

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
Midterm EXAM
February 13, 2013
Solutions Version 2

Course Name & No.:	Economics 205
Sections(s):	A01
CRN:	23303
Instructor:	Betty J. Jones Johnson
Duration:	45 minutes

NAME: _____

STUDENT NUMBER: V00

This exam has a total of 9 pages including this cover page.

Students must count the number of pages and report any discrepancy immediately to the Invigilator.

This exam is to be answered: on the exam paper.

Marking Scheme:

Part I:

- 1) 10 marks

Part II:

- 1) 4 marks
2) 5 marks
3) 6 marks

Materials Allowed:

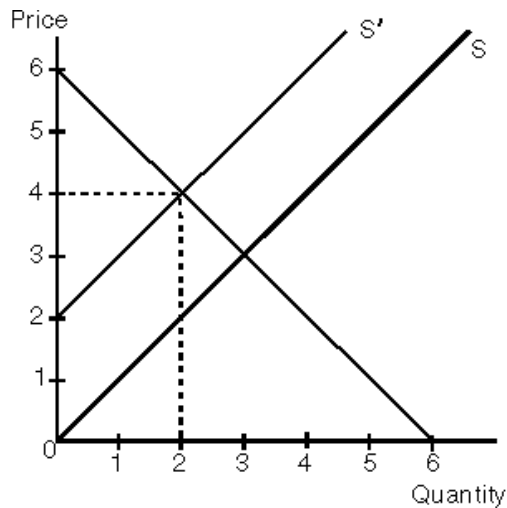
Non-programmable calculator

Answers To Multiple Choice:

Question:	Answer:
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Bonus:

Part 1: Reference: Graph 2-1



Refer To: Graph 2-1

1. If the supply curve is S' , then at a price of \$3/unit there will be a

- A) surplus of 1 unit.
- B) surplus of 2 units.
- C) shortage of 1 unit.
- D) shortage of 2 units.

Ans: D

2. Max U. Tility has the utility function $U = X^3Y$. When X (on the horizontal axis) = 16 units and Y (on the vertical axis) = 48 units, the marginal rate of substitution of the indifference curve passing through this point is

- A) $1/9$
- B) $1/3$
- C) 1
- D) 3
- E) 9

Ans: E

3. Which of the following reflects a change in the quantity demanded?

- A) People buy more computers as prices fall.
- B) People buy more computers because of a surge in the economy.
- C) People buy more computers because of a change in tastes.
- D) All of the above.
- E) None of the above.

Ans: A

4. The income elasticity of demand for an inferior good is

- A) positive and greater than 1.
- B) positive, but less than 1.
- C) negative.
- D) zero.

Ans: C

5. The marginal rate of substitution between two goods is
- A) the absolute value of the slope of the indifference curve.
 - B) the tradeoff between the two goods under consideration at any particular point.
 - C) the total utility derived at any point.
 - D) all of the above.
 - E) A and B.

Ans: E

6. The price of peanut butter rises due to blight, and peanut butter and jelly are complements. What happens to the equilibrium price and quantity of jelly?
- A) Equilibrium price falls, equilibrium quantity rises.
 - B) Equilibrium price rises, equilibrium quantity falls.
 - C) Equilibrium price falls, equilibrium quantity falls.
 - D) Equilibrium price rises, equilibrium quantity rises.

Ans: C

7. Perfect substitutes will have indifference curves that are
- A) concave to the origin.
 - B) convex to the origin.
 - C) straight lines.
 - D) L-shaped.
 - E) horizontal or vertical.

Ans: C

8. The price consumption curve tells us the change in
- A) consumer equilibrium as the price of one commodity changes.
 - B) a consumer's nominal income as relative prices change.
 - C) prices caused by a given change in the pattern of consumption.
 - D) none of the above.

