

**Solution Manual for Microeconomics Canada in the Global
Environment Canadian 8th Edition Parkin Bade 032180838X
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THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

A n s w e r s t o t h e R e v i e w Q u i z z e s

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another good be reduced, which also illustrates scarcity.

2. How does the production possibilities frontier illustrate production efficiency?

The combinations of outputs that lie on the *PPF* illustrate the concept of production efficiency. These points are the maximum production points possible and are attained only by producing the goods and services at the lowest possible cost. Any point inside the frontier reflects production where one or both outputs may be increased without decreasing the other output level. Clearly, such points cannot be production efficient.

3. How does the production possibilities frontier show that every choice involves a tradeoff?

Movements along the *PPF* frontier illustrate that producing more of one good requires producing less of other good. This observation reflects the result that a *tradeoff* must be made when producing output efficiently.

4. How does the production possibilities frontier illustrate opportunity cost?

The negative slope of the production possibility curve illustrates the concept of *opportunity cost*. Moving along the production possibility frontier, producing additional units of a good requires that the output of another good must fall. This sacrifice is the opportunity cost of producing more of the first good.

5. Why is opportunity cost a ratio?

The slope of the *PPF* is a *ratio* that expresses the quantity of lost production of the good on the *y*-axis to the increase in the production of the good on the *x*-axis moving downward along the *PPF*. The steeper the slope, the greater ratio, and the greater is the opportunity cost of increasing the output of the good measured on the horizontal axis.

6. Why does the *PPF* bow outward and what does that imply about the relationship between opportunity cost and the quantity produced?

Some resources are better suited to produce one type of good or service, like pizza. Other resources are better suited to produce other goods or services, like DVDs. If society allocates resources wisely, it will use each resource to produce the kind of output for which it is best suited. Consider a *PPF* with pizza measured on the *x*-axis and DVDs measured on the *y*-axis. A small increase in pizza output when pizza production is relatively *low* requires only a small increases in the use of those resources still good at making pizza and not good at making DVDs. This yields a small decrease in DVD production for a large increase in pizza production, creating a relatively *low opportunity cost* reflected in the gentle slope of the *PPF* over this range of output. However, the same small increase in pizza output when pizza production is relatively *large* will require society to devote to pizza production those resources that are less suited to making pizza

and more suited to making DVDs. This reallocation of resources yields a relatively small increase in pizza output for a large decrease in DVD output, creating a relatively *high opportunity cost* reflected in the steep slope of the *PPF* over this range of output. The opportunity cost of pizza production increases with the quantity of pizza produced as the slope of the *PPF* becomes ever steeper. This effect creates the *bowed out* effect (the concavity of the *PPF* function) and means that as more of a good is produced, the opportunity cost of producing additional units increases.

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1. What is marginal cost? How is it measured?

Marginal cost is the opportunity cost of producing *one more unit* of a good or service. Along a *PPF* marginal cost is reflected in the absolute value of the slope of the *PPF*. In particular, the magnitude of the slope of the *PPF* is the marginal cost of a unit of the good measured along the *x*-axis. As the magnitude of the slope changes moving along the *PPF*, the marginal cost changes.

2. What is marginal benefit? How is it measured?

The *marginal benefit* from a good or service is the benefit received from consuming one more unit of it. It is measured by what an individual is willing to give up (or pay) for an additional that last unit.

3. How does the marginal benefit from a good change as the quantity produced of that good increases?

As the more of a good is consumed, the marginal benefit received from each unit is smaller than the marginal benefit received from the unit consumed immediately before it, and is larger than the marginal benefit from the unit consumed immediately after it. This set of results is known as the principle of *decreasing marginal benefit* and is often assumed by economists to be a common characteristic of an individual's preferences over most goods and services in the economy.

4. What is allocative efficiency and how does it relate to the production possibilities frontier?

Production efficiency occurs when production takes place at a point on the *PPF*. This indicates that all available resources are being used for production and society cannot produce additional units of one good or service without reducing the output of another good or service. *Allocative efficiency*, however, requires that the goods and services produced are those that provide the greatest possible benefit. This definition means that the allocative efficient level of output is the point on the *PPF* (and hence is a production efficient point) for which the marginal benefit equals the marginal cost.

5. What conditions must be satisfied if resources are used efficiently?

Resources are used efficiently when more of one good or service cannot be produced without producing less of some of another good or service that is *valued more highly*. This is known as *allocative efficiency* and it occurs when: 1) production efficiency is achieved, and 2) the marginal benefit received from the last unit produced is equal to the marginal cost of producing the last unit.

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1. What generates economic growth?

The two key factors that generate economic growth are *technological change* and *capital accumulation*. Technological change allows an economy to produce more with the same amount of limited resources. Capital accumulation, the growth of capital resources including human capital, means that an economy has increased its available resources for production.

2. How does economic growth influence the production possibilities frontier?

Economic growth shifts the *PPF* outward. Persistent outward shifts in the production possibility frontier—economic growth—are caused by the accumulation of resources, such as more capital equipment or by the development of new technology.

3. What is the opportunity cost of economic growth?

When a society devotes more of its scarce resources to research and development of new technologies, or devotes additional resources to produce more capital equipment, both decisions lead to increased consumption opportunities in future periods at the cost of less consumption today. The loss of consumption today is the opportunity cost borne by society for creating economic growth.

4. Why has Hong Kong experienced faster economic growth than Canada?

Hong Kong chose to devote a greater proportion of its available resources to the production of capital than Canada. This allowed Hong Kong to grow at a faster rate than Canada. By foregoing consumption and producing a greater proportion of capital goods over the last few decades, Hong Kong was able to achieve greater output per person than Canada.

5. Does economic growth overcome scarcity?

Scarcity reflects the inability to satisfy all our wants. Regardless of the amount of economic growth, scarcity will remain present because it will never be possible to satisfy all our wants. For instance it will never be possible to satisfy all the wants of the several thousand people who all would like to ski the best slopes on Vail with only their family and a few best friends present. So economic growth allows more wants to be satisfied but it does not eliminate scarcity.

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1. What gives a person a comparative advantage?

A person has a comparative advantage in an activity if that person can perform the activity at a lower opportunity cost than anyone else. If the person gives up the least amount of other goods and services to produce a particular good or service, the person has the lowest opportunity cost of producing that good or service.

2. Distinguish between comparative advantage and absolute advantage.

A person has a *comparative advantage* in producing a good when he or she has the lowest opportunity cost of producing it. *Comparative advantage is based on the output forgone.* A person has an *absolute advantage* in production when he or she uses the least amount of *time or resources* to produce one unit of that particular good or service. *Absolute advantage is a measure of productivity in using inputs.*

3. Why do people specialize and trade?

People can compare consumption possibilities from producing all goods and services through *self-sufficiency* against specializing in producing only those goods and services that reflect their comparative advantage and trading their output with others who do the same. People can then see that the consumption possibilities from specialization and trade are greater than under self-sufficiency. Therefore it is in people's own *self-interest* to specialize. It was Adam Smith who first pointed out in the *Wealth of Nations* how individuals *voluntarily* engage in this socially beneficial and cooperative activity through the pursuit of their own self-interest, rather than for society's best interests.

4. What are the gains from specialization and trade?

From society's standpoint, the total output of goods and services available for consumption is greater with specialization and trade. From an individual's perspective, each person who specializes enjoys being able to consume a larger bundle of goods and services after trading with others who have also specialized, than would otherwise be possible under self-sufficiency. These increases are the gains from specialization and trade for society and for individuals.

5. What is the source of the gains from trade?

As long as people have different opportunity costs of producing goods or services, total output is higher with specialization and trade than if each individual produced goods and services under self-sufficiency. This increase in output is the gains from trade.

