Lecutre 1

Tuesday, January 12, 2021 2:27 PM

Lecture1

Lecture 1: General Equilibrium

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Previous classes

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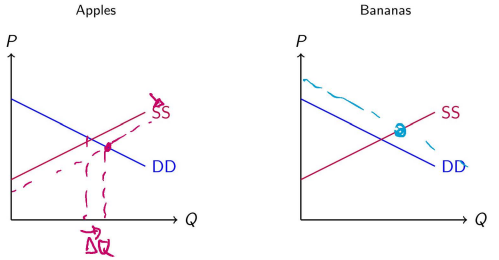
- But markets are often intertwined
  - Transportation: Uber/metro/ecobici/car
  - Wages across sectors
  - Fruits
  - Beer and tacos

Example - Fruits

- Suppose that apple and bananas are substitutes



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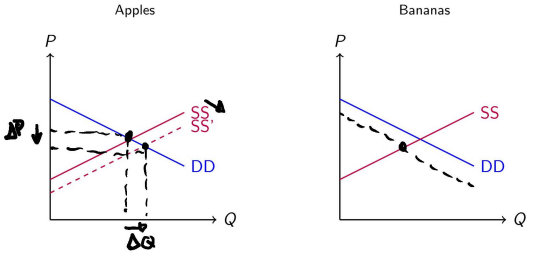

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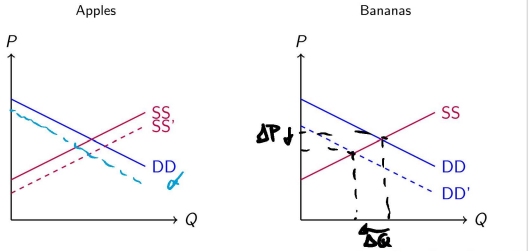

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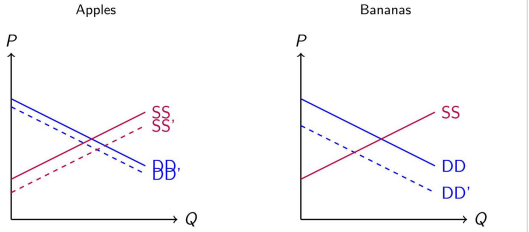

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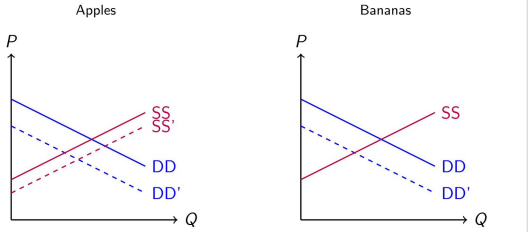

Example - Fruits

- What happens if apple and bananas are complements?

A tour down memory lane

- Léon Walras started it all (1834-1910)
  - First to use mathematical tools in economics
  - Supply and demand curves as solutions to a maximization problem
  - Started the "marginal revolution"
- Walras was ultimately after normative questions (is the market economy good?)
- But first, he tackled positive questions (is there an equilibrium? is it unique?)
- Made a lot of progress. In particular came up with "Walras Law": Sum of the values of excess demands across all markets must equal zero always

A tour down memory lane

- Vilfredo Pareto was Walras student (1848-1923)
  - Abandoned utilitarianism (i.e., utility functions)
  - Embraced "preferences"
    - Utility functions only have ordinal content
    - Comparing "utils" across individuals is meaningless
  - (Pareto) optimum/efficiency: Achieved if we can't make someone better-off without making someone worst-off

A tour down memory lane

- Francis Edgeworth (1845 – 1926)
  - Introduced indifference curves
  - Was the first to ask: Where will voluntary exchange lead to?
  - He conjecture his result was aligned with Walras' result

A tour down memory lane

- No more advances for a while (until 1950's) then
  - Kenneth Arrow
  - Gerard Debreu
  - Lionel McKenzie
- Existence
- Showed it was Pareto efficient
- Two Nobel prizes (Arrow — 1972 and Debreu — 1974)

Lecture 1: General Equilibrium

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Pure Exchange Economies

- How are goods distributed among consumers?
- What incentives are there to exchange goods? What institutions mediate the exchange?
- Is there a distribution of goods that leaves everyone satisfied and there aren't any incentives to deviate?

Pure Exchange Economies

- What are the properties of such an equilibrium?
  - Is it unique?
  - Is it stable?
  - Is it efficient?

