

4) # Bien x;
$$q = \frac{2Y}{5px}$$

$Y = 1,000$
$P_1 = 0.5$

a)
$$p_2 = Q4$$
 $p_1 = Q5$

$$9(P_2) = \frac{2(1000)}{5(4)} = 100$$

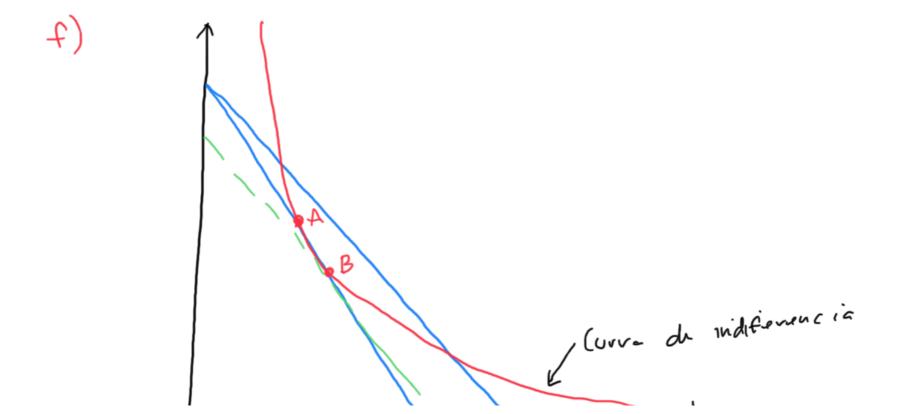
$$9(P_1) = \frac{2(1000)}{5(5)} = 80$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
P_1 \leftrightarrow P_2 \\
100 & 80
\end{array}$$

b)
$$\int_{\Delta Y} = q(P_1)(P_2 - P_1)$$
; $\int_{\Delta Y} = 80(4 - 5)$ $\int_{Z} = Y_1 + \Delta Y$; $\Delta Y = -80$

c)
$$q(P_2, Y_2) = \frac{2(920)}{6(4)} = 92$$

 $Y_2 = Y_1 + \Delta Y$ $P_2 = 4$
 $Y_2 = 1,000 + (-80)$
 $Y_3 = 920$



$$Q = 1,000 + 0.1Y - SP + 10Px - 2Pz$$

$$C = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{P} = Q' * \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$E_P = -6 * \frac{80}{1000 + 0.1(29,000) - 5(80) + 10(50) - 2(150)}$$

$$= -5 * 80$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{L} = 10 * \frac{50}{2800} \approx 0.17$$

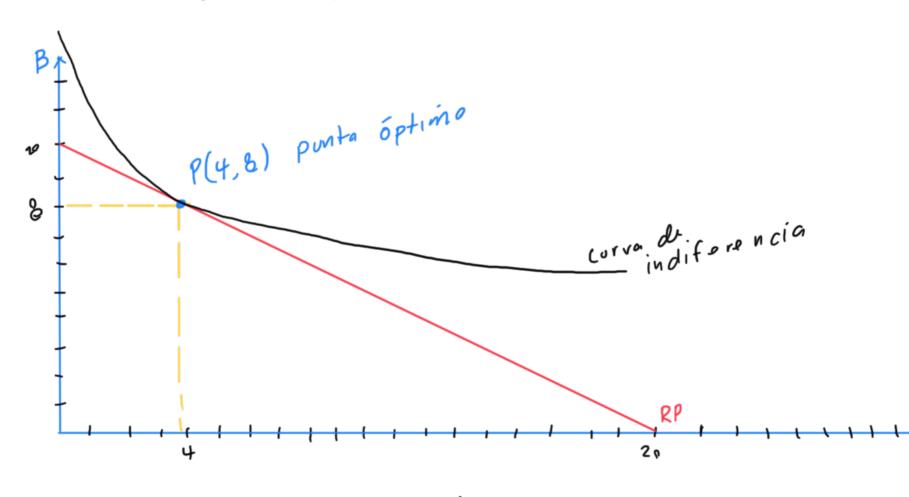
$$\mathcal{E}_{c} = -2 * \frac{150}{2800} \approx -0.10$$
 : Complementaries

