

P1)

• 2 consumidores

• 2 bienes

$$u^i(x) = \prod_{k=1}^L (1+x_k) \quad , \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_+^L$$

$$\tilde{u}^i(x) = \sum_{k=1}^L \ln(1+x_k)$$

a) $e^1 = e^2 = \vec{1}$.

$$TMS_{i,j}^1 = TMS_{i,j}^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{UM_{g,i}^1}{UM_{g,j}^1} = \frac{UM_{g,i}^2}{UM_{g,j}^2}$$

$$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{y_2}{y_1} //$$

b) Si (x, p) es un EW:

1) Cada agente maximiza su utilidad, dado p .

2) Los mercados se limpian.

Don 1) Analizaremos agente. Consideremos los bienes 1 y 2.

$$\frac{\frac{1}{1+x_1}}{\frac{1}{1+x_2}} = \Leftrightarrow \frac{1+x_2}{1+x_1} = \frac{p_1}{p_2} \quad \text{para ambos agentes.}$$

$$(A) \quad (1+x_2)p_2 = (1+x_1)p_1$$

Además:

$$p \cdot x = p e^n \quad , \quad n=1,2.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_l p_l x_l = \sum_l p_l \quad (B)$$

Sumando (A) sobre $l=1, \dots, L$

$$\sum_l (1+x_l)p_l = L(1+x_1)p_1 \quad (C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_l p_l + \sum_l x_l p_l \stackrel{(B)}{=} 2 \sum_l p_l = L(1+x_1)p_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \sum_l p_l \frac{1}{L p_1} - 1 \quad (D)$$

En general $x_i = \frac{2}{p_i L} \sum_{l=1}^L p_l - 1 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, L$

So Para cada agente:

$$x_i \stackrel{(D)}{=} \frac{2}{p_i L} \sum_l p_l - 1$$

2) Mercado de limpo.

$$\forall \text{ bin } i, \quad x_i^1 + x_i^2 = e_i^1 + e_i^2 = 2. \quad (E)$$

$$\stackrel{(D)(E)}{\Rightarrow} \frac{4}{p_i L} \sum_l p_l - 2 = 2 \Rightarrow \sum_l p_l \stackrel{(F)}{=} p_i L$$

$$\text{Normalizemos } p_i = 1 \stackrel{(F)}{\Rightarrow} \sum_l p_l = L = p_i L \quad \forall i$$

