

EXERCÍCIO 1:

(1.1)  $U^1 = \delta \log x_1^1 + (1-\delta) \log x_2^1$   
 $= (x_1^1)^\delta (x_2^1)^{1-\delta}$

$TM S_{1,2}^1 = \frac{U_{11}^1}{U_{21}^1}$   
 $= \frac{\delta (x_1^1)^{\delta-1} (x_2^1)^{1-\delta}}{(1-\delta) (x_1^1)^\delta (x_2^1)^{-\delta}}$

$= \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} \cdot \frac{x_2^1}{x_1^1}$

$U_{11}^1 = \frac{\partial U^1}{\partial x_1^1}$   
 $= \delta (x_1^1)^{\delta-1} (x_2^1)^{1-\delta}$

$U_{21}^1 = \frac{\partial U^1}{\partial x_2^1}$   
 $= (1-\delta) (x_1^1)^\delta (x_2^1)^{-\delta}$

\* DEMANDAS MARGINAIS DE AMBOS <sup>OS</sup> CONSUMIDORES PARA OS DOIS BENS:

Consumidor 1

$x_1^1 = \frac{\delta}{\delta + 1 - \delta} \cdot \frac{m^1}{P_1}$   
 $= \delta \cdot \frac{2P_1 + P_2}{P_1}$

$x_2^1 = \frac{1-\delta}{\delta + 1 - \delta} \cdot \frac{m^1}{P_2}$   
 $= 1-\delta \cdot \frac{2P_1 + P_2}{P_2}$

Consumidor 2

$x_1^2 = \frac{\delta}{\delta + 1 - \delta} \cdot \frac{m^2}{P_1}$   
 $= \delta \cdot \frac{3P_1 + 2P_2}{P_1}$

$x_2^2 = \frac{1-\delta}{\delta + 1 - \delta} \cdot \frac{m^2}{P_2}$   
 $= 1-\delta \cdot \frac{3P_1 + 2P_2}{P_2}$

$$Z_{x_1}(P) = \sum x_1^i - \sum e_1^i$$

(1.1)

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

$$= \delta \left( \frac{5P_1 + 3P_2}{P_1} \right) - 5$$

$$Z_{x_2}(P) = \sum x_2^i - \sum e_2^i$$

$$= 1 - \delta \cdot \frac{2P_1 + P_2}{P_2} + 1 - \delta \cdot \frac{3P_1 + 2P_2}{P_2} - 1 - 2$$

$$= (1 - \delta) \left( \frac{5P_1 + 3P_2}{P_2} \right) - 3$$

\* PREGO DE EQUILIBRIO:

$$P = (1, P)$$

$$\delta \left[ \frac{5(1) + 3P}{1} \right] - 5 = 0$$

$$\delta (5 + 3P) = 5$$

$$5 + 3P = \frac{5}{\delta}$$

$$3P = \frac{5}{\delta} - 5$$

$$P = \frac{5(1 - \delta)}{3\delta}$$



(1.3) \* PARA  $P_1 = 7$  E  $P_2 = \frac{5(7-x)}{3x}$  TER-SE QUE:

$$X_2^1 = (7-x) \cdot \frac{2(7) + \frac{5(7-x)}{3x}}{\frac{5(7-x)}{3x}}$$

$$= (7-x) \left[ \frac{6x + \frac{5(7-x)}{3x}}{\frac{5(7-x)}{3x}} \right] \frac{3x}{5(7-x)}$$

$$= \frac{6x + 5(7-x)}{5} \therefore \boxed{X_2^1 = \frac{x + 5}{5}}$$

(1.4) \* PARA  $P_1 = 7$  E  $P_2 = \frac{5(7-x)}{3x}$  TER-SE QUE:

$$X_2^2 = (7-x) \cdot \frac{3(7) + 2 \cdot \frac{5(7-x)}{3x}}{\frac{5(7-x)}{3x}}$$

$$= (7-x) \left[ \frac{9x + \frac{10(7-x)}{3x}}{\frac{5(7-x)}{3x}} \right] \frac{3x}{5(7-x)}$$

$$= \frac{9x + 10 - 10x}{5}$$

$$= \frac{10-x}{5}$$

$$\Delta X_2^2 = X_{2F}^2 - X_{2I}^2$$

$$= \frac{10 - x}{5} - 2$$

$$= \frac{10 - x - 10}{5}$$

$$\boxed{= -\frac{x}{5}}$$

(2.9)

