

(a)

quantity	$MU_h$	$MU_c$	$\frac{MU_h}{P_h}$	$\frac{MU_c}{P_c}$	choice ham/cheese	remaining budget
1	15	12	15	12	15/12	$7-1 = 6$
2	11	9	11	9	11/9	$6-1 = 5$
3	9	6	9	6	9/6	$5-1 = 4$
4	6	5	6	5	6/5	$4-1 = 3$
5	4	3	4	3	4/3	$3-1 = 2$
6	3	2	3	2	3/2	$2-1 = 1$
7	1	1	1	1	1/1	$1-1 = 0$

With 1 more unit that she will choose, it would provide her more net benefit, so she should buy in the amount which net benefit for each product equal to each other.

$$\frac{MU_h}{P_h} = \frac{MU_c}{P_c} \quad \text{and that she can choose to buy}$$

4 ham and 3 cheese to maximize her utility and use all the budget.

(b) To maximize the utility, it should be where  $MU=0$  which is not presented in the table. Moreover, the budget would be insufficient.

$$(a) |MRS_{xy}| = \left| \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} \right| = \frac{MU_x}{MU_y}$$

$$\text{from point A to B} = \frac{MU_x}{MU_y} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\text{If A and B are on consumer's equilibrium, } \frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y}$$

$$(b) \text{ From (a); } \frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y} \quad \frac{9}{P_x} = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$\text{if } P_x = 180 \text{ then } P_y = \frac{MU_y \cdot P_x}{MU_x} \quad \therefore P_x = 45 \text{ baht per unit}$$
$$= \frac{2 \cdot 180}{9} = 40 \text{ baht per unit}$$

$$\text{The budget should be } I = x \cdot P_x + y \cdot P_y$$
$$\text{(on point B)} \quad = 4 \cdot 180 + 9 \cdot 40$$
$$\text{where } x=4 \quad = 1080 \text{ baht}$$
$$y=9$$

(c) From C to B ; this consumer gives up 9 units of nuts and her utility decrease 4 units, from  $IC_2$  to  $IC_1$ .

From B to D ; this consumer gained more 4 units of avocado and gained utility more 4 units; from  $IC_1$  to  $IC_2$ .

So the average marginal utility per unit

$$\text{avocado} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

(d) On  $IC_1$ , from A to B, the consumer gives up 9 units of nuts to have 2 more units of avocado (2  $\rightarrow$  4 units)

on  $IC_2$ , from C to D, the consumer gives up 9 units of nuts to have 4 more units of avocado (4  $\rightarrow$  8 units)

$MU_y$  (nuts) from 9 to 18 units has to be equal on both  $IC_1$  and  $IC_2$ . As you can see that in order to get same  $MU_y$ , the consumer has to consume avocado more and more. So the more consuming avocado, the less marginal utility in accordance with the law of diminishing marginal utility.