

Homework 13

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b13.4

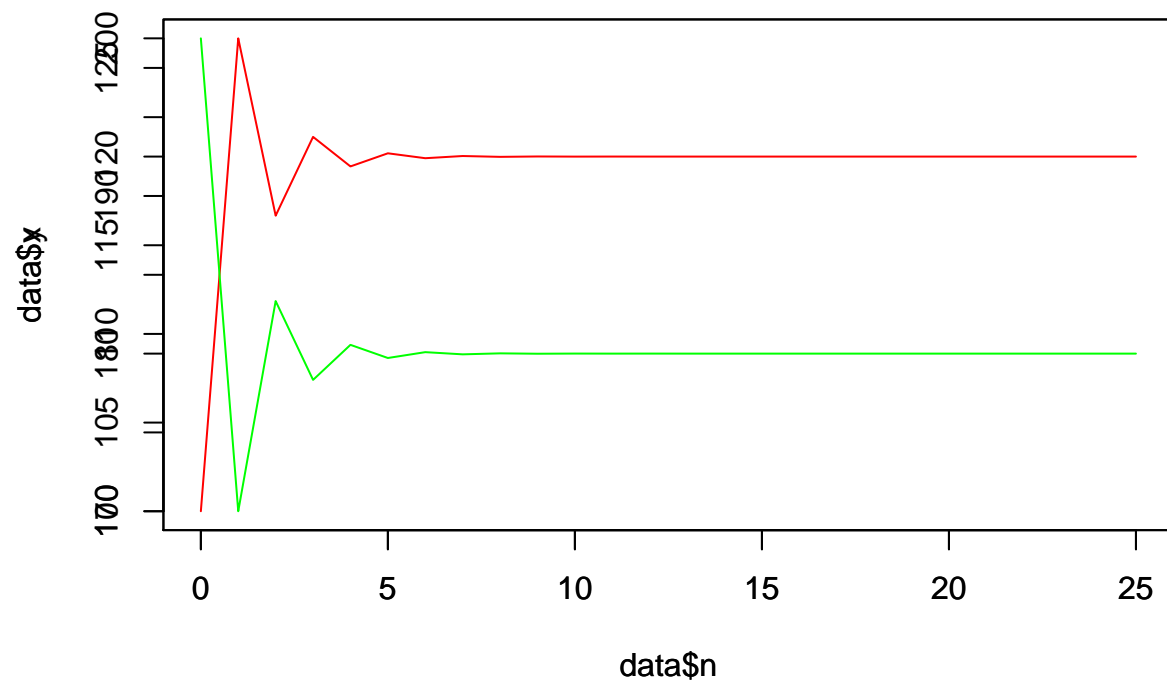
We would need some sort of information on the actual number of warheads from each participant. We would also need to know if the two participants were on equal footing, meaning that the warheads each side had were equal. If the warheads aren't equal it complicates things significantly.

Realistically we could not make this model because countries would not share this information. We could look at something like budgets, but this could also be untruthful.

b17.1

a.

```
graphit <- function(x0,y0,xs,ys,limit) {  
  n <- 0  
  data <- data.frame(x = x0, y = y0, n = n)  
  while (n < limit) {  
    y <- 120 + ys * tail(data$x, 1)  
    x <- 60 + xs * tail(data$y, 1)  
    n <- tail(data$n,1) + 1  
    data <- rbind(data, c(x, y, n))  
  }  
  plot(x=data$n, y=data$x, type = "l", col = "red")  
  par(new=TRUE)  
  plot(x=data$n, y=data$y, type = "l", col="green")  
  print (data)  
}  
  
graphit(100,200,1/3,1/2,25)
```



##		x	y	n
##	1	100.0000	200.0000	0
##	2	126.6667	170.0000	1
##	3	116.6667	183.3333	2
##	4	121.1111	178.3333	3
##	5	119.4444	180.5556	4
##	6	120.1852	179.7222	5
##	7	119.9074	180.0926	6
##	8	120.0309	179.9537	7
##	9	119.9846	180.0154	8
##	10	120.0051	179.9923	9
##	11	119.9974	180.0026	10
##	12	120.0009	179.9987	11
##	13	119.9996	180.0004	12
##	14	120.0001	179.9998	13
##	15	119.9999	180.0001	14
##	16	120.0000	180.0000	15
##	17	120.0000	180.0000	16
##	18	120.0000	180.0000	17
##	19	120.0000	180.0000	18
##	20	120.0000	180.0000	19
##	21	120.0000	180.0000	20
##	22	120.0000	180.0000	21
##	23	120.0000	180.0000	22
##	24	120.0000	180.0000	23
##	25	120.0000	180.0000	24

```
## 26 120.0000 180.0000 25
```