OU SEJA, A QUANTIDADE DO BEM 2 QUE DEVE SER TRANSFERIDA DO CONSUMIDOR 2 PARA O CONSUMIDOR 1 É IGUAL À  $\frac{x}{5}$ .

## EXERCÍCIO 2:

(2.9) \* DEMANDAS MARSHALLIANAS PARA OS DOIS BENS DA ECONOMIA

CONSUMIDOR A

PROBLEMA DE MAXIMIZAÇÃO DA UTILIDADE - PMU:

$$\max_{X_1, X_2 > 0} U^A = \frac{1}{2} (X_1^A)^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} (X_2^A)^{-2} \quad \text{s. a} \quad P_1 X_1^A + P_2 X_2^A = m^A$$

MONTANDO A LAGRANGIANA:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (X_1^A)^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} (X_2^A)^{-2} + \lambda (m^A - P_1 X_1^A - P_2 X_2^A)$$

CONDIÇÕES DE PRIMEIRA ORDEM - CPO:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial X_1^A} = 0 \therefore -(X_1^A)^{-3} - \lambda P_1 = 0 \therefore \lambda = -\frac{(X_1^A)^{-3}}{P_1} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial X_2^A} = 0 \therefore -(X_2^A)^{-3} - \lambda P_2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = -\frac{(X_2^A)^{-3}}{P_2} \quad (2)$$



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial A} = 0 \therefore m^A - P_1 X_1^A - P_2 X_2^A = 0 \therefore m^A = P_1 X_1^A + P_2 X_2^A \quad (3)$$

\* IGUALANDO (1) E (2):

$$-\frac{(X_1^A)^{-3}}{P_1} = -\frac{(X_2^A)^{-3}}{P_2}$$

$$X_1^A = X_2^A \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{1/3} \quad (4)$$

\* SUBSTITUINDO (4) EM (3):

$$m^A = P_1 \cdot X_2^A \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{1/3} + P_2 X_2^A$$

$$= X_2^A \left[ P_1 \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{1/3} + P_2 \right]$$

$$X_2^A = \frac{m^A}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} \quad (5)$$

\* SUBSTITUINDO (5) EM (4):

$$X_1^A = \frac{m^A}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} \cdot \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$= \frac{m^A}{\left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{-2/3} (P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2)}$$

$$= \frac{m^A}{(P_2^{-2/3} \cdot P_1^{2/3}) \cdot (P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2)}$$

$$X_1^A = \frac{m^A}{P_1 + P_1^{1/3} P_2^{2/3}}$$

\* UMA VEZ QUE  $e^A = (e_1^A, 0)$  TEM-SE QUE

(3.A)

$$x_1^A = \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1 + (0)P_2}{P_1 + P_1^{1/3} \cdot P_2^{2/3}}$$

$$x_2^A = \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1 + (0)P_2}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2}$$

$$= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1 + P_1^{1/3} \cdot P_2^{2/3}}$$

$$= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2}$$

CONSUMIDOR B

$$x_1^B = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \cdot \frac{m^B}{P_1}$$

$$x_2^B = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \cdot \frac{m^B}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+1} \cdot \frac{(0)P_1 + e_2^B \cdot P_2}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+1} \cdot \frac{(0)P_1 + e_2^B \cdot P_2}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e_2^B \cdot P_2}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot e_2^B$$

\* EXCESSO DE DEMANDA

PARA O BEM 1:

$$Z_1(P) = \sum x_1^i - \sum e_1^i$$

$$= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1 + P_1^{1/3} \cdot P_2^{2/3}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e_2^B \cdot P_2}{P_1} - e_1^A - 0$$

$$= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1 + P_1^{1/3} \cdot P_2^{2/3}} + \frac{e_2^B \cdot P_2}{2P_1} - e_1^A$$



