

Microeconomics. Problem set 1. Due date: tutorials till Dec, 14th.

Problem 1 (1.5p) Much of the demand for U.S. agricultural output has come from other countries. In 1998 the total demand for wheat was $Q = 3244 - 283P$. Of this the total domestic demand was $Q_D = 1700 - 107P$, and domestic supply $Q_S = 1944 + 207P$. Suppose the export demand for wheat falls by 40%.

- US farmers are concerned about this drop in export demand. What happens to the free-market price of wheat in the US. Do farmers have much reasons to worry?[0.5p]
- Now suppose the US government wants to buy enough wheat to raise the price to 3.50\$ per bushel. What the drop in export demand, how much wheat would the government have to buy? How much would this cost the government.[1p]

Problem 2 (1.5p) Table below shows the retail price and sales for instant coffee and roasted coffee for 2007 and 2008.

Year	2007	2008
instant coffee price	10.35	10.48
instant coffee sales	75	70
roasted coffee price	4.11	3.76
roasted coffee sales	820	850

- Using this data alone, estimate the short-run price elasticity of demand for roasted coffee. Derive a linear demand curve for roasted coffee[1p]
- Repeat the calculations for instant coffee[1p]
- Which coffee has higher short-run price elasticity. Why?[1p]

Problem 3 (2p) In 1998 Americans smoked 470 billion cigarettes, or 23.5 billion of packs of cigarettes. The average retail price was \$2 per pack. Statistical studies have shown that the price elasticity of supply is 0.5 and demand is -0.4. Using this information, derive linear demand and supply curves for the cigarette market.

Problem 4 (2p) Draw indifference curves that represent the following individuals' preferences for hamburgers and soft drinks. Indicate the direction in which the individuals' satisfaction (utility) is increasing.

- Joe has convex indifferent curves and dislikes both hamburgers and soft drinks.[0.5p]
- Jane loves hamburgers and dislikes soft drinks.[0.5p]
- Bill likes hamburgers but neither likes nor dislikes soft drinks.[0.5p]
- Molly loves hamburgers and soft drinks but insists on consuming exactly one soft drink for every two hamburgers that she eats.[0.5p]

Problem 5 (0.5p) If Jane is currently willing to trade 4 movie tickets for 1 basketball ticket, then she must like basketball better than movies. True or false? Explain.

Problem 6 (2p) Prices of two goods are $(p_1, p_2) = (1, 2)$ while demand $(d_1, d_2) = (1, 2)$. Suppose now prices have changed to $(p'_1, p'_2) = (2, 1)$ while demand to $(d'_1, d'_2) = (2, 1)$. Is this consistent with utility maximization? (hint: use revealed preferences analysis).

Problem 7 (1.5p) Consider a Constant elasticity of Substitution utility function $u(x, y) = [x^\rho + y^\rho]^{1/\rho}$ with $\rho \in (-\infty, 1]$. Does this utility exhibit the property of diminishing $MRS_{x,y}$?

Problem 8 (1p) Utility function is $U(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$. The marginal utilities are $MU_x = 2x$ and $MU_y = 2y$.

- Does the marginal utilities of x diminish, remain constant or increase as the consumer buys more x ? [0.5]
- What is $MRS_{x,y}$ [0.5]
- Is $MRS_{x,y}$ diminishing, constant or increasing as the customer substitutes x for y along the indifference curves?[0.5]
- Draw few typical indifference curves for different utility levels.[0.5]