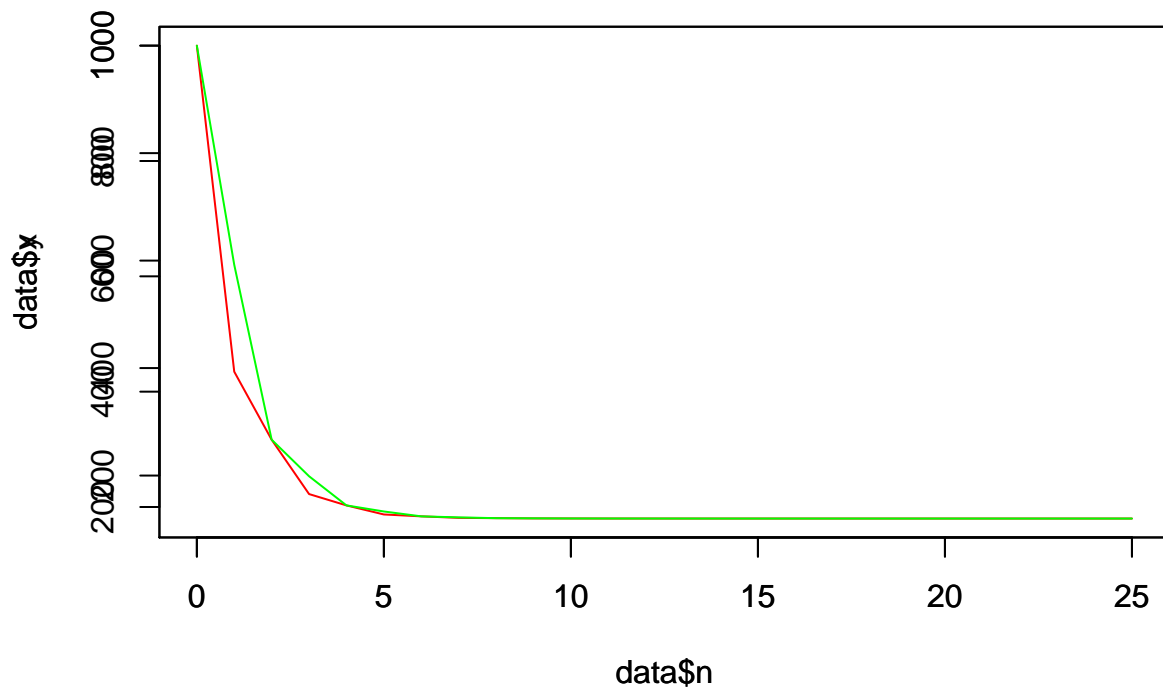
b.

There is an equilibrium reach at $x=120$ and $y=180$.

c.

We can try something stupid like 1000,1000 and see it reaches the same eq.

```
graphit(1000,1000,1/3,1/2,25)
```



```
##      x      y  n
## 1 1000.0000 1000.0000 0
## 2  393.3333  620.0000 1
## 3  266.6667  316.6667 2
## 4  165.5556  253.3333 3
## 5  144.4444  202.7778 4
## 6  127.5926  192.2222 5
## 7  124.0741  183.7963 6
## 8  121.2654  182.0370 7
## 9  120.6790  180.6327 8
## 10 120.2109  180.3395 9
## 11 120.1132  180.1055 10
```

