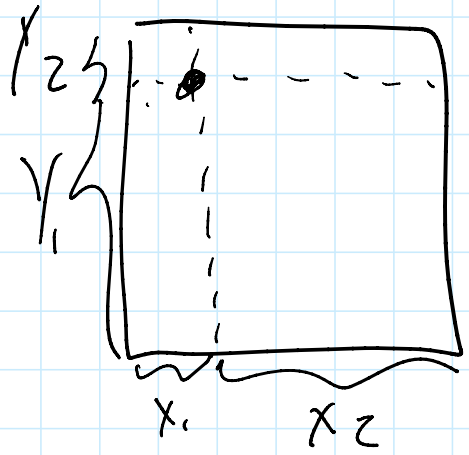
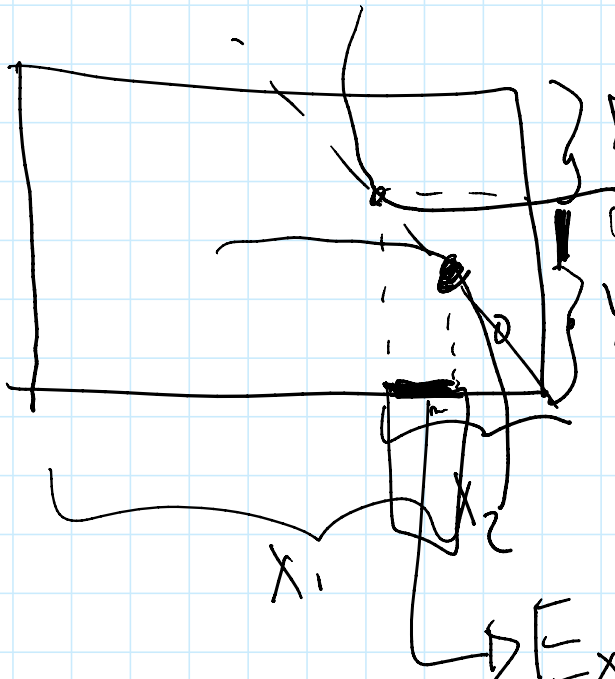
DUDAS - SEC 3

Thursday, September 19, 2019 5:23 PM

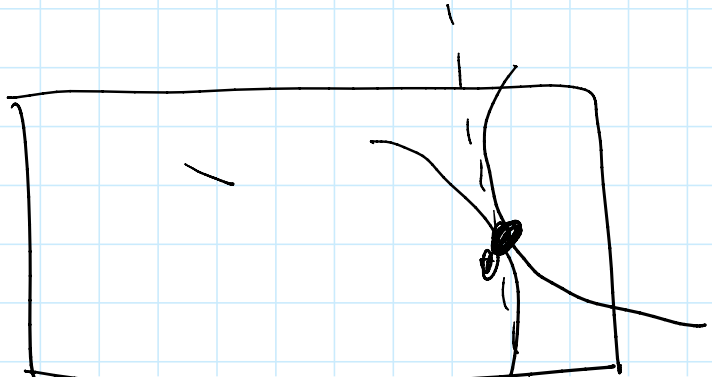
$$\sum X_i^* - \sum W_i = Z$$



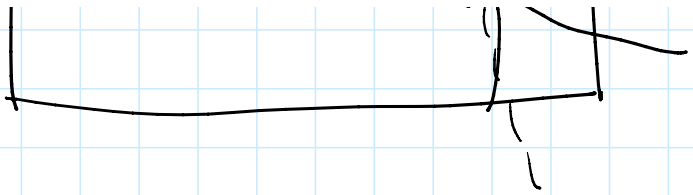


⇒ EXCESO DE OFERTA

⇒ EXCESO DE DEMANDA



⇐ SUBIR PRECIO DE X_1.



DE X.

// //

$$Z(P) = \sum X_i^* - \sum W_i = 0$$

$$\sum X_i^* = \sum W_i$$

$Z(P) = 0$

→ Pes DE EQUILIBRIO.

