

Gabarito - A1

(1) $\text{Max}_{x_1, x_2} x_1 x_2$
 s.a. $w - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2 \geq 0$
 $x_1 \geq 0$
 $x_2 \geq 0$

} Problema de
Maximização (a)
de Utilidade

$$L = x_1 x_2 + \lambda (w - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2) + \phi_1 x_1 + \phi_2 x_2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = x_2 - \lambda p_1 + \phi_1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = x_1 - \lambda p_2 + \phi_2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \lambda (w - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2) = 0 \quad \lambda \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\phi_1 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi_1} = \phi_1 x_1 = 0 \quad \phi_1 \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\phi_2 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi_2} = \phi_2 x_2 = 0 \quad \phi_2 \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

Como $u(x_1, x_2)$ é localmente - não satível então (b)

$\lambda > 0$, ou seja, (3) pode ser escrita como:

$$p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 = w \quad (3')$$

Além disso, note-se que: $TMS = -\frac{x_2}{x_1}$

$$\text{Então } \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow \infty} TMS = 0 \quad \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} TMS = \infty \quad (c)$$

Logo $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$; ou seja, (4) e (5) podem ser ignoradas.

$$\text{De (1) e (2)}: \frac{\kappa_2}{p_1} = \frac{\kappa_1}{p_2} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_1} = -\frac{p_1}{p_2} \quad (d)$$

TMS
razão de preços

$$\text{De (3)}: 2p_1\kappa_1 = w$$

$$\kappa_1 = \frac{w}{2p_1}, \quad \text{Então} \quad \kappa_2 = \frac{w}{2p_2} \quad (e)$$

$$v(p_1, p_2, w) = \frac{w}{2p_1} \cdot \frac{w}{2p_2} = \frac{w^2}{4p_1p_2} \quad (f)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Min} \quad p_1\kappa_1 + p_2\kappa_2 \\ \kappa_1, \kappa_2 \\ \text{s.a.} \quad \kappa_1\kappa_2 \geq u \quad [\text{vale com igualdade, por NSL}] \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{Min} \\ \kappa_1, \kappa_2 \\ \text{s.a.} \end{array}} \right\} \text{PMD} \quad (a)$$

$$L' = -p_1\kappa_1 - p_2\kappa_2 + \gamma(\kappa_1\kappa_2 - u)$$

$$\frac{\partial L'}{\partial \kappa_1} = -p_1 + \gamma\kappa_2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L'}{\partial \kappa_2} = -p_2 + \gamma\kappa_1 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L'}{\partial \gamma} = \kappa_1\kappa_2 - u = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{De (1) e (2)}: \frac{p_1}{\kappa_2} = \frac{p_2}{\kappa_1} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_1} = \frac{p_1}{p_2} \quad (b)$$

Mesma condição

$$\text{De (3)}: \kappa_1\kappa_2 \frac{p_1}{p_2} - u = 0 \quad \text{do PMU}$$

$$\kappa_1^2 = u \frac{p_2}{p_1} \quad \therefore \quad \kappa_1(p_1, p_2, u) = \sqrt{u \frac{p_2}{p_1}} \quad (c)$$

$$h_2(p_1, p_2, w) = \frac{p_1}{p_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{w p_2}{p_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{w p_1}{p_2}}$$

$$e(p_1, p_2, u) = p_1 \sqrt{\frac{u p_2}{p_1}} + p_2 \sqrt{\frac{u p_1}{p_2}} = 2 \sqrt{u p_1 p_2} \quad (d)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad p_1 = p_2 = 2 \quad x_1 = \frac{20}{2 \cdot 2} = 5$$

$$w = 20$$

$$x_2 = \frac{20}{2 \cdot 2} = 5 \quad (a)$$

$$v(5, 5, 20) = \frac{20^2}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = \frac{400}{16} = 25$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad h_1(2, 2, 25) = \sqrt{25 \cdot \frac{2}{2}} = 5$$

$$h_2(2, 2, 25) = 5$$

(b)

$$e(2, 2, 25) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{25 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = 20$$

Obviamente não se trata de coincidência, este resultado é implicação da dualidade entre os dois problemas. (c)

$$h(p, v(p, w)) = x(p, w)$$

$$x(p, e(p, u)) = h(p, u)$$

$$e(p, v(p, w)) = w$$

$$v(p, e(p, u)) = u$$

$$(4) p_1 = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$p_2 = 2$$

$$w = 20$$

$$x_1 = \frac{20}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{5}{2} \quad (a)$$

$$x_2 = 5$$

$$v(p_1, p_2, w) = \frac{400}{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} = \frac{25}{2}$$