Ans: A

9. With a short-run production function, before diminishing returns set in,
- A) both MP_L and AP_L will have positive slopes and MP_L will lie above AP_L .
 - B) both MP_L and AP_L will have positive slopes and AP_L will lie above MP_L .
 - C) both MP_L and AP_L will have negative slopes and MP_L will lie above AP_L .
 - D) both MP_L and AP_L will have negative slopes and AP_L will lie above MP_L .

Ans: A

10. Comparing the income effects of a *given* proportional increase in the prices of salt and housing,
- A) the income effect for salt will be greater.
 - B) the income effect for housing will be greater.
 - C) the two income effects will be precisely the same.
 - D) the two income effects will be approximately the same, but will work in opposite directions.

Ans: B

Bonus:

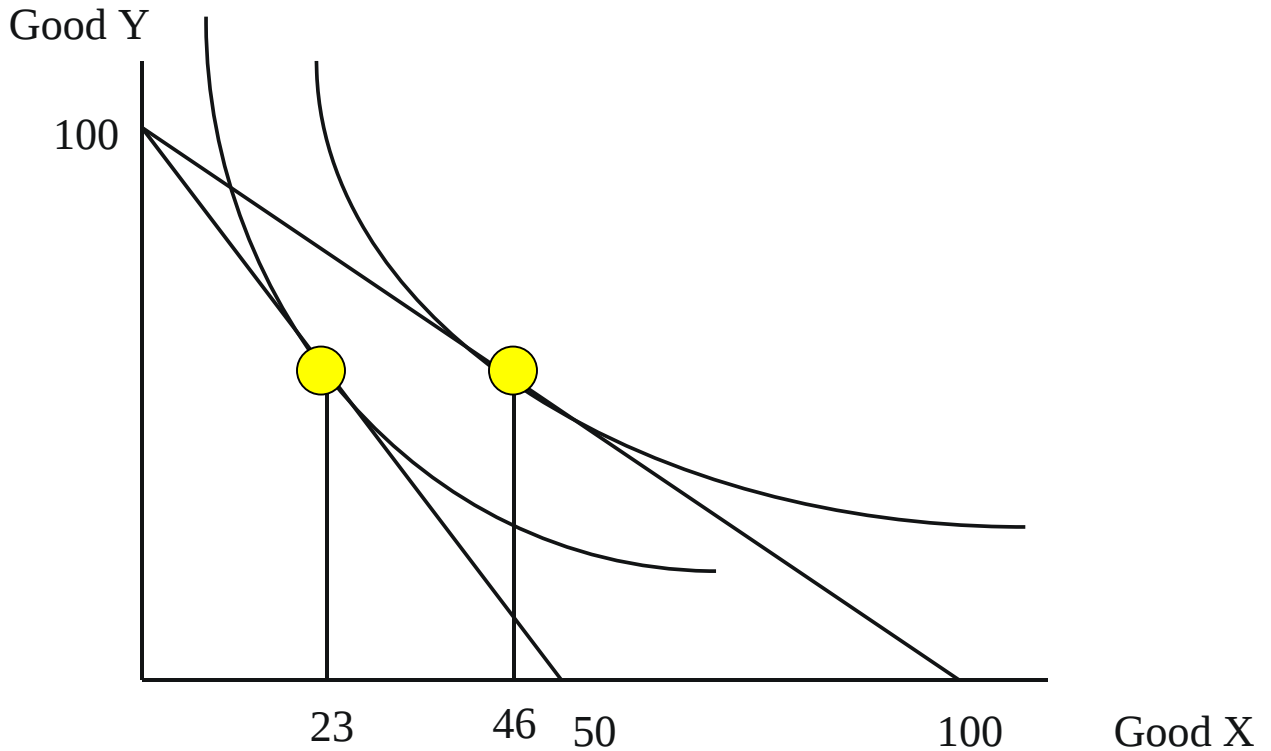
11. With L on the horizontal axis and K on the vertical axis, the MRTS of an isoquant at a given point is defined as:

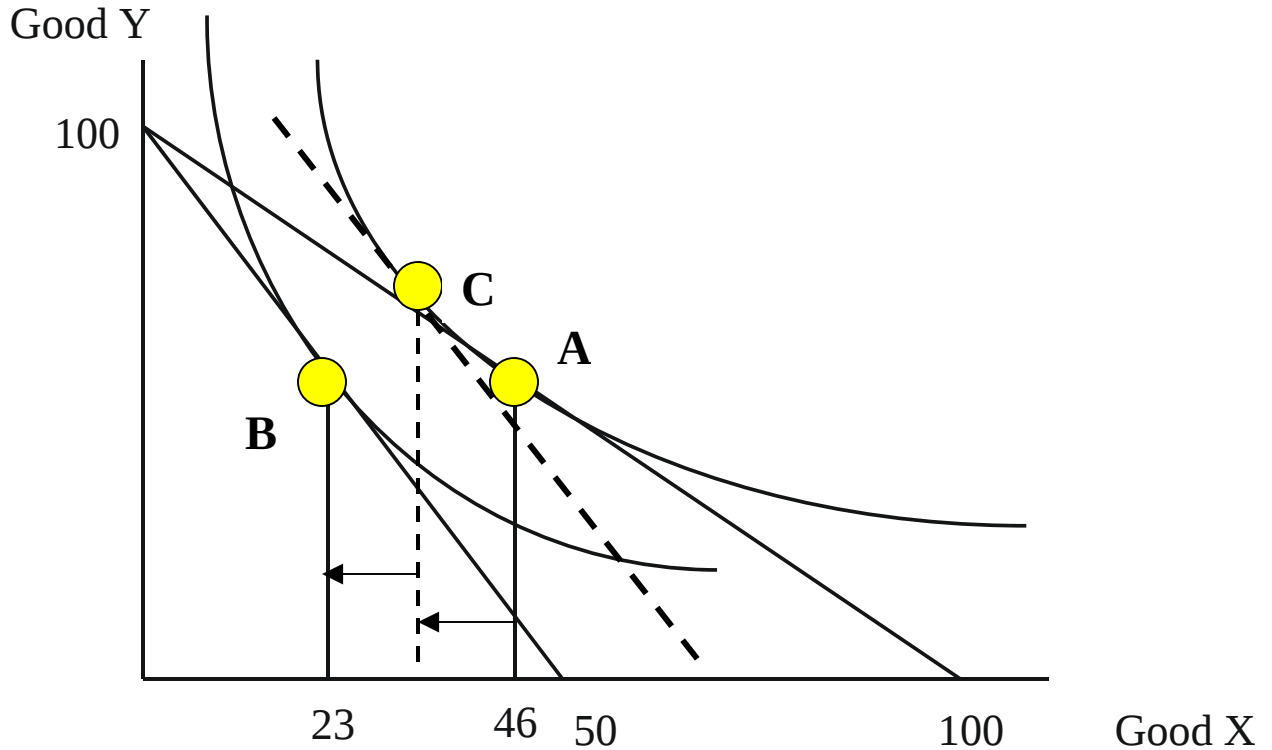
- A) $\left| \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta L} \right|$ at the point.
- B) MP_L/MP_K at the point.
- C) both A and B.
- D) neither A nor B.

Ans: C

Part II:

Question 1: Sketch in and label the income and substitution effects of a price increase for good X on the diagram below. (4 Marks)





SE: A to C

IE: C to B

Question 2: Determine the present value of a firm's five-year expected profit stream. (Treat all profits as being received at year-end.) Use a risk-adjusted discount rate (interest rate) of 3%.
(5 marks)

Year	Expected Profit (\$ millions)
1	5.0
2	5.1
3	6.2
4	6.8
5	7.2

$$PV = \sum_{t=1}^5 \frac{\text{expected profit}}{(1+i)^t}$$

$$PV = \frac{5.0}{(1.03)^1} + \frac{5.1}{(1.03)^2} + \frac{6.2}{(1.03)^3} + \frac{6.8}{(1.03)^4} + \frac{7.2}{(1.03)^5}$$

$$PV = 4.8544 + 4.8072 + 5.6739 + 6.0417 + 6.2108$$

$$PV = 27.588$$

Question 3: (6 marks)

The Live-For-Work, a manufacturer of vitamins, expects its 2013 demand curve for its product is

$$P = 210 - 0.07Q,$$

where P is the price (in dollars) of vitamins, and Q is the number of packages sold per month.