PARA O BEM 2:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2(P) &= \sum X_2^i - \sum e_2^i \\ &= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} + \frac{e_2^B}{2} - 0 - e_2^B \\ &= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} + \frac{e_2^B}{2} - e_2^B \end{aligned}$$

\* LEI DE WALRAS:

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 \cdot X_1 + P_2 \cdot X_2 &= P_1 \left( \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1 + P_1^{1/3} \cdot P_2^{2/3}} + \frac{e_2^B \cdot P_2}{2 P_1} - e_1^A \right) + P_2 \left( \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} + \frac{e_2^B}{2} - e_2^B \right) \\ &= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1^2}{P_1 + P_1^{1/3} \cdot P_2^{2/3}} + \frac{e_2^B \cdot P_2}{P_1} \cdot e_1^A \cdot P_1 + \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1 \cdot P_2}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} + \frac{e_2^B \cdot P_2}{2} - e_2^B \cdot P_2 \\ &= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1^2}{(P_1^{1/3} \cdot P_2^{2/3})(P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2)} - e_1^A \cdot P_1 + \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1 \cdot P_2}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} \\ &= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1^2 \cdot P_1^{-1/3} \cdot P_2^{-2/3}}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} - e_1^A \cdot P_1 + \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1 \cdot P_2}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} \\ &= \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1^{5/3} \cdot P_2^{-2/3}}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} - e_1^A \cdot P_1 (P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2) + e_1^A \cdot P_1 \cdot P_2 \\ &= \frac{e_1^A \cdot (P_1^{5/3} \cdot P_2^{-2/3} + P_1 \cdot P_2) - e_1^A \cdot (P_1^{5/3} \cdot P_2^{-2/3} \cdot P_1 \cdot P_2)}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_1 \cdot X_1 + P_2 \cdot X_2 = 0$$

4.9

(2.3) \* UMA VEZ QUE O BEM 2 É NUMERÁRIO E QUE  $P = \frac{P_1}{P_2} = 8$

TEM-SE QUE:

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ E } P_1 = 8$$

\* EXCESSO DE DEMANDA PELO BEM 1:

$$Z_1(P) = \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1 + P_1^{1/3} \cdot P_2^{2/3}} + \frac{e_2^B \cdot P_2}{2 P_1} - e_1^A$$

$$= \frac{5(8)}{8 + (8)^{1/3} \cdot (1)^{2/3}} + \frac{16 \cdot (1)}{2 \cdot (8)} - 5$$

$$= \frac{40}{8 + 2 \cdot (1)} + \frac{16}{16} - 5$$

$$= \frac{40}{10} + 1 - 5$$

$$= 0$$

\* RATIFICANDO O RESULTADO ACIMA

EXCESSO DE DEMANDA PELO BEM 2:

$$Z_2(P) = \frac{e_1^A \cdot P_1}{P_1^{2/3} \cdot P_2^{1/3} + P_2} + \frac{e_2^B}{2} - e_2^B$$

$$= \frac{5 \cdot (8)}{(8)^{2/3} \cdot (1)^{1/3} + 1} + \frac{16}{2} - 16$$



$$Z_2(p) = \frac{40}{(2)2(1)+1} + 2-16$$

$$= \frac{40}{5} - 8$$

$$\boxed{= 0}$$

PORTANTO, UMA VEZ QUE SÃO A RELAÇÃO DE PREÇOS  $p = \frac{p_1}{p_2} = p$  NÃO

HÁ EXCESSO DE DEMANDA NESTA ECONOMIA DE TROCAS IMPLICA QUE ESSA  
RELAÇÃO DE PREÇO CONSTITUI UM EQUILÍBRIO GERAL NESTA ECONOMIA.

