1. b
2. d
3. c
4. c
5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Computers</th>
<th>Grain</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. 1/3 ton grain
7. 1 ton grain
8. 3 computers
9. 1 computer
10. Germany, because they can produce 15 vs. Poland’s 4.
11. Germany, because they can produce computers at a lower opportunity cost (1/3 < 1).
12. Poland, because they can produce grain at a lower opportunity cost (1<3).
13. The range of prices is between 1/3 and 1 tons of grain. Note: that the prices are given in terms of the other good. The logic here: if Germany can sell a computer for more than it costs them to make (1/3 ton grain), they will make a profit and therefore they are willing to sell. At the same time, if Poland can import the good for less than it costs them to make it domestically (1 ton of grain), then they will buy it from abroad. Hence, these are the limits on the range of prices that will induce trade.