

B2. [25 Marks]

Suppose Robinson Crusoe uses only labor (L) and to produce coconuts (C) and fish (F). His production function for fish is

$$F = 6L_F,$$

where L_F denotes the number of hours he spends in catching fish. His production function for coconuts is

$$C = 5(L_C)^{1/2},$$

where L_C denotes the number of hours he spends in collecting coconuts. Suppose that Robinson decides to work 6 hours per day for food collection. Assume that Robinson Crusoe's utility function is $U = F^2C$.

- a) Derive the equation of the production possibilities frontier (PPF) for a typical day of Robinson Crusoe's economy. Find the marginal rate of transformation (MRT) between fish and coconuts. Determine whether the MRT shows increasing, decreasing or constant opportunity cost to specialization. Graph the PPF. Clearly identify the intercepts of the PPF. [10 marks]
- b) Set up Robinson Crusoe's utility maximization problem. Solve the maximization problem to find the optimal combinations of coconuts and fish collected per day. Illustrate the results on a diagram. [10 marks]
- c) Show that the marginal rate of substitution is equal to the marginal rate of transformation at the utility maximizing choice. [3 marks]
- d) What is the implicit price ratio between fish and coconuts $\left(\frac{P_F}{P_C}\right)$ at the utility maximizing choice? [2 marks]