Page 43**1. Why are social institutions such as firms, markets, property rights, and money necessary?**

These social institutions factors necessary for a decentralized economy to coordinate production. *Firms* are necessary to allow people to specialize. Without firms, specialization would be limited because a person would need to specialize in the *entire* production of a good or service. With firms people are able to specialize in producing particular bits of a good or service. For a society to enjoy the fruits of specialization and trade, the individuals who comprise that society must voluntarily desire to specialize in the first place. Discovering trade opportunities after a person has specialized in his or her comparative advantage in production is what allows that person to gain from his or her own specialization efforts. Trading opportunities can only take place if a *market* exists where people observe prices to discover available trade opportunities. *Money* is necessary to allow low-cost trading in markets. Without money, goods would need to be directly exchanged for other goods, a difficult and unwieldy situation. Finally people must enjoy social recognition of and government protection of *property rights* to have confidence that their commitments to trade arrangements will be respected by everyone in the market.

2. What are the main functions of markets?

The main function of a market is to enable buyers and sellers to get information and to do business with each other. Markets have evolved because they facilitate trade, that is, they facilitate the ability of buyers and sellers to trade with each other.

3. What are the flows in the market economy that go from firms to households and the flows from households to firms?

On the real side of the economy, goods and services flow from firms to households. On the monetary side of the economy, payments for factors of production, wages, rent, interest, and profits, flow from firms to households. Flowing from households to firms on the monetary side of the economy are the expenditures on goods and services and on the real side are the factors of production, labour, land, capital, and entrepreneurship.

Answers to Study Plan Problems and Applications

Use the following information to work Problems 1 to 3. Brazil produces ethanol from sugar, and the land used to grow sugar can be used to grow food crops. Suppose that Brazil's production possibilities for ethanol and food crops are as in the table.

Ethanol (barrels per day)	and	Food crops (tonnes per day)
70	and	0
64	and	1
54	and	2
40	and	3
22	and	4
0	and	5

1. a. Draw a graph of Brazil's *PPF* and explain how your graph illustrates scarcity.

Figure 2.1 shows Brazil's *PPF*. The production possibilities frontier indicates scarcity because it shows the limits to what can be produced. In particular, production combinations of ethanol and food crops that lie outside the production possibilities frontier are not attainable.

- b. If Brazil produces 40 barrels of ethanol a day, how much food must it produce to achieve production efficiency?

If Brazil produces 40 barrels of ethanol per day, it achieves production efficiency if it also produces 3 tonnes of food per day.

- c. Why does Brazil face a tradeoff on its *PPF*?

Brazil faces a tradeoff on its *PPF* because Brazil's resources and technology are limited. For Brazil to produce more of one good, it must shift factors of production away from the other good. Therefore to increase production of one good requires decreasing production of the other, which reflects a tradeoff.

2. a. If Brazil increases its production of ethanol from 40 barrels per day to 54 barrels per day, what is the opportunity cost of the additional ethanol?

When Brazil is production efficient and increases its production of ethanol from 40 barrels per day to 54 barrels per day, it must decrease its production of food crops from 3 tonnes per day to 2 tonnes per day. The opportunity cost of the additional ethanol is 1 tonne of food per day for the entire 14 barrels of ethanol or $1/14$ of a tonne of food per barrel of ethanol.

- b. If Brazil increases its production of food crops from 2 tonnes per day to 3 tonnes per day, what is the opportunity cost of the additional food?

When Brazil is production efficient and increases its production of food crops from 2 tonnes per day to 3 tonnes per day, it must decrease its production of ethanol from 54 barrels per day to 40 barrels per day. The opportunity cost of the additional 1 tonne of food crops is 14 barrels of ethanol.

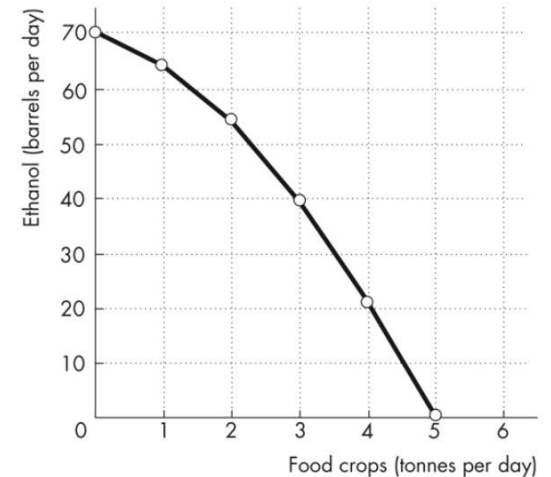
- c. What is the relationship between your answers to parts (a) and (b)?

The opportunity costs of an additional barrel of ethanol and the opportunity cost of an additional tonne of food crop are reciprocals of each other. That is, the opportunity cost of 1 tonne of food crops is 14 barrels of ethanol and the opportunity cost of 1 barrel of ethanol is $1/14$ of a tonne of food crops.

3. Does Brazil face an increasing opportunity cost of ethanol? What feature of Brazil's *PPF*

FIGURE 2.1

Problem 1



illustrates increasing opportunity cost?

Brazil faces an increasing opportunity cost of ethanol production. For instance, when increasing ethanol production from 0 barrels per day to 22 barrels the opportunity cost of a barrel of ethanol is 1/22 of a tonne of food while increasing ethanol production another 18 barrels per day (to a total of 40 barrels per day) has an opportunity cost of 1/18 of a tonne of food per barrel of ethanol. The *PPF*'s bowed outward shape reflects the increasing opportunity cost.

Use the above table (for Problems 1 to 3) to work Problems 4 and 5.

4. Define marginal cost and calculate Brazil's marginal cost of producing a tonne of food when the quantity produced is 2.5 tonnes per day.

The marginal cost of a good is the opportunity cost of producing one more unit of the good. When the quantity of food produced is 2.5 tonnes, the marginal cost of a tonne of food is the opportunity cost of increasing the production of food from 2 tonnes per day to 3 tonnes per day. The production of ethanol falls from 54 barrels per day to 40 barrels per day, a decrease of 14 barrels per day. The opportunity cost of increasing food production is the decrease in ethanol product, so the opportunity cost of producing a tonne of food when 2.5 tonnes of food per day are produced is 14 barrels of ethanol per day.

5. Define marginal benefit, explain how it is measured, and explain why the data in the table in does not enable you to calculate Brazil's marginal benefit of food.

The marginal benefit of a good is the benefit received from consuming one more unit of the good. The marginal benefit of a good or service is measured by the most people are willing to pay for one more unit of it. The data in the table do not provide information on how much people are willing to pay for an additional unit of food. The table has no information on the marginal benefit of food.

6. Distinguish between *production efficiency* and *allocative efficiency*. Explain why many production possibilities achieve production efficiency but only one achieves allocative efficiency.

Production efficiency occurs when goods and services are produced at the lowest cost. This definition means that production efficiency occurs at any point *on* the *PPF*. Therefore *all* of the production points on the *PPF* are production efficient. Allocative efficiency occurs when goods and services are produced at the lowest cost *and* in the quantities that provide the greatest possible benefit. The allocatively efficient production point is the *single* point on the *PPF* that has the greatest possible benefit.

Use the following graphs to work Problems 7 to 10. Harry enjoys tennis but wants a high grade in his economics course. The graphs show his *PPF* for these two “goods” and his *MB* curve from tennis.

