

Midterm Practice

(2020Q8) In a famous antitrust case, an economist was asked to explain the difference between "economic cost" and "accounting cost." This example was given (which is paraphrased below):

So, for example, I spent some money to dig a gold mine, and it turns out I really discovered a rich vein of gold. My accounting costs of the gold mine might be very low, but the economic cost to me of operating the gold mine might be very high.

Explain why or how this might be the case.

(2020Q11) To prevent “price gouging” on toilet paper at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, several states placed a price ceiling on this product. Retail stores were ordered not to raise the price of toilet paper above the level that prevailed prior to the pandemic. The demand for toilet paper at retail went up as a result of the pandemic – in part because many people were not allowed to go to work (or travel); they were confined to their homes and therefore used more toilet paper than before.

Based on the demand and supply model, what are two consequences you would predict would follow as a result of the price ceiling?

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One state official said what was needed was a price floor, rather than a price ceiling, one that also would be set at the level that prevailed prior to the pandemic. Based on the demand and supply model, what would be one economic effect of a price floor on toilet paper?

(2020Q9) New Orleans, sometimes called the Crescent City, is a port; it also is a major tourist destination. Imagine in your mind's eye a Production Possibility Curve ("PPC") for New Orleans that is concave from below. Imagine that the PPC has tourist activity on one axis and shipping on the other. The city is "hit" by a hurricane which leads to flooding and major damage to the port and downtown.

Describe what the effect of the hurricane will be on the PPC.

Why would a PPC be concave from below?

(2018Q7) A prominent law professor at the University of Pennsylvania authored an article in the Fordham Law Review on economic welfare. He wrote: "Perfect complements are goods that are invariably used together – or, more technically, situations in which one good has no value unless it can be consumed together with the other good."

- Is this law professor defining the economic concept of a complementary good correctly?
- Provide your own example of two goods that, in the taxonomy of economics, are complements.
- If your example of two complementary goods is correct, what can we say about the cross-elasticity of demand between the two goods you selected?

(2019Q3) Assume you are one of the students in the Econ 201 Guestbook who wants to do market research someday. Upon graduation, Procter & Gamble hires you to be on the management team engaged in marketing the company's brand of peanut butter, Jif.

The first question you are asked is, "What are some of the variables that affect the 'demand' for Jif?" How do you respond?

You are asked to come up with an estimate of the price elasticity of demand for Jif. Before you even start, you want to be clear on the concept: so, what is the definition of price elasticity of demand?

What would cause a product like Jif to have a high elasticity of demand versus a low elasticity of demand?

Your boss asks you this question: would the elasticity of demand for Jif be higher or lower than the elasticity of demand for all peanut butter? What is your answer – and why?

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Maddie, one of the others on the market research team with you, says, “If we knew the income elasticity of demand for Jif, we could tell if the good is normal or inferior.” What does Maddie mean by this?

Your boss then says, “I think a lot of our customers use Jif to make PBJ sandwiches” (as in, “peanut butter and jelly” sandwiches). If your boss is correct, how would you frame the problem of figuring out the cross-elasticity of demand between Jif peanut butter and jelly?

The Diamond-Water Paradox

The things which have the greatest value in use have frequently little or no value in exchange; and on the contrary, those which have the greatest value in exchange have frequently little or no value in use. Nothing is more useful than water: but it will purchase scarce any thing; scarce any thing can be had in exchange for it. A diamond, on the contrary, has scarce any value in use; but a very great quantity of other goods may frequently be had in exchange for it. (*The Wealth of Nations*, Book I, Chapter IV)