Pure Exchange Economies

- Assume there are
  - I consumers, $\mathcal{I} = \{1, ..., I\}$
  - L goods, $\mathcal{L} = \{1, ..., L\}$
  - Each consumer i is characterized by a utility function u^i.
  - Each consumer can consume goods in $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^L_+$
  - Each consumer has an initial endowment of $w^i \in \mathbb{R}^L_+$.
  - Each consumer is characterized by the pair (u^i, w^i).
  - Assume the utility functions represent neoclassic preferences

$x_i = (x_i^1, x_i^2, \ldots, x_i^L)$

$w_i = (w_i^1, w_i^2, \ldots, w_i^L)$

Utility functions and neoclassic preferences

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  - If $x \succ_i y$ then $u^i(x) > u^i(y)$
  - If f is any increasing function then $f(u^i(x)) > f(u^i(y))$
  - Hence $f(u^i(\cdot))$ also represents $\succ_i$
  - $u^i(x) > u^i(y)$ means something, but $u^i(x) - u^i(y)$ does not
- Neoclassic preferences are well behaved

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  - $u^i(x) > u^i(y)$ means something, but $u^i(x) - u^i(y)$ does not
- Neoclassic preferences are well behaved
  - They can be represented by a utility function
  - They are weakly monotonic
  - They are quasi-concave

$U(A) = 5$
$U(B) = 100$
$U(C) = 101$
Sólo Rankings

$\ln(x^{16} + 52) = U(x)$

$e^{\ln(x^{16}+52)}$ MISMAS PREFERENCIAS

$x^{16} + 52$

x^{16}

$x \simeq \ln(x^{16} + 52)$

Pure Exchange Economies

Consumo Agentes.

Pure Exchange Economies

Definition (Exchange economy)

A pure exchange economy is $\mathcal{E} = \left\langle \mathcal{I}, (u^i, w^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \right\rangle$ where $\mathcal{I}$ is the set of agents, u^i is a representation of consumer i's preferences and w^i is consumer i's initial endowment.

- Let $w = \sum_{i=1}^{I} w^i$ be the total endowment of the economy.
- An *allocation* of resources is denoted by $x = (x^1, x^2, ..., x^I)$ where $x^i \in \mathbb{R}^L_+$.

Pure Exchange Economies

Definition (Feasible allocation)

The set of *feasible* allocation F of an economy $\mathcal{E} = \left\langle \mathcal{I}, (u^i, w^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \right\rangle$ is defined by:

$$F = \left\{ x = (x^1, x^2, ..., x^I) : x^i \in \mathbb{R}^L_+, \sum_{i=1}^{I} x^i = \sum_{i=1}^{I} w^i \right\}$$

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Pareto efficiency

ÓPTIMO DE PARETO

Definition (Pareto efficiency)

Let $\mathcal{E}$ be an economy. A feasible allocation of resources $x = (x^1, x^2, ..., x^I)$ is Pareto efficient if there isn't another feasible allocation $\hat{x} = (\hat{x}^1, \hat{x}^2, ..., \hat{x}^I)$ such that for every agent i, $u^i(\hat{x}^i) \geq u^i(x^i)$ and for at least one agent i^*, $u^{i^*}(\hat{x}^{i^*}) > u^{i^*}(x^{i^*})$.

Pareto efficiency

Definition (Pareto domination)

Take two feasible allocations x and $\hat{x}$. We say that $\hat{x}$ Pareto dominates x if for all $i = 1, \ldots, I$,

$$u_i(\hat{x}_1^i, \ldots, \hat{x}_L^i) \geq u_i(x_1^i, \ldots, x_L^i) \quad \forall i$$

and there is at least one consumer j for which

$$u_j(\hat{x}_1^j, \ldots, \hat{x}_L^j) > u_j(x_1^j, \ldots, x_L^j).$$

DEF:
X ES UN O.P.
SI NADA FACTIBLE
LO PARETO DOMINA

I = {1, ..., 634}
L = 1 → "DINERO"
W = 6,300 MXN

MAURICIO

X = (6300, 0, ..., 0) O.P.
Y = (100, 100, ..., 100) O.P.
Z = (6200, 0, ..., 0) NO ES O.P. → LO PARETO DOMINA

(6300, 0, ..., 0)
(6200, 100, 0, ..., 0)
(6200, 100/62, 100/62, ..., 100/62)

Thinking about Pareto efficiency

Thinking about Pareto efficiency

- If x is a Pareto efficient feasible allocation, does it mean that x Pareto dominates all other feasible allocations?
- If there are two allocations (x and y) is it always the case that one Pareto dominates the other?
- For Pareto efficiency, the initial endowments only matter in the sense that they determined the total endowment of the economy
- Social planner should strive to achieve Pareto efficiency at the very least!

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- Social planner should strive to achieve Pareto efficiency at the very least! However, she may have other concerns such as fairness

Thinking about Pareto efficiency

- If utility is strictly increasing, then can a Pareto efficient allocation be such that $\sum_{i=1}^{I} x_j^i < \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_j^i$? NO!
- The set of all Pareto allocations is known as the **contract curve**