- a) To sell 2000 packages per month, what price would the company have to charge?

(1 mark)

$$P = 210 - 0.07Q$$

$$P = 210 - 0.07(2000)$$

$$P = 210 - 140$$

$$P = 70$$

- b) If it sets a price of \$40, how many packages will the company sell per month? (1 mark)

$$40 = 210 - 0.07Q$$

$$40 = 210 - 0.07Q$$

$$0.07Q = 170$$

$$Q = 2428.5714$$

- c) What is the price elasticity of demand if price equals \$40? (2 marks)

Using this formula:

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial P} \right) \left(\frac{P}{Q} \right)$$

$$P = 210 - 0.07Q$$

$$0.07Q = 210 - P$$

$$Q = 3000 - 14.2857P$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial P} = -14.2857$$

$$\varepsilon_d = -14.2857 \times \frac{40}{2428.5712} = -0.2353$$

- d) At what price, if any, will the demand for the company's product be of unitary elasticity?

$$(-14.2857) * P/Q = -1$$

$$14.2857\left(\frac{P}{3000 - 14.2857P}\right) = 1$$

:

$$\left(\frac{P}{3000 - 14.2857P}\right) = 0.07$$

$$P = 0.07(3000 - 14.2857P)$$

$$P = 210 - P$$

$$2P = 210$$

$$P = 105$$

Q=1500
(2 Marks)

$$MRS_{YX} = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} \Big|_{U=\text{constant}}$$

$$PV = \frac{\text{Future Value}}{(1+i)^t}$$

$$\varepsilon_d = \frac{\frac{\Delta Q}{Q}}{\frac{\Delta P}{P}} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial P} \times \frac{P}{Q} \Leftarrow \text{Point Elasticity of Demand}$$

$$\varepsilon_d = \frac{\frac{\Delta Q}{(Q_1 + Q_2)/2}}{\frac{\Delta P}{(P_1 + P_2)/2}} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \bullet \frac{P_1 + P_2}{Q_1 + Q_2} \Leftarrow \text{Arc Elasticity of Demand}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{\frac{\Delta Q}{Q}}{\frac{\Delta P}{P}} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \bullet \frac{P}{Q} \Leftarrow \text{Point Price Elasticity of Supply}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{\frac{\Delta Q}{(Q_1 + Q_2)/2}}{\frac{\Delta P}{(P_1 + P_2)/2}} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \bullet \frac{P_1 + P_2}{Q_1 + Q_2} \Leftarrow \text{Arc Price Elasticity of Supply}$$

$$\varepsilon_M = \frac{\frac{\Delta X}{(X_0 + X_1)/2}}{\frac{\Delta \text{Income}}{(M_0 + M_1)/2}} = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta M} \bullet \frac{(M_0 + M_1)}{(X_0 + X_1)} \text{ Arc Income elasticity of demand}$$

$$\varepsilon_M = \frac{\partial X}{\partial M} \bullet \frac{(M)}{(X)} \text{ Income elasticity of demand}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta P} \right) = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta P} \Big|_{U=c} - X \left(\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta I} \right) \text{ Slutsky Equation}$$

$$E_{BP_A} = \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta P_A} \bullet \frac{P_A^1 + P_A^2}{B_1 + B_2} \Leftarrow \text{Arc Cross Price Elasticity of Demand}$$

$$Y = \frac{M}{P_Y} - \frac{P_X}{P_Y} X \Leftarrow \text{budget constraint}$$

$$MRTS_{KL} \equiv \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta L} = - \frac{MP_L}{MP_K}$$