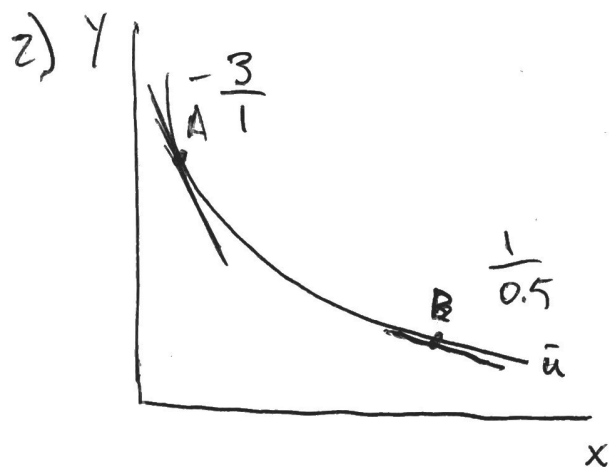
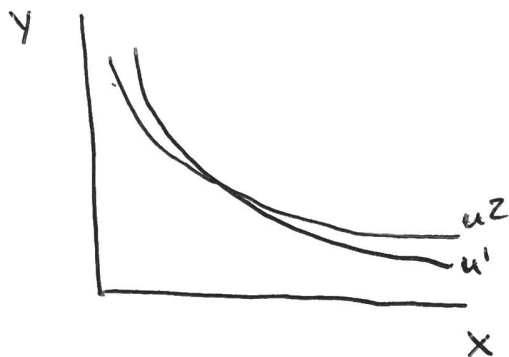


# Homework 1 ANSWERS

1) Transitivity for indifference curves maintains the logical consistency of preferences.

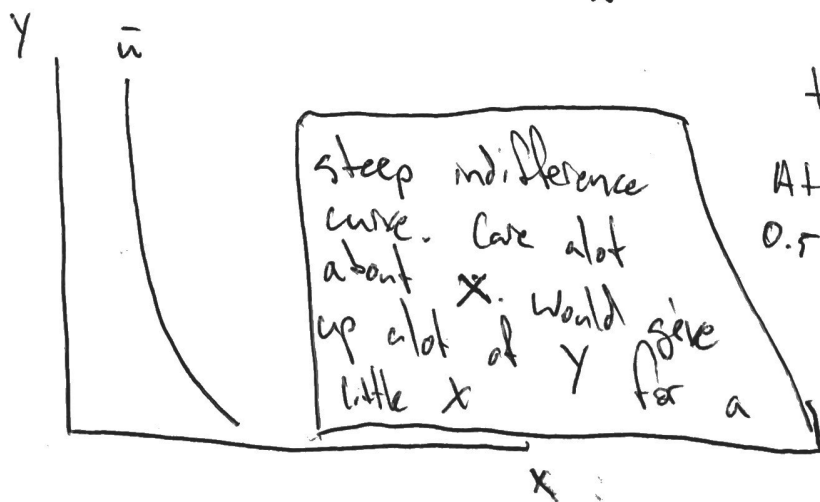
This means that indifference curves can't cross each other

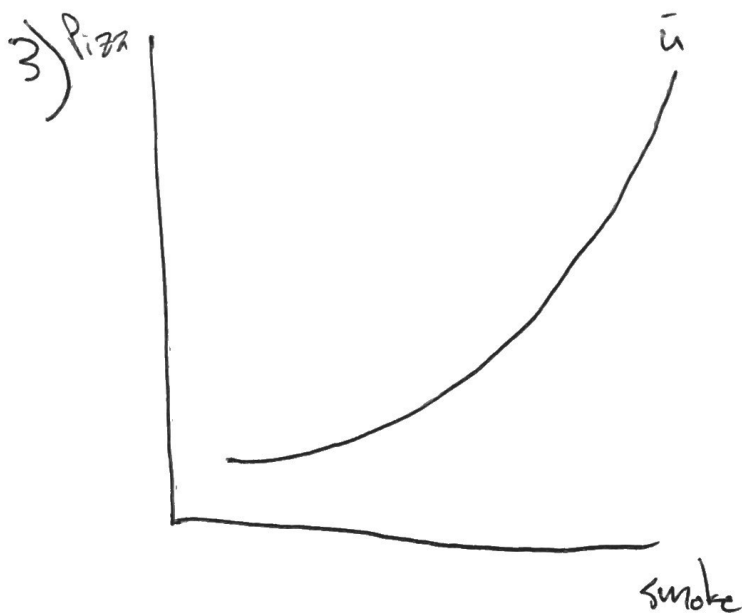


The MRS tells us the tradeoff we'd be willing to accept between 2 goods (X, Y) and remain equally happy. At point A

to get 1 X we'd be willing to give up 3 Y.

