

EXERCÍCIO 2:

2.A $u^H = \log x^H + 2 \log z^H$
 $= x^H (z^H)^2$

$u^J = 2 \log x^J + 2 \log z^J$
 $= (x^J)^2 \cdot (z^J)^2$

$e^H = (9, 3) \therefore m^H = 9P_x + 3P_z$

$e^J = (12, 6) \therefore m^J = 12P_x + 6P_z$

* FUNÇÕES DE DEMANDAS MARSHALIANAS PARA CADA BEM

$$\begin{aligned} x^H &= \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \frac{m^H}{P_x} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+2} \cdot \frac{9P_x + 3P_z}{P_x} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3(3P_x + P_z)}{P_x} \\ &= \frac{3P_x + P_z}{P_x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^J &= \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \frac{m^J}{P_x} \\ &= \frac{2}{2+2} \cdot \frac{12P_x + 6P_z}{P_x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6(2P_x + P_z)}{P_x} \\ &= \frac{6P_x + 3P_z}{P_x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^H &= \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \frac{m^H}{P_z} \\ &= \frac{2}{1+2} \cdot \frac{9P_x + 3P_z}{P_z} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3(3P_x + P_z)}{P_z} \\ &= \frac{6P_x + 2P_z}{P_z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^J &= \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \frac{m^J}{P_z} \\ &= \frac{2}{2+2} \cdot \frac{12P_x + 6P_z}{P_z} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6(2P_x + P_z)}{P_z} \\ &= \frac{6P_x + 3P_z}{P_z} \end{aligned}$$

* EXCESSO DE DEMANDA

$$Z_x(P) = \sum x^i - \sum e^i$$

PARA O BEM X:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_x(P) &= \frac{3P_x + P_2}{P_x} + \frac{6P_x + 3P_2}{P_x} - (9 + 12) \\ &= \frac{9P_x + 4P_2}{P_x} - 21 \\ &= \frac{4P_2 - 12P_x}{P_x} \end{aligned}$$

PARA O BEM Z:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_z(P) &= \frac{6P_x + 2P_2}{P_2} + \frac{6P_x + 3P_2}{P_2} - (3 + 6) \\ &= \frac{12P_x + 5P_2}{P_2} - 9 \\ &= \frac{12P_x - 4P_2}{P_2} \end{aligned}$$

* LEI DE WALRAS

$$P_x Z_x + P_z Z_z = 0$$

LOGO

$$P_x \left(\frac{4P_2 - 12P_x}{P_x} \right) + P_z \left(\frac{12P_x - 4P_2}{P_z} \right) = 4P_2 - 12P_x + 12P_x - 4P_2$$

$$\boxed{= 0} \quad \blacksquare$$

2.3

* PREÇO DE EQUILÍBRIO NA WEA

$$P(q, P)$$

$$\frac{-12(q) + 4P}{1} = 0$$

$$4P = 12$$

$$P^* = 3$$

UMA VEZ QUE $P^* = 3$ TEM-SE QUE:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = 3$$

* CALCULANDO A WEA FATIVEL

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ E } P_2 = 3$$

$$X^H = \frac{3P_1 + P_2}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{3(1) + 3}{1}$$

$$= 6$$

$$X^J = \frac{6P_1 + 3P_2}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{6(1) + 3(3)}{1}$$

$$= 15$$

$$Z^H = \frac{6P_1 + 2P_2}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{6(1) + 2(3)}{3}$$

