## Quiz 8: Externalities and Public Goods. Kevin Hasker

1. (4 Points) Please read and sign the following statement:

I promise that my answers to this test are based on my own work without reference to any notes, books, calculators or other electronic devices. I further promise to neither help other students nor accept help from them.

Name and Surname:							
$\begin{array}{cccc} P & a \\ 14 & 32 \\ 24 & 34 \\ 12 & 40 \\ 30 & 36 \\ 14 & 34 \\ 20 & 36 \\ 16 & 36 \\ 12 & 48 \end{array}$	$     \frac{1}{2}     1     1 $	$38 \\ 22 \\ 40 \\ 42 \\ 30$	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       \frac{1}{2} \\       2 \\       1     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial U_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \\ 18 - 2q_{\beta} - 2q_{\alpha} \\ 10 - 2q_{\beta} - 2q_{\alpha} \\ 28 - 4q_{\beta} - 4q_{\alpha} \\ 6 - q_{\beta} - q_{\alpha} \\ 20 - 2q_{\beta} - 2q_{\alpha} \\ 16 - 2q_{\beta} - 2q_{\alpha} \\ 20 - 4q_{\beta} - 4q_{\alpha} \\ 36 - 4q_{\beta} - 4q_{\alpha} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{l} 14 - 2q_{\beta} - 2q_{\alpha} \\ 10 - 2q_{\beta} - 2q_{\alpha} \\ 10 - q_{\beta} - q_{\alpha} \\ 28 - 4q_{\beta} - 4q_{\alpha} \\ 10 - 2q_{\beta} - 2q_{\alpha} \\ 16 - 2q_{\beta} - 2q_{\alpha} \end{array}$	7 6 10 8	$egin{array}{cccc} q^s_{eta} & & & \ 6 & & \ 7 & & \ 5 & & \ 10 & & \ 7 & & \ 5 & & \ 8 & & \ 8 & & \ 8 & \ \end{array}$

2. (16 points) Consider two citizens ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ) who are privately contributing to the pulbic good. Person  $\alpha$  buys  $q_{\alpha}$  units at a price of P, person  $\beta$  buys  $q_{\beta}$  units at the same cost per unit, thus the total amount of the public good is  $Q = q_{\alpha} + q_{\beta}$ .

Since this is a public good it is non-rival not excludable and thus they both benefit from the total amount provided regardless of whether they contribute or not. Their total benefit is:

$$B_{\alpha}(Q) = (a - bQ)Q$$
  
$$B_{\beta}(Q) = (c - dQ)Q$$

(a) (2 points) Assuming they maximize their benefit minus their cost, write down each person's objective function—do not use abstract coefficients.

$$U_{\alpha}(q_{\alpha}, q_{\beta}) = (a - bQ)Q - Pq_{\alpha}$$
  
=  $(a - b(q_{\alpha} + q_{\beta}))(q_{\alpha} + q_{\beta}) - Pq_{\alpha}$ 

$$U_{\beta}(q_{\alpha}, q_{\beta}) = (c - dQ)Q - Pq_{\beta}$$
  
=  $(c - d(q_{\alpha} + q_{\beta}))(q_{\alpha} + q_{\beta}) - Pq_{\beta}$ 

(b) (6 points) Write down all the first order conditions for this problem with care to consider all cases.

**Solution 1** They should get one point for the FOC  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial q} = 0$  and two points for each FOC where  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial q} < 0$ .

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \displaystyle \frac{\partial U_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} & = & a - 2b \left( q_{\alpha} + q_{\beta} \right) - P \\ \\ \displaystyle \frac{\partial U_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} & = & 0, q_{\alpha} \ge 0 \\ \\ \displaystyle \frac{\partial U_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} & < & 0, q_{\alpha} = 0 \\ \\ \displaystyle \frac{\partial U_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\beta}} & = & c - 2d \left( q_{\alpha} + q_{\beta} \right) - P \\ \\ \displaystyle \frac{\partial U_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\beta}} & = & 0, q_{\beta} \ge 0 \\ \\ \displaystyle \frac{\partial U_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\beta}} & < & 0, q_{\beta} = 0 \end{array}$$

(c) (4 points) Assuming the other person provides nothing, find out how much each person would provide if they were the only person in this society.

**Solution 2** I will call these the "stand alone quantities" and denote them  $q^s_{\alpha}$  and  $q^s_{\beta}$ .

$$\frac{\partial U_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = a - 2b(q_{\alpha} + 0) - P = 0$$
$$q_{\alpha}^{s} = \frac{1}{2b}(a - P)$$
$$\frac{\partial U_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\beta}} = c - 2d(0 + q_{\beta}) - P$$
$$q_{\beta}^{s} = \frac{1}{2d}(c - P)$$

(d) (4 points) Find the (unique) Nash equilibrium and show that it is an equilibrium.

**Solution 3** If  $q_{\alpha}^{s} > q_{\beta}^{s}$  then  $q_{\alpha} = q_{\alpha}^{s}$ ,  $q_{\beta} = 0$  if  $q_{\alpha}^{s} < q_{\beta}^{s}$  then  $q_{\alpha} = 0$ ,  $q_{\beta} = q_{\beta}^{s}$ . Assume that  $q_{\alpha}^{s} > q_{\beta}^{s}$ , then to verify this is a Nash equilibrium they should establish that  $\frac{\partial U_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\beta}} < 0$  when  $q_{\alpha} = q_{\alpha}^{s}$  and then mention that clearly in this case their answer in part c verifies that  $\alpha$  is providing the right amount.

Alternatively, they could start with a random guess at either  $q_{\alpha}$  or  $q_{\beta}$  and in a few steps they will arrive at this solution. That should be worth full credit.