

2. Consider the example from lecture with Chris and Bill. Suppose a third person—Robinson—arrives on the island. In an hour, Robinson can catch 2 fish or gather 2 coconuts.

a. If production is organized according to comparative advantage, in what order will the three inhabitants collect coconuts? (That is, if only one of the three collects coconuts, who will it be? And if two of them collect coconuts, which two will it be?)

b. Draw the production possibilities curve (PPC) when there is no specialization—that is, when each worker divides their time between fish and coconuts in the same way as the other two workers. Identify and explain the vertical intercept, the slope, and the horizontal intercept of the PPC in this case.

c. On the graph above, add the PPC when the three workers specialize according to comparative advantage. Again, identify and explain the vertical intercept, the slope(s), and the horizontal intercept of the PPC in this case. Also, give the quantities of fish and coconuts that correspond to any kinks in the PPC.

3. Describe and show on a separate graph how each of the following developments would affect the rental price charged by landlords and the quantity of apartments rented in a city where rents are not regulated.

a. Climate change causes many people to move away from the city.

b. The opening of a new downtown light-rail system makes it cheaper to travel within the city.

c. The city departs from its policy of not regulating the rental apartment market by placing a binding price ceiling on rents.

4. Read the following recent article on anti-price gouging laws that exist in many US states and that the Kamala Harris campaign proposes to apply to the entire US.
<https://www.axios.com/2024/08/20/price-gouging-kamala-harris-communism-kamunism>

Comment on this policy in light of the textbook supply and demand model we saw in class. Discuss also whether the textbook model misses key relevant factors to judge the policy. Write your answer clearly and concisely in 10-15 lines below.

5. Empirical data analysis on the impact of gasoline taxes on gasoline prices (this is true empirical project much closer to actual research done by economists than previous exercises)

Taking the maps of gasoline prices and gasoline taxes in European countries that we discussed in class as data, depict the data on a graph with x-axis being gasoline taxes and y-axis being gasoline prices with each dot representing a country. Do the dots align in a way that suggest that gas taxes increase gas prices one-for-one?