



- 1) **If you have the following cost function: $C=C(Q)$**
 - Find the relationship between marginal cost and average cost when average cost is increasing, decreasing, reaching minimum.
- 2) **Given the following total cost function: $C = Q^3 + 12Q^2 + 60Q$**
 - a) Find the marginal and average functions.
 - b) Graph the results by depicting the vertical intercept and the intersection between the marginal and the average functions.
- 3) **If you have the following average revenue functions: $AR = f(Q)$,**
 - Prove that: the difference between marginal and average revenue will always be the quantity multiply by the slope of the average revenue.
- 4) **Given the following average-cost function: $AC = Q^2 - 4Q + 174$,**
 - a) Find the marginal cost.
 - b) Is the given function more appropriate as a long-run or a short-run functions? Why?
- 5) **Given the following average revenue function: $AR = 15 - Q$,**
 - Find the marginal revenue.
- 6) **Given the following total revenue function (R) and product function (Q) of a firm:**
$$R = f(Q) \text{ and } Q = g(L),$$
 - By using Chain Rule, derive the marginal revenue product of labor.
- 7) **If you have the following revenue function of a firm working in a manufacturing sector: $R = f(Q) = 30Q - 2Q^2$. And, if you know that the short-run production function was described by the following function: $Q(L) = 20L^2$.**
 - Find the marginal revenue product of labor.
- 8) **Consider the following short-run production function of a firm A:**
$$Q = 6L^2 - 0.4L^3$$
 - Find the value of labors that maximizes output.