

# Recitation #10

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**Question #1 (Expectation, Variance)** Consider the following random variable

$$x = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{w.p } \alpha \\ -1 & \text{w.p } 1 - \alpha \end{cases}$$

where  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

Find  $\mathbb{E}(x)$ ,  $\text{Var}(x)$ ,  $sd(x)$  (expectation, variance and standard deviation of  $x$ )

**Question #2 (Labor Market)** There are 100 identical individuals in the market. Each individual has preference over consumption and leisure given by

$$U(C, L) = C + 48L - L^2$$

where  $C$  is (money for) consumption per day and  $L$  is the number of leisure hours per day

a) Calculate the optimal  $L$  for each individual, assuming that he can work as many hours as he wishes at wage  $\$/hour$ , and has no other income

b) Find the market labor supply function,  $l^S(w)$

c) Calculate the equilibrium wage, if labor demand is given by  $l^D(w) = 2000 - 50w$

d) Now suppose that the government imposes a minimum wage of  $\$22/hour$ , and requires that all employed individuals work 11 hours per day. Who benefits from this policy and who does not?

**Question #3 (Long Run Equilibrium)** Suppose 100 price-taking firms have the cost function

$$C(Q) = 100 + 4Q^2$$

Find the only possible long-run equilibrium price

**Remark on Monopoly** The Revenue function and Marginal revenue function are always functions in terms of  $Q$  (NOT  $P$ ). Thus one tip on solving monopoly price/quantity is using the inverse demand function ( $P$  in terms of  $Q$ ):

$$\max_Q \pi = PQ - C(Q) = F(Q)Q - C(Q)$$

where  $F(Q)$  is the **inverse** demand function. Then using F.O.C, it implies

$$MR = MC$$

Don't forget to check S.O.C!!

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