1. Suppose Tub-A-Lub is a plastic swimming pool manufacturer and the plastic swimming pool industry is perfectly competitive. Tub-A-Lub can sell each swimming pool for $110 and has marginal costs indicated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Marginal Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. The graph below depicts the cost curve of a firm in a perfectly competitive industry. Suppose the market price is $24.

![Graph of cost curves]

a) What is the total fixed cost (TFC) for this firm? Show calculations.

b) What are the profits if the firm maximizes profits? Show graphically.

c) How much would the firm’s profits increase if the firm increases output from 4 to 7? Show calculations.
3. The graph below depicts the demand curve and cost curves of a monopolist.

a) What are the profits of this firm? Show all your calculations. Show profits on the graph.

b) How much do the firm’s profits increase or decrease if the firm produces an output of 7 units compared to an output of 6 units? Explain.

c) Does the profit maximizing firm produce the efficient level of output? Explain why or why not.
d) Now suppose the government imposes a $4 per unit tax on consumers that purchase from the monopolist. 

Using the graph above, determine the monopolist's profits after the $4 per unit tax is imposed. Show your calculations and depict graphically.

Ares-Serono SA of Switzerland has conceived a fertility drug that is easier to make, more convenient for women to inject and higher in purity and consistency. Similar drugs have been derived from the urine of postmenopausal women, involving complex collection procedures and purification: when orders surged, companies couldn’t always produce enough.

Serono’s new bioengineered drug, Gonal-F, eliminates the use of human urine and ensures an adequate supply. But the price is high … and a woman may use two dozen or more per (month). Serono attributes the price to the need to recoup the costs of research and new production facilities. Nonetheless, “People will pay whatever it takes to have a baby. It’s an emotional issue.” says drug-industry analyst Hemant Shah.

The graph below depicts the daily demand for Gonal-F. Suppose Serono’s total fixed cost is $20,000 and their marginal cost of producing an ampule of Gonal-F is constant at $40. (Based on the article, an ampule is the unit of quantity.)

![Graph showing daily demand for Gonal-F](image)

a). If Serono is profit maximizing, does their statement attributing the high price for Gonal-F to their need to recoup the costs of research make sense? EXPLAIN.

b) What are Serono’s daily profits from Gonal-F?
5. Read the article below entitled “The Tricky Business of Rolling Out New Toilet Paper”.
Suppose the graph below depicts the yearly demand (D) and cost curves for Kleenex
Cottenelle’s new toilet paper if they do not spend anything in promoting the brand. If they
do promote the brand, the demand for the new toilet paper increases demand from D to D’.

If promoting costs Kleenex Cottenelle $50,000, should they pay the $50,000 for promotion?
Show calculations.
The Tricky Business of Rolling Out a New Toilet Paper
By Tara Parker-Pope

The Wall Street Journal
Page B1
(Copyright (c) 1998, Dow Jones & Company, Inc.)

Marketers of bathroom tissue have used everything from puffy clouds to cuddly babies to advertise their products. Now Kimberly-Clark wants to talk about the real reason people use toilet paper.

Testing the limits of how much consumers want to hear about what goes on in the bathroom, the maker of Kleenex Cottonelle is spending $100 million to promote the brand as the toilet paper that wipes better than regular tissue, thanks to a new "rippled texture."

New ads begin today and ten million free samples will be hung on doorknobs in the eastern U.S., where the product will first appear. The new texture is "designed to leave you feeling clean and fresh," promise the ads from WPP Group's Ogilvy & Mather in Chicago. Another ad claims that "discriminating toilet paper users" prefer the tissue because it "left them feeling cleaner than the leading brand." The name, Kleenex Cottonelle, will remain the same, as will the price. The tagline: "Your fresh approach to toilet paper."

Talking about the way a toilet paper performs is a major departure for a category that for years has focused on squeezable softness, quilted softness and cottony softness. Are consumers who remember seeing Mr. Whipple squeeze the Charmin ready to hear even a hint of what he did with the product?

Kimberly-Clark is convinced that they are. And the ads call it by the name most consumers use: toilet paper. This is, after all, familiar territory for the maker of Kotex, the first feminine-care product ever advertised. The company also pushed the boundaries of personal-care advertising when in 1981 its Depend's brand launched the first national-television advertising for an adult-incontinence product.

More recently, the company has tactfully acknowledged the unpleasant task of cleaning baby bottoms as it boasts that its Huggies baby wipes "clean like a washcloth."

"If we have news that's important for a consumer, then we can find a way to tastefully communicate it," says Tom Falk, group president of Kimberly-Clark's North American tissue, pulp and paper business. "It's graphic, but [the textured tissue] really feels very different."

This is Kimberly-Clark's biggest push ever in the $3.5 billion-a-year U.S. toilet-paper business, where it is a relative newcomer. Its original Kleenex toilet-tissue brand struggled after its introduction in 1990.