FIGURE 2.2
Problems 7 to 10

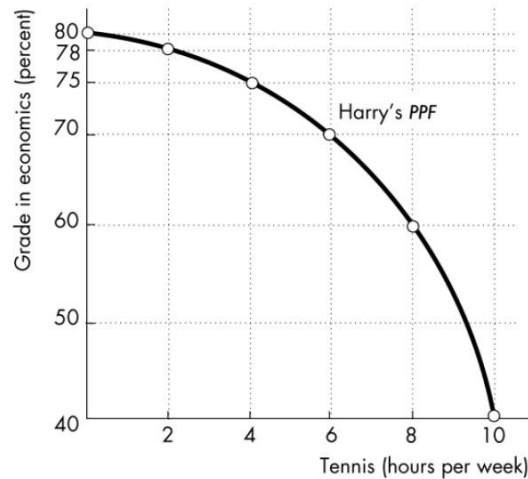
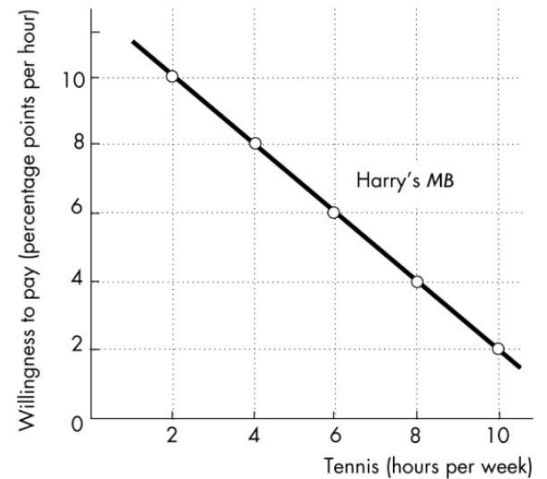


FIGURE 2.3
Problems 7 to 10



7. What is Harry's marginal cost of tennis if he plays for (i) 3 hours a week; (ii) 5 hours a week; and (iii) 7 hours a week?
- (i) Harry's marginal cost of an hour of tennis is 1.5 percentage points. When Harry increases the time he plays tennis from 2 hours to 4 hours, his grade in economics falls from 78 percent to 75 percent. His opportunity cost of these 2 additional hours of tennis is 3 percentage points, so his marginal cost of playing tennis for the third hour per week is 1.5 percentage points. (ii) Harry's marginal cost of an hour of tennis is 2.5 percentage points. When Harry increases the time he plays tennis from 4 hours to 6 hours, his grade in economics falls from 75 percent to 70 percent. His opportunity cost of these 2 additional hours of tennis is 5 percentage points. So his marginal cost of playing tennis for the fifth hour per week is 2.5 percentage points. (iii) Harry's marginal cost of an hour of tennis is 5 percentage points. When Harry increases the time he plays tennis from 6 hours to 8 hours, his grade in economics falls from 70 percent to 60 percent. His opportunity cost of these 2 additional hours of tennis is 10 percentage points. So his marginal cost of playing tennis for the seventh hour per week is 5 percentage points.
8. a. If Harry uses his time to achieve allocative efficiency, what is his economics grade and how many hours of tennis does he play?
- Harry's grade in economics is 66 percent and he plays tennis for 7 hours per week. From the answer to part (a), Harry's marginal cost of playing the third hour a week of tennis is 1.5 percentage points, his marginal cost of playing tennis the fifth hour a week is 2.5 percentage points and his marginal cost of playing tennis the seventh hour a week is 5 percentage points. Plot these three opportunity costs in Figure 2.3 to create Harry's marginal cost curve. Harry's opportunity cost of playing tennis increases as he spends more time playing tennis. Harry uses his time efficiently if he plays tennis for 7 hours a week because when he plays 7 hours a week his marginal benefit from the seventh hour of tennis, 5 percentage points, equals his marginal cost, also 5 percentage points. When Harry plays 7 hours of tennis, the *PPF* in Figure 2.2 shows that his grade in economics 65 percent.

b. Explain why Harry would be worse off getting a grade higher than your answer to part (a).

If Harry studied for enough hours to get a higher grade, he would have fewer hours to play tennis. Harry's marginal benefit from tennis would be greater than his marginal cost, so he would be more efficient (better off) if he played more hours of tennis and took a lower grade.

9. If Harry becomes a tennis superstar with big earnings from tennis, what happens to his *PPF*, *MB* curve, and his efficient time allocation?

If Harry becomes a tennis superstar, his *PPF* does not change. Harry's *PPF* shows the grade he can produce for different hours of playing tennis and these production possibilities are unaffected by Harry's superstar status. As a result Harry's *MC* curve does not change. However Harry's marginal benefit from playing tennis increases because of his big paydays so his *MB* curve shifts rightward. As a result, Harry's efficient allocation of time now allocates more time to tennis (and results in a lower grade).

10. If Harry suddenly finds high grades in economics easier to attain, what happens to his *PPF*, his *MB* curve, and his efficient time allocation?

If Harry finds high grades to easier to attain, his *PPF* shifts outward. In particular for every level of tennis playing his grade in economics is higher. As a result Harry's marginal cost of earning a high grade in economics is reduced so that Harry's *MC* curve shifts downward. Harry's *MB* curve does not change because Harry's marginal benefit from a high grade has not changed. Harry's efficient time allocation results in Harry increasing the number of hours of tennis he plays.

11. A farm grows wheat and produces pork. The marginal cost of producing each of these products increases as more of it is produced.

a. Make a graph that illustrates the farm's *PPF*.

The *PPF* is illustrated in Figure 2.4 as PPF_0 . Because the marginal cost of both wheat and pork increase as more of the good is produced, the *PPF* displays increasing opportunity cost so it has the "conventional" bowed-outward shape.

b. The farm adopts a new technology that allows it to use fewer resources to fatten pigs. Use your graph to illustrate the impact of the new technology on the farm's *PPF*.

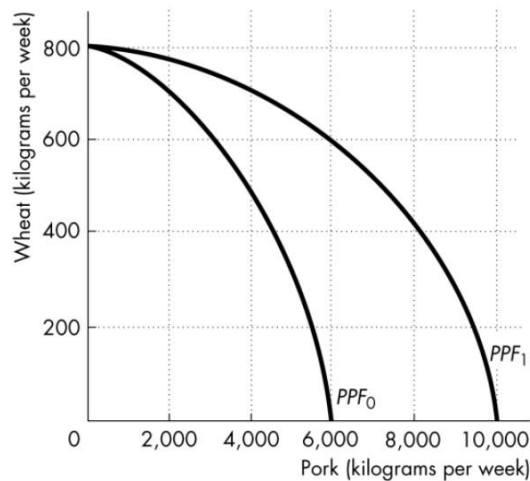
The new technology rotates the *PPF* outward from PPF_0 to PPF_1 .

c. With the farm using the new technology described in part (b), has the opportunity cost of producing a tonne of wheat increased, decreased, or remained the same?

Explain and illustrate your answer.

The opportunity cost of producing wheat has increased. The opportunity cost of a bushel of wheat is equal to the magnitude of $1/(\text{slope of the } PPF)$. As illustrated in Figure 2.4, for each quantity of wheat the slope of PPF_1 has a smaller magnitude than the slope of PPF_0 so the opportunity cost of a bushel of wheat is higher along PPF_1 . For a specific example, the opportunity cost of increasing wheat product from 600 bushels per week to 800 bushels per week along PPF_1 is 6,000 pounds of pork but is only 3,000 pounds of pork along PPF_0 .