// //

2019-1 → (7).

$CMg = 00$

$P = 100$

$$\Pi = P(q)q - C(q)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} q + P(q) - CMg(q) = C$$

$P = 100$

Q PASA SI P ↑ 1%

$100\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}+1\right) = 80$

$\frac{1}{\varepsilon}+1 = 0.8$

$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = -0.2 = -\frac{2}{10}$

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

$\frac{\partial}{\partial q}$

$\frac{\partial P}{\partial q} q + P = \frac{\partial C}{\partial q}(q)$

$P\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial q}\frac{q}{P}+1\right) = \frac{\partial C}{\partial q}$

$P\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{q/P}}+1\right) = \frac{\partial C}{\partial q}$

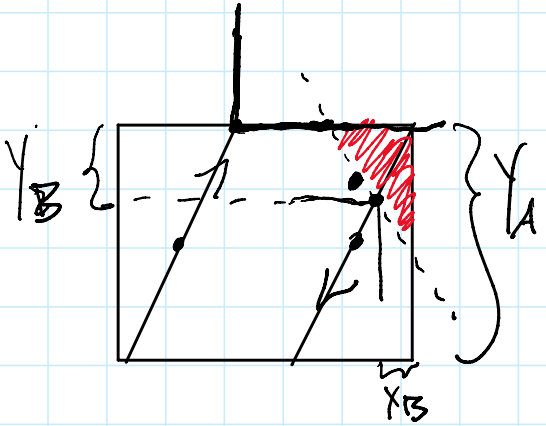
↑P 1% ⇒ ↓q 5%

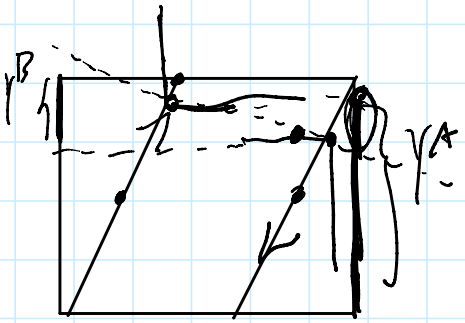
$U_A = (40, 30)$

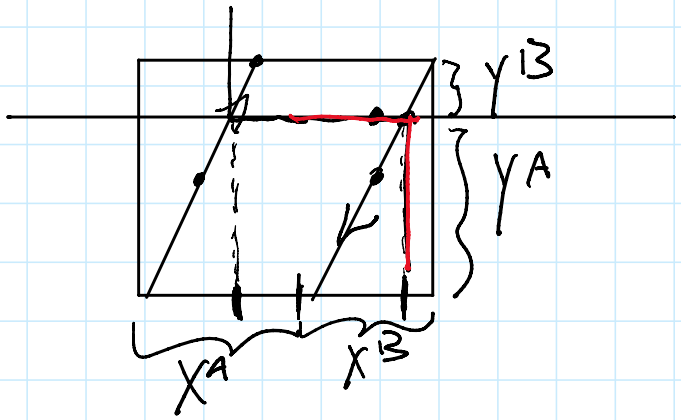