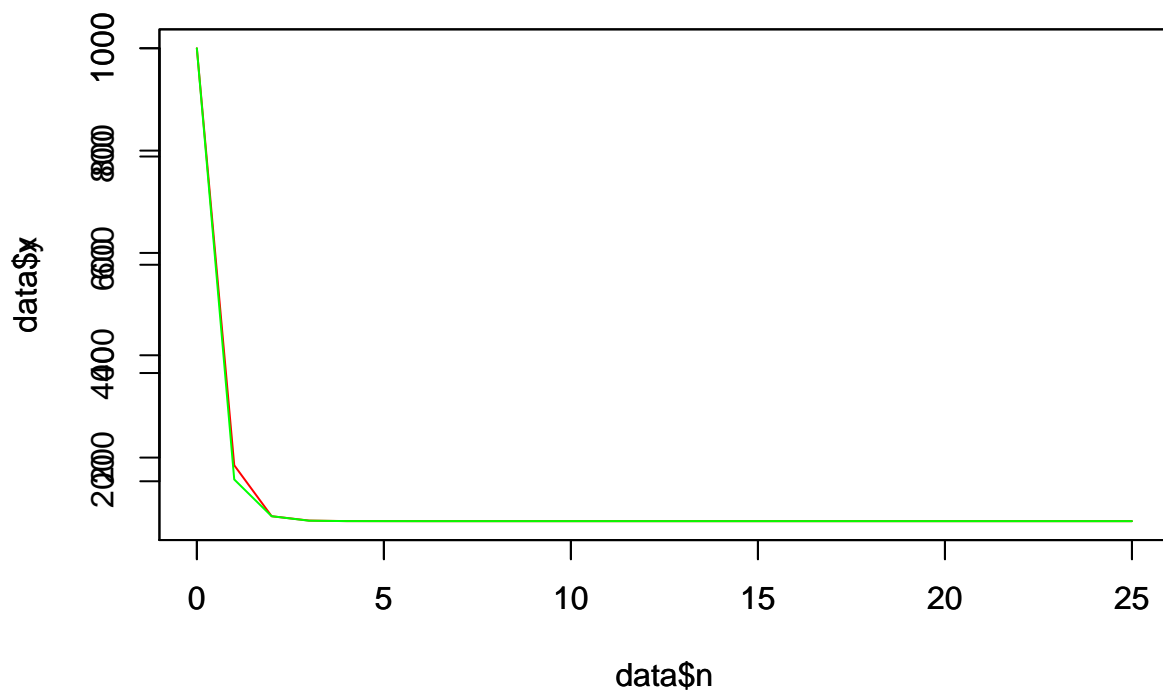
```
## 12 120.0352 180.0566 11
## 13 120.0189 180.0176 12
## 14 120.0059 180.0094 13
## 15 120.0031 180.0029 14
## 16 120.0010 180.0016 15
## 17 120.0005 180.0005 16
## 18 120.0002 180.0003 17
## 19 120.0001 180.0001 18
## 20 120.0000 180.0000 19
## 21 120.0000 180.0000 20
## 22 120.0000 180.0000 21
## 23 120.0000 180.0000 22
## 24 120.0000 180.0000 23
## 25 120.0000 180.0000 24
## 26 120.0000 180.0000 25
```

It looks like the same eq is reach fairly quickly.

d.