FIGURE 2.4
Problem 11



- d. Is the farm more efficient with the new technology than it was with the old one? Why?**
The farm is able to produce more with the new technology than with the old, but it is not necessarily more efficient. If the farm was producing on its *PPF* before the new technology and after, the farm was production efficient both before the new technology and after.
- 12. In one hour, Sue can produce 40 caps or 4 jackets and Tessa can produce 80 caps or 4 jackets.**
- a. Calculate Sue's opportunity cost of producing a cap.**
Sue forgoes 4 jackets to produce 40 caps, so Sue's opportunity cost of producing one cap is $(4 \text{ jackets}) / (40 \text{ caps})$ or 0.1 jacket per cap.
- b. Calculate Tessa's opportunity cost of producing a cap.**
Tessa forgoes 4 jackets to produce 80 caps, so Tessa's opportunity cost of producing one cap is $(4 \text{ jackets}) / (80 \text{ caps})$ or 0.05 jacket per cap.
- c. Who has a comparative advantage in producing caps?**
Tessa's opportunity cost of a cap is lower than Sue's opportunity cost, so Tessa has a comparative advantage in producing caps.
- d. If Sue and Tessa specialize in producing the good in which each of them has a comparative advantage, and they trade 1 jacket for 15 caps, who gains from the specialization and trade?**
Tessa specializes in caps and Sue specializes in jackets. Both Sue and Tessa gain from trade. Sue gains because she can obtain caps from Tessa at a cost of $(1 \text{ jacket}) / (15 \text{ caps})$, which is 0.067 jacket per cap, a cost that is lower than what it would cost her to produce caps herself. Tessa also gains from trade because she trades caps for jackets for 0.067 jacket per cap, which is higher than her cost of producing a cap.
- 13. Suppose that Tessa buys a new machine for making jackets that enables her to make 20 jackets an hour. (She can still make only 80 caps per hour.)**
- a. Who now has a comparative advantage in producing jackets?**
Sue forgoes 40 caps to produce 4 jackets, so Sue's opportunity cost of producing one jacket is $(40 \text{ caps}) / (4 \text{ jackets})$ or 10 caps per jacket. Tessa forgoes 80 caps to produce 20 jackets, so Tessa's opportunity cost of producing one jacket is $(80 \text{ caps}) / (20 \text{ jackets})$ or 4 caps per jacket. Tessa has the comparative advantage in producing jackets because her opportunity cost of a jacket is lower than Sue's opportunity cost.
- b. Can Sue and Tessa still gain from trade?**
Tessa and Sue can still gain from trade because Tessa (now) has a comparative advantage in producing jackets and Sue (now) has a comparative advantage in producing caps. Tessa will produce jackets and Sue will produce caps.
- c. Would Sue and Tessa still be willing to trade 1 jacket for 15 caps? Explain your answer.**
Sue and Tessa will not be willing to trade 1 jacket for 15 caps. In particular, Sue, whose comparative advantage lies in producing caps, can produce 1 jacket at an opportunity cost of only 10 caps. So Sue will be unwilling to pay any more than 10 caps per jacket.

Use the following data to work Problems 14 to 17.

Imports accounted for about 70 percent of sales of pork meat in Australia. Pork imports from Denmark, Canada, and the United States rose 48 percent in the past year. Australian producers receive about \$2.30 per kilogram, which costs \$3 to produce.

14. What does this data suggest about Australia's comparative advantage in pork meat production?

Australia does not have a comparative advantage in pork meat production. Its comparative advantage is in some other industry, such as mining.

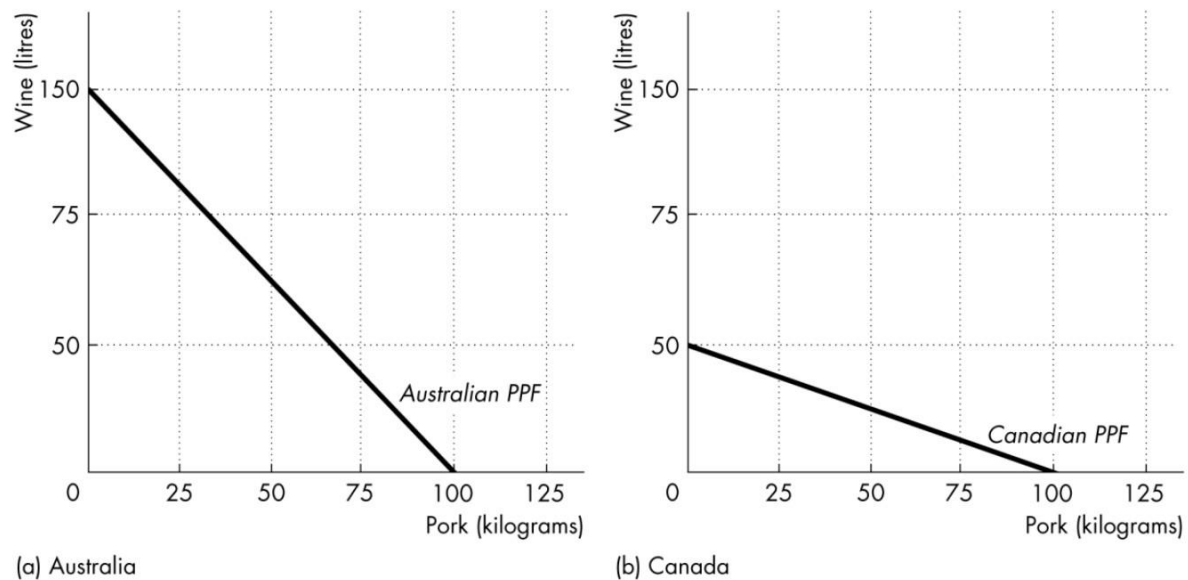
15. Pork imports had grown rapidly in the previous four years. What does this suggest about the change in Australia's comparative advantage in this product and why might that change have occurred?

As Australia has increased its import of pork, it may have decreased production of pork and increased production of some other good in order to allocate its resources more efficiently.

16. Canada is an important supplier of pork meat to Australia, while Australia exports wine to Canada. Construct both an Australian and a Canadian PPF for wine and pork that are consistent with this pattern of trade.

FIGURE 2.5

Problem 16



17. **The pork industry had sought restrictions on imports but the government decided that there was no case for restricting imports. What would have been the effect of restrictions on imports on production efficiency in Australia?**

With restricted trade, Australia would reallocate its resources and move along its *PPF*. Because Australia is *on its PPF*, it achieves production efficiency.

18. **For 50 years, Cuba has had a centrally planned economy in which the government makes the big decisions on how resources will be allocated.**
- a. **Why would you expect Cuba's production possibilities (per person) to be smaller than those of Canada?**

Cuba's economy is almost surely less efficient than the Canadian economy. The Cuban central planners do not know people's production possibilities or their preferences. The plans that are created wind up wasting resources and/or producing goods and services that no one wants. Because firms in Cuba are owned by the government rather than individuals, no one in Cuba has the self-interested incentive to operate the firm efficiently and produce goods and services that consumers desire. Additionally Cuba does not actively trade so Cuba produces most of its consumption goods rather than buying them from nations with a comparative advantage. Because Cuba uses its resources to produce consumption goods, it cannot produce many capital goods so its economic growth rate has been low.

- b. **What are the social institutions that Cuba might lack that help Canada to achieve allocative efficiency?**

Of the four social institutions, firms, money, markets, and property rights, Cuba's economy has firms and money. Markets, however, are less free of government intervention in Cuba. But the major difference is the property rights in the Cuban economy. In Cuba the government owns most of the firms; that is, the government has the property right to run the producers. Because the firms are not motivated to make a profit, the managers of these firms have little incentive to operate the firms efficiently or to produce the goods and services that consumers desire. In Canada, firms are owned by individuals; that is, people have the property right that allows them to run firms. These owners have the self-interested incentive to operate the firm efficiently and to produce the goods and services people want, an incentive sorely lacking in the Cuban economy.

Use the following data to work Problems 19 to 21.

Brazil produces ethanol from sugar at a cost of 83 cents per gallon. The United States produces ethanol from corn at a cost of \$1.14 per gallon. Sugar grown on one acre of land produces twice the quantity of ethanol as the corn grown on an acre. The United States imports 5 percent of the ethanol it uses and produces the rest itself. Since 2003, U.S. ethanol production has more than doubled and U.S. corn production has increased by 45 percent.