$U_B = (10, 10)$

$U_A = \min(2X_A, Y_A) \Rightarrow 2X_A = Y_A$

$U_B = \min(2X_B, Y_B) \Rightarrow 2X_B = Y_B$







$P_X = 0$ → INFINITOS EQUILIBRIOS

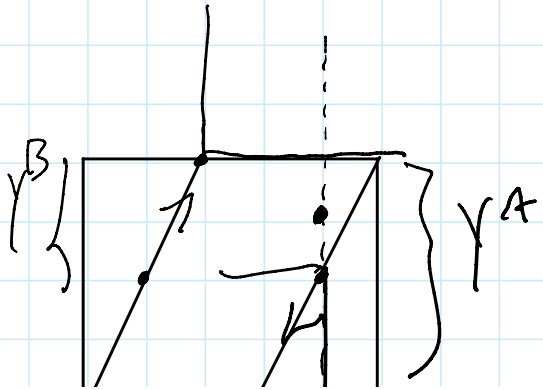
$A = (X_A, 30)$

$B = (50 - X_A, 10)$

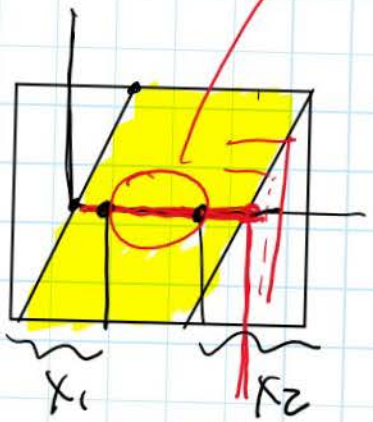
$X_A \in [?, ?]$

$?_0 \to 15$

$? \to 45 \; (X_B = 5$



PIETRO.



$$W = (50, 100)$$

$$U_i = MIN(X, Y)$$

O.P.

$$MAX = 50$$

X^* PARETO DOMINA A $\hat{X}$

SI AL MENOS UN INDIVIDUO (i^e)

SI AL MENOS UN INDIVIDUO (i^*)

$$U_{i^*}(x^0) > U_{i^*}(\hat{x})$$

Y PARA TODOS LOS DEMAS

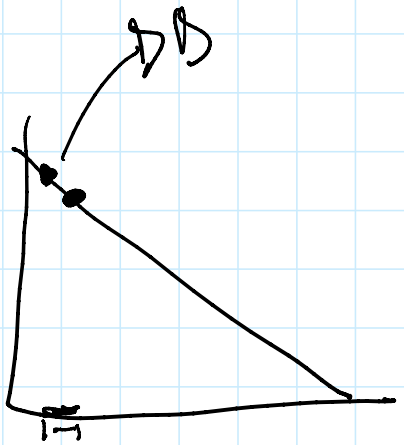
$$U_i(x^*) \geq U_i(\hat{x})$$

---

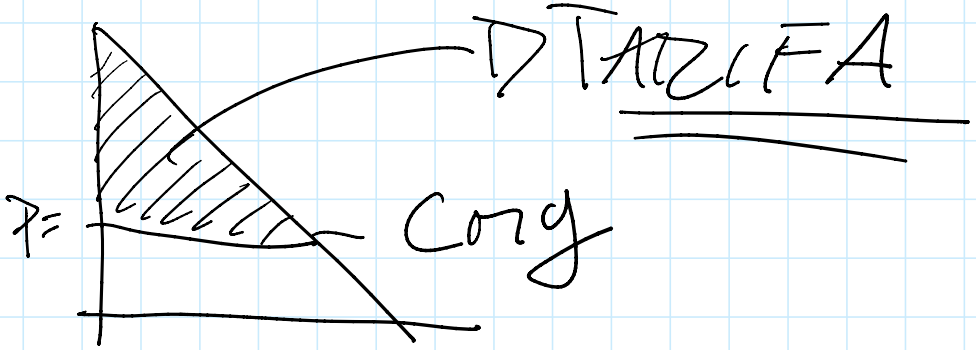
x^* ES UN O.P. SI NADA LO PARETO DOMINA

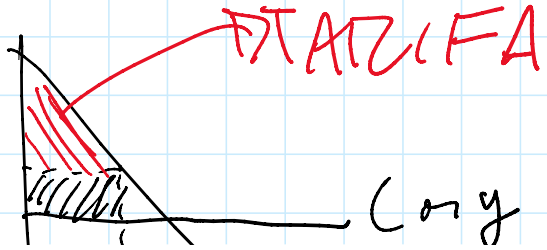
ESTADO $\rightarrow$ UN PRECIO $\pm$ A CADA CONSUMIDO, POR CADA UNIDAD

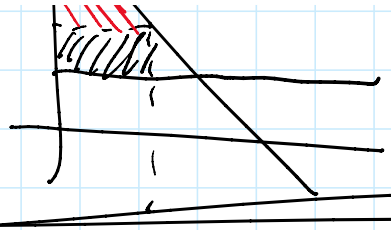
→ PRECIO = DISPONIBILIDAD A PAGAR.