And now with different coeff...

```
graphit(1000,1000,1/8,1/12,25)
```



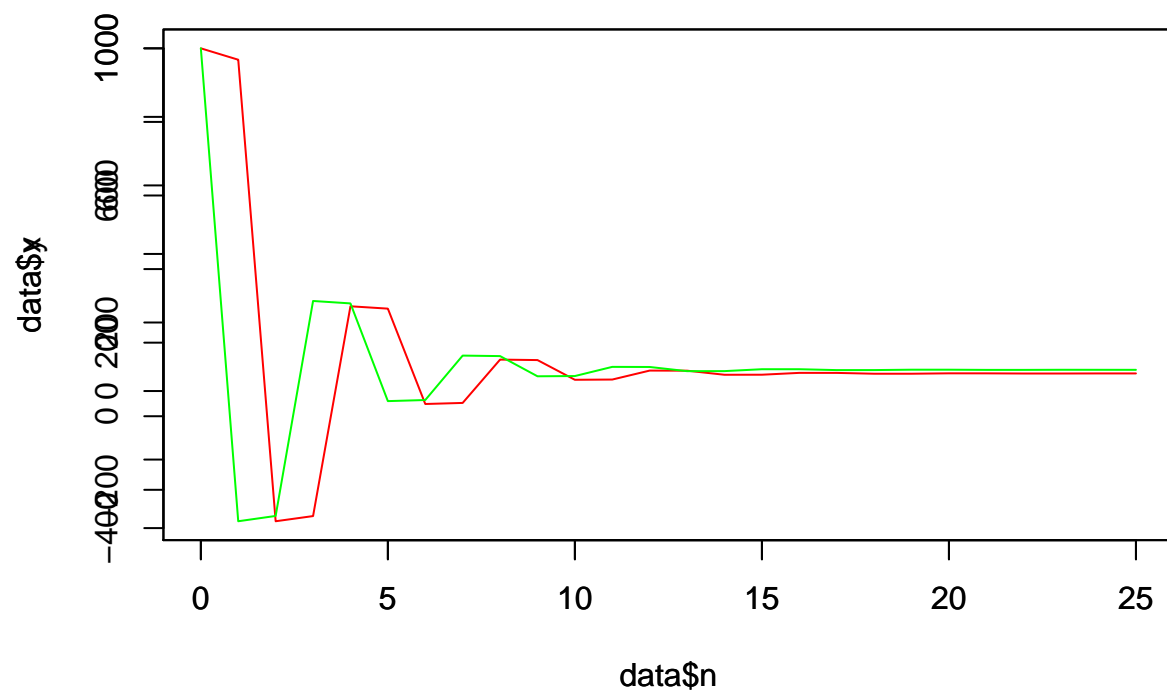
```
##          x          y  n
```

```

## 1 1000.00000 1000.0000 0
## 2 185.00000 203.3333 1
## 3 85.41667 135.4167 2
## 4 76.92708 127.1181 3
## 5 75.88976 126.4106 4
## 6 75.80132 126.3241 5
## 7 75.79052 126.3168 6
## 8 75.78960 126.3159 7
## 9 75.78948 126.3158 8
## 10 75.78947 126.3158 9
## 11 75.78947 126.3158 10
## 12 75.78947 126.3158 11
## 13 75.78947 126.3158 12
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## 16 75.78947 126.3158 15
## 17 75.78947 126.3158 16
## 18 75.78947 126.3158 17
## 19 75.78947 126.3158 18
## 20 75.78947 126.3158 19
## 21 75.78947 126.3158 20
## 22 75.78947 126.3158 21
## 23 75.78947 126.3158 22
## 24 75.78947 126.3158 23
## 25 75.78947 126.3158 24
## 26 75.78947 126.3158 25

```

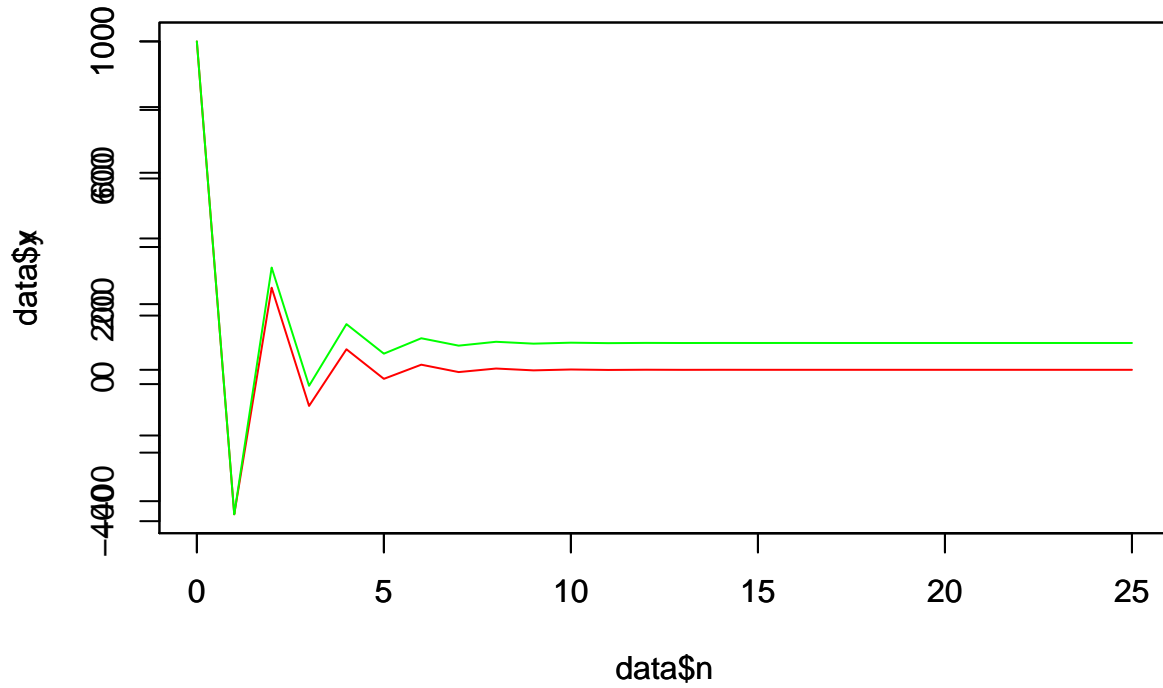
```
graphit(1000,1000,1/1.1,-1/2,25)
```