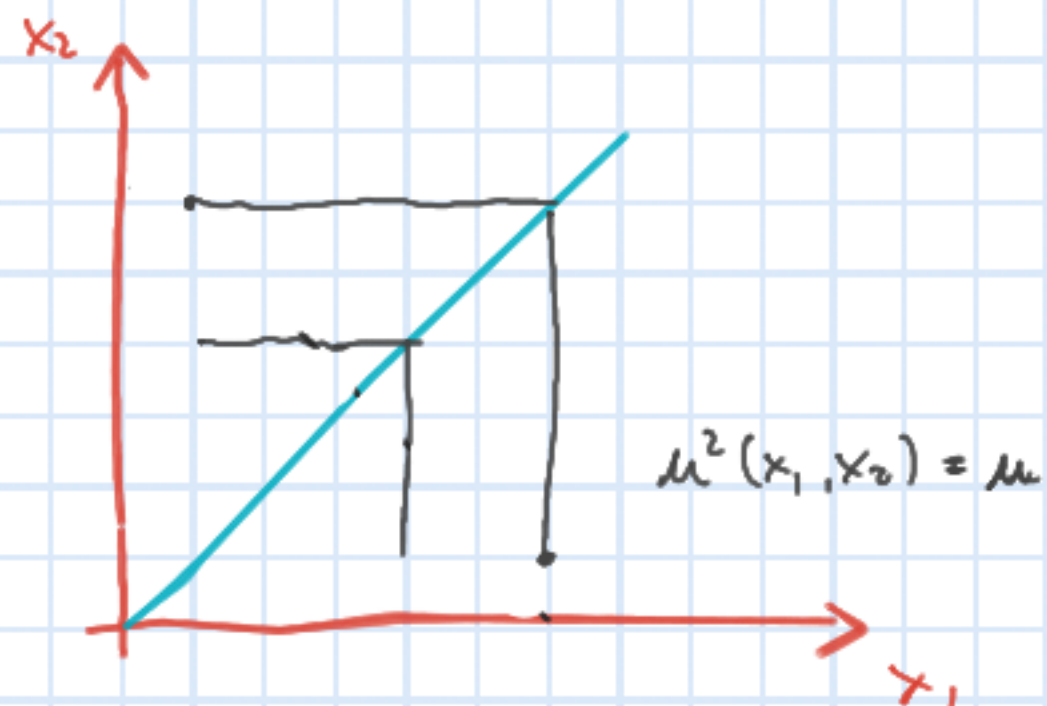
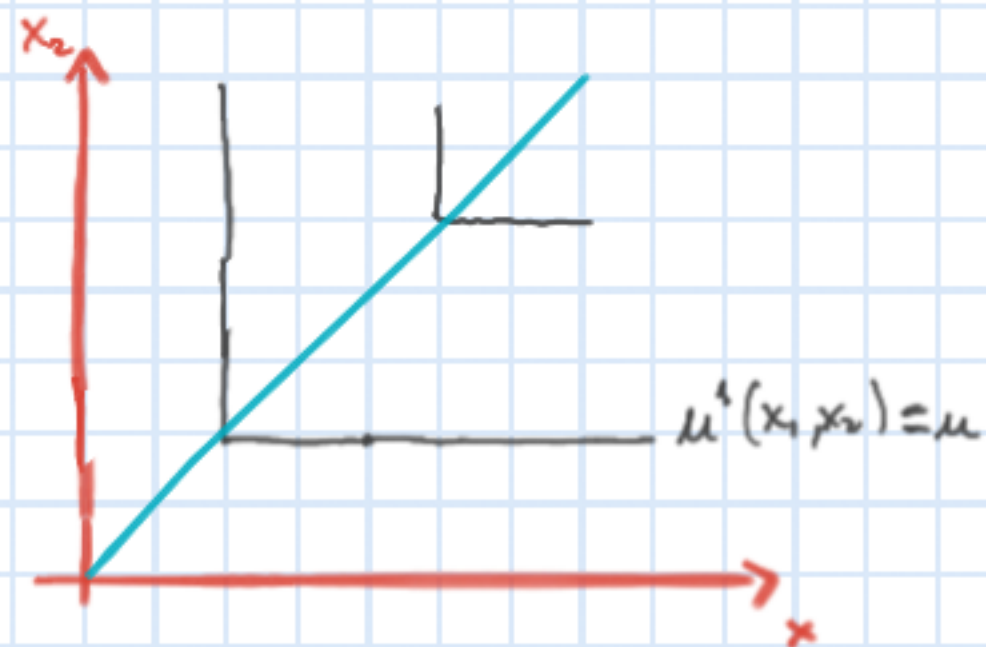
$$\Rightarrow p_i = 1 \quad \forall i.$$

$$\text{So } (p = (1, \dots, 1), (e^1, e^2)) \text{ is an EW} //$$

P2 $e^1 = e^2 = (4, 4)$

$u^1(x_1, x_2) = \min(x_1, x_2)$ Complementos perfectos.

$u^2(x_1, x_2) = \max(x_1, x_2)$



Sea p vector de precios.

1/

$$\max_{x_1, x_2} \min(x_1, x_2) \equiv \max_{x_1} \min\left(x_1, \frac{w_1 - x_1 p_1}{p_2}\right)$$

2o $p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = w_1$

$$x_1^* = \frac{w_1 - x_1^* p_1}{p_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2 x_1^* = w_1 - x_1^* p_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^* = \frac{w_1}{p_1 + p_2} = x_2^* = 4$$

2/ $\max_{x_1, x_2} \max(x_1, x_2) \equiv \max_{\substack{w_2 \geq x_1 \geq 0}} \max\left(x_1, \frac{w_2 - x_1 p_1}{p_2}\right)$

3o $p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = w_2$

Note: • 1ª coordenada tiene máximo $\frac{w_2}{p_1}$ ($x_1 = w_2/p_1$)

• 2ª coordenada tiene máximo $\frac{w_2}{p_2}$ ($x_1 = 0$)

$$\Rightarrow (x_1^*, x_2^*) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{w_2}{p_1}, 0\right) & p_1 < p_2 \\ \left(0, \frac{w_2}{p_2}\right) & p_2 \leq p_1 \end{cases}$$

Dado cualquier precio, el agente 2 demandará el bien más barato.

∴ No se limpian los mercados.

b) Falta la concavidad de u^2 .

Sea $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $x, y \in X$.

$$g(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) > \alpha g(x) + (1-\alpha)g(y)$$

$$X = (2, 0), \quad y = (0, 2), \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\max\left(\frac{1}{2}(2, 0) + \frac{1}{2}(0, 2)\right) = 1 < \frac{1}{2}\max(2, 0) + \frac{1}{2}\max(0, 2) = 2 //$$