TARIFA 2 - PARTES







3 MERCADO → 2 MERCADOS SEGMENTADOS Y COBRO PRECIOS DIFERENTES EN CADA MERCADO

2016 - 1 ③ MONOPOLISTA

$P = \$(1 - q)$

$\$ \in [0, 1]$ CALIDAD

q CANTIDAD

$C(\$, q) = \$^2 q \rightarrow Cmg = \$^2$

$C(s,q) = s^2 q \rightarrow$ [illegible]

Soluciones Interiores.

$$\max_{s,q} \Pi = \underbrace{s(1-q)}_{P} \cdot q - s^2 q = s(q-q^2) - s^2 q$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial s} = (1-q)q - 2sq = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial q} = s(1-2q) - s^2 = 0$$

$$(1-q)q = 2sq \rightarrow 1-q = 2s$$

$$s(1-2q) = s^2 \rightarrow 1-2q = s$$

$$-2+2q = -4s \quad \left(\times(-2)\right)$$

$$-1 = -3s$$

$$\boxed{s^M = 1/3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1-2s = q$$

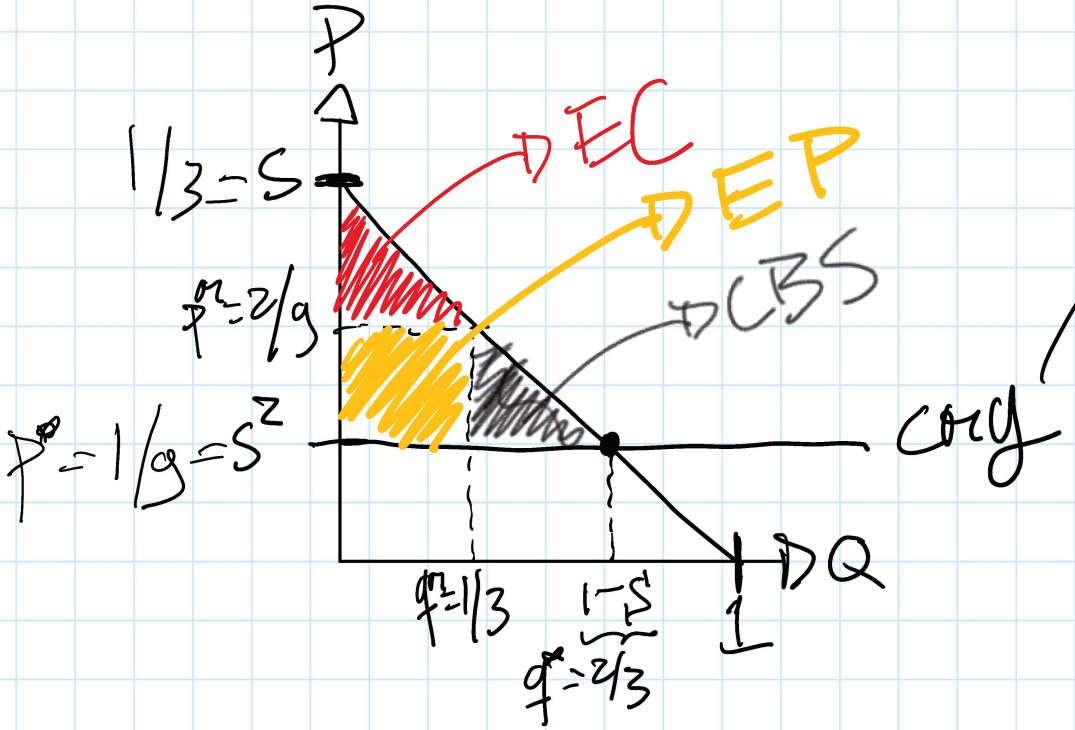
$\hookrightarrow 1-2s=q$

$1-2/3=q$

$\boxed{1/3=q^M}$

$\boxed{s^M=1/3}$

$\boxed{p^M=s(1-q)=1/3(2/3)=2/9}$



$s^2=s(1-q)$ (COMPETENCIA PERFECTA)

