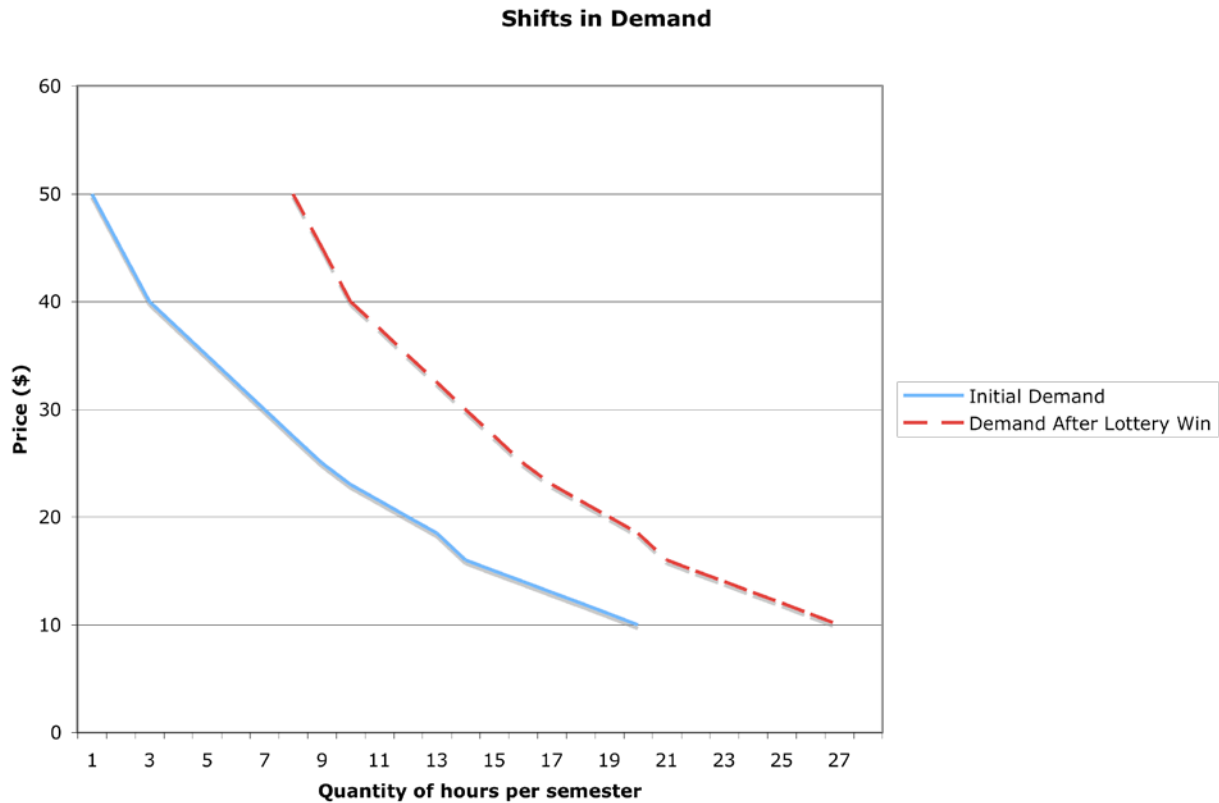


Supply and Demand: Demand Focus



| Quantity Demanded (hours per semester) | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| Price (per hour) | Initial Demand | Demand After Lottery Win |
| 50 | 1 | 8 |
| 45 | 2 | 9 |
| 40 | 3 | 10 |
| 35 | 5 | 12 |
| 30 | 7 | 14 |
| 25 | 9 | 16 |
| 20 | 12 | 19 |
| 15 | 15 | 22 |
| 10 | 20 | 27 |

Tom is a struggling college student who needs some tutoring. He needs to decide how many hours of tutoring he can afford this semester. His initial demand curve is the solid line.

Tom plays the lottery once a week. The dashed line shows his new demand curve after winning \$1,000.

1. According to the graph and above, at what price would Tom buy 9 hours of Web tutoring without a lottery win?

Answer _\$_____

2. According to the graph and above, at what price would Tom buy 5 hours of Web tutoring without a lottery win?

Answer _\$_____

3. According to the graph and above, how many hours of Web tutoring would Tom buy at \$15/hour, without a lottery win?

Answer _____hours

4. According to the graph and above, at what price would Tom buy 9 hours of Web tutoring with a lottery win?

Answer _\$_____

5. According to the graph and above, how many hours of Web tutoring would Tom buy at \$15/hour, with a lottery win?

Answer _____hours

6. According to the graph and above, how many hours of Web tutoring would Tom buy at \$25/hour, with a lottery win?

Answer _____hours

Answers:

1. \$25
2. \$35
3. 15
4. \$45
5. 22
6. 16