

Calculate the price elasticity of y :

$$|m_y| = \frac{\% \Delta Y}{\% \Delta P_y}$$

Let $P_0 = P_y$

$P_1 = 2P_y$

$\Delta P = P_1 - P_0 = 2P_y - P_y = P_y$

$$\frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} = \frac{2P_y + P_y}{2} = \frac{3P_y}{2}$$

$$\% \Delta P = \frac{P_y}{\frac{3P_y}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Delta Y = Y_1 - Y_0 ; Y_1 = \frac{Y_0}{2}$$

$$= \frac{Y_0}{2} - Y_0 = -\frac{Y_0}{2}$$

$$\frac{Y_1 + Y_0}{2} = \frac{\frac{Y_0}{2} + Y_0}{2} = \frac{3Y_0}{4}$$

$$\% \Delta Y = \frac{-\frac{Y_0}{2}}{\frac{3Y_0}{4}} = -\frac{4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$|m_y| = \left| \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} \right| = |-1| = 1 \quad (\text{from } E \text{ to } F)$$

$|m_y| < 1$ (from E to A) b/c at Y_3 there is alot Y already

$|m_y| > 1$ (from E to B) b/c at Y_1 there is small amount Y

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a.)

$$P_x X + P_y Y = B$$

$$6x + 1.5y = 60$$

at $y = 0$	at $x = 0$
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$$6x = 60$$

$$1.5y = 60$$

$$x = 10$$

$$y = 40$$

spend equally $y = \frac{60}{2} = 30$

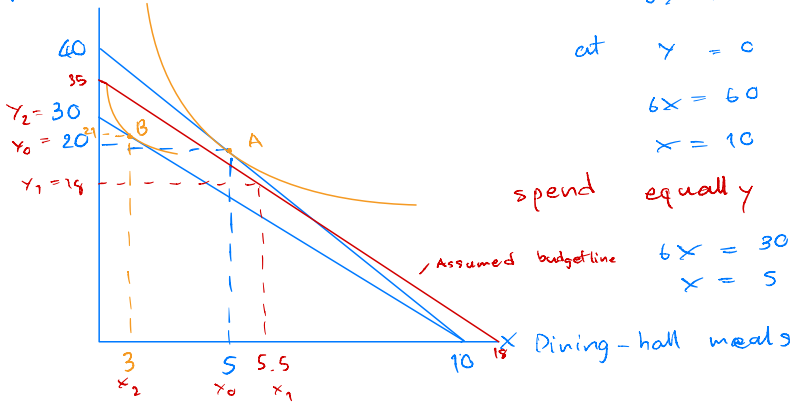
$$6x = 30$$

$$1.5y = 30$$

$$x = 5$$

$$y = 20$$

Cup O' soup (Y)



b.) $P_y = 1.5$

$$P_y' = 2$$

$$6x + 2y = 60$$

at $y = 0$	at $x = 0$
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$$x = 10 \quad \left| \quad y = 30$$

spend 50% on X

$$(0.5)(60) = 18$$

$$6x = 18$$

$$2y = 42$$

$$x = 3$$

$$y = 21$$

c.) As a result of Price y increase, the consumption of Cup O' soup increase P

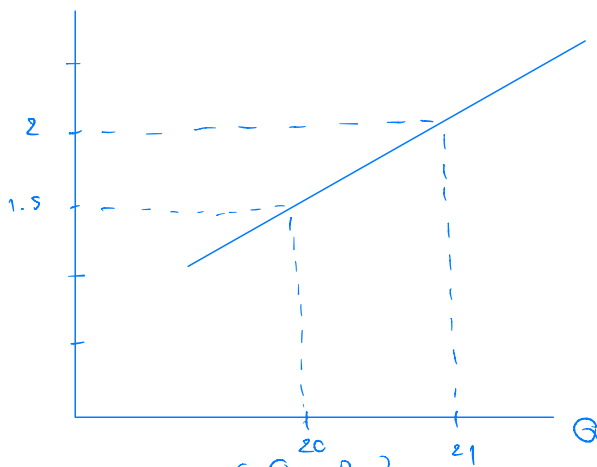
Substitution effect $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta x = x_1 - x_0 = 5.5 - 5 = 0.5 \\ \Delta y = y_1 - y_0 = 19 - 20 = -1 \end{array} \right.$

Income effect $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = 3 - 5.5 = -2.5 \\ \Delta y = y_2 - y_1 = 21 - 19 = 2 \end{array} \right.$

Total effect $= \Delta x = 0.5 + (-2) = -1.5$

$\Delta y = -1 + 2 = 1$

d.) Demand for Cup O' soup (D)



Old $\Rightarrow (20, 1.5)$

New $\Rightarrow (21, 2)$

\therefore Cup O' soup is giffen good because as $P \uparrow$, $Q \uparrow$
that is contradict to the law of demand that as
 $P \uparrow$, $Q_D \downarrow$

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if the consumer's income increase and doesn't buy less
that is mean no change in quantity of purchasing
therefore the commodity is normal goods.

On the other hand, due to the change in price, two effects
are formed: substitution and income effect. So a rise in price
reduce purchasing power, forcing consumer to consume less