19. a. Does Brazil or the United States have a comparative advantage in producing ethanol?

Brazil has a comparative advantage in producing ethanol. In Brazil it costs 83 cents to produce a gallon of ethanol whereas in the United States it costs \$1.14.

b. Sketch the *PPF* for ethanol and other goods and services for the United States.

FIGURE 2.5
Problem 19c

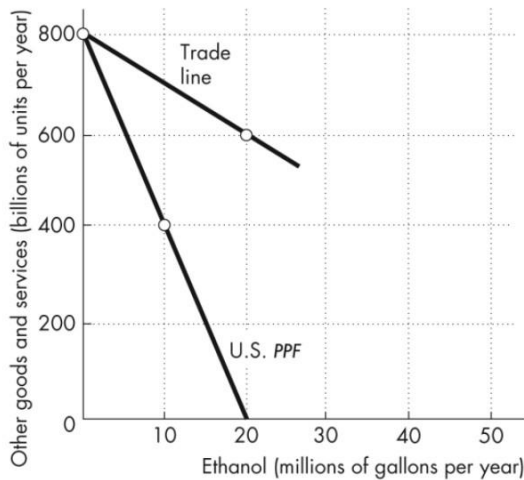


FIGURE 2.6
Problem 19c

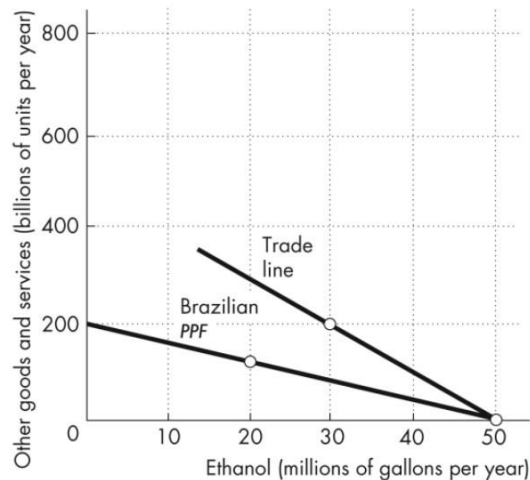


Figure 2.5 shows the U.S. *PPF*. For simplicity and in keeping with Figure 2.6 on p. 40 of the textbook, the *PPF* is linear. (Ignore the trade line in the figure until Problem 21.)

c. Sketch the *PPF* for ethanol and other goods and services for Brazil.

Figure 2.6 shows Brazil's *PPF*. For simplicity and in keeping with the Figure 2.6 on p. 40 of the textbook, the *PPF* is linear. (Ignore the trade line in the figure until Problem 21.)

20. a. Do you expect the opportunity cost of producing ethanol in the United States to have increased since 2003? Explain why.

If there have been no technological changes in the production of ethanol, then the *PPF* between ethanol and other goods and services has not changed. If the U.S. *PPF* is bowed out, then the opportunity cost of producing ethanol in the United States increased as more ethanol was produced.

b. Do you think the United States has achieved production efficiency in its manufacture of ethanol? Explain why or why not.

If the United States produces at a point on its *PPF*, then it does not misallocate its resources or waste them, so it achieves production efficiency.

- c. **Do you think the United States has achieved allocative efficiency in its manufacture of ethanol? Explain why or why not.**

The United States does not allow free trade in ethanol, which is why the U.S. price exceeds the Brazilian price. It is likely that the allocatively efficient quantity of U.S.-produced ethanol is less than the quantity produced in the United States. Most likely allocative efficiency requires that the United States should produce less ethanol, more other goods and services, and trade with Brazil because Brazil has a comparative advantage in producing ethanol.

21. **Sketch a figure similar to Fig. 2.6 on p. 40 to show how both the United States and Brazil can gain from specialization and trade.**

In general, the United States gains from trade with Brazil by importing ethanol from Brazil. Brazil produces ethanol at a lower opportunity cost than the United States, so the opportunity cost to the United States of consuming ethanol is lower if the United States consumes ethanol produced in Brazil. In Figure 2.9 initially the United States produced and consumed 400 million units of other goods and services and 10 million gallons of ethanol.

After specializing in the production of other goods and services and trading with Brazil, the United States produces 800 million units of other goods and services. By trading 200 million units of goods and services for 20 million gallons of ethanol, the United States consumes 600 million units of other goods and services and 20 million gallons of ethanol. The consumption of *both* other goods and services and ethanol increases in the United States.

The story in Brazil is similar. In Figure 2.10 prior to trade Brazil produced and consumed million units of other goods and services and 20 million gallons of ethanol. After specializing in the production of ethanol (50 million gallons of ethanol) and trading with the United States (20 million gallons of ethanol in exchange for 200 million units of other goods and services), Brazil consumes 200 million units of other goods and services and 30 million gallons of ethanol. The consumption of *both* other goods and services and ethanol increases in Brazil.

Answers to Additional Problems and Applications

Use the following table to work Problems 22 to 23.

The people of Leisure Island have 50 hours of labour a day that can be used to produce entertainment and good food. The table shows the maximum quantity of either entertainment or good food that Leisure Island can produce with different quantities of labour.

22. Is an output of 50 units of entertainment and 50

units of good food attainable and efficient? With a production of 50

units of entertainment and 50 units of good food, do the people of Leisure Island face a tradeoff?

50 units of entertainment requires 25 hours of labour, whereas 50 units of good food requires 20 hours of labour. Combined, this allocation requires 45 hours of labour, and is thus attainable.

Labour (hours)	Entertainment (units per month)		Good food (units per month)
0	0	or	0
10	20	or	30
20	40	or	50
30	60	or	60
40	80	or	65
50	100	or	67

It is not efficient as 5 hours of labour are left unused. At this point, the people of Leisure Island do not face a tradeoff as they can increase production of either good without decrease production of the other good.

23. What is the opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of entertainment? Explain how the opportunity cost of a unit of entertainment changes as more entertainment is produced.

The opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of entertainment is the amount of good food that must be foregone. For instance, if 20 hours were used to produce 40 units of entertainment and 30 hours were used to produce 60 units of good food increasing entertainment production to 60 units would require 10 more hours of labour. This would decrease the amount of labour allocated to good food production by 10 hours which decreases production to 50 units of food, a difference of 10. Thus the opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of entertainment at this point is 1 unit of good food for every 2 units of entertainment (10 units of good food ÷ 20 units of entertainment). Further increasing entertainment production to 80 units would decrease good food production by 20 units and so the opportunity cost at this point is 1 unit of good food for every 1 unit of entertainment. The opportunity cost is increasing.

Use the table to work Problems 24 to 25. Suppose that Sunland’s production possibilities are given in the table.

24. a. Draw a graph of Sunland’s PPF and explain how your graph illustrates a tradeoff.

Sunland’s PPF is illustrated in Figure 2.11. The figure illustrates a tradeoff because moving along Sunland’s PPF producing more of one good requires producing less of the other good. Sunland trades off more production of one good for less production of the other.

Food (kilograms per month)	and	Sunscreen (litres per month)
300	and	0
200	and	50
100	and	100
0	and	150

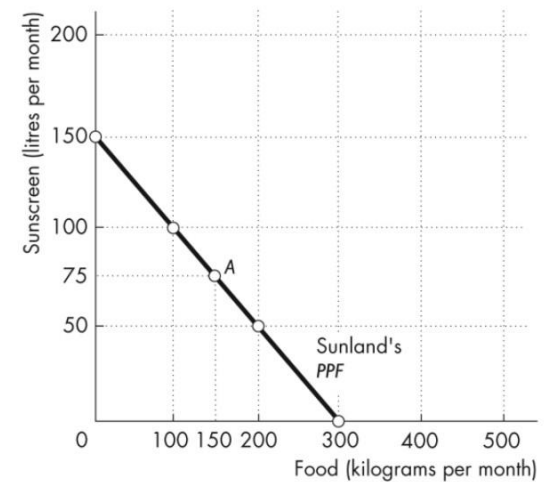
b. If Sunland produces 150 kilograms of food per month, how much sunscreen must it produce if it achieves production efficiency?