At point B it's a 1 to 0.5 relationship





To deal with more smoke, we'd need to be compensated with more pizza to be equally happy.

4) A) Marginal utility, is extra utility from another unit

2 chairs, 2 couches = 7 utiles

3 chairs, 2 couches = 10 utiles

---

3 marginal utility

B)

2 chairs, 2 couches = 7

2 chairs, 3 couches = 12

---

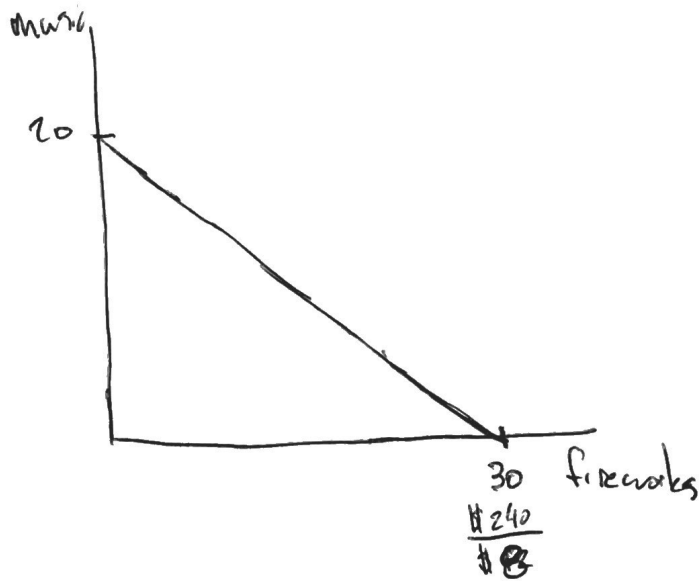
5 marginal utility

Matt should buy a couch, because it has the largest extra utility for the same price

5)

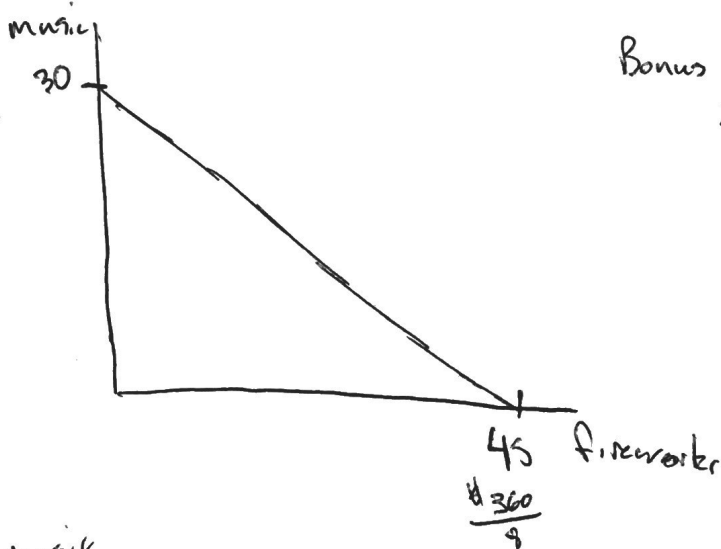
A)

$$\frac{\$240}{\$12}$$



B)

