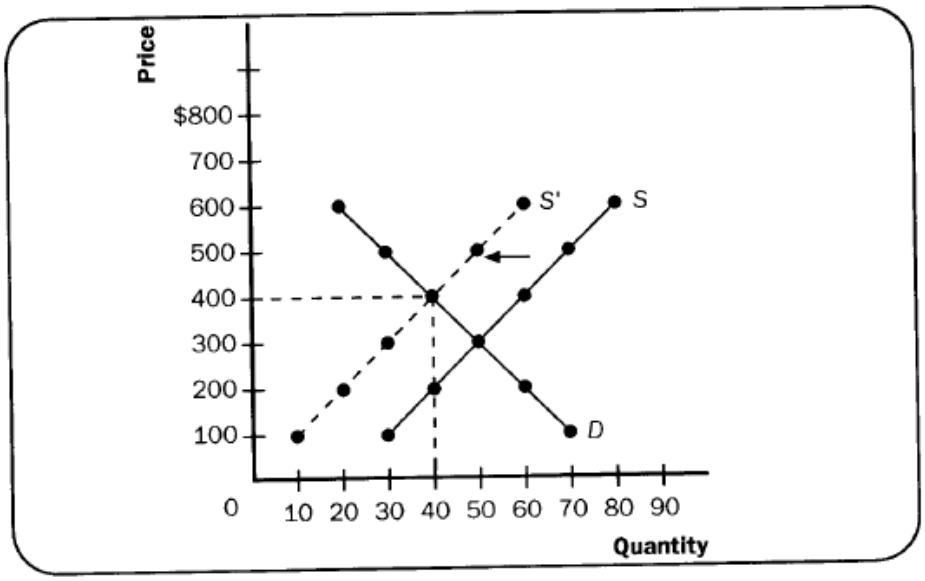
_____

h. A decrease in incomes of consumers if bicycles are an inferior good

_____

_____

Zgjidhja



2. a. demand, shifts right, equilibrium price and quantity rise

   b. demand, shifts left, equilibrium price and quantity fall

   c. supply, shifts left, equilibrium price rises, equilibrium quantity falls

   d. demand, shifts right, equilibrium price and quantity rise

   e. demand, shifts left, equilibrium price and quantity fall

   f. supply, shifts right, equilibrium price falls, equilibrium quantity rises

   g. demand, shifts right, equilibrium price and quantity rise

   h. demand, shifts right, equilibrium price and quantity rise

Detyra 3.

3. The following questions address a market when both supply and demand shift.

   a. What would happen to the equilibrium price and quantity in the bicycle market if there is an increase in both the supply and the demand for bicycles?

   _____

   _____

   b. What would happen to the equilibrium price and quantity in the bicycle market if the demand for bicycles increases more than the increase in the supply of bicycles?

   _____

   _____

Zhgjidhja

3. a. equilibrium quantity will rise, equilibrium price is ambiguous

   b. equilibrium price and quantity will rise

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A perfectly competitive market has
   a. only one seller.
   b. at least a few sellers.
   c. many buyers and sellers.
   d. firms that set their own prices.
   e. none of the above.

2. If an increase in the price of blue jeans leads to an increase in the demand for tennis shoes, then blue jeans and tennis shoes are
   a. substitutes.
   b. complements.
   c. normal goods.
   d. inferior goods.
   e. none of the above.

3. The *law of demand* states that an increase in the price of a good
   a. decreases the demand for that good.
   b. decreases the quantity demanded for that good.
   c. increases the supply of that good.
   d. increases the quantity supplied of that good.
   e. none of the above.

4. The *law of supply* states that an increase in the price of a good
   a. decreases the demand for that good.
   b. decreases the quantity demanded for that good.
   c. increases the supply of that good.
   d. increases the quantity supplied of that good.
   e. none of the above.

5. If an increase in consumer incomes leads to a decrease in the demand for camping equipment, then camping equipment is
   a. a complementary good.
   b. a substitute good.
   c. a normal good.
   d. an inferior good.
   e. none of the above.

6. *Ceteris paribus* means
   a. before this, therefore because of this.
   b. whatever will be, will be.
   c. other things being equal.
   d. cents per exchange.
   e. none of the above.

7. Which of the following shifts the demand for watches to the right?
   a. a decrease in the price of watches
   b. a decrease in consumer incomes if watches are a normal good
   c. a decrease in the price of watch batteries if watch batteries and watches are complements
   d. an increase in the price of watches
   e. none of the above

8. All of the following shift the supply of watches to the right except
   a. an increase in the price of watches.
   b. an advance in the technology used to manufacture watches.
   c. a decrease in the wage of workers employed to manufacture watches.
   d. manufactures' expectation of lower watch prices in the future.
   e. All of the above cause an increase in the supply of watches.

9. If the price of a good is above the equilibrium price,
   a. there is a surplus and the price will rise.
   b. there is a surplus and the price will fall.
   c. there is a shortage and the price will rise.
   d. there is a shortage and the price will fall.
   e. the quantity demanded is equal to the quantity supplied and the price remains unchanged.

10. If the price of a good is below the equilibrium price
   a. there is a surplus and the price will rise.
   b. there is a surplus and the price will fall.
   c. there is a shortage and the price will rise.
   d. there is a shortage and the price will fall.
   e. the quantity demanded is equal to the quantity supplied and the price remains unchanged.

