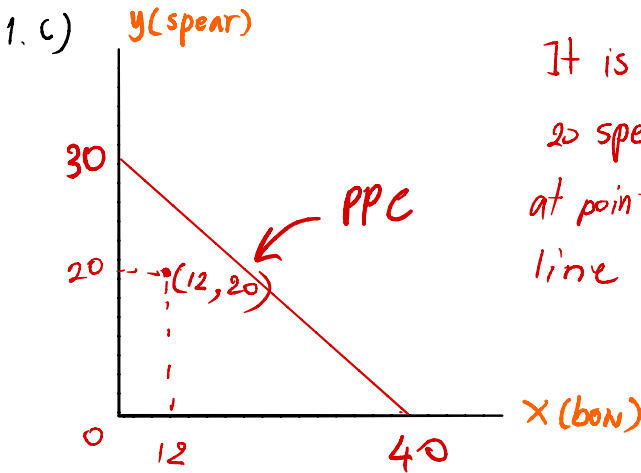


1. b) To produce 1 spear use 4 wood and to produce 1 bow use 3 wood. The total of new wood is 120.

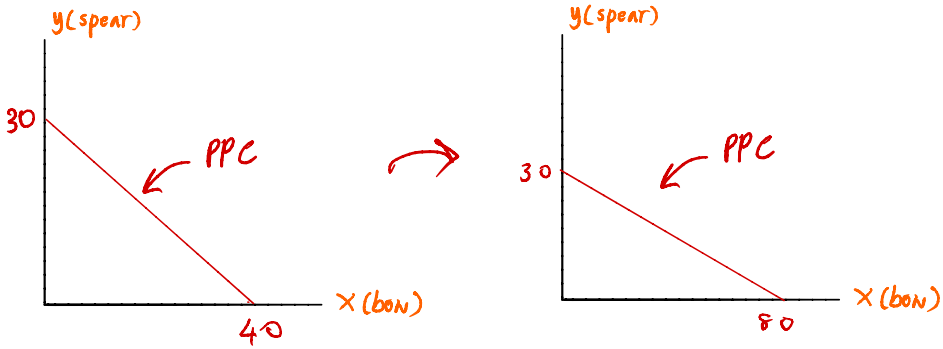
$$\frac{120}{4} = 30 \text{ spear}, \quad \frac{120}{3} = 40. \text{ So the amount of spear is 30}$$

and 40 of bows. There is the opportunity cost to give up 30 spears to produce 40 bows.



It is efficient to produce 20 spears and 12 bows. Because at point  $(12, 20)$  is under the PPC line.

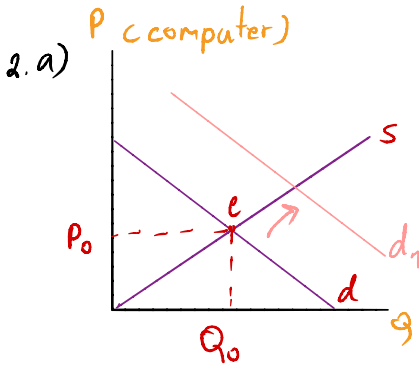
1. d)



The new method to produce 1 bow used only 1.5 wood

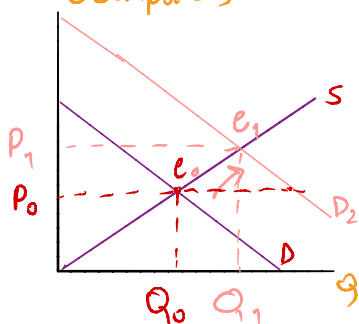
$$\frac{120}{1.5} = 80 \text{ of bows but spear is the same amount at 30 unit}$$

The ppc line will flatter. The oop. cost for produce spear at the same amount but it can produce more bow.



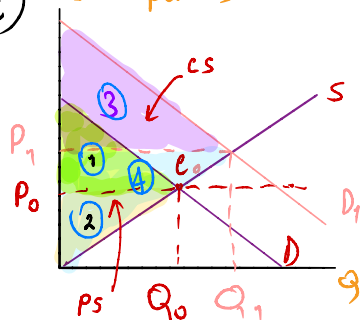
As the pandemic, computer is crucial that mean people need more computer. So increases in demand

2. b) P (computer)



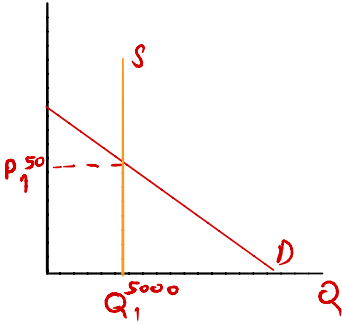
After what happened in 2.1) the equilibrium price at  $P_0$  will be excess demand. Then demand increases and equilibrium at  $e_0$  changes to  $e_1$  as shown in the graph. In this case, price also increases from  $P_0$  to  $P_1$  and  $Q_0$  to  $Q_1$  as the condition of an increase in demand.

2. c) P (computer)

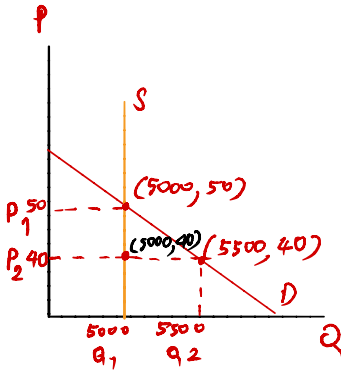


The number ① shows the consumer surplus and ② shows the producer surplus. During the pandemic, consumer surplus changes to ③ and producer surplus changes to ④.

3. a) P



4. b)



For the elasticity of demand

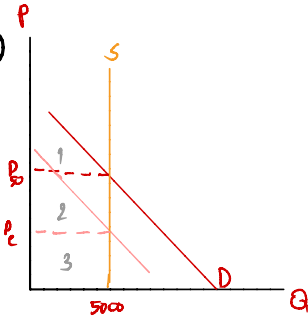
$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{P_2 - P_1} \cdot \frac{P_1}{Q_1} = \frac{5500 - 5000}{40 - 50} \cdot \frac{50}{5000}$$

$$= \frac{500}{-10} \cdot \frac{50}{5000} = \frac{250}{500} = 0.5$$

For the elasticity of supply

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{5000 - 5500}{50 - 40} \cdot \frac{50}{5000} = 0$$

4. c)



Burden	before	after	diff.	Tax burden
CS	1	1	-	-
PS	2 3	3	2	2
Gor.	-	-2	-2	-2
Total	1 2 3	1 2 3	-	-2