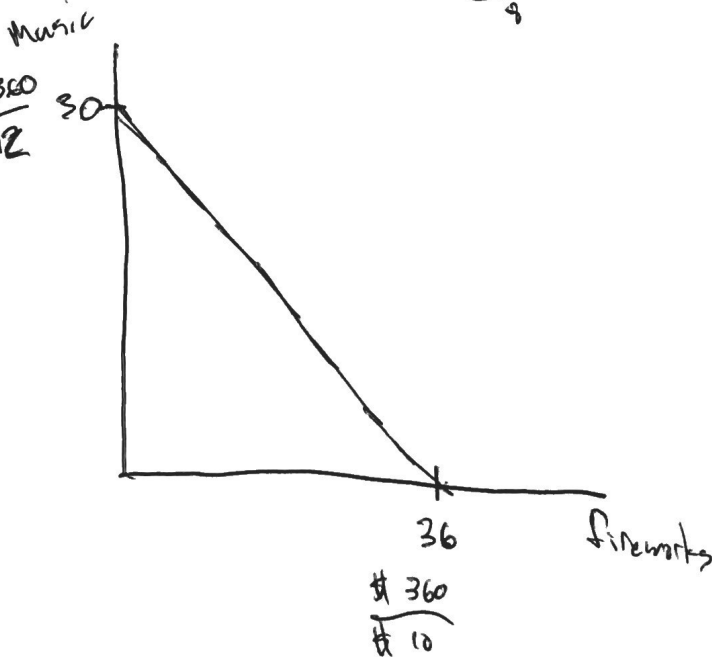
$$\frac{\$360}{\$12}$$



Bonus with income up to  
\$360

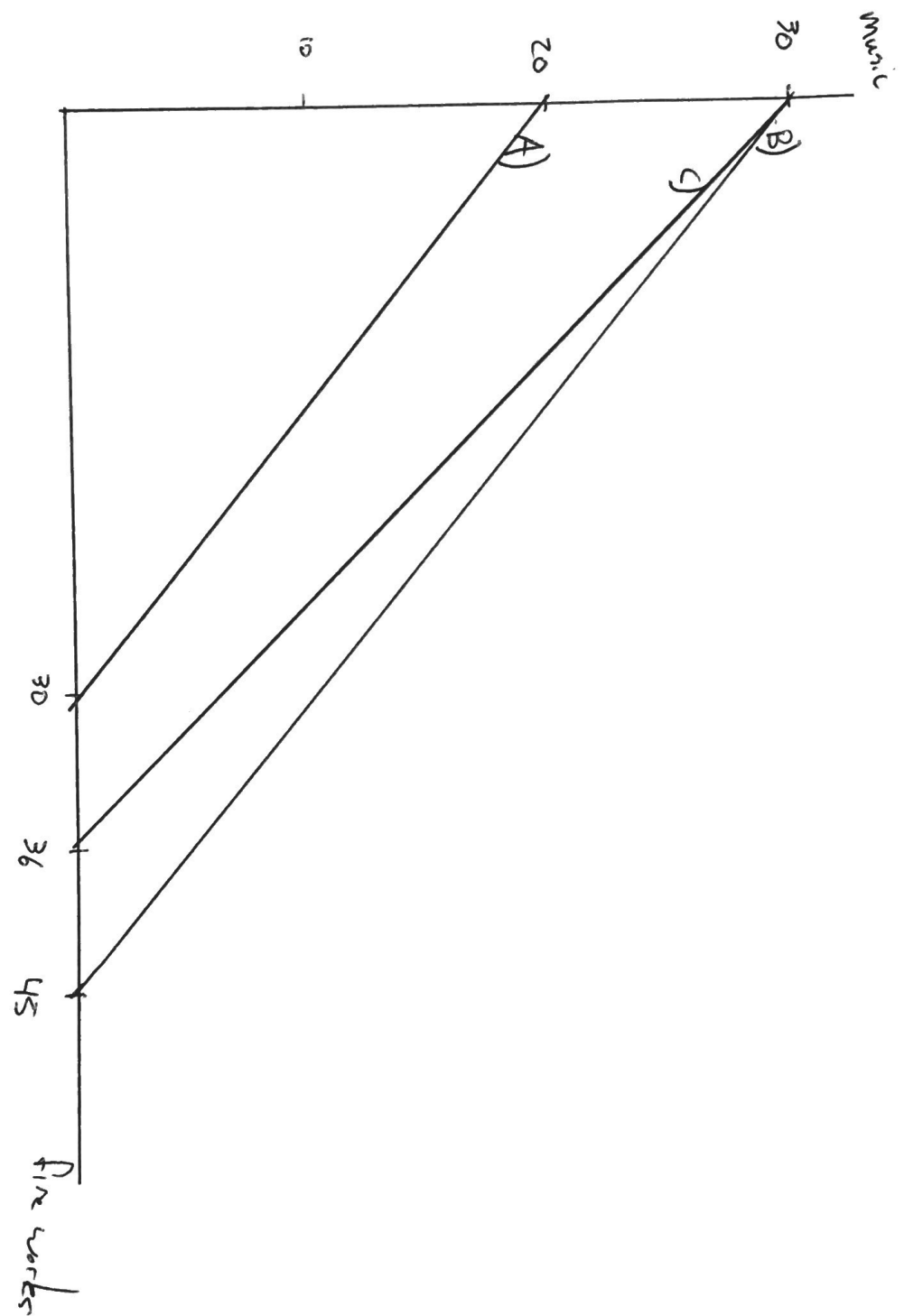
C)

