

## Exercise 1.1

$$Q_E = 20 - 2P; \quad Q_M = 10 - P$$

a) if private:  $SMB = Q_E + Q_M = 30 - 3P$   
 $\Rightarrow P = \frac{10 - \frac{1}{3}Q}{1}$

b) If public:

$$Q_E = 20 - 2P \Rightarrow P_E = 10 - \frac{1}{2}Q$$

$$Q_M = 10 - P \Rightarrow P_M = 10 - Q$$

$$SMB = P_E + P_M = 10 - \frac{1}{2}Q + 10 - Q$$

$$= 20 - \frac{3}{2}Q$$

## Exercise 1.2

$$Q_E = 44 - 4P; \quad Q_J = 12 - 3P$$

a) If smartphones are private:  $SMB = Q_E + Q_J$

$$Q = 44 - 4P + 12 - 3P = 56 - 7P$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{sway}} = 8 - \frac{1}{7}Q$$

b) If smartphones are public:

$$Q_E = 44 - 4P \Rightarrow P_E = 11 - \frac{1}{4}Q$$

$$Q_J = 12 - 3P \Rightarrow P_J = 4 - \frac{1}{3}Q$$

$$SMB = P_E + P_M = 11 - \frac{1}{4}Q + 4 - \frac{1}{3}Q = 15 - \frac{7}{12}Q$$

Huỳnh Phước Duy

Exercise 2.1 bridge = public good;  $MC = 3$ 

Group 1  $Q = 20 - 4P \Rightarrow P = 5 - \frac{1}{4}Q$

10 people  $\Rightarrow P = 50 - 2.5Q$

Group 2  $Q = 18 - 2P \Rightarrow P = 9 - \frac{1}{2}Q$

5 people  $\Rightarrow P = 45 - \frac{5}{2}Q$

Entire Social Demand Curve

$$50 - 2Q + 45 - \frac{5}{2}Q = 95 - \frac{9}{2}Q$$

Social optimum  $SMB = MC \Rightarrow 95 - \frac{9}{2}Q = 3$

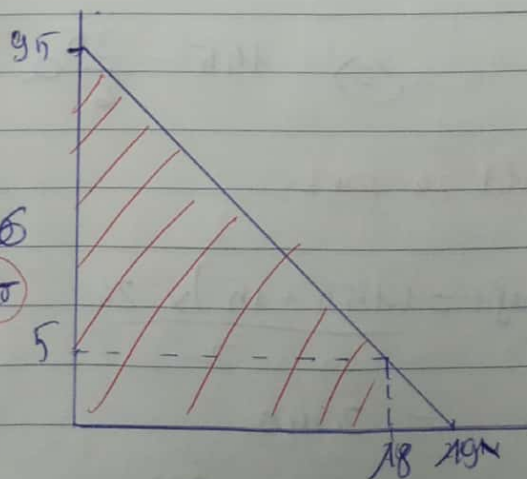
$$\Rightarrow Q = \cancel{20.44} 18.4$$

Build <sup>18</sup> bridges

$$\text{Benefit} = \frac{(95 + 5) \times 18}{2} = \cancel{1000} 900$$

$$\text{Cost} = 3 \times \cancel{18} = \cancel{60} 54$$

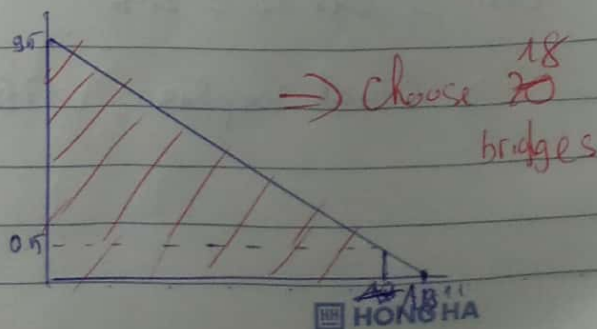
$$\Rightarrow \text{Social surplus} = \cancel{1000} - 60 = \cancel{940} 840$$

Build <sup>19</sup> bridges

$$\text{Benefit} = \frac{(95 + 5) \times 19}{2} = \cancel{1002.5} 902.5$$

$$\text{Cost} = 3 \times 19 = \cancel{63} 57$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Surplus} = \cancel{1002.5} - 57 = \cancel{945.5} 845.5$$