If Sunland produces 150 kilograms of food per month, then the point labeled A on the PPF in Figure 2.11 shows that Sunland must produce 75 litres of sunscreen per month to achieve production efficiency.

c. What is Sunland’s opportunity cost of producing 1 kilogram of food?

Sunland’s PPF is linear so the opportunity cost of producing 1 kilogram of food is the same at all quantities. Calculate the opportunity cost of producing 1 kilogram of food when increasing the production of food from 0 to 100 kilograms per month. Between these two ranges of production, the quantity of sunscreen produced falls from 150 litres per month to 100 litres per month, a decrease of 50 litres. The opportunity cost is 50 litres of sunscreen to gain 100 kilograms of food. The opportunity cost per kilogram of food equals (50 litres of sunscreen)/(100 kilograms of food), or an opportunity cost of 0.5 litres of sunscreen per kilogram of food.

FIGURE 2.11
Problem 12a



d. What is Sunland’s opportunity cost of producing 1 litre of sunscreen?

Sunland’s PPF is linear so the opportunity cost of producing 1 litre of sunscreen is the same at all quantities. Calculate the opportunity cost of producing 1 litre of sunscreen when increasing the production of sunscreen from 0 to 50 litres per month. Between these two ranges of production, the quantity of food produced falls from 300 kilograms per month to 200 kilograms per month, a decrease of 100 kilograms. The opportunity cost is 100 kilograms of food to gain 50 litres of sunscreen, or (100 kilograms of food)/(50 litres of sunscreen) which yields an opportunity cost of 2.0 kilograms of food per litre of sunscreen.

e. What is the relationship between your answers to parts (c) and (d)?

Answers (c) and (d) reflect the fact that opportunity cost is a ratio. The opportunity cost of gaining a unit of a good moving along the PPF equals the quantity of the other good or service forgone divided by the quantity of the good or service gained. The opportunity cost of one good, food, is equal to the inverse of the opportunity cost of the other good, sunscreen.

25. What feature of a PPF illustrates increasing opportunity cost? Explain why a country's opportunity cost does or does not increase.

The slope of the PPF measures the opportunity cost of increasing production of the good plotted on the x-axis. If the country's PPF is bowed outward, then it experiences increasing opportunity cost. If a country's PPF is linear, then the opportunity cost is constant. Sunland does not face an increasing opportunity cost of food because its PPF is linear. Its opportunity cost of 1 kilogram of food is constant at 0.5 litres of sunscreen.

26. In problem 24, what is the marginal cost of a kilogram of food in Sunland when the quantity produced is 150 kilograms per day? What is special about the marginal cost of food in Sunland?

The marginal cost of a kilogram of food in Sunland is constant at all points along its PPF and is equal to 0.5 litres of sunscreen per kilogram of food. The special point about Sunland's marginal cost is the fact that the marginal cost is constant. This result reflects Sunland's linear PPF.

27. The table describes the preferences in Sunland.

a. What is the marginal benefit from sunscreen and how is it measured?

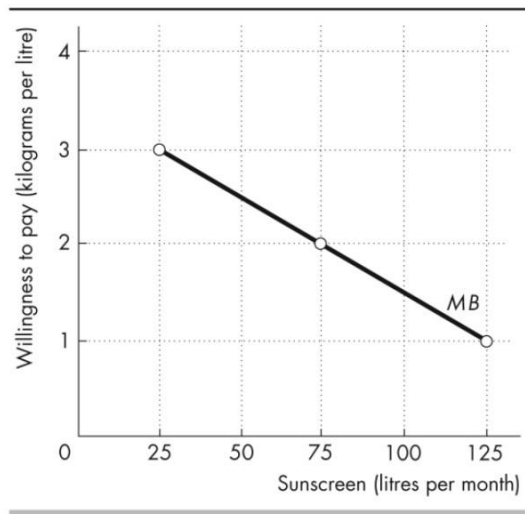
The marginal benefit from sunscreen is the benefit enjoyed by the person who consumes one more litre of sunscreen. It is equal to the willingness to pay for an additional litre.

b. Draw a graph of Sunland's marginal benefit from sunscreen.

The table gives the information necessary to calculate the marginal benefit from sunscreen. The marginal benefit is equal to the willingness to pay for an additional litre of sunscreen. To draw the marginal benefit curve from sunscreen, plot the quantity of sunscreen on the x-axis and the willingness to pay for sunscreen (that is, the number of kilograms of food that a person is willing to give up to get a litre of sunscreen) on the y-axis. Figure 2.12 shows the marginal benefit curve.

Sunscreen (litres per month)	Willingness to pay (kilograms of food per litre)
25	3
75	2
125	1

FIGURE 2.12
Problem 27b



28. Capital accumulation and technological change bring economic growth, which means that the PPF keeps shifting outward: Production that was unattainable yesterday becomes attainable today; production that is unattainable today will become attainable tomorrow. Why doesn't this process of economic growth mean that scarcity is being defeated and will one day be gone?

Scarcity is always being defeated yet will never suffer defeat. Scarcity reflects the existence of unmet wants. People's wants are infinite—regardless of what a person already possesses, everyone can easily visualize something else he or she wants, if only more time in the day to enjoy their possessions. Because people's wants are insatiable, scarcity will always exist regardless of economic growth.

Use the following data to work Problems 29 and 30.

Kim can produce 40 pies or 400 cakes an hour. Liam can produce 100 pies or 200 cakes an hour.

29. a. Calculate Kim's opportunity cost of a pie and Liam's opportunity cost of a pie.

If Kim spends an hour baking pies, she gains 40 pies but forgoes 400 cakes. Kim's opportunity cost of 1 pie is $(400 \text{ cakes}) / (40 \text{ pies})$, or 10 cakes per pie. If Liam spends an hour baking pies, he gains 100 pies but forgoes 200 cakes. Liam's opportunity cost of 1 pie is $(200 \text{ cakes}) / (100 \text{ pies})$, or 2 cakes per pie.

b. If each spends 30 minutes of each hour producing pies and 30 minutes producing cakes, how many pies and cakes does each produce?

Kim produces 20 pies and 200 cakes. Liam produces 50 pies and 100 cakes. The total number produced is 70 pies and 300 cakes.

c. Who has a comparative advantage in producing pies? Who has a comparative advantage in producing cakes?

Liam has the comparative advantage in producing pies because his opportunity cost of a pie is less than Kim's opportunity cost. Kim has the comparative advantage in producing cakes because her opportunity cost of a cake is less than Liam's opportunity cost.

30. a. Draw a graph of Kim's PPF and Liam's PPF.