The company merged with Scott Paper, maker of the Scott and Cottonelle brands, in 1995, and created Kleenex Cottonelle, which helped Kimberly-Clark gain a 23% share of the market. But it trails rival Procter & Gamble's Charmin, which has 30%. Among premium tissues, Kleenex Cottonelle still ranks a distant fourth behind Charmin, Fort James's Northern and Georgia-Pacific's Angel Soft.

Overall, bath-tissue sales are flat and premium brands are losing share to economy-priced tissue. Many toilet-paper consumers treat the brands as interchangeable and simply shop for the best deal. Even the industry's most recent innovation -- the triple-sized roll from Charmin -- is about value, rather than improved performance.

Kimberly-Clark hosted focus groups to talk to consumers about toilet paper, and asked them to compare leading brands with the new Kleenex Cottonelle textured tissue. They discovered that even though tissue advertising doesn't talk about how well a toilet paper wipes, that is what customers are thinking about.

Nonetheless, Kimberly-Clark marketing executives quickly discovered there were limits to what they could say. In advertising focus groups, it became clear that words such as "hygiene" and "cleansing" conjured up unpleasant images about the "process" of using toilet paper, rather than the final benefit.

"You can quickly cross a line where consumers say, 'Yeah, that's what the category is all about, but please don't go there,'" says Kent Willets, marketing director for Kleenex rolled products. "Our big challenge was how do you talk to people about it."

The advertising solution is an anthropomorphic roll of toilet paper with a heavy British accent (the voice of London actress Louise Mercer from the old NBC sitcom "Dear John"). "I'm new Kleenex-Cottonelle toilet paper, and I understand you have a cleaning position available," the tissue says. "I have a unique, rippled texture designed to leave you feeling clean and fresh. I'd love to show you what I can do."

In another ad, the tissue brags that consumers prefer it to the leading brand. "Looks like all my bottom-line thinking is paying off," the tissue says. For now, the ads will only claim that consumers say the new tissue leaves them feeling cleaner than other brands, but Kimberly-Clark is "working on a way to objectively measure cleaning better," says Mr. Willets. "There's no method right now."

The rippled texture is the result of a patented technology that dries the tissue during manufacturing without crushing it flat and later embossing it, the older approach. This method also allows the tissue to hold its rippled shape when wet, allowing it to clean better, the company says.

Thanks to a $70 million investment in a Beach Island, S.C., manufacturing site, the process uses less fiber while improving the bulk and strength of the tissue. As a result, the company's manufacturing costs per roll are 20% less than those for other premium tissues.

With the price to consumers remaining the same, the extra margin will help Kleenex Cottonelle better withstand the price wars plaguing the tissue category and let the company spend more on marketing and advertising to grab market share.

"It's a very delicate thing, but it has the potential, if it's done right, of taking a major share of the toilet paper market," says George Rosenbaum, chief executive of Chicago market researcher Leo J. Shapiro & Associates. "When you revisit cleaning, you're opening up a number of issues that years of product promotion have been silent about."

The $100 million launch budget is more than double what Kimberly-Clark spent on the brand last year. About $20 million to $30 million will go toward national television advertising, including 18 weeks of prime-time TV. In addition to the door-to-door sampling, another million single rolls will be available in stores for 50 cents each in the Eastern U.S.

As is typical in the paper-products industry, it probably will be at least 18 months before the product is available elsewhere, because Kimberly-Clark will have to build a new tissue-making plant to supply the remaining two-thirds of the country.

In the meantime, the company will launch a new, softer version of Kleenex Cottonelle in the rest of the U.S. Those more-traditional ads show a bubble drifting onto folds of toilet tissue. But the product package includes the "clean, fresh feeling" promise, in an effort to prime consumers for the eventual appearance of the textured tissue nationwide.

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6. The graph below depicts the demand curve and cost curves for a particular medical procedure from the East Lansing Medical Clinic.

Calculate profits if the medical clinic can perfectly price discriminate. Show your calculations.
7. The graphs below represent the demands for the Love Boat cruise from senior citizens and non-senior citizens.

Let the Love Boat’s total capacity be 200 passengers. Suppose total fixed costs (TFC) are $50,000 and marginal cost (at quantities less than and equal to capacity) is constant at $100. (The marginal cost is extremely high when quantity is more than capacity.) What are the Love Boat’s maximum profits if they are able to third degree price discriminate (i.e., charge senior citizens a different price than non-senior citizens)? SHOW CALCULATIONS.
8. Suppose you own a tennis club in East Lansing. You decide that your pricing structure will be a 2-part tariff (same as a two-part pricing scheme). You will charge a membership fee and a price per game of tennis. There are two types of consumers: Type I and Type II. There are twenty Type I consumers and five Type II consumers and you can not tell them apart. Their demand curves for tennis games are depicted on the graphs below.

TYPE I

\[ D_i \]

TYPE II

\[ D_{II} \]

Suppose you set a price per game of $6. Based on this price per game, what membership fee should you set in order to maximize profits? Based on this 2-part tariff, what are your profits? Show your calculations and explain.