Exercise 2.2 parks = public good,  $\therefore MC = 12$

Group 1: 15 residents:

$$Q_1 = 30 - 6P \Rightarrow P = 5 - \frac{1}{6}Q$$

$$P_{total_1} = 75 - \frac{15}{6}Q = 75 - 2.5Q$$

Group 2: 10 res

$$Q_2 = 24 - 3P \Rightarrow P = 8 - \frac{1}{3}Q$$

$$P_{total_2} = 80 - \frac{10}{3}Q$$

Entire social demand curve =  $P_{t1} + P_{t2}$

$$= 75 - 2.5Q + 80 - \frac{10}{3}Q = 155 - \frac{35}{6}Q$$

Social optimum:  $SMB = MC$

$$\Leftrightarrow 155 - \frac{35}{6}Q = 12 \Rightarrow Q = 24.51$$

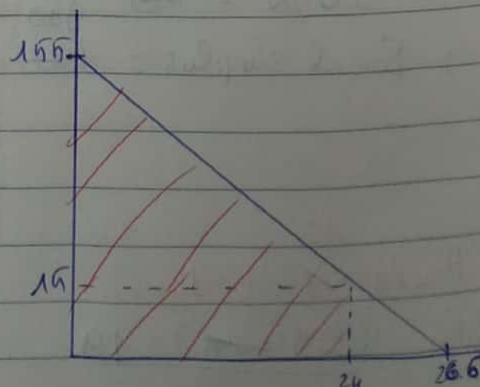
Build 24 parks

$$\text{Benefit} = \frac{(155 + 15) \times 24}{2}$$

$$= 2040$$

$$\text{Cost} = 24 \times 12 = 288$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Social surplus} = 1752$$



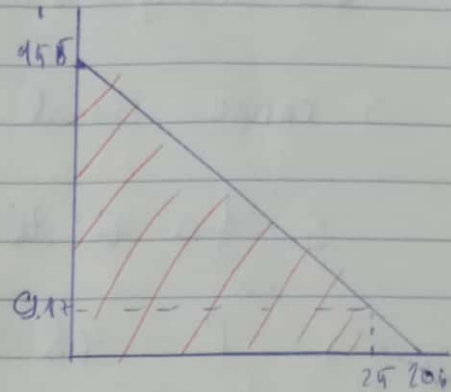


Build 25 parks

$$\text{benefit} = \frac{(45.8 + 9.17) \times 25}{2} = 2052.13$$

$$\text{cost} = 12 \times 25 = 300$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Social surplus} = 2052.13 - 300 = 1752.13$$



$\Rightarrow$  choose 25 parks

Exercise 3.1

$$Q_x = 12 - 2P \Rightarrow P_x = 6 - \frac{1}{2}Q$$

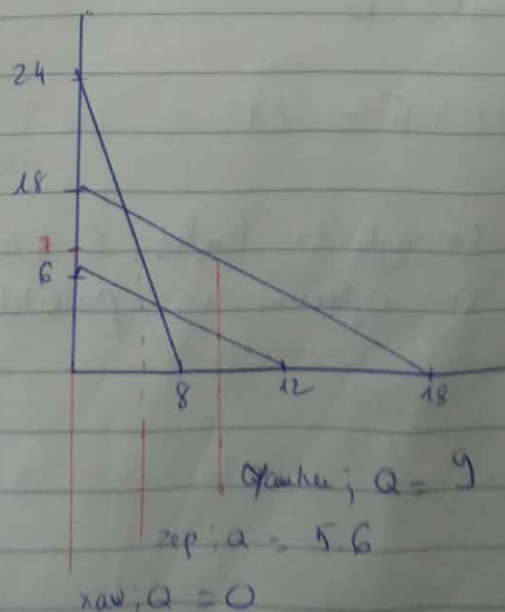
$$Q_y = 18 - P \Rightarrow P_y = 18 - Q$$

$$Q_z = 8 - \frac{1}{3}P \Rightarrow P_z = 24 - 3Q$$

$$MC = 21$$

$$a) x = y = z = \frac{MC}{3} = 7$$

$\Rightarrow$  Government will choose to build 9 bike paths.



$$b) \quad 4 + x + y + z = 21.$$

$\Rightarrow$  entire Social Demand Curve

$$6 - \frac{1}{2}Q = 18 - Q + 24 - 3Q$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 48 - \frac{9}{2}Q = SMB$$

• Social optimum  $SMB = SMC$

$$48 - \frac{9}{2}Q = 21 \Rightarrow Q = 6$$

$\Rightarrow$  optimal bike paths for government

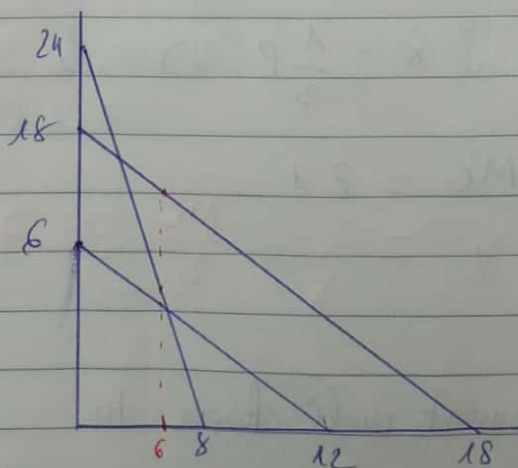
at  $Q = 6$ ,

Xavier pays 3

Yank pays 12

Zep pays 6

$$3 + 12 + 6 = 21.$$



$\Rightarrow$  enough to build 6 bike paths  
 $\Rightarrow$  optimum is possible