### EXERCÍCIO 3:

B.1 \* DEMANDAS MARSHALLIANAS PARA AMBOS OS DOIS BENS:

$$x_1^i = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \frac{m^i}{p_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+1} \cdot \frac{m^i}{p_1}$$

$$= \frac{m^i}{2p_1}$$

$$= \frac{2p_1 + 0p_2}{2p_1}$$

$$= 1$$

$$x_2^i = \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \frac{m^i}{p_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+1} \cdot \frac{m^i}{p_2}$$

$$= \frac{m^i}{2p_2}$$

$$= \frac{2p_1 + 0p_2}{2p_2}$$

$$= \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

\* EXCESSO DE DEMANDA

ПАО О БЕМ 1:

3.4

$$Z_n(\tau) = \sum x_n^i - \sum e_n^i$$

$$= 1 - 2$$

$$= -1$$



EXERCÍCIO 4:

$$u^1 = \log m^1 - [a \log P_1 + (1-a) \log P_2]$$

$$= \log m^1 - (\log P_1^a + \log P_2^{(1-a)})$$

$$= \frac{m^1}{P_1^a \cdot P_2^{(1-a)}}$$

$$u^2 = \log m^2 - [b \log P_1 + (1-b) \log P_2]$$

$$= \log m^2 - (\log P_1^b + \log P_2^{(1-b)})$$

$$= \frac{m^2}{P_1^b \cdot P_2^{(1-b)}}$$

\* RECUPERANDO AS DEMANDAS MARSHALLIANAS:

IDENTIDADE DE NOV

$$X_i(P, w) = - \frac{\frac{\partial u(P, w)}{\partial P_i}}{\frac{\partial u(P, w)}{\partial w}}$$

LOGO,

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^1 &= - \frac{-a(m^1 \cdot P_1^{-a-1} / P_2^{1-a})}{1 / P_1^a \cdot P_2^{1-a}} \\ &= \frac{a \cdot m^1 \cdot P_1^{-a-1} \cdot P_1^a \cdot P_2^{1-a}}{P_2^{1-a}} \\ &= \frac{a \cdot m^1}{P_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_2^1 &= - \frac{-(1-a)(m^1 \cdot P_2^{-a-2} / P_1^a)}{1 / P_1^a \cdot P_2^{1-a}} \\ &= \frac{(1-a) m^1 \cdot P_2^{-a-2} \cdot P_1^a \cdot P_2^{1-a}}{P_1^a} \\ &= \frac{(1-a) m^1}{P_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_1^2 &= - \frac{-b(m^2 \cdot P_1^{-b-1} / P_2^{1-b})}{1/P_1^b \cdot P_2^{1-b}} \\
 &= \frac{b \cdot m^2 \cdot P_1^{-b-1} \cdot P_1^b \cdot P_2^{1-b}}{P_2^{1-b}} \\
 &= \frac{b \cdot m^2}{P_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_2^2 &= - \frac{-(1-b)(m^2 \cdot P_2^{b-2} / P_1^b)}{1/P_1^b \cdot P_2^{1-b}} \quad (6.9) \\
 &= \frac{(1-b) \cdot m^2 \cdot P_2^{b-2} \cdot P_1^b \cdot P_2^{1-b}}{P_1^b} \\
 &= \frac{(1-b) \cdot m^2}{P_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4.A) \* EXCESSO DE DEMANDA

PARA O BEM 1:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1(P) &= \sum X_1^i - \sum c_1^i \\
 &= \frac{a \cdot m^1}{P_1} + \frac{b \cdot m^2}{P_1} - 1 - 1 \\
 &= \frac{a \cdot m^1 + b \cdot m^2}{P_1} - 2 \\
 &= \frac{a(P_1 + P_2) + b(P_1 + P_2) - 2P_1}{P_1} \\
 &= \frac{(a+b-2)P_1 + (a+b)P_2}{P_1} \quad \therefore \frac{(a+b)(P_1 + P_2) - 2P_1}{P_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