$$Z^H = 4$$

$$Z^J = \frac{6P_1 + 3P_2}{P_2}$$

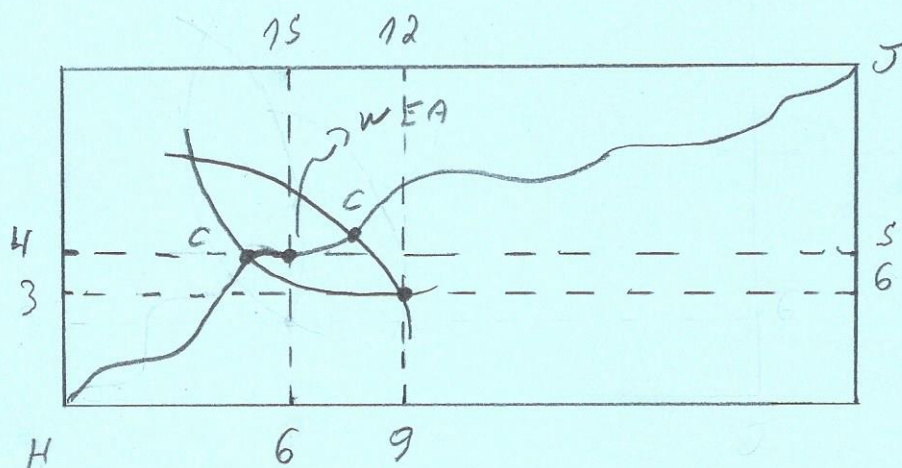
$$= \frac{6(1) + 3(3)}{3}$$

$$Z^J = 5$$

$$WEA = \{x^H, x^J, z^H, z^J : (x^H, z^H) = (6, 4) \text{ e } (x^J, z^J) = (9, 5)\}$$

2.2

CAIXA DE EDGEMONT



2.C

$$TMS_{x,2}^H = \frac{UMg_x^H}{UMg_z^H}$$

$$UMg_x^H = \frac{\partial u^H}{\partial x^H} = (z^H)^2$$

$$UMg_z^H = \frac{\partial u^H}{\partial z^H} = 2x^H z^H$$

$$= \frac{(z^H)^2}{2x^H z^H}$$

$$= \frac{z^H}{2x^H}$$

$$TMS_{x,2}^J = \frac{UMg_x^J}{UMg_z^J}$$

$$UMg_x^J = \frac{\partial u^J}{\partial x^J} = 2x^J (z^J)^2$$

$$UMg_z^J = \frac{\partial u^J}{\partial z^J} = 2(x^J)^2 z^J$$

$$= \frac{2x^J (z^J)^2}{2(x^J)^2 z^J}$$

$$= \frac{z^J}{x^J}$$

LISTA I MICROECONOMIA II

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* NO EQUILÍBRIO $TMS_{X,2}^H = TMS_{X,2}^J$

$$TMS_{X,2}^H = TMS_{X,2}^J$$

$$\frac{Z^H}{2X^H} = \frac{Z^J}{X^J}$$

$$Z^J = \frac{X^J Z^H}{2X^H} \quad (1)$$

como

$$X^H + X^J = 27 \therefore X^H = 27 - X^J$$

$$Z^H + Z^J = 9 \therefore Z^H = 9 - Z^J \quad (2)$$

* SUBSTITUINDO (2) EN (1):

$$Z^J = \frac{X^J (9 - Z^J)}{2(27 - X^J)}$$

$$Z^J = \frac{9X^J - X^J Z^J}{42 - 2X^J}$$

$$42Z^J - 2X^J Z^J = 9X^J - X^J Z^J$$

$$42Z^J - 2X^J Z^J + X^J Z^J = 9X^J$$

$$Z^J (42 - X^J) = 9X^J$$

$$Z^J = \frac{9X^J}{42 - X^J}$$

$$P = \{x^H, x^U, z^H, z^U; z^U = \frac{9x^U}{42 - x^U}, 0 \leq x^U \leq 27, x^H + x^U = 27 \text{ e } z^H + z^U = 9\}$$

EXERCÍCIO 4:

* RECUPERANDO AS DEMANDAS MARSHALLIANAS:

IDENTIDADE DE ROY:

$$x_i(p, w) = - \frac{\frac{\partial v(p, w)}{\partial p_i}}{\frac{\partial v(p, w)}{\partial w}}$$

LOGO,

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^i &= - \frac{\partial v^i / \partial p_1}{\partial v^i / \partial w} \\ &= - \frac{[1/(m^i - p_1 \beta^{i1} - p_2 \beta^{i2})](-\beta^{i1}) - (1/2)(1/p_1 p_2)(p_2)}{1/(m^i - p_1 \beta^{i1} - p_2 \beta^{i2})} \\ &= \frac{\beta^{i1} / (m^i - p_1 \beta^{i1} - p_2 \beta^{i2}) - (1/2 p_1)}{1/(m^i - p_1 \beta^{i1} - p_2 \beta^{i2})} \\ &= \beta^{i1} + \frac{m^i - p_1 \beta^{i1} - p_2 \beta^{i2}}{2 p_1} \end{aligned}$$