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{I}} = 0.1 \cdot \frac{20,000}{2800} \approx 0.71$$
 is Bien normal

B: tickets partidos de futbol

$$U(A,B) = A^{0.2} B^{0.8}$$

Maximiza a partir de que TMS = TMT



$$TMS = \frac{\Delta A}{\Lambda R} = \frac{0.2 \, A^{0.2-1} (B^{0.8})}{0.2.1 \, (B^{0.8})} = \frac{0.2 \, A^{0.8} \, B^{0.8}}{0.2.1 \, (B^{0.8})}$$

$$= \frac{0.2 B^{0.8} B^{0.2}}{0.8 A^{0.2} A^{0.8}} = \frac{0.2 B}{0.8 A} = 0.25 B$$

Restricción prisuprestavia

$$A = 0$$

$$\frac{10,000}{1,000} = B$$

$$19 = B$$

$$\frac{14,000}{800} = A$$

$$TMT = -\frac{P_A}{P_B}$$

$$TMT = -\frac{500}{1000} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

·. Punto óptimo es: (4,8)

$$2\frac{B}{A} = 4$$

$$\frac{B}{A} = 2$$

B = 2A # Sustituinas en RP

$$10,000 = 2500 A$$

$$\frac{10,000}{}$$
 = A

Encontramos B

$$B = 2A \rightarrow B = 8$$

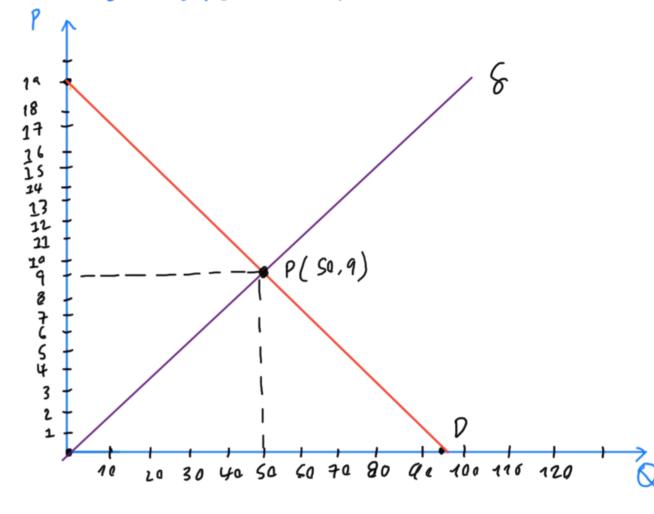
4) Las curvas de oferta y demanda para un tipo de bien san:

$$Qs = -40 + 10P$$

al C-1-1- 1 1:1- der demandadas 4

P	QP	QS
4	75	Ø
6	70	10
6	65	20
7	60	30
8	55	40
9	50	6 9
10	45	60
11	40	70
12	3 5	80
13	3 <i>0</i>	90
14	25	190
14 15	25	190

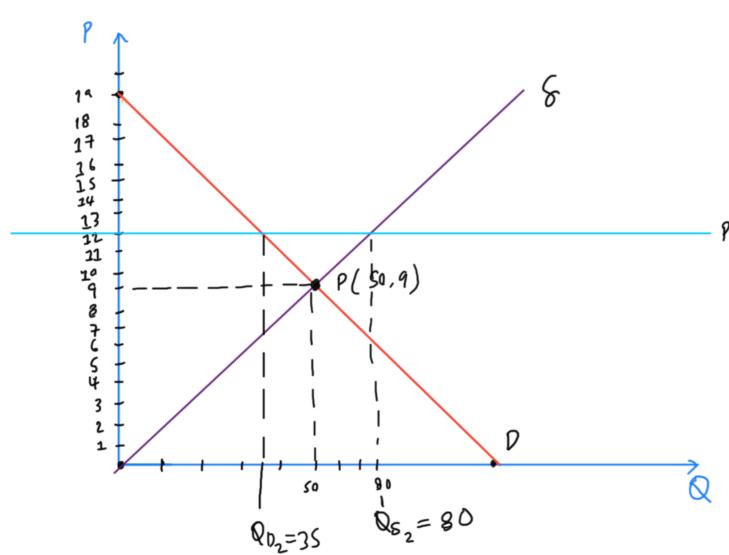
b) Grafique las curras de oferta & demanda;