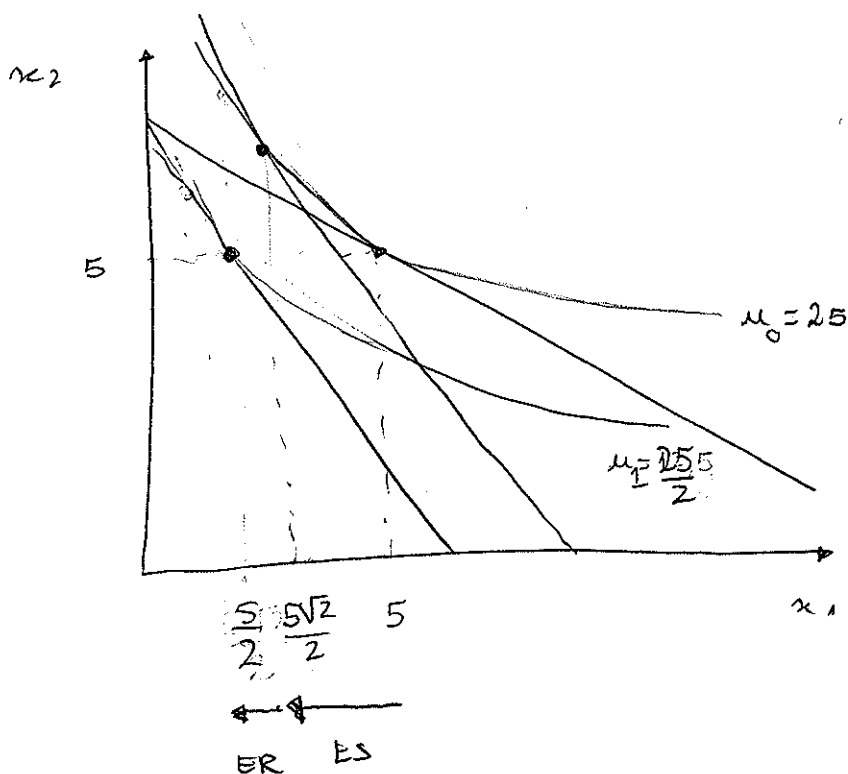
$$ES = h_1(p_1, p_2, 25) + h_2(p_1, p_2, 20)$$

$$ES = \sqrt{25 \cdot \frac{2}{4}} - 5 = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} - 5 = 5 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \right) < 0$$

$$ER = x_1(p_1, p_2, 20) - h_1(p_1, p_2, 25) \quad (b)$$

$$ER = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{5}{2} (1 - \sqrt{2}) < 0$$

$$ET = ES + ER = 5 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \right) + \frac{5}{2} (1 - \sqrt{2}) = -5 + \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$$



O efeito renda atua no mesmo sentido e de efeito substituição, como era de se esperar pois $\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{2p_1} > 0$.

$$(c) \quad EV = e(p_1, p_2, u_1) - e(p_1, p_2, u_0)$$

$$EV = 2\sqrt{u_1 p_1 p_2} - w$$

$$EV = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{25 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{2}} - 20 = \quad (c)$$

$$EV = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{2} - 20$$

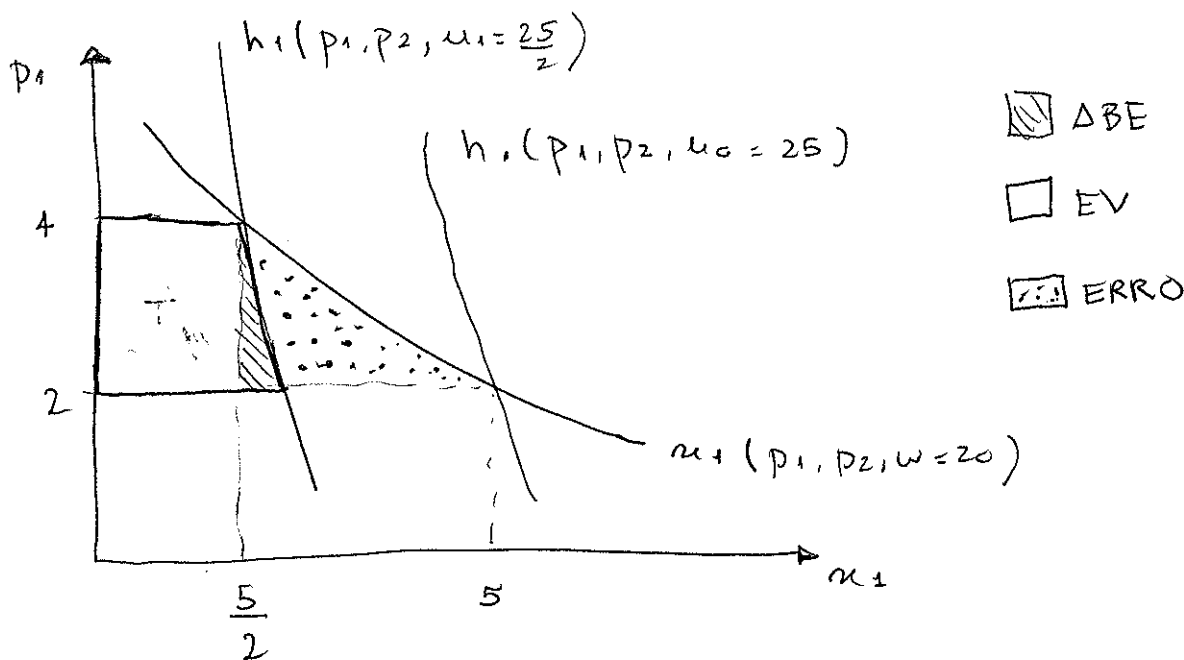
$$EV = 10(\sqrt{2} - 2) \approx -6 \leq 0$$

O consumidor estaria disposto a pagar R\$6,00 para evitar o imposto

$$T = 2 \cdot h_1(p_1', p_2, u_1) = 2 \cdot x_1(p_1', p_2, w)$$

$$T = 2 \cdot x_1' = 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = 5$$

$$\Delta BE = EV + T \approx -6 + 5 \approx -1 \quad (d)$$



O erro com relação à variação do excedente do consumidor se deve à não consideração do

efeito renda. lembre-se que: $\frac{\partial h}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \cdot x$.