p

$s=(1-q)$

$q=1-s$

$EC=\frac{(1/3-2/9)(1/3)}{2}$

$EP=(2/9-1/9)(1/3)$

$$CBS = \frac{(2/9 - 1/9)(2/3 - 1/3)}{2}$$

(X^A, P^A)

(1) X^0 es LA SdL

$$\max_X U(X) \text{ s.t } \bar{P}X \leq \bar{P}W$$

(2) $\sum X = \sum W$

$\Rightarrow \lambda P^* \rightarrow \Rightarrow X^0 \in SoL$

$\max_x u(x) \quad s.t \quad \cancel{\lambda P}\, x \leq \lambda P_M$

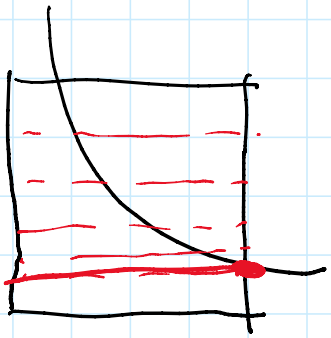
$\lambda = \frac{1}{P_x}$ $\qquad P = (P_x, P_y)$

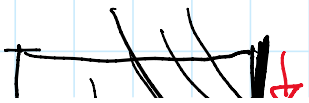
$P = \left(1, \frac{P_y}{P_x}\right)$

- **2011-2** (1) ~~ACSA~~ CoM.

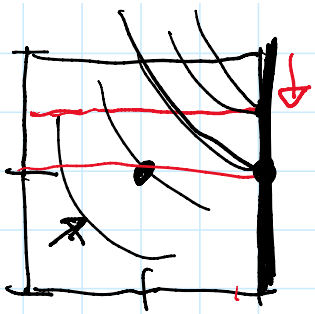
- $U_1 = (x_1 y_1)^{1/2}$ $\qquad W_x = 2$

  $U_2 = y_2$ $\qquad W_y = 2$

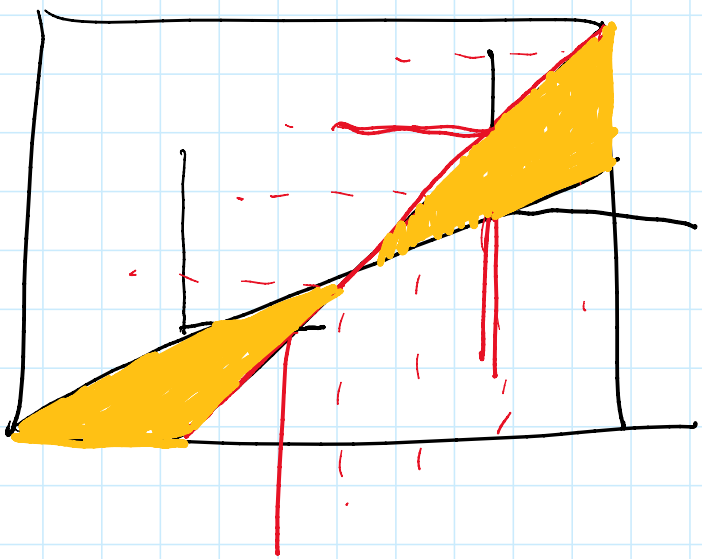




(a)



(a)



$U_A = MIN(2X, Y) \rightarrow 2X = Y$

$U_B = MIN(X, 2Y) \rightarrow X = 2Y$

$U_A = X_A + Y_A$

$U_B = 2X_B + Y_B$