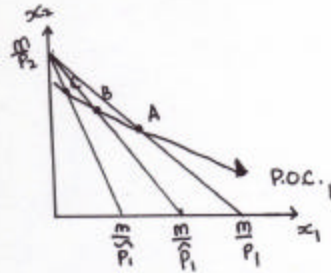


Homework 3 (Solutions)

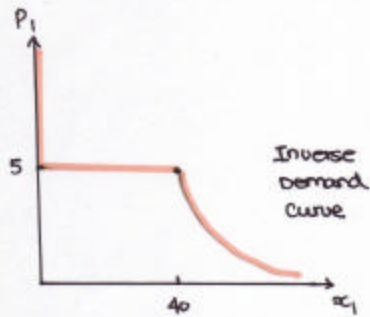
P.1

- (1) If $P_1 \uparrow$: $x_1 \downarrow$ (ordinary)
 $x_2 \uparrow$ (x_1 and x_2 are substitutes)



$$\tilde{P}_1 > \hat{P}_1 > P_1$$

$$(2) \quad x_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } P_1 > 5 \\ 0 \sim 40 & \text{if } P_1 = 5 \\ \frac{200}{P_1} & \text{if } P_1 < 5 \end{cases}$$



b)

$$(a) \quad \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{P_1 + 4P_2} > 0 \quad \text{Normal}$$

$$\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial m} = \frac{4}{P_1 + 4P_2} > 0 \quad \text{Normal}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial P_1} = -\frac{m}{(P_1 + 4P_2)^2} < 0 \quad \text{Ordinary}$$

$$\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial P_2} = -\frac{16m}{(P_1 + 4P_2)^2} < 0 \quad \text{Ordinary}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial P_2} = \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial P_1} = -\frac{4m}{(P_1 + 4P_2)^2} < 0 \quad \text{Complements.}$$

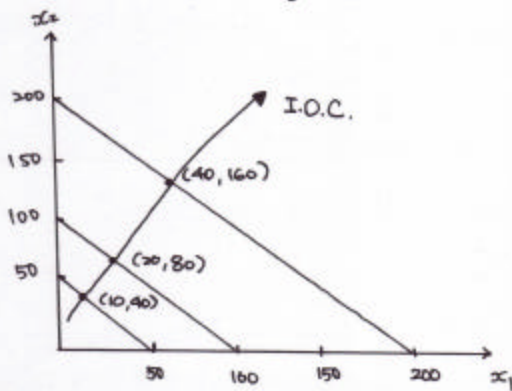
(d) M : variable

 P_1, P_2 : constant.Let $P_1 = P_2 = 1$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ If } m = 50 : x_1 = \frac{50}{(1) + 4(1)} = 10 ; x_2 = 40$$

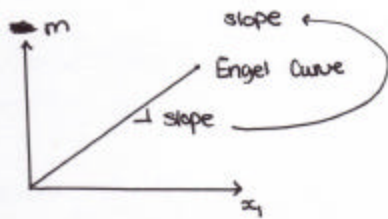
$$\textcircled{2} \text{ If } m = 100 : x_1 = 20 ; x_2 = 80$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ If } m = 200 : x_1 = 40 ; x_2 = 160$$



(e) $x_1 = \frac{m}{P_1 + 4P_2} \rightarrow (P_1 + 4P_2) x_1 = m$

P.3



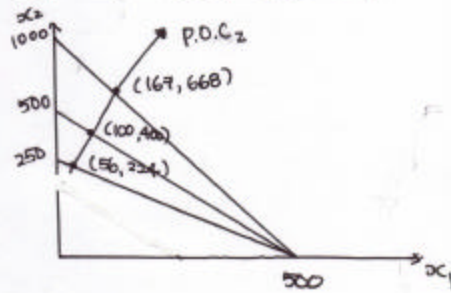
(f) P_2 : variable
 m, P_1 : fixed.

Let $P_1 = 1, m = 500$

① If $P_2 = 0.5$; $x_1 = \frac{500}{(1) + 4(0.5)} = 167$; $x_2 = 668$

② If $P_2 = 1$; $x_1 = 100$; $x_2 = 400$

③ If $P_2 = 2$; $x_1 = 56$; $x_2 = 224$



(g) $x_1 = \frac{m}{P_1 + 4P_2}$

Inw. Demand Fun

$$(P_1 + 4P_2) x_1 = m$$

$$P_1 x_1 + 4P_2 x_1 = m$$

$$P_1 x_1 = m - 4P_2 x_1$$

$$P_1 = \frac{m}{x_1} - 4P_2$$

let $m = 100$
 $P_2 = 1$

$$P_1 = \frac{100}{x_1} - 4$$



(4)

P.4

(a) $\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial m} = \frac{2}{3P_1} > 0$ Normal

$\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{3P_2} > 0$ Normal

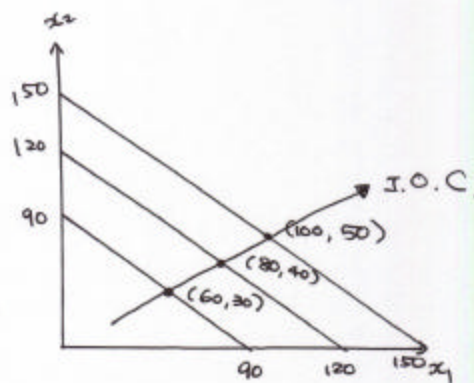
(b) $\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial P_1} = -\frac{2m}{3P_1^2} < 0$ Ordinary

$\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial P_2} = -\frac{m}{3P_2^2} < 0$ ordinary

(c) $\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial P_2} = \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial P_1} = 0$ Neither

(d) m : variable
 P_1, P_2 : constant
Let $P_1 = P_2 = 1$

- If $m = 90$: $x_1 = 60$; $x_2 = 30$
- If $m = 120$: $x_1 = 80$; $x_2 = 40$
- If $m = 150$: $x_1 = 100$; $x_2 = 50$



(e) P_1 : variable
 m, P_2 : constant
Let $m = 90, P_2 = 1$

- If $P_1 = 1$: $x_1 = 60, x_2 = 30$
- If $P_1 = 3$: $x_1 = 20, x_2 = 30$
- If $P_1 = 5$: $x_1 = 12, x_2 = 30$

