Name:

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All questions must be answered on this test form!

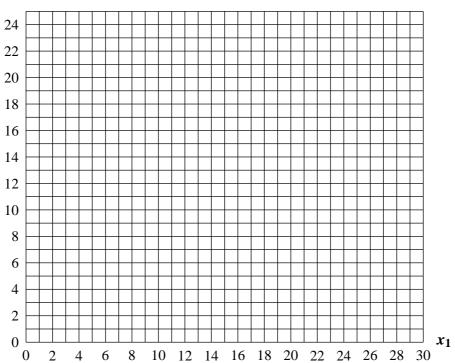
For each question you must show your work and (or) provide a clear argument.

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

 x_2



1. Suppose there are only two goods. If Joe spends all of 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.

5 points

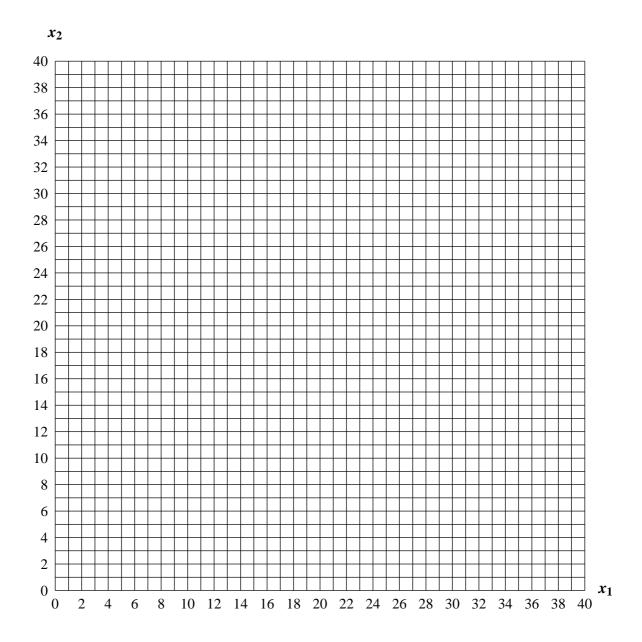
2. Suppose that Joe's income is m = 252. Then

 $p_1 =$, $p_2 =$ 5 points

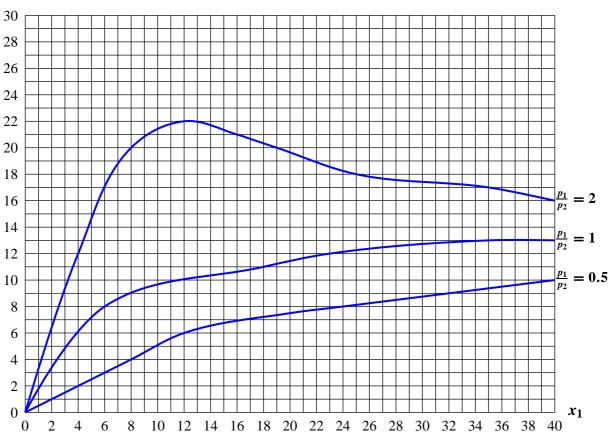
Question 2 Suppose that there are two goods. The price of each unit of good 2 is 2 Dollars. The price of good 1 depends on the quantity purchased. That is, if a person buys up to 10 units, then the price of each unit is 6 Dollars. If the person buys more than 10 units, then the first 10 units are still 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.

10 points

- 1. Graph the budget line using the grid below.
- 2. Clearly indicate the budget set by shading it.







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

 $x_1 = x_2 =$

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

 $x_1 = x_2 =$

Question 4

1.	A utility	function	is given	by $u(x_1, \dots, x_n)$	$(x_2) =$	$x_1x_2^4$.	Then

5 points

MRS =

2. Now suppose that the utility function is $u(x_1, x_2) = (8x_1^{-1} + x_2^{-1})^{-1}$. Then 5 points

MRS =

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.

5 points

(b) Graph at least three indifference curves.

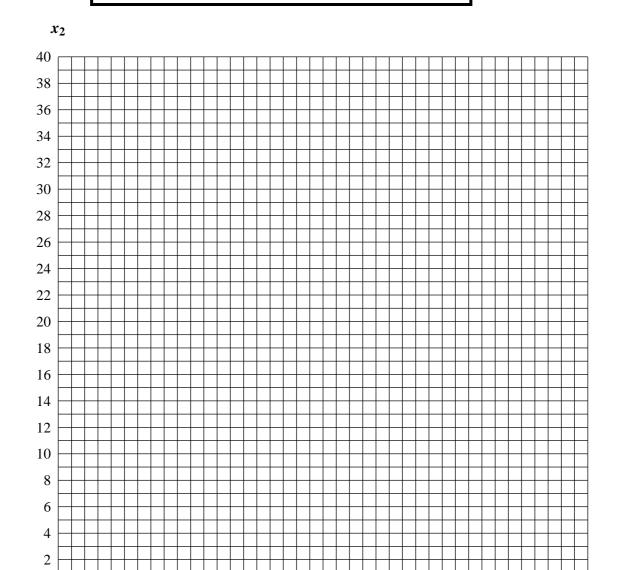
5 points

(c) Graphically solve for the optimal consumption choice.

5 points

 x_1

At the optimal choice $x_1 = x_2 = x_2 = x_1 = x_2 =$



10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40

0

0 2

6

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

1. The equation of the income offer curve is

8 points

 $x_2 =$

2. Suppose that income is m = 400. Then optimal consumption is

7 points

 $x_1 = , x_2 = .$

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

$$x_1 = , x_2 =$$

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

$$x_1 = , x_2 = .$$

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

7 points

Joe's optimal choice of x_1 is

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

8 points

Joe's optimal choice of x_1 is

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