POR SUA VEZ,

$$x_2^i = \beta^{i2} + \frac{m^i - p_1 \beta^{i1} - p_2 \beta^{i2}}{2 p_2}$$

* EXCESSO DE DEMANDA

$$Z_x(p_x) = \sum x^i - \sum e^i$$

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4

Logo,

$$Z_1(P_1) = X_1^A + X_1^B - e_1^A - e_1^B$$

$$= \beta^{A1} + \frac{m^A - P_1 \beta^{A1} - P_2 \beta^{A2}}{2P_1} + \beta^{B2} + \frac{m^B - P_1 \beta^{B1} - P_2 \beta^{B2}}{2P_1} - e_1^A - e_1^B$$

MAS UMA VEZ QUE NO EQUILIBRIO $Z_1(P_1) = 0$, ENTÃO:

$$\beta^{A1} + \frac{m^A - P_1 \beta^{A1} - P_2 \beta^{A2}}{2P_1} + \beta^{B2} + \frac{m^B - P_1 \beta^{B1} - P_2 \beta^{B2}}{2P_1} = e_1^A + e_1^B$$

COMO

$$m^A = P_1 e_1^A + P_2 e_2^A$$

$$m^B = P_1 e_1^B + P_2 e_2^B$$

PORTANTO,

$$\beta^{A1} + \frac{P_1 e_1^A + P_2 e_2^A - P_1 \beta^{A1} - P_2 \beta^{A2}}{2P_1} + \beta^{B2} + \frac{P_1 e_1^B + P_2 e_2^B - P_1 \beta^{B1} - P_2 \beta^{B2}}{2P_1} = e_1^A + e_1^B$$

$$\frac{P_1(e_1^A + e_1^B - \beta^{A1} - \beta^{B1}) + P_2(e_2^A + e_2^B - \beta^{A2} - \beta^{B2})}{2P_1} = e_1^A + e_1^B - \beta^{A1} - \beta^{B2}$$

$$P_1(e_1^A + e_1^B - \beta^{A1} - \beta^{B1}) + P_2(e_2^A + e_2^B - \beta^{A2} - \beta^{B2}) = 2P_1(e_1^A + e_1^B - \beta^{A1} - \beta^{B2})$$

$$P_2(e_2^A + e_2^B - \beta^{A2} - \beta^{B2}) = P_1(e_1^A + e_1^B - \beta^{A1} - \beta^{B2})$$

FAZENDO $P_1 = 1$ E $P_2 = P$ TEM-SE QUE:

$$P(e_1^A + e_2^B - \beta^A - \beta^B) = e_1^A + e_2^B - \beta^A - \beta^B$$

4.9

$$P^* = \frac{e_1^A + e_2^B - \beta^A - \beta^B}{e_2^A + e_2^B - \beta^A - \beta^B}$$

EXERCÍCIO 5.11:

(5.11.A) * NO EQUILÍBRIO $TMS_{1,2}^1 = TMS_{1,2}^2$

$$TMS_{1,2}^1 = \frac{UM_{1,2}^1}{UM_{1,2}^2}$$

$$= \frac{2X_1^1(X_2^1)^2}{2(X_1^1)^2X_2^1}$$

$$= \frac{X_2^1}{X_1^1}$$

$$UM_{1,2}^1 = \frac{\partial M^1}{\partial X_1} = 2X_1^1(X_2^1)^2$$

$$UM_{1,2}^1 = \frac{\partial M^1}{\partial X_2} = 2(X_1^1)^2X_2^1$$

$$TMS_{1,2}^2 = \frac{UM_{1,2}^2}{UM_{1,2}^2}$$

$$= \frac{(X_2^2)^2}{2X_1^2X_2^2}$$

$$= \frac{X_2^2}{2X_1^2}$$

$$UM_{1,2}^2 = \frac{\partial M^2}{\partial X_1} = (X_2^2)^2$$

$$UM_{1,2}^2 = \frac{\partial M^2}{\partial X_2} = 2X_1^2X_2^2$$

DESSA FORMA,

$$\frac{X_2^1}{X_1^1} = \frac{X_2^2}{2X_1^2}$$

$$X_2^1 = \frac{X_2^2 \cdot X_1^1}{2X_1^2}$$

(1)

como

$$X_1^1 + X_1^2 = 18 + 3$$

$$= 21$$

$$X_1^2 = 21 - X_1^1$$

(2)

$$X_2^1 + X_2^2 = 4 + 6$$

$$= 10$$

$$X_2^2 = 10 - X_2^1$$

(3)