PARA O BEM 2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_2(P) &= \sum X_2^i - \sum c_2^i \\
 &= \frac{(1-a) \cdot m^1}{P_2} + \frac{(1-b) \cdot m^2}{P_2} - 1 - 1 \\
 &= \frac{(1-a)(P_1 + P_2) + (1-b)(P_1 + P_2) - 2}{P_2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_2(P) &= \frac{(1-a)(P_1+P_2) + (1-b)(P_1+P_2) - 2P_2}{P_2} \\
 &= \frac{(1-a+1-b-2)P_2 + P_1[(1-a)+(1-b)]}{P_2} \\
 &= \frac{P_1[(1-a)+(1-b)] + P_2(-a-b)}{P_2} \\
 &= \frac{P_1(2-a-b) + P_2(-a-b)}{P_2} \\
 &= \frac{(-a-b)(P_1+P_2) + 2P_1}{P_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

\* PREÇO DE EQUILÍBRIO

CONSIDERE O BEM 1 COMO NUMERÁRIO, ENTÃO:

$$P = (1, P)$$

$$\frac{(a+b)(1+P) - 2(1)}{(1)} = 0$$

$$(a+b)(1+P) = 2$$

$$1+P = \frac{2}{a+b}$$

$$P = \frac{2}{a+b} - 1$$

$$P^* = \frac{2-a-b}{a+b}$$

UMA VEZ QUE  $p^* = \frac{2-a-b}{a+b}$  TEM-SE QUE:

(7.A)

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{2-a-b}{a+b}$$

\* CALCULANDO A WEA FATIVEL:

CONSIDERANDO  $P_1 = 1$  E  $P_2 = \frac{2-a-b}{a+b}$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^1 &= \frac{a(P_1 + P_2)}{P_1} \\ &= \frac{a\left(1 + \frac{2-a-b}{a+b}\right)}{1} \\ &= a\left(\frac{a+b+2-a-b}{a+b}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{2a}{a+b}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_2^1 &= \frac{(1-a)(P_1 + P_2)}{P_2} \\ &= \frac{(1-a)\left(1 + \frac{2-a-b}{a+b}\right)}{\frac{2-a-b}{a+b}} \\ &= \frac{(1-a)\left(\frac{a+b+2-a-b}{a+b}\right)}{\frac{2-a-b}{a+b}} \\ &= (1-a)\left(\frac{2}{a+b}\right)\left(\frac{a+b}{2-a-b}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{2(1-a)}{2-a-b}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^2 &= \frac{b(P_1 + P_2)}{P_1} \\ &= \frac{b\left(1 + \frac{2-a-b}{a+b}\right)}{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^2 &= b\left(\frac{a+b+2-a-b}{a+b}\right) \\ &= \frac{2b}{a+b} \end{aligned}$$



$$X_2^2 = \frac{(1-b)(P_1+P_2)}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-b) \left( 1 + \frac{2-a-b}{a+b} \right)}{\frac{2-a-b}{a+b}}$$

$$= (1-b) \left( \frac{a+b+2-a-b}{a+b} \right) \left( \frac{a+b}{2-a-b} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2(1-b)}{2-a-b}$$

4.3 \* LEI DE WALRAS:

$$P_1 \cdot X_1 + P_2 \cdot X_2 = 0$$

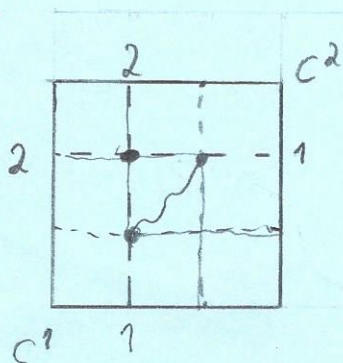
$$P_1 \cdot X_1 + P_2 \cdot X_2 = P_1 \left[ \frac{(a+b)(P_1+P_2)-2P_1}{P_1} \right] + P_2 \left[ \frac{(-a-b)(P_1+P_2)+2P_1}{P_2} \right]$$

$$= (a+b)(P_1+P_2) - 2P_1 + (-a-b)(P_1+P_2) + 2P_1$$

$$= 0$$

Exercício 5:

