## Intermediate Microeconomics <br> Homework 3

1. For each of the following production functions, determine if the technology exhibits increasing, decreasing, or constant returns to scale.
a. $f(L, K)=L+K$
b. $f(L, K)=\sqrt{L}+\sqrt{K}$
c. $f(L . K)=L K+L+K$
d. $f(L, K)=\sqrt{K L}+L+K$
2. Draw isoquant maps for the following technologies.
i) $f(L, K)=L K$
ii) $g(L, K)=L+2 K$
iii) $h(L, K)=\min (2 L, K)$
3. Frisbees are produced according to the production function $q=2 K+L$ where $q=$ output of frisbees per hour, $K=$ capital input per hour, $L=$ labor input per hour.
a) If $K=10$, how much $L$ is needed to produce 100 frisbees per hour?
b) If $K=25$, how much $L$ is needed to produce 100 frisbees per hour?
c) Graph the $q=100$ isoquant. Indicate the points on that isoquant defined in part a and part b. What is the RTS along this isoquant? Explain why the RTS is the same at every point on the isoquant.
d) Graph the $q=50$ and $q=200$ isoquants for this production function also. Describe the shape of the entire isoquant map.
e) Suppose technical progress resulted in the production function for frisbees becoming $q=3 K+1.5 L$. Answer part a through part d for this new production function and discuss how it compares to the previous case.
4. Consider the production function $f(L, K)=L+K$.
a. Suppose $K$ is fixed at 2. Find algebraic expressions for the total product of labor function $T P(L)$, the average product of labor $A P(L)$, and the marginal product of labor $M P(L)$.
b. Graph the functions in part a.
5. A firm uses capital and labor to produce output according to the production function $q=4 \sqrt{K L}$, for which $M P_{L}=2 \sqrt{K / L}$ and $M P_{K}=$ $2 \sqrt{L / K}$.
a. If the wage $w=\$ 4$ and the rental rate of capital $r=\$ 1$, what is the least expensive way to produce 16 units of output?
b. What is the minimum cost of producing 16 units?
c. Show that for any level of output $q$, the minimum cost of producing $q$ is $\$ q$.
d. Explain how a $10 \%$ wage tax would affect the way in which the firm chooses to produce any given amount of output
