

#1 Demonstrate how PCC with varying price P_y , (P_x and Income are fixed) can give us the price elasticity of Y to be equal to, less than, or greater than 1 in absolute value

#2

7. A college student has two options for meals: eating at the dining hall for \$6 per meal, or eating a Cup O' Soup for \$1.50 per meal. Her weekly food budget is \$60.
 - a. Draw the budget constraint showing the trade-off between dining-hall meals and Cups O' Soup. Assuming that she spends equal amounts on both goods, draw an indifference curve showing the optimum choice. Label the optimum as point A.
 - b. Suppose the price of a Cup O' Soup now rises to \$2. Using your diagram from [part \(a\)](#), show the consequences of this change in price. Assume that our student now spends only 30 percent of her income on dining-hall meals. Label the new optimum as point B.
 - c. What happened to the quantity of Cups O' Soup consumed as a result of this price change? What does this result say about the income and substitution effects? Explain.
 - d. Use points A and B to draw a demand curve for Cup O' Soup. What is this type of good called?

#3

11. Economist George Stigler once wrote that, according to consumer theory, "if consumers do not buy less of a commodity when their incomes rise, they will surely buy less when the price of the commodity rises." Explain this statement using the concepts of income and substitution effects.