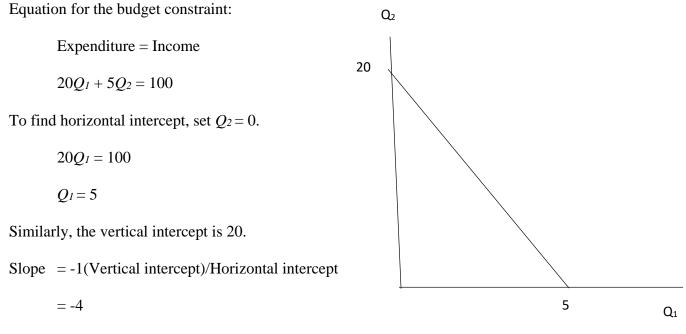
Exercise Set 7 BUDGET CONSTRAINT

III. Questions

Given: The price of a unit of Good 1 is \$20. The price of a unit of Good 2 is \$5. The consumer's income is \$100.

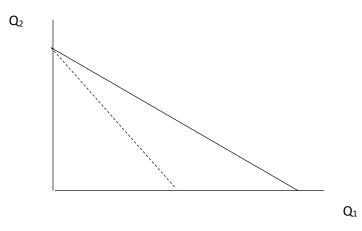
 Sketch the consumer's budget constraint (with Q₁ on the horizontal axis.) Indicate the intercepts and slope. [*Note: Verify that the slope is equal to -P₁/P₂.*]



Note: The ratio of prices is 20/5 = 4, which is the magnitude of the slope.

2. "An increase in P₁, ceteris paribus, will cause the horizontal intercept to increase and the budget constraint to rotate outwards." What is wrong with the statement? Provide a sketch.

The horizontal intercept will decrease (not increase), and the constraint will rotate inwards (not outwards). [Note: In all figures, dashed line indicates the new budget constraint.]



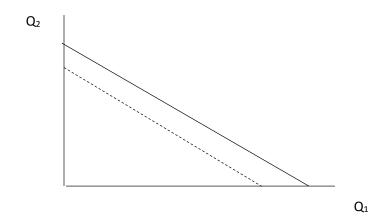
3. Go back to the original prices and income. Suppose income falls by 10%. What is the effect on the intercepts and slope of the budget constraint? Provide a sketch of the old and new constraints.

New value of income = 90

Horizontal intercept = 90/20 = 4.5

Vertical intercept = 90/5 = 18

$$Slope = -18/4.5 = -4$$



Result: A decrease in income causes the constraint to shift to the left. No change in the slope.

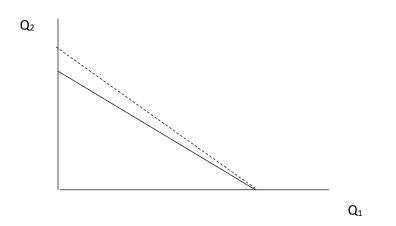
4. Go back to the original prices and income. If the price of Good 2 falls by 20%, *ceteris paribus*, what will happen to the intercepts and slope of the budget constraint? Sketch the old and new constraints.

New value of $P_2 = 4$

Horizontal intercept = 100/20 = 5 (same as in Question 1)

Vertical intercept = 100/4 = 25

Slope = -25/5 = -5



Result: A fall in the price of Good 2 causes the constraint to rotate outwards. It becomes steeper.