## ECON 204

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:

## Student ID: <br> Signature:

| $P$ | $a$ | $b$ | $c$ | $d$ | $\frac{\partial U_{\alpha}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}$ | $\frac{\partial U_{\beta}}{\partial q_{\beta}}$ | $q_{\alpha}^{s}$ | $q_{\beta}^{s}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | 32 | 1 | 38 | 2 | $18-2 q_{\beta}-2 q_{\alpha}$ | $24-4 q_{\beta}-4 q_{\alpha}$ | 9 | 6 |
| 24 | 34 | 1 | 38 | 1 | $10-2 q_{\beta}-2 q_{\alpha}$ | $14-2 q_{\beta}-2 q_{\alpha}$ | 5 | 7 |
| 12 | 40 | 2 | 22 | 1 | $28-4 q_{\beta}-4 q_{\alpha}$ | $10-2 q_{\beta}-2 q_{\alpha}$ | 7 | 5 |
| 30 | 36 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $6-q_{\beta}-q_{\alpha}$ | $10-q_{\beta}-q_{\alpha}$ | 6 | 10 |
| 14 | 34 | 1 | 42 | 2 | $20-2 q_{\beta}-2 q_{\alpha}$ | $28-4 q_{\beta}-4 q_{\alpha}$ | 10 | 7 |
| 20 | 36 | 1 | 30 | 1 | $16-2 q_{\beta}-2 q_{\alpha}$ | $10-2 q_{\beta}-2 q_{\alpha}$ | 8 | 5 |
| 16 | 36 | 2 | 32 | 1 | $20-4 q_{\beta}-4 q_{\alpha}$ | $16-2 q_{\beta}-2 q_{\alpha}$ | 5 | 8 |
| 12 | 48 | 2 | 20 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $36-4 q_{\beta}-4 q_{\alpha}$ | $8-q_{\beta}-q_{\alpha}$ | 9 | 8 |

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 $\operatorname{good}$ 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:

$$
\begin{aligned}
B_{\alpha}(Q) & =(a-b Q) Q \\
B_{\beta}(Q) & =(c-d Q) Q
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
U_{\alpha}\left(q_{\alpha}, q_{\beta}\right) & =(a-b Q) Q-P q_{\alpha} \\
& =\left(a-b\left(q_{\alpha}+q_{\beta}\right)\right)\left(q_{\alpha}+q_{\beta}\right)-P q_{\alpha} \\
U_{\beta}\left(q_{\alpha}, q_{\beta}\right) & =(c-d Q) Q-P q_{\beta} \\
& =\left(c-d\left(q_{\alpha}+q_{\beta}\right)\right)\left(q_{\alpha}+q_{\beta}\right)-P q_{\beta}
\end{aligned}
$$

(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 $F O C \frac{\partial U}{\partial q}=0$ and two points for each FOC where $\frac{\partial U}{\partial q}<0$.

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

(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 $q_{\alpha}^{s}$ and $q_{\beta}^{s}$.

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

(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.

