HADM 4200 - Principles of Real Estate Professor Lauri Kytömaa

Homework #1 Solutions

Homework #1, Question #1 Spring 2024

Based on Exercise 1.3 in Brueckner, Lectures on Urban Economics

~	Inpu

Cost per square foot

\$10.00

Profit per sq ft Required square footage 11.00 9,000.00 15.00 1,000.00 3.00 750.00 11.00 15.00 3.00

Department store Toy store Shoe store Assignment table

Store Department Toy Shoe

Affected store table

Added store (columns)

Affected store (rows)
Department
Toy
Shoe

Department	Toy	Shoe				
-	\$3,000	\$1,750				
\$1,500		\$850				
\$850	\$1,500	-				

Ω1	(h)	One-store

	Gross profit	Cost of		Sing
	GIOSS PIONE	construction		
irtment	\$99,000	\$90,000	151	1
	\$15,000	\$10,000	151	1
100	\$2,250	\$7,500	151	1

~ Q1 (c) Two-store

	Store 1	Store 2	Gross profit 1	Benefit Store 1	Gross profit 2	Benefit Store 2	Cost of construction	<u> -</u>	Two-store profi
2S1	Department	Toy	\$99,000	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$100,000	251	\$18,500
2S2	Department	Shoe	\$99,000	\$1,750	\$2,250	\$850	\$97,500	252	\$6,350
253	Toy	Shoe	\$15,000	\$850	\$2,250	\$1,500	\$17,500	253	\$2,100

~ Q1 (d) Three-store

	Store 1	Store 2	Store 3	Gross profit 1	Benefit Store 1	Gross profit 2	Benefit Store 2	Gross profit 3	Benefit Store 3	Cost of construction	Т	hree-store profit
3S1	Department	Toy	Shoe	\$99,000	\$4,750	\$15,000	\$2,350	\$2,250	\$2,350	\$107,500	3S1	\$18,200

Q1 (e) Maximum

Max value Max scenario \$18,500 2S1

The department store meaningfully benefits from the presence of both the toy store and the shoe store and vice versa (the shoe store and toy store benefit from the department store). Nonetheless, the shoe store tends to be loss making on its own and any combination with the shoe store has lower profit than without the shoe store

Homework #1, Question #2

Spring 2024

Q2(a)

	One-way	Round-trip
CBD distance	0	0
A1 distance	2	4
A2 distance	4	8
A3 distance	6	12

Hourly wage (\$) 30 Speed of travel (mph) 15 \$ per mile

Daily costs CBD Α1 \$8 A2 \$16 А3 \$24

Days per month 20

Monthly costs CBD \$0 Α1 \$160 A2 \$320 А3 \$480

Bid rent graphic

Distance from CB|Bid-rent value

0	\$480
2	\$320
4	\$160
6	\$0



Q2(b)

Work days in a week Work weeks in a year Work days in a year

Yearly costs \$1,920 Α1 A2 \$3,840 А3 \$5,760

Difference in A1 and A3 \$3,840

Q2(c)

New work days in week 144

New yearly costs Α1 \$1,152 A2 \$2,304 А3 \$3,456 \$2,304

 $Commuting\ costs\ matter\ less,\ so\ their\ role\ in\ rental\ differentials\ will\ fall.$

Q2(d)

Walker speed of travel (mph) 3 Walker \$ per mile \$10

Walker monthly cost of commuting

Difference in A1 and A3

\$800.00

New bid rent

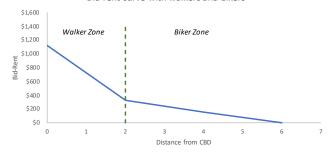
Distance from CBD	Bid-rent value
0	\$1,120
2	\$320
4	\$160
6	\$0

Adding walker cost here

Walkers willing to pay for CBD

\$1,120

Bid-rent curve with walkers and bikers



Vertical line for graphic

vertical line for graphic						
2	0					
2	400					
2	600					
2	1400					

Homework #1, Question #3

Spring 2024

~ Solution

My polynomial - (used for production function)

Intercept	0
alpha_0	-0.2
alpha_1	0.06
alpha 2	-0.00035

Total employees 250
Price for output \$200

Fixed cost of each factory \$500,000

Worker dependent factory cost \$20,000

(a) - Output/Worker and total output by factories

	Workers	Total output	Output/worker	Total factories	Total output
Option 1	5	0.46	0.09	50	22.81
Option 2	10	3.65	0.37	25	91.25
Option 3	25	27.03	1.08	10	270.31
Option 4	50	96.25	1.93	5	481.25
Option 5	125	228.91	1.83	2	457.81

Value of product \$25,000.00

(b) - Highest profit factory arrangement

(d)

Revenue	Total factory cost	Cost / factory	Profit
\$570,312.50	\$30,000,000	\$600,000	(\$29,429,688)
\$2,281,250.00	\$17,500,000	\$700,000	(\$15,218,750)
\$6,757,812.50	\$10,000,000	\$1,000,000	(\$3,242,188)
\$12,031,250.00	\$7,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$4,531,250
\$11,445,312.50	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$5,445,313

(c) - Discuss Solves for profits correctly and identifies the right firm

Provides some reasoned argument based on calculations. Can still get full credit even if there are mistakes in calculations.