$W = 6{,}300$ MXN

$x = (6200, 0, \ldots, 0)$

$(6200, 100, 0, \ldots 0)$

$(6200, \frac{100}{62}, \frac{100}{62}, \ldots \frac{100}{62})$

$I = 63$

$L = 2$ → IPHONE, SAMSUNG

PREFERENCE

40 ^ IPHONE

23 √ SAMSUNG

PREFERENCE

$W = (32, 31)$

& IPHONE

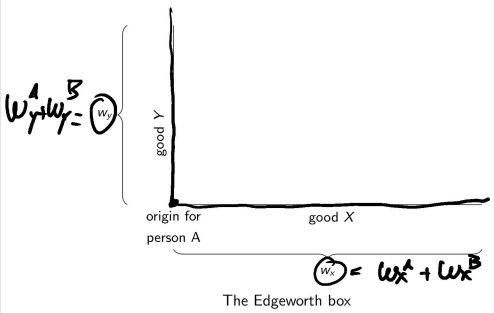
& SAMSUNG

Lecture 1: General Equilibrium

→ 2 BIENES y 2 CONSUMIDORES

Lecture 1: General Equilibrium

Edgeworth Box

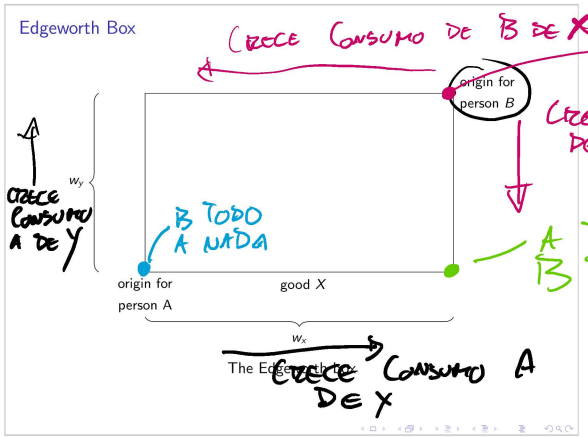


The Edgeworth box

Edgeworth Box

CRECE CONSUMO DE B DE X → A TODO DE AMBOS BIENES, B NADA

Edgeworth Box



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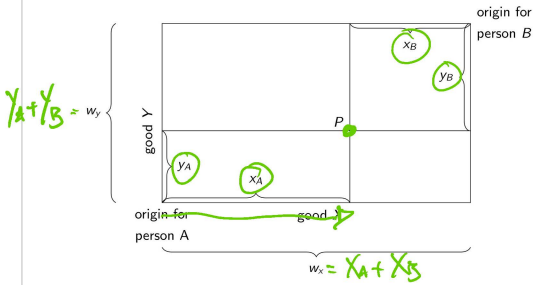

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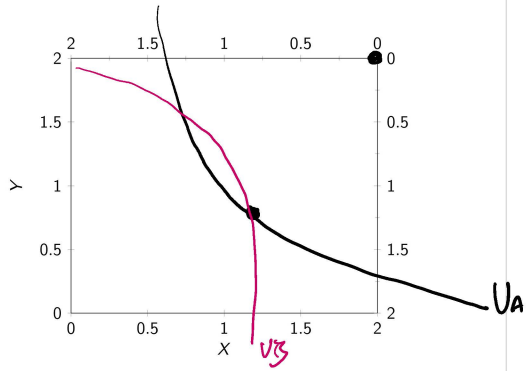

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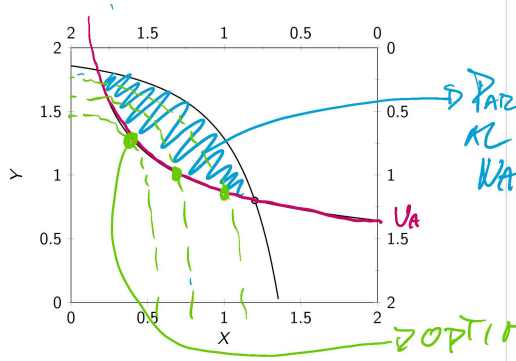
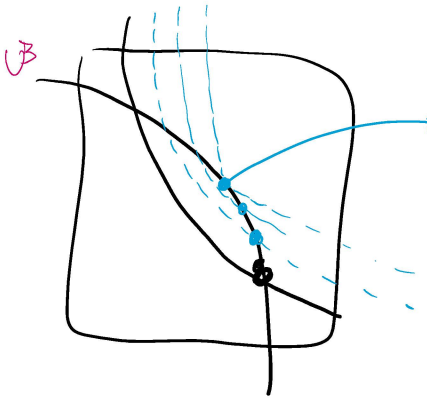


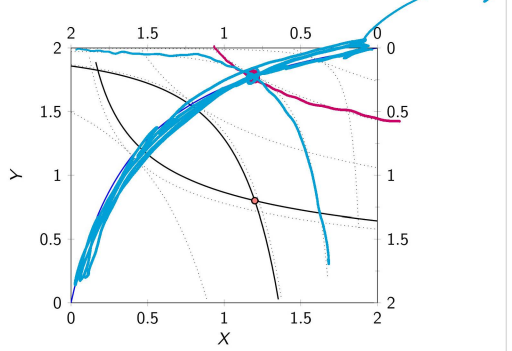
→ PAREto DOMINA AL PUNTO NARANJA

→ ÓPTIMO PAREto!



→ TAMBIEN ES O.P.

Edgeworth Box



→ CONJUNTO DE O.P. Ó CURVA DE CONTRATO

Edgeworth Box