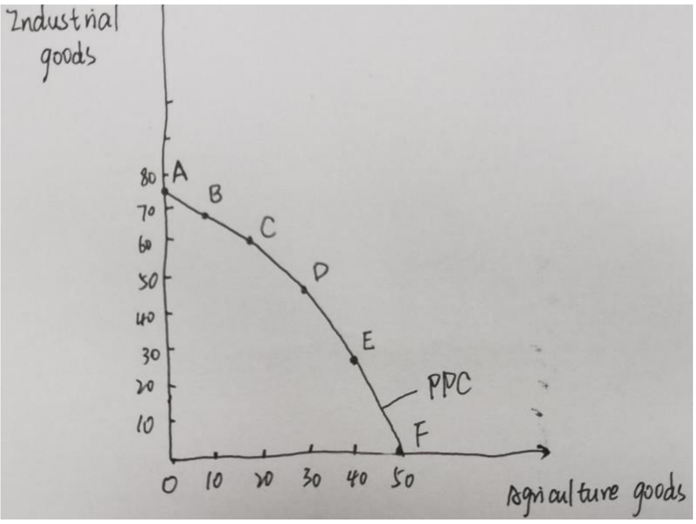
a) A production possibilities curve (PPC) is a model that shows alternative ways that an economy can use its scarce resources. The PPC curve has four assumptions:

1. Only two goods can be produced
2. Full employment of resources
3. Fixed resources
4. Fixed technology

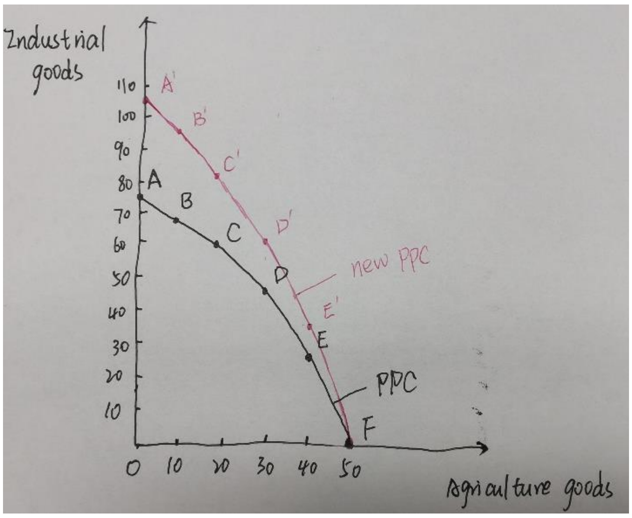
b) 

c) i. 15 Industrial goods
ii. 60 Industrial goods
iii. 30 agriculture goods

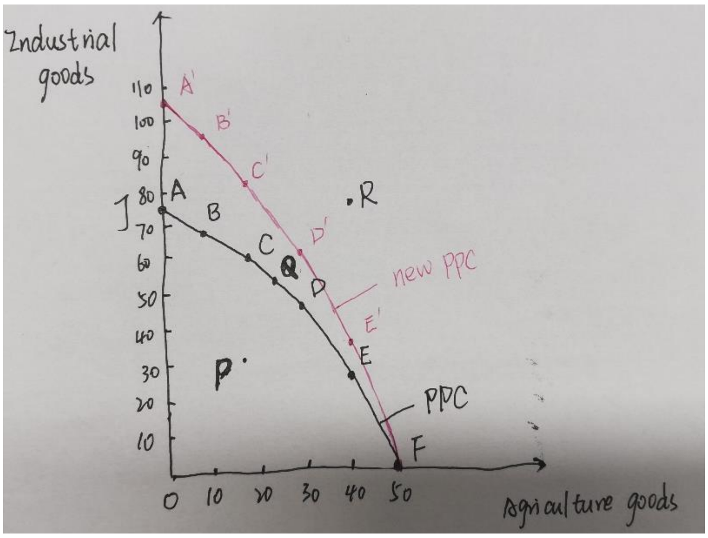
d) Because the industrial goods increased by 40%, so the table become

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Agiculture goods	0	10	20	30	40	50
Industrial goods	105	96.6	84	63	37.8	0

For example A: $105 = 75 \times (1 + 0.4)$

i. 

ii. 21 Industrial goods

e) 

f) This is because the PPC curve is concave towards the origin. Because of limited resources, when the relative production of one good increases in a country, it is necessary to reduce the quantity of another good produced, which will lead to an increase in the marginal benefit of the other good and thus an increase in opportunity cost.

g) Scarcity: From point A - B, an increase in the production of agricultural products reduces the production of industrial goods, and the finiteness of this good is scarcity.

Choice: Due to the scarcity of resources, given the technology, for workers it is a choice between industrial goods or agricultural products. For example, if you choose to produce 10 more agricultural products from point B to point C, you have to produce 9 fewer industrial products.

Opportunity cost: Due to the scarcity of resources, given the technology, to produce 10 more agricultural products from point A - B, one has to produce 6 fewer industrial products, and this reduction of 6 industrial products is the opportunity cost of producing 10 more agricultural products.