FIGURE 2.13
Problem 30a

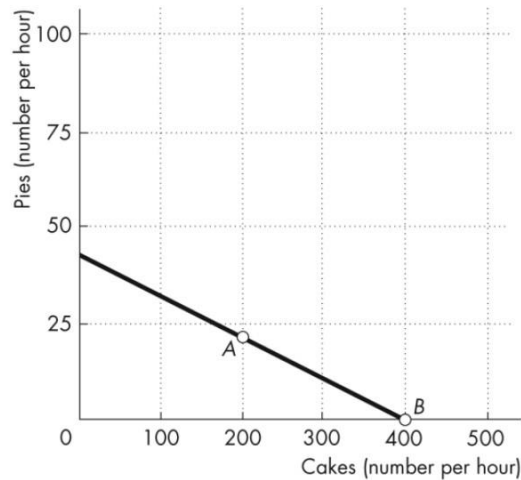
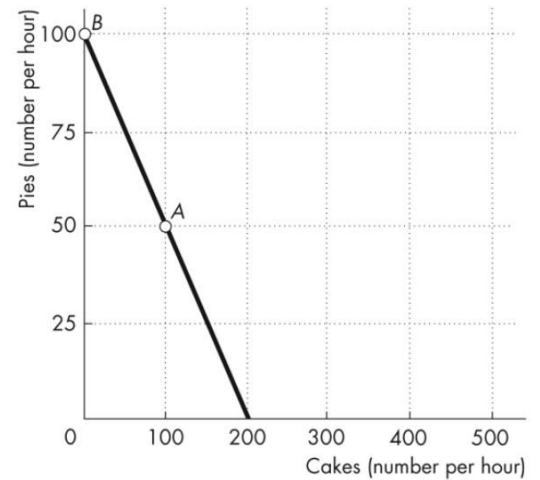


FIGURE 2.14
Problem 30a



Kim's PPF is illustrated in Figure 2.13; Liam's PPF is illustrated in Figure 2.14

b. On your graph, show the point at which each produces when they spend 30 minutes of each hour producing pies and 30 minutes producing cakes.

Point A in both figures shows their production points when each spends 30 minutes making cakes and 30 minutes making pies.

c. On your graph, show what Kim produces and what Liam produces when they specialize.

Kim will specialize in cakes and Liam will specialize in pies. Point B in both figures shows the production points when each specializes.

d. When they specialize and trade, what are the total gains from trade?

Kim will specialize in cakes and Liam will specialize in pies. If they specialize and trade, the total production of *both* cakes and pies increase. When each spends 30 minutes making cakes and 30 minutes making pies, together they produce 300 cakes and 70 pies. When they specialize, together they produce 400 cakes and 100 pies. The 100 increase in cakes and the 30 increase pies is the gains from trade.

e. If Kim and Liam share the total gains equally, what trade takes place between them?

Kim will trade 50 cakes (half of the gain in cake production) to Liam in exchange for 15 pies (half of the increase in pie production).

19. Tony and Patty produce skis and snowboards. The first table shows Tony's production possibilities and the second table shows Patty's production possibilities. Each week, Tony produces 5 snowboards and 40 skis and Patty produces 10 snowboards and 5 skis.

a. Who has a comparative advantage in producing snowboards? And who has a comparative advantage in producing skis?

The person with a comparative advantage in producing snowboards is the person who has the lower opportunity cost of producing a snowboard. Tony's production possibilities show that to produce 5 more snowboards he must produce 10 fewer skis. So Tony's opportunity cost of producing a snowboard is 2 skis.

Patty's production possibilities show that to produce 10 more snowboards, she must produce 5 fewer skis. So Patty's opportunity cost of producing a snowboard is 1/2 a ski. Patty has a comparative advantage in producing snowboards because her opportunity cost of producing a snowboard is less than Tony's.

Snowboards (per week)		Skis (per week)
25	and	0
20	and	10
15	and	20
10	and	30
5	and	40
0	and	50

Snowboards (per week)		Skis (per week)
20	and	0
10	and	5
0	and	10

Tony has a comparative advantage in producing skis. For each ski produced, Tony must give up making 1/2 a snowboard, whereas for each ski that Patty produces, she must give up making 2 snowboards. So Tony's opportunity cost of a ski is lower than Patty's.

b. If Tony and Patty specialize and trade 1 snowboard for 1 ski, what are the gains from trade?

Patty has a comparative advantage in producing snowboards, so she specializes in snowboards. Tony has a comparative advantage in producing skis, so he specializes in producing skis. Patty produces 20 snowboards and Tony produces 50 skis.

Before specializing, they produced 15 snowboards (Patty's 10 plus Tony's 5) and 45 skis (Tony's 40 plus Patty's 5). By specializing, they increase their total output by 5 snowboards and 5 skis. They can share this gain by trading 1 ski for 1 snowboard. Patty can get skis from Tony for less than it costs her to produce them. Tony can buy snowboards from Patty for less than it costs him to produce them. **Both Patty and Tony achieve gains from specialization and trade.**

32. Indicate on a graph of the circular flows in the market economy, the real and money flows in which the following items belong:

a. You buy an iPad from the Apple Store.

Figure 2.15 shows the circular flows in a market economy. Your purchase of an iPad from Apple is the purchase of a good from a firm. This flow is in the black arrow indicated by point *a* in the figure. When you pay for the iPad, the corresponding money flow is in the grey arrow in the opposite direction to the black arrow labeled *a*.

b. Apple Inc. pays the designers of the iPad.

Apple's payment to the designers of the iPad is the payment of a wage to a factor of production. This flow is in the grey arrow indicated by point *b* in the figure. The flow of design services from the designer to Apple is in the black arrow in the opposite direction to the grey arrow labeled *b*.

c. Apple Inc. decides to expand and rents an adjacent building.

Apple's decision to expand by renting a building means that Apple is increasing the capital it uses. This flow is in the black arrow indicated by point *c* in the figure. The flow of the payment for the rental services of the building is in the grey arrow in the opposite direction to the black arrow labeled *c*.

d. You buy a new e-book from Amazon.

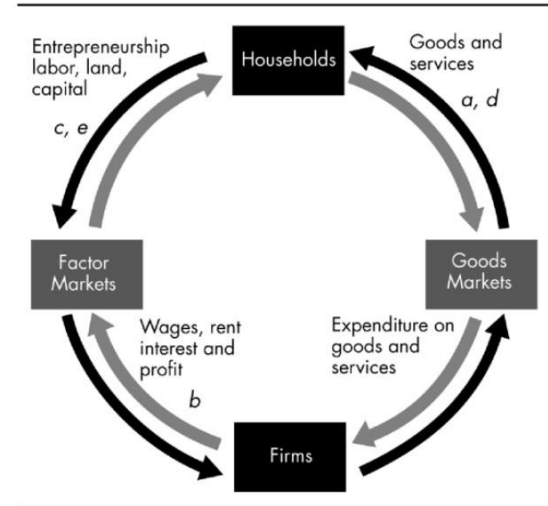
Your purchase of an e-book from Amazon is the purchase of a good from a firm. This flow is in the black arrow labelled *d* in the figure. When you pay for the e-book, the corresponding money flow is in the grey arrow in the opposite direction to the black arrow labeled *a*.

e. Apple Inc. hires a student as an intern during the summer.

Apple's decision to hire a student intern is Apple increasing the labour it uses. The flow of labour services is in the black arrow labelled *e* in the figure. The flow of the payment for the labour services is in the grey arrow labelled *b*, which flows in the opposite direction to the black arrow labelled *e*.

FIGURE 2.15

Problem 32



33. After you have studied *Reading Between the Lines* on pp. 44–45 answer the following questions.

a. How does an increase in the use of corn to produce ethanol affect the opportunity cost of corn?

As using corn is an inefficient method to produce ethanol, the opportunity cost of corn is increasing. The article mentions that it takes the same amount of corn to produce one large tank of gas as it does to feed a family for a year. Thus, the opportunity cost of the amount of corn it takes to produce a tank of gas is one family's food for a year.

b. Why would you expect an increase in the quantity of corn produced to raise the opportunity cost of corn?