##		x	y	n
##	1	1000.00000	1000.00000	0
##	2	969.09091	-380.00000	1
##	3	-285.45455	-364.54545	2
##	4	-271.40496	262.72727	3
##	5	298.84298	255.70248	4
##	6	292.45680	-29.42149	5
##	7	33.25319	-26.22840	6
##	8	36.15600	103.37340	7
##	9	153.97582	101.92200	8
##	10	152.65636	43.01209	9
##	11	99.10190	43.67182	10
##	12	99.70165	70.44905	11
##	13	124.04459	70.14917	12
##	14	123.77198	57.97770	13
##	15	112.70700	58.11401	14
##	16	112.83092	63.64650	15
##	17	117.86045	63.58454	16
##	18	117.80413	61.06977	17
##	19	115.51798	61.09794	18
##	20	115.54358	62.24101	19
##	21	116.58274	62.22821	20
##	22	116.57110	61.70863	21
##	23	116.09876	61.71445	22
##	24	116.10405	61.95062	23
##	25	116.31875	61.94798	24

```
## 26 116.31634 61.84063 25
```

```
graphit(1000,1000,-1/2,-1/2,25)
```



##		x	y	n
## 1	1.000000e+03	1000.0000	0	
## 2	-4.400000e+02	-380.0000	1	
## 3	2.500000e+02	340.0000	2	
## 4	-1.100000e+02	-5.0000	3	
## 5	6.250000e+01	175.0000	4	
## 6	-2.750000e+01	88.7500	5	
## 7	1.562500e+01	133.7500	6	
## 8	-6.875000e+00	112.1875	7	
## 9	3.906250e+00	123.4375	8	
## 10	-1.718750e+00	118.0469	9	
## 11	9.765625e-01	120.8594	10	
## 12	-4.296875e-01	119.5117	11	
## 13	2.441406e-01	120.2148	12	
## 14	-1.074219e-01	119.8779	13	
## 15	6.103516e-02	120.0537	14	
## 16	-2.685547e-02	119.9695	15	
## 17	1.525879e-02	120.0134	16	
## 18	-6.713867e-03	119.9924	17	
## 19	3.814697e-03	120.0034	18	
## 20	-1.678467e-03	119.9981	19	

```
## 21 9.536743e-04 120.0008 20
## 22 -4.196167e-04 119.9995 21
## 23 2.384186e-04 120.0002 22
## 24 -1.049042e-04 119.9999 23
## 25 5.960464e-05 120.0001 24
## 26 -2.622604e-05 120.0000 25
```

There is a problem when the coeff are the same, but it looks like predictable behavior.

b21.4

$$TR = f(q) * q$$

$$MR = f'(q) * q + f(q)$$

b25.1

If demand is high, price will also be high, so customers will have to pay the tax.

If demand is low, price will be low, so industry will have to eat the tax cost.

If supply is high, demand will drop, as will price, so the industry will need to eat the tax again.

If supply is low, demand will rise, as will price, so customers must pay the tax

b29.1

The eq quantity could increase if the demand curve doesn't move to the left because supply could change after the crisis, while demand would likely remain the same.