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All questions must be answered on this test form!
For each question you must show your work and (or) provide a clear argument.
All graphs must be accurate to get credit.
If you need scratch paper, use the last page or the back of the form.

Question 1

1. Suppose there are only two goods. If Joe spends all of his income then he can afford 20 units of good 1 and 6 units of good 2. Furthermore, if he wants to purchase 4 units of good 1 and still remain on his budget line he must give up 3 units of good 2. Graph the budget line in the grid above.

2. Suppose that Joe’s income is \( m = 252 \). Then

\[
p_1 = \quad , \quad p_2 = \]

5 points

5 points
Question 2 Suppose that there are two goods. The price of each unit of good 2 is 2 Dollars. The price of good 1 depends on the quantity purchased. That is, if a person buys up to 10 units, then the price of each unit is 6 Dollars. If the person buys more than 10 units, then the first 10 units are still priced at 6 Dollars per unit, while each additional unit is priced at 50cents per unit. Suppose that the person’s income is $m = 80$.

1. Graph the budget line using the grid below.
2. Clearly indicate the budget set by shading it.
Question 3 Income offer curves for different price ratios are depicted below.  

1. Suppose that income is $m = 40$ and prices are $p_1 = 1$, $p_2 = 2$. Then optimal consumption is 

\[
\begin{align*}
    x_1 &= \\
    x_2 &= 
\end{align*}
\]

2. Now suppose that the price of good 1 increases to $p_1 = 4$. Income and the price of good 2 remains unchanged. Then optimal consumption is 

\[
\begin{align*}
    x_1 &= \\
    x_2 &= 
\end{align*}
\]
Question 4

1. A utility function is given by $u(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2^4$. Then

   \[ \text{MRS} = \]

   \[5\text{ points} \]

2. Now suppose that the utility function is $u(x_1, x_2) = (8x_1^{-1} + x_2^{-1})^{-1}$. Then

   \[ \text{MRS} = \]

   \[5\text{ points} \]
Question 5 A consumer’s utility function is given by $u(x_1, x_2) = \min\{3x_1, x_2\}$. Assume that prices are $p_1 = 3$, $p_2 = 1$ and income is $I = 30$.

(a) Graph the budget line in the grid below. 

(b) Graph at least three indifference curves.

(c) Graphically solve for the optimal consumption choice.

**At the optimal choice** $x_1 =$ $x_2 =$
Question 6  A utility function is given by $u(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3x_2$. Prices are $p_1 = 2$, $p_2 = 2$.

1. The equation of the income offer curve is $x_2 = \phantom{0}$. 8 points

2. Suppose that income is $m = 400$. Then optimal consumption is $x_1 = \phantom{0}$, $x_2 = \phantom{0}$. 7 points
Question 7 Mary consumes only two goods and she has perfect substitutes preferences for them. Currently prices are $p_1 = 2$ and $p_2 = 4$, and she consumes 50 units of each good. We refer to this as the base case.

1. Suppose that the price of good 1 increases to $p_1 = 3$ everything else remains the same as in the base case. Then her optimal consumption is 5 points

\[
x_1 = \quad , \quad x_2 = .
\]

Note: There is enough information to solve this question.

2. Now suppose that $p_1$ increases to $p_1 = 3$, $p_2$ increases to $p_2 = 8$ and income decreases by 50% compared to the base case. Then her optimal consumption is 5 points

\[
x_1 = \quad , \quad x_2 = .
\]

Note: There is enough information to solve this question.
**Question 8** Joe’s utility function is given by \( u(x_1, x_2) = x_2 - 100(x_1 + 1)^{-1} \), where \( x_1 \) is the number of hours he spends in a gym and \( x_2 \) is money he spends on everything else. His income is \( m = 1,000 \). The price of good 2 is \( p_2 = 1 \)

(a) Suppose that the gym charges 4 Dollars per hour, i.e., \( p_1 = 4 \). Then

\[ \text{Joe’s optimal choice of } x_1 \text{ is} \]

\[ \text{The gym’s revenue (from Joe) is} \]

(b) Now suppose that the gym charges a membership fee of 10 Dollars (this membership reduces income \( m \) by 10 Dollars), but with the membership the hourly price is now \( p_1 = 1 \). Then

\[ \text{Joe’s optimal choice of } x_1 \text{ is} \]

\[ \text{The gym’s revenue (from Joe) is} \]

The maximum membership fee \( F \) the gym can charge, at which Joe is just indifferent between going to the gym and not going to gym (not going means that \( x_1 = 0 \) and Joe does not pay the fee) is given by

\[ F = \]
Scratch Paper: Not Graded