## Exercise 3.2

$$Q_A = 17 - 3P \Rightarrow P_A = \frac{17}{3} - \frac{1}{3}Q$$

$$Q_B = 24 - 2P \Rightarrow P_B = 12 - \frac{1}{2}Q$$

$$Q_C = 8 - \frac{1}{2}P \Rightarrow P_C = 16 - 2Q$$

$$MC = 24$$

a) Tax evenly

$$a = b = c = \frac{MC}{3} = 8$$

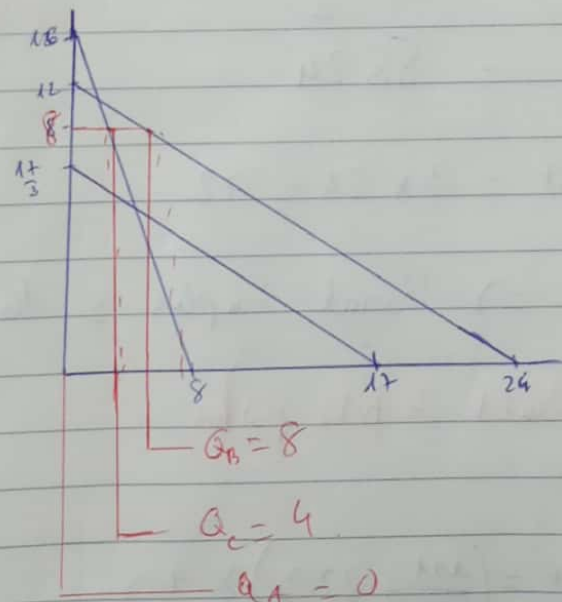
at  $P = 8$ ,

$$Q_A = 0$$

$$Q_B = 8$$

$$Q_C = 4$$

$\Rightarrow$  Government will build 8 bike paths



$$b) a + b + c = 24$$

• Entire Social Demand Curve

$$\frac{17}{3} - \frac{1}{3}Q + 12 - \frac{1}{2}Q + 16 - 2Q$$

$$P = \frac{101}{3} - \frac{17}{6}Q = SMB$$

• Social optimum

$$SMB = SMC$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{101}{3} - \frac{17}{6}Q = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 3.41$$

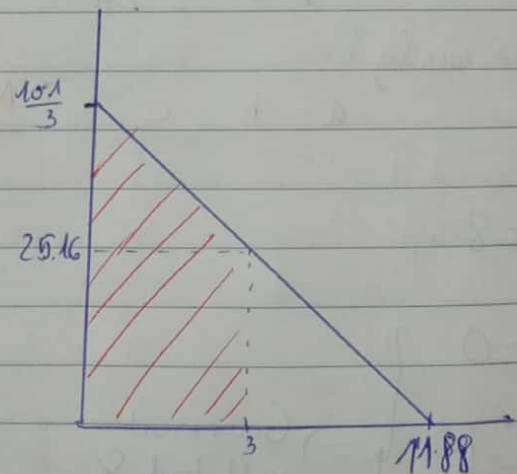
• Build 3 bike paths.

$$\text{Benefit} = \frac{\left(\frac{101}{3} + 25.16\right) \times 3}{2}$$

$$= 88.24$$

$$\text{Cost} = 3 \times 24 = 72$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Social Surplus} = 16.24$$



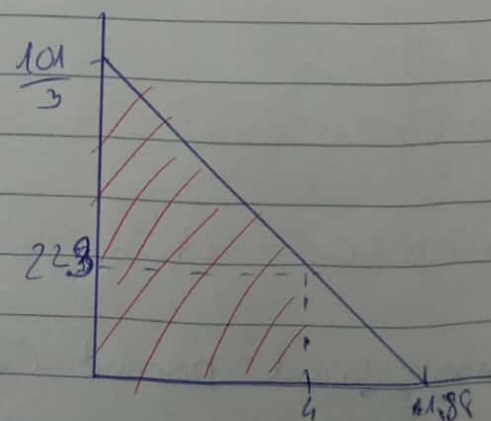
• Build 4 bike paths

$$\text{Benefit} = \frac{\left(\frac{101}{3} + 22.3\right) \times 4}{2}$$

$$= 111.9$$

$$\text{Cost} = 4 \times 24 = 96$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Social surplus} = 15.9$$



$\Rightarrow$  Build 3 paths



Date . . . No.

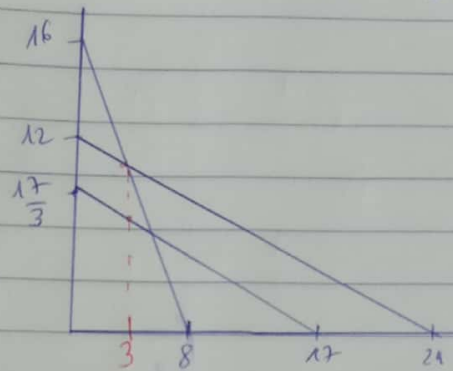
Huỳnh Phương Duy

at  $Q = 3$

A will pay:  $\frac{14}{3} = 4.7$

B will pay 10.5

C will pay 10



$$4.7 + 10.5 + 10 > 24$$

⇒ Government can build 3 patches

Social optimum is possible