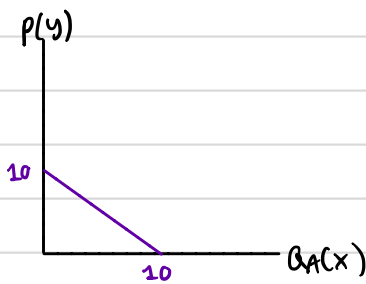


①

$$P > 10; Q_A = 0, Q_B = 10 - \frac{1}{2}P \rightarrow Q_{\text{mkt}} = 10 - \frac{1}{2}P$$

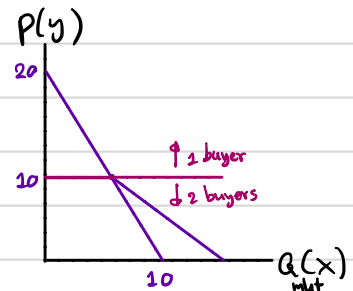
$$P < 10; Q_A = 10 - P, Q_B = 10 - \frac{1}{2}P \rightarrow Q_{\text{mkt}} = Q_A + Q_B = 20 - \frac{3}{2}P$$



$$P = 10 - Q_A$$



$$P = 20 - 2Q_B$$



$$Q_{\text{mkt}}^D = \begin{cases} 10 - \frac{1}{2}P & \text{for } P > 10 \\ 20 - \frac{3}{2}P & \text{for } P < 10 \end{cases}$$

② 3.5)

- Solve for quantity and prices equilibrium when the unit tax is imposed. Analyze the result

Before tax:  $P^* = f(a, b, c, d)$

$$Q^* = f(a, b, c, d)$$

$$p_d = p_s$$

$$a - bQ^* = c + dQ^*$$

$$a - c = dQ^* + bQ^*$$

$$a - c = Q^*(b + d)$$

$$Q^* = \frac{a - c}{b + d}$$

$$P^* = a - b \left( \frac{a - c}{b + d} \right)$$

$$P^* = \frac{(a - b)(a - c)}{b + d} = \frac{(c + d)(a - c)}{b + d}$$

Tax per unit = t

After tax:  $P_{\text{tax}}^* = f(a, b, c, d, t)$

$$Q_{\text{tax}}^* = f(a, b, c, d, t)$$

$$a - bQ_{\text{tax}}^* = c + dQ_{\text{tax}}^* + t$$

$$a - c - t = bQ_{\text{tax}}^* + dQ_{\text{tax}}^*$$

$$Q_{\text{tax}}^* = \frac{a - c - t}{b + d}$$

$$P_{\text{tax}}^* = a - b \left( \frac{a - c - t}{b + d} \right)$$

$$P_{\text{tax}}^* = \frac{(a - b)(a - c - t)}{b + d} = \frac{(c + d)(a - c - t)}{b + d}$$

- Derive the excess burden formula for buyers and sellers

$$\text{consumers' burden} = (P_B - P^*) \times Q_{\text{tax}}$$

$$\text{Producers' burden} = (P^* - P_S) \times Q_{\text{tax}}$$

- Calculate the tax rate that maximizes the tax revenue of government.

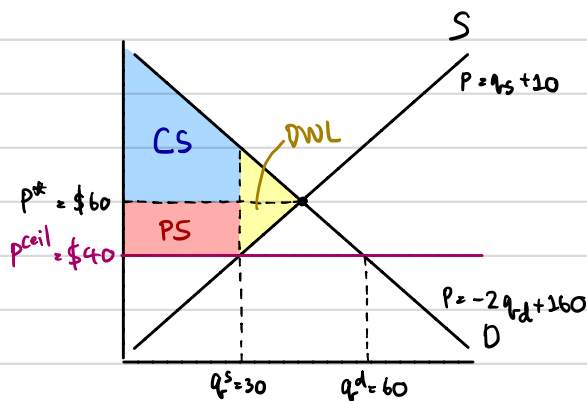
$$\text{tax revenue} = t \times Q_{\text{tax}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{tax revenue}}{\partial t} = 0 \rightarrow t^*$$

- ③ 3.k) ○ What is the equilibrium price and quantity in the market for apartment rentals?

$$\begin{aligned}
 p^d &= p^s \\
 -2q^* + 160 &= q^* + 10 \\
 3q^* &= 150 \\
 q^* &= 50 \\
 p^s &= q_s + 10 \\
 &= 50 + 10 \\
 p^* &= 60 \#
 \end{aligned}$$

- Suppose the government tries to control the rent prices through a price ceiling of \$40. Discuss the implication of this policy. Is there any deadweight loss?



If price ceiling = \$40

$$P = q_s + 10 \rightarrow q_s = 40 - 10 = 30$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 2q_d + 160 \rightarrow q_d = \frac{40 - 160}{-2} \\
 &= 60
 \end{aligned}$$

The price will decrease and makes producers produce less, so, the consumers want to consume more but not able to because of limited supply. Therefore, there will be deadweight loss