Varial Plazas Escustero- 201710005101 Parcial 3: Economia Maternatica 1. $f = \{e^{x}, e^{x}, e^{3x}\}, y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0\}$ $W(x) = \{e^{x}, e^{x}, e^{x}\}, y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0\}$ $W(x) = \{e^{x}, e^{x}\}, y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0\}$ $W(x) = \{e^{x}, e^{x}\}, y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0\}$ $W(x) = \{e^{x}, e^{x}\}, y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0\}$ e^{x} A_{0}^{2x} A_{0}^{2x} A_{0}^{2x} A_{0}^{2x} $y(t) = e^{x} \rightarrow \dot{y}(t) = e^{x} \rightarrow \ddot{y}(t) = e^{x} \rightarrow \ddot{y}(t) = e^{x}$ ex-6ex+11ex-6ex=0 -> 0=0 $y(t) = e^{2x}$ $y(t) = 2e^{2x}$ $y(t) = 4e^{2x}$ $y(t) = 8e^{2x}$ $det(W(x)) = e^{x}/8e^{5x}/2e^{5x}$ 8e^{2x}-6(4e^{2x})+11(2e^{2x})-6e^{2x}=0 → 0=0 √ $y(t) = e^{3x} \rightarrow y(t) = 3e^{3x} \rightarrow y(t) = 9e^{3x} \rightarrow y(t) = 27e^{3x}$ $27e^{3x} - 6(9e^{3x}) + 11(3e^{3x}) - 6e^{3x} = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 0$ $= 6e^{6x} - 6e^{6x} + 2e^{6x} = 2e^{6x} \neq 0$ Luego A es un conjunto de soluciones LII. Del general: 4(+)= e, ex+C2 ex+C3 e3x 2. a) P(t) = K[x-BP+mP+nP+y-SP] > KnP(t)+(Km-1)P(t)-K(B+S)P(t) = -K(a $P(t) + \left(\frac{km-1}{kn}\right)P(t) - \left(\frac{\beta+\delta}{n}\right)P(t) = -\left(\frac{\alpha+\gamma}{n}\right)$ b) Como - (x+x) es constante, se propone Po(t)=\$, \$ \in IR. $P_{\rho}(t) = P(t) = 0 \Rightarrow -(\underline{\beta} + \underline{\delta})\xi = -(\underline{\alpha} + \underline{\gamma}) \Rightarrow \xi = \underline{\alpha} + \underline{\gamma} = P^*. P_{\rho}(t) = P^*.$ (c) El polinomio earacterístico es: $\lambda^2 + \left(\frac{K_m-1}{K_n}\right)\lambda^{-1}\left(\frac{B+\delta}{n}\right) = 0$ Se obtiene solucion oscilatoria cuando 1-0: 1= b2- fac = (Km-1)2+4(B+8)20 -> (Km-1)2+4Kn(B+8)20 $\Rightarrow (Km-1)^{2} + 4K^{2}n(\beta+\delta) < 0 \rightarrow n < -(Km-1)^{2} | K^{2}n > (Km-1)^{2}$ $4K^{2}(\beta+\delta) | \Leftrightarrow n > (Km-1)^{2}$ $4K^{2}(\beta+\delta)$ => 1 < Km => /K > 1

4. a) adj = x-BP1 P+1 = P+ - 0.3 [K- a+BP+] $Q_{5t} = K, K \in \mathbb{R}.$ $P_{t+1} = P_t - 0.3[Q_{5t} - Q_{5t}] P_{t+1} = (1 - 0.36)P_t - 0.3[K - \alpha]$ $P_{t+1} + (0.38 - 1)P_t = 0.3(\alpha - K)$ Homogeneg: Pt., + (0.38-1)Pt = 0. Se propone Pt = Abt Abt[b+(0.38-1)]=0 => |b=1-0.38| Pht = A(1-0.38)* Particular Ji 0.3p-1 =-1 => \$ +0. \ Se propone Ppt=L, LEIR L+ (0.3/6-1)L = 0.3(a-K) L[0.3p-1/1]=0.3(x-K) => L = x-K Oblinion Pt = A(1-0.3B) + X-K Para que tenga relevancial económica, se impone K=0 como oferto positiva. En particular, K=\alpha, para obtener precios positivos (engeneral si es b) Para que sea estable $|1-0.3\beta| \le 1 \implies -1 \le 1-0.3\beta \le 1$ $\implies -2 \le -0.3\beta \le 0 \implies 0 \le 0.3\beta \le 2 \implies 0 \le \beta \le \frac{20}{3}$