Increasing the quantity of corn produced results in a higher opportunity cost of corn because acreage less suited to growing corn is shifted away from other crops and into corn. As increasingly less suitable acreage is used, the opportunity cost in terms of other crops forgone increases.

c. **Why did the cost of producing corn increase in the rest of the world?**

The cost of producing corn in the rest of the world increased for two reasons. First in other parts of the world, droughts shifted the *PPF* inward, thereby decreasing the corn harvest and increasing the opportunity cost of the land that was being used to grow corn. Second the increased acreage devoted to corn creates a movement along the *PPF*, which also raised the opportunity cost of producing corn.

d. **Is it possible that the increased quantity of corn produced, despite the higher cost of production, represents a move towards allocative efficiency?**

It is possible that the increased quantity of corn has moved the United States closer to allocative efficiency. The marginal benefit from ethanol increased because of the higher price for gasoline, so the allocatively efficient quantity of ethanol increased. To increase the production of ethanol more corn had to be produced, so even with the higher opportunity cost, the United States might have moved closer to the allocatively efficient point of production.

34. **Malaria Eradication Back on the Table**

In response to the Gates Malaria Forum in October 2007, countries are debating the pros and cons of eradication. Dr. Arata Kochi of the World Health Organization believes that with enough money malaria cases could be cut by 90 percent, but he believes that it would be very expensive to eliminate the remaining 10 percent of cases. He concluded that countries should not strive to eradicate malaria.

Source: The New York Times, March 4, 2008

a. **Is Dr. Kochi talking about *production efficiency* or *allocative efficiency* or both?**

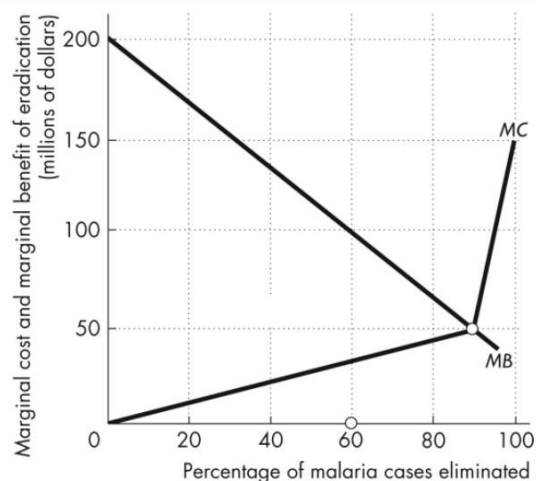
Dr. Kochi is talking about allocative efficiency. His assessment is that the last 10 percent eradication has such a high marginal cost that it almost surely exceeds its marginal benefit.

b. **Make a graph with the percentage of malaria cases eliminated on the *x*-axis and the marginal cost and marginal benefit of driving down malaria cases on the *y*-axis. On your graph:**

- (i) **Draw a marginal cost curve that is consistent with Dr. Kochi's opinion.**
- (ii) **Draw a marginal benefit curve that is consistent with Dr. Kochi's opinion.**
- (iii) **Identify the quantity of malaria eradicated that achieves allocative efficiency.**

Figure 2.16 shows a marginal cost curve and a marginal benefit curve that are consistent with Dr. Kochi's views. Dr. Kochi believes that the last 10 percent of malaria would be very expensive to eradicate. The marginal cost curve in the figure reflects this view because the marginal cost curve rises rapidly after 90 percent of malaria is eradicated. The marginal benefit curve is downward sloping, reflecting diminishing marginal benefit from malaria eradication. The allocatively efficient quantity of malaria eradicated is 90 percent because that is the quantity for which the marginal benefit of eradication equals the marginal cost of eradication. This outcome demonstrates Dr. Kochi's conclusion that countries should not attempt to completely eradicate malaria because for the last 10 percent of cases, the marginal cost of eradication exceeds the marginal benefit from eradication.

FIGURE 2.16
Problem 34b



35. Lots of Little Screens

Inexpensive broadband access has created a generation of television producers for whom the Internet is their native medium. As they redirect the focus from TV to computers, cell phones, and iPods, the video market is developing into an open digital network.

Source: *The New York Times*, December 2, 2007

- a. **How has inexpensive broadband changed the production possibilities of video entertainment and other goods and services?**

Inexpensive broadband has increased the production possibilities.

- b. **Sketch a *PPF* for video entertainment and other goods and services before broadband.**

The *PPF* should have video entertainment on one axis and other goods and services on the other as illustrated in Figure 2.17 by PPF_0 . The *PPF* is bowed outward as a conventional *PPF*.

- c. **Show how the arrival of inexpensive broadband has changed the *PPF*.**

The arrival of inexpensive broadband shifts the *PPF* outward as shown by the change from PPF_0 to PPF_1 in Figure 2.17. The intersection of the new *PPF* along the axis measuring video entertainment increases and the intersection of the new *PPF* along the axis measuring other goods and services does not change.

- d. **Sketch a marginal benefit curve for video entertainment.**

The marginal benefit curve should be a conventional downward-sloping marginal benefit curve as shown in Figure 2.18. The marginal benefit from video entertainment is measured along the vertical axis and the quantity of video entertainment is measured along the horizontal axis.

- e. **Show how the new generation of TV producers for whom the Internet is their native medium might have changed the marginal benefit from video entertainment.**

The marginal benefit increases because these new producers will be better able to take advantage of the Internet since it is their native medium. Because they will be able to create entertainment designed for the Internet, the marginal benefit from video entertainment increases. In Figure 2.18, the marginal benefit curve shifts rightward from the initial marginal benefit curve, MB_0 , to the new marginal benefit curve, MB_1 .

FIGURE 2.17
Problem 35b and 35c

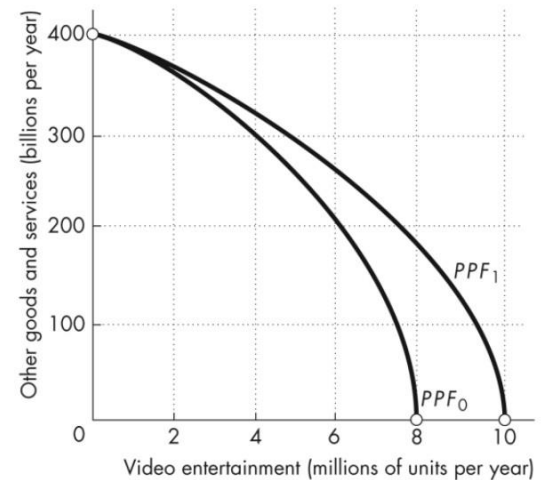
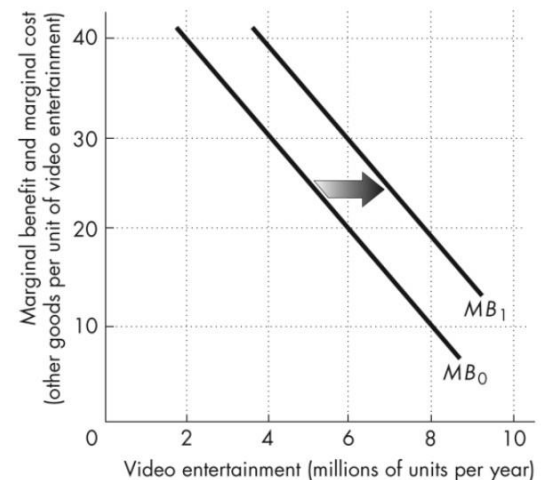


FIGURE 2.18
Problem 35d and 35e



f. Explain how the efficient quantity of video entertainment has changed.

The arrival of broadband has decreased the marginal cost of providing video entertainment, so the marginal cost curve shifts rightward. This shift is illustrated in the Figure 2.19 by the rightward shift of the marginal cost curve from MC_0 to MC_1 . As Figure 2.19 shows, the allocatively efficient quantity of video entertainment increases. In Figure 2.19, the allocatively efficient quantity increases from 5 million units per year to 8 million units per year.

FIGURE 2.19
Problem 35f

