Assignment 1:

Please do a supply and demand analysis of the policing of plagiarism. Explain your analysis and give a conclusion about the optimal amount of policing that should be done. I am looking for some specific guidance for professors to follow. Justify your conclusions by reference to the efficiency of the intersection of supply and demand.

Please email me your essay (500-1000 words) by noon on Tuesday.

By the way, here is a list of things that were on the questionnaire from the Graduate School last year. The dean asked for the proper level of punishment for each. Plan on discussing these on Tuesday.

Cheat on take home final
Cheat on 1 section of comp
Cheat on 1+ sections of comp
Plagiarize a paragraph of a paper
Plagiarize a major section
Plagiarize a small/major portion of thesis/dissertation
Stealing material from reserve (to disenfranchise others)
Fabricated data on research project / Falsify results
Failure to acknowledge coauthors
Change grades on transcripts
Turned in paper written by others
Stole work of another
Took ideas from lab mate
Breaking and entering
Taking exams for others/writing papers for others
Writing paper about research in prof’s lab and doesn’t give attribution
2nd time cheating on take home exam

Assignment 2:

There are many types of firms in the economy. That is, production entities are characterized in many ways. One taxonomy that is common is to label firms as for-profit and non-profit. Clemson University is a non-profit entity. Most educational institutions are non-profit. However, there are some for-profit firms in the business.

This is dichotomy is even more common in hospitals where for-profit firms compete head-to-head with non-profits. Non-profit hospitals such as St. Frances Hospital in Greenville and Emory University Hospital in Atlanta commonly have religious or university affiliations, or both.
It seems to me that the optimal mix of inputs at non-profit and for-profit hospitals is not likely to be substantially different, though it might be in subtle dimensions. The main issue of for/non-profit is one of monitoring management and financial capital formation.

Explain why non-profit hospitals exist. Why aren't they for-profit instead? When might they convert from non- to for-? Why might the optimal mix of inputs vary between the two? You should frame your answer from lecture 2.

Assignment 3:
Go to the website: http://www.clientcopia.com/

Find several examples of where the buyer acted opportunistically, and several where the seller acted opportunistically. It will be harder to find seller opportunism because the stories are all written by sellers.

*Explain clearly why it is opportunism and not simply contract abrogation.*