(1) [From (2.a) Comparative Advantage and Gains From Trade and/or Homework 4] What is the formula for the U.S. curve below?

Beer = \_12\_

\_(-2)\_

(Sugar)

(2) [From (2.a) Comparative Advantage and Gains From Trade and/or Homework 4] What is the formula for the Texas curve below?

Beer = \_5\_

\_(-1/2)\_

(Sugar)
(31 **Worth 4 Points** [Chapter 7: Supply and demand; Homework 17, 18, and class worksheets] The supply and demand curves for retail pork are.

Supply: \( MC,P = 90 + 0.000011(Q) \)

Demand: \( MV,P = 210 - 0.000020(Q) \)

Using algebra to calculate the equilibrium, the equilibrium price is $\boxed{133}$ per cwt and the equilibrium quantity is $\boxed{3,870,968}$ cwt. Round to zero decimal places. Show your work on the previous page for partial credit.

(32 **Worth 4 Points** [Chapter 7: Supply and demand; Homework 17, 18, and class worksheets] Graph the supply curve in Figure 3 below. Try and make it as linear as you can. There is no need to graph the supply curve beyond 12,000,000 of pork. Show your work on the previous page for partial credit.

**Figure 2**

![Retail Pork Market graph](image)
The supply and demand curves for retail pork are...

Supply: \( MC, P = 90 + 0.000019(Q) \)

Demand: \( MV, P = 210 - 0.000028(Q) \)

Using algebra to calculate the equilibrium, the equilibrium price is $\boxed{139}$ per cwt and the equilibrium quantity is $\boxed{2,553,192}$ cwt. Round to zero decimal places. Show your work on the previous page for partial credit.

Graph the supply curve in Figure 3 below. Try and make it as linear as you can. There is no need to graph the supply curve beyond 12,000,000 of pork. Show your work on the previous page for partial credit.