* SUBSTITUINDO (2) E (3) EM (1) TEM-SE QUE:

$$X_2^1 = \frac{(10 - X_2^1) \cdot X_1^1}{2(21 - X_1^1)}$$

$$X_2^1 (42 - 2X_1^1) = 10X_1^1 - X_2^1 \cdot X_1^1$$

$$42X_2^1 - 2X_2^1 \cdot X_1^1 + X_2^1 \cdot X_1^1 = 10X_1^1$$

$$X_2^1 (42 - X_1^1) = 10X_1^1$$

$$X_2^1 = \frac{10X_1^1}{42 - X_1^1}$$

(4)

$$P = \{X_1^1, X_1^2, X_2^1, X_2^2 : X_2^1 = \frac{10X_1^1}{42 - X_1^1}, 0 \leq X_1^1 \leq 21, X_1^1 + X_1^2 = 21, X_2^1 + X_2^2 = 10\}$$

5.11.3

5.11

$$u^1 = (x_1^1, x_2^1)^2 \therefore (x_1^1, x_2^1)^2 = (18, 4)^2$$

$$x_1^1 \cdot x_2^1 = 18 \cdot 4 \\ = 72$$

$$\hat{x}_2^1 = \frac{72}{x_1^1} \rightarrow \text{CURVA DE INDIFFERENCIA} \quad (5) \\ \text{DE CONSUMIDOR 1}$$

* IGUALANDO (4) E (5)

$$\frac{72}{x_1^1} = \frac{10x_1^1}{42 - x_1^1}$$

$$72(42 - x_1^1) = 10(x_1^1)^2$$

$$3.024 - 72x_1^1 = 10(x_1^1)^2$$

$$10(x_1^1)^2 + 72x_1^1 - 3.024 = 0 \quad \times (\frac{1}{2})$$

$$5(x_1^1)^2 + 36x_1^1 - 1.512 = 0$$

FÓRMULA DE BHASKARA:

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= (36)^2 - 4(5)(-1.512)$$

$$= 37.536$$

$$x_1^1 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-36 \pm 193,52}{10} \rightarrow x_1^1 = 14,95 \\ \rightarrow x_1^1 = -27,36$$

$$u^2 = x_1^2 (x_2^2)^2 \therefore x_1^2 (x_2^2)^2 = 3.(6)^2$$

$$(27 - x_1^2)(10 - x_2^2)^2 = 3.(6)^2$$

$$(10 - x_2^2)^2 = \frac{3.(6)^2}{27 - x_1^2}$$

$$10 - x_2^2 = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{27 - x_1^2}}$$

$$\hat{x}_2^1 = 10 - \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{27 - x_1^2}}$$

(6)

ΛΙΣΤΑ Ι ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΙΙ
2073/2^ο

(6)

* ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΕ (4) ΚΑΙ (6):

$$\frac{20x^2}{42-x^2} = 10 - \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{27-x^2}}$$

5.11.C * FUNÇÕES DE DEMANDAS MARSHALLIANAS PARA CADA BEM (6.9)

$$X_1^1 = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \cdot \frac{m^1}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2+2} \cdot \frac{m^1}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{m^1}{2P_1}$$

$$X_2^1 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \cdot \frac{m^1}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2+2} \cdot \frac{m^1}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{m^1}{2P_2}$$

$$X_1^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \cdot \frac{m^2}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+2} \cdot \frac{m^2}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{m^2}{3P_1}$$

$$X_2^2 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \cdot \frac{m^2}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+2} \cdot \frac{m^2}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{m^2}{P_2}$$

* EXCESSO DE DEMANDA

$$Z(P) = \sum X^i - \sum e^i$$

$$= X_1^1 + X_2^1 - e_1^1 - e_1^2$$

$$= \frac{m^1}{2P_1} + \frac{m^2}{3P_1} - 18 - 3$$

$$= \frac{18P_1 + 4P_2}{2P_1} + \frac{3P_1 + 6P_2}{3P_1} - 21$$

$$= \frac{2(9P_1 + 2P_2)}{2P_1} + \frac{1(1P_1 + 2P_2)}{1P_1} - 21$$

$$= \frac{9P_1 + 2P_2}{P_1} + \frac{P_1 + 2P_2}{P_1} - 21$$

$$Z(P) = \frac{4P_2 - 11P_1}{P_1}$$

MAS UMA VEZ QUE NO EQUILÍBRIO $Z(P)=0$ TEM-SE QUE:

$$\frac{4P_2 - 11P_1}{P_1} = 0$$

$$4P_2 = 11P_1$$

FAZENDO $P_1 = 1$ E $P_2 = P$ OBTÉM-SE:

$$4P = 11$$

$$P^* = 2,75$$

LOGO,

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = 2,75$$

CALCULANDO A WTA

$$X_1^* = \frac{m^*}{2P_1}$$

$$= \frac{18P_1 + 4P_2}{2P_1}$$

$$= \frac{18(1) + 4(2,75)}{2(1)}$$

$$= 14,5$$

$$X_2^* = \frac{m^*}{2P_2}$$

$$= \frac{18P_1 + 4P_2}{2P_2}$$

$$= \frac{18(1) + 4(2,75)}{2(2,75)}$$

$$= 5,2727...$$

$$X_1^2 = \frac{m^2}{3P_1}$$

$$= \frac{3P_1 + 6P_2}{3P_1}$$

$$= \frac{3(7) + 6(2,75)}{3(7)}$$

$$= 6,5$$

$$X_2^2 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{m^2}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3P_1 + 6P_2}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3(P_1 + 2P_2)}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{2P_1 + 4P_2}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{2(7) + 4(2,75)}{2,75}$$

$$= 4,7272 \dots$$

7. A

$$WEA = \{X_1^1, X_1^2, X_2^1, X_2^2 : (X_1^1, X_2^1) = (14,3; 5,3); (X_1^2, X_2^2) = (6,5; 4,7)\}$$

5.77.D NO ITEM B DESSE EXERCÍCIO FOI CALCULADO OS LIMITES INFERIORES E SUPERIORES DO COLE, RESPECTIVAMENTE; 14,96 E 15,29. POR SUA VEZ, NO ITEM C FOI CALCULADA A WEA CUJO O VALOR FOI 14,3. NESSA-SE QUE AMBOS OS CÁLCULOS REFEREM-SE AO CONSUMIDOR 1. LOGO, CONCLUI-SE QUE A WEA ESTÁ NO COLE UMA VEZ QUE 14,3 É MAIOR DO QUE 14,96 E MENOR DO QUE 15,29.

PRIMEIRO

PROVA DO PRIMEIRO TEOREMA DO BEM-ESTAR

PRIMEIRO TEOREMA DO BEM-ESTAR: SE CADA M^i É ESTRICTAMENTE CRESCENTE EM R_+^m , ENTÃO TODA ALOCAÇÃO DE EQUILÍBRIO WALRASIANA É PARETO EFICIENTE.

PROVA:

SUPONHA QUE (X, Y) É UMA WEA NOS PREÇOS p^* , MAS, ENTANTO, NÃO É PARETO EFICIENTE. O QUE GERA UMA CONTRADIÇÃO.

SE (X, Y) É UMA WEA, ENTÃO É FACTÍVEL, LOGO

$$\sum_{i \in I} x^i = \sum_{i \in I} y^i + \sum_{i \in I} e^i \quad (1)$$

MAS UMA VEZ QUE (X, Y) NÃO É PARETO EFICIENTE, EXISTIRÁ ALGUMA ALOCAÇÃO $(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})$ TAL QUE:

$$u^i(\bar{x}^i) \geq u^i(x^i), \quad i \in I$$

TODAVIA, SABE-SE QUE

$$p^* \cdot \bar{x}^i \geq p^* \cdot x^i \quad i \in I$$

SENDO ASSIM, PARA A ECONOMIA COMO UM TODO TEM-SE:

$$p^* \cdot \sum \bar{x}^i > p^* \cdot \sum x^i$$

DE (1), OBTÉM-SE:

$$p^* \cdot (\sum \bar{x}^i + \sum e^i) > p^* \cdot (\sum y^i + \sum e^i)$$

$$p^* \cdot \sum \bar{x}^i + p^* \cdot \sum e^i > p^* \cdot \sum y^i + p^* \cdot \sum e^i$$

$$p^* \cdot \sum \hat{y}_i^j > p^* \cdot \sum y_i^j$$

(2.9)

CONTUDO, ISSO SIGNIFICA QUE $p^* \cdot \hat{y}_i^j > p^* \cdot y_i^j$ PARA ALGUMA FÁBRIA j , EM QUE $\hat{y}_i^j \in Y_i^j$, CONTRARIANDO O FATO DE QUE NUM EQUILÍBRIO WALRASIANO, y_i^j MAXIMIZA O LUCRO DAS j 'S FÁBRICAS AO PREÇO p^* .