1.6 Solving the Consumer's Problem - Practice Problems (Answers)

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You can get utility from consuming Soda (s) and Hot dogs (h), according to the utility function:

$$u(s,h) = \sqrt{sh}$$

The marginal utilities are:

$$MU_s = 0.5s^{-0.5}h^{0.5}$$
$$MU_h = 0.5s^{0.5}h^{-0.5}$$

You have an income of \$12, the price of Soda is \$2, and the price of a Hot dog is \$3. Put Soda on the horizontal axis and Hot dogs on the vertical axis.

1. What is your utility-maximizing bundle of Soda and Hot dogs?

Solution: Use the definition of the optimum:

$$MRS_{s,h} = \frac{p_s}{p_h} \qquad \text{Definition of the optimum}$$

$$\frac{MU_s}{MU_h} = \frac{p_s}{p_h} \qquad \text{Definition of MRS on left}$$

$$\frac{0.5s^{-0.5}h^{0.5}}{0.5s^{0.5}h^{-0.5}} = \frac{(2)}{(3)} \qquad \text{Plugging in what we know}$$

$$\frac{0.5}{0.5}s^{(-0.5-0.5)}h^{(0.5-[-0.5])} = \frac{2}{3} \qquad \text{Using exponent rules for division}$$

$$s^{-1}h^1 = \frac{2}{3} \qquad \text{Simplifying and cancelling}$$

$$\frac{h}{s} = \frac{2}{3} \qquad \text{Using exponent rules for negative exponents}$$

$$h = \frac{2}{3}s \qquad \text{Multiplying both sides by} s$$

So we know that we will be buying $\frac{2}{3}$ sodas for every 1 hot dog. This is the optimal ratio of consumption between the two goods.

To find the exact quantities of s and h, use the budget constraint:

$$p_s s + p_h h = m$$
 The budget constraint equation $2s + 3h = 12$ Plugging in what we are given $2s + 3(\frac{2}{3}s) = 12$ Plugging in what we found relating b to a $2s + 2s = 12$ Multiplying $4s = 12$ Adding $s = 3$ Dividing by 4

Now that we know the quantity of sodas, we can use our knowledge of the ratio of sodas to hot dogs to find the quantity of hot dogs.

$$h = \frac{2}{3}s$$
$$h = \frac{2}{3}(3)$$
$$h = 2$$

2. How much utility does this provide?

Solution: How much utility do we get? Plug our optimal bundle into the utility function:

$$u(s,h) = \sqrt{sh}$$
$$u(s,h) = \sqrt{(3)(2)}$$
$$u(s,h) = \sqrt{6}$$

If we wanted to graph the indifference curve, we need to solve for h (the good on the vertical axis).

$$u(s,h) = \sqrt{sh}$$
$$\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{sh}$$
$$6 = sh$$
$$\frac{6}{s} = h$$

Same with the budget constraint to graph:

$$p_s s + p_h h = m$$
$$2s + 3h = 12$$
$$3h = 12 - 2s$$
$$h = 4 - \frac{2}{3}s$$