$$\frac{\$360}{\$12}$$



Bonus with income  
at \$360,  
but fireworks price  
at \$10

5) Budget constraints on a single graph



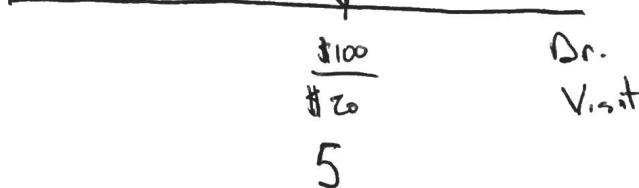
6) A) Composite good

\$100  
\$1

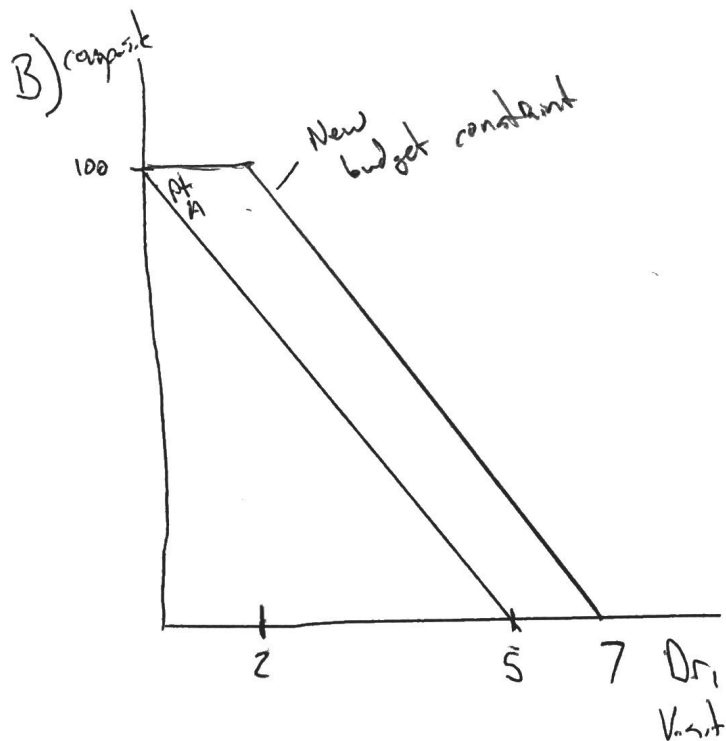
100

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{-\text{Price Dr}}{\text{Price Composite}} = \frac{-20}{1}$$

ie. reduce the composite by 20 units to gain 1 Dr. visit

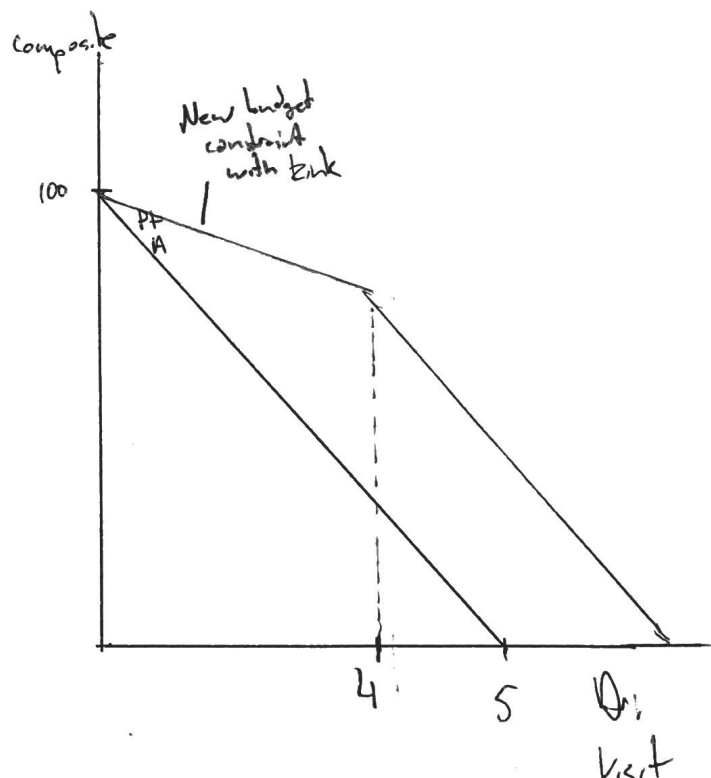


Plan A 2 free visits



Plan B

4 - 50% coupon



c) Really healthy wants Plan A, gives most purchasing power. Could be in the flat part of the budget constraint.

7) For running long races and trail adventures

choice set : training mix

- long slow distance miles
- sprints / intervals
- heavy weight lifting
- body weight and plyometrics

to maximize :  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{place in the race} \\ \text{joy of the experience} \end{array} \right\} \text{utility}$

Constraints : time

Physical load body can handle without getting hurt