11. If the price of a good is equal to the equilibrium price
   a. there is a surplus and the price will rise.
   b. there is a surplus and the price will fall.
   c. there is a shortage and the price will rise.
   d. there is a shortage and the price will fall.
   e. the quantity demanded is equal to the quantity supplied and the price remains unchanged.

12. An increase (rightward shift) in the demand for a good, *ceteris paribus*, will tend to cause
   a. an increase in the equilibrium price and quantity.
   b. a decrease in the equilibrium price and quantity.
   c. an increase in the equilibrium price and a decrease in the equilibrium quantity.
   d. a decrease in the equilibrium price and an increase in the equilibrium quantity.
   e. none of the above.

13. A decrease (leftward shift) in the supply for a good, *ceteris paribus*, will tend to cause
   a. an increase in the equilibrium price and quantity.
   b. a decrease in the equilibrium price and quantity.
   c. an increase in the equilibrium price and a decrease in the equilibrium quantity.
   d. a decrease in the equilibrium price and an increase in the equilibrium quantity.
   e. none of the above.

14. Suppose there is an increase in both the supply and demand for personal computers. In the market for personal computers, we would expect
   a. the equilibrium quantity to rise and the equilibrium price to rise.
   b. the equilibrium quantity to rise and the equilibrium price to fall.
   c. the equilibrium quantity to rise and the equilibrium price to remain constant.
   d. the equilibrium quantity to rise and the change in the equilibrium price to be ambiguous.
   e. the change in the equilibrium quantity to be ambiguous and the equilibrium price to rise.

15. Suppose there is an increase in both the supply and demand for personal computers. Further, suppose the supply of personal computers increases more than demand for personal computers. In the market for personal computers, we would expect
   a. the equilibrium quantity to rise and the equilibrium price to rise.
   b. the equilibrium quantity to rise and the equilibrium price to fall.
   c. the equilibrium quantity to rise and the equilibrium price to remain constant.
   d. the equilibrium quantity to rise and the change in the equilibrium price to be ambiguous.
   e. the change in the equilibrium quantity to be ambiguous and the equilibrium price to fall.

16. Which of the following statements is true about the impact of an increase in the price of lettuce?
   a. The demand for lettuce will decrease.
   b. The supply of lettuce will decrease.
   c. The equilibrium price and quantity of salad dressing will rise.
   d. The equilibrium price and quantity of salad dressing will fall.
   e. Both (a) and (d).

17. Suppose a frost destroys much of the Florida orange crop. At the same time, suppose consumer tastes shift toward orange juice. What would we expect to happen to the equilibrium price and quantity in the market for orange juice?
   a. price will increase, quantity is ambiguous
   b. price will increase, quantity will increase
   c. price will increase, quantity will decrease
   d. price will decrease, quantity is ambiguous
   e. the impact on both price and quantity is ambiguous

18. Suppose consumer tastes shift toward the consumption of apples. Which of the following statements is an accurate description of the impact of this event on the market for apples? There is
   a. an increase in the demand for apples and an increase in the quantity supplied of apples.
   b. an increase in the demand and supply of apples.
   c. an increase in the quantity demanded of apples and in the supply for apples.
   d. an increase in the demand for apples and a decrease in the supply of apples.
   e. a decrease in the quantity demanded of apples and an increase in the supply for apples.

19. Suppose both buyers and sellers of wheat expect the price of wheat to rise in the near future. What would we expect to happen to the equilibrium price and quantity in the market for wheat today?
    a. the impact on both price and quantity is ambiguous
    b. price will increase, quantity is ambiguous
    c. price will increase, quantity will increase
    d. price will increase, quantity will decrease
    e. price will decrease, quantity is ambiguous

20. An inferior good is one for which an increase in income causes
    a. an increase in supply.
    b. a decrease in supply.
    c. an increase in demand.
    d. a decrease in demand.

Advanced Critical Thinking

You are watching a national news broadcast. It is reported that a typhoon is heading for the Washington coast and that it will likely destroy much of this year's apple crop. Your roommate says, "If there are going to be fewer apples available, I'll bet that apple prices will rise. We should buy enormous quantities of apples now and put them in storage. Later we will sell them and make a killing."

1. If this information about the storm is publicly available so that all buyers and sellers in the apple market expect the price of apples to rise in the future, what will happen immediately to the supply and demand for apples and the equilibrium price and quantity of apples?

_____

_____

_____

2. Can you "beat the market" with public information? That is, can you use publicly available information to help you buy something cheap and quickly sell it at a higher price? Why or why not?

_____

_____

_____

3. Suppose a friend of yours works for the United States Weather Bureau. She calls you and provides you with inside information about the approaching storm—information not available to the public. Can you "beat the market" with inside information? Why?

_____

_____

_____

Zgjidhja

ADVANCED CRITICAL THINKING

1. Sellers reduce supply (supply shifts left) in the hope of selling apples later at a higher price and buyers increase demand (demand shift right) in the hope of buying apples now before the price goes up. The price will immediately rise and the quantity exchanged is ambiguous.

2. No. Usually the market immediately adjusts so that the price has already moved to its new equilibrium value before the amateur speculator can make his or her purchase.

3. Yes. In this case, you can make your purchase before the market responds to the information about the storm.