- c) Calcule: Precio de equilibrie & producción
 - 50 unidades (Q) & 9 precio
- d) El gobierne impane un precio mínimo de Q12; Calcule:

1. nueva QD

2. neura QS



Precio mínimo

$$QD_2 = 35$$

5) Función producción:
$$DT = \sqrt{KL}$$

$$w = 10$$

$$r = 10$$

#Ratio optime:
$$TMST = TST$$

$$TMST = - W$$

$$TMT = - \Delta L$$

$$\Delta K$$

$$TMST = -\frac{10}{10} = -1$$

$$-1 = -\frac{K}{L}$$

$$TMT = \frac{1}{2(KL)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot K = -K$$

$$Optime (abor)$$

Obtener: (osta fije, raviable, promedie, margina) # Costo lijo: todor aquellos que no treves variable

TMT = TMST

Casta variable: Los que tienen variables:

 $C(Q) = 100 + 10Q + Q^2$

Costo promedio: la ecvacion : 9

Casto promedio =
$$\frac{100}{Q} + \frac{10 Q}{Q} + \frac{Q^2}{Q}$$

$$= \frac{100}{Q} + 10 + Q$$

Costo marginal: derivada de la función de costo.

$$C'(Q) = 10 + 2Q$$

7)
$$\int_{\text{uponga}} \int_{\text{uponga}} \int_{\text{uncion}} \int_{\text{uponga}} \int_{\text{uponga$$

Obtener costo: marginal, promedio y costo var. prom.

$$C'(q) = 3q^2 - 16q + 30$$

Costo pramedia:

$$C_{prom} = \frac{9^{3}}{9} - \frac{89^{2}}{9} + \frac{309}{9} + \frac{5}{9}$$

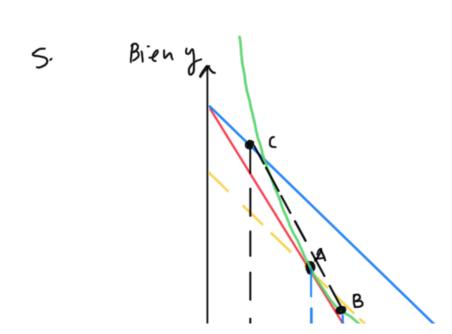
$$= 4^2 - 8q + 30 + \frac{5}{9}$$

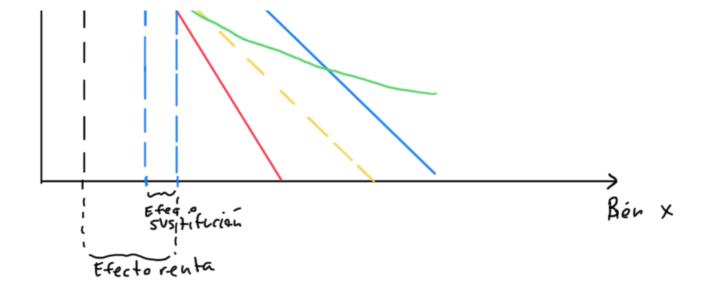
(asto variable promedio: todos los variables ÷ 9

Cprom v. =
$$\frac{q^3}{q} - \frac{8q^2}{q} + \frac{30q}{q}$$

$$= q^2 - 8q + 30$$

- 8) Pregunta de punto extra:
 - P. Demuestre gráficamente cómo se manifiesta un bien giffen cuando amenta el precio; usu bien x respecto a l bien y.





Efecto sustitución (Efecto renta