5.9



CAIXA DE EDGEWORTH

EM QUE:  $C^1$  2, CONSUMIDOR 1

$C^2$  2, CONSUMIDOR 2

(5.3) PROBLEMA DE MAXIMIZAÇÃO DA UTILIDADE - PMU:

P.A

$$\max u^i = \min \{x_1^i, x_2^i\} \quad \text{s. a} \quad p_1 x_1^i + p_2 x_2^i = m^i$$
$$x_1, x_2 > 0$$

$$x_1^i < x_2^i \text{ ou } x_2^i < x_1^i \text{ ou } x_1^i = x_2^i \therefore \min = x_1^i = x_2^i$$

CONSIDERANDO  $x_1^i$  COMO REFERÊNCIA TEM-SE QUE:

$$p_1 x_1^i + p_2 x_1^i = m^i$$

$$x_1^i (p_1 + p_2) = m^i$$

$$x_1^i = \frac{m^i}{p_1 + p_2}$$

LOGO, AS DEMANDAS MARSHALLIANAS SÃO DADAS POR:

$$x_1^1 = \frac{p_1 + 2p_2}{p_1 + p_2}$$

$$x_1^2 = \frac{2p_1 + p_2}{p_1 + p_2}$$

$$x_2^1 = \frac{p_1 + 2p_2}{p_1 + p_2}$$

$$x_2^2 = \frac{2p_1 + p_2}{p_1 + p_2}$$

EXCESSO DE DEMANDA

PARA O BEM 1:

$$Z_1(p) = \sum x_1^i - \sum e_1^i$$

$$= \frac{p_1 + 2p_2}{p_1 + p_2} + \frac{2p_1 + p_2}{p_1 + p_2} - 1 - 2$$

$$= \frac{3p_1 + 3p_2}{p_1 + p_2} - 3$$

$$\rightarrow Z_1(p) = 0$$

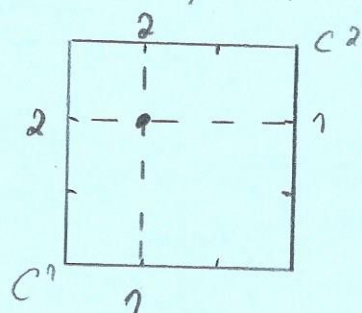


PARA O BEM 2:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2(P) &= \sum x_2^i - \sum e_2^i \\ &= \frac{P_1 + 2P_2}{P_1 + P_2} + \frac{2P_1 + P_2}{P_1 + P_2} - 2 - 1 \\ &= \frac{3P_1 + 3P_2}{P_1 + P_2} - 3 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

UMA VEZ QUE, TANTO PARA O BEM 1 QUANTO PARA O BEM 2 O EXCESSO DE DEMANDA É IGUAL A ZERO IMPLICA QUE ESTA ECONOMIA DE TROCAS JÁ ENCONTRA-SE EM EQUILÍBRIO E, SENDO ASSIM, A REPRESENTAÇÃO GRÁFICA DESSE EQUILÍBRIO JÁ FOI FEITA NO ITEM A DESTA QUESTÃO E É REPRESENTADO NOVAMENTE ABAIXO.

CAIXA DE EDEGWOORTH



Em que:  $C^1$  2, consumidor 1

$C^2$  2, consumidor 2

**5.C** AO AUMENTAR A DOTAÇÃO DE CADA CONSUMIDOR EM UMA UNIDADE NÃO AFETARÁ O PREÇO DE EQUILÍBRIO DESTA ECONOMIA. POIS UMA VEZ QUE ESSE PREÇO É FUNÇÃO DAS DOTAÇÕES DOS CONSUMIDORES E DOS PREÇOS DOS BENS, AO AUMENTAR AS DOTAÇÕES DOS CONSUMIDORES NA MESMA PROPORÇÃO NÃO IMPLICARÁ NENHUMA ALTERAÇÃO NO PREÇO RELATIVO DA ECONOMIA.

9.9