

HW#7 Due Feb 15, 2022

Mankiw Page 107

3. Suppose the price elasticity of demand for heating oil is 0.2 in the short run and 0.7 in the long run.

- a. If the price of heating oil rises from ~~\$1.80~~ to ~~\$2.20~~ per gallon, what happens to the quantity of heating oil demanded in the short run? In the long run? (Use the midpoint method in your calculations.)
- b. Why might this elasticity depend on the time horizon?

7. Suppose that your demand schedule for pizza is as follows:

Price	Quantity Demanded (income = \$20,000)	Quantity Demanded (income = \$24,000)
\$8	40 pizzas	50 pizzas
10	32	45
12	24	30
14	16	20
16	8	12

- a. Use the midpoint method to calculate your price elasticity of demand as the price of pizza increases from \$8 to \$10 if (i) your income is \$20,000 and (ii) your income is \$24,000.
- b. Calculate your income elasticity of demand as your income increases from \$20,000 to \$24,000 if (i) the price is \$12 and (ii) the price is \$16.

$$3a) \text{ midpoint} = \frac{\Delta Q\%}{\Delta P\%}$$

$$a) \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\frac{1.80+2.20}{2}} = 0.2$$

$$= 0.2(2) \\ = 0.4$$

the quantity demand decreases 4% when price increase 2%.

$$b) \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\frac{1.80+2.20}{2}} = 0.7$$

$$0.7(2)$$

$= 0.14\%$
the quantity demand decreases 14% when price increases 2%.

b. In short run ped is inelastic because factor of production is fix so it could not change much, therefore quantity demanded change a little.

However, in the long run there is more substitution and the factor of production is more variable therefore quantity demanded change a lot.

To conclude quantity demanded does change a lot in long-run than short run.

7. a) 1 കീഴ്വഴക്കം slope.

$$\frac{10-8}{32-40} = -\frac{2}{8} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{8+10}{40+32} = -1$$

ii) കീഴ്വഴക്കം slope

$$\frac{10-8}{45-50} = \frac{2}{-5}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{2}{-5}} \cdot \frac{8+10}{50+45} = -\frac{9}{19}$$

b.

$$\Delta I\% = \frac{24000-20000}{20000} \times 100$$

$$= 20\%$$

$$\Delta D\% = \frac{30-24}{24} \times 100 = 25\%$$

$$YED = \frac{25\%}{20\%} = 1.25\%$$

$$ii) \Delta I\% = \frac{24000-20000}{20000} \times 100 \\ = 20\%$$

$$\Delta D\% = \frac{12-8}{8} \times 100 = 50\%$$

$$YED = 2.5\%$$