

gsm HW3

$$1. (1) MU_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3; MU_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1$$

(2) $u(x, y) = 3x + y$, $MU_x > 0$, $MU_y > 0$, 是单调的

$$(3) MRS = \frac{MU_x}{MU_y} = -3$$

对无差异曲线, $3x + y = u_0$, 故 $MU_x dx + MU_y dy = 0$

说明: Peter 多 1 本书, 朋友需少 3 本书才可保证效用不变

(4) 不是。MRS 定值, 而非单减

$$2. (1) \text{收益期望: } w^* = \pi w_g + (1-\pi) w_b = w + \pi x \gamma_g + (1-\pi) x \gamma_b$$

$$= w + \pi x [\pi \gamma_g + (1-\pi) \gamma_b]$$

$$\frac{dw^*}{dx} = \pi \gamma_g + (1-\pi) \gamma_b$$

$$\text{因此, } \pi \gamma_g + (1-\pi) \gamma_b \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \pi(\gamma_g - \gamma_b) \geq -\gamma_b \Leftrightarrow \pi \geq \frac{-\gamma_b}{\gamma_g - \gamma_b}$$

$$\text{最优选择: } x = \begin{cases} w, & \text{若 } \pi \in [\frac{-\gamma_b}{\gamma_g - \gamma_b}, 1] \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

(2) (1) 题目注明了 = 风险厌恶。因此是在期望效用 u 上分析, u 上凸。(故 $u'' < 0$) 凹函数

$$EU(x) = \pi u(w + x \gamma_g) + (1-\pi) u(w + x \gamma_b)$$

$$EU'(x) = \pi \gamma_g u'(w + x \gamma_g) + (1-\pi) \gamma_b u'(w + x \gamma_b)$$

$$EU''(x) = \pi \gamma_g^2 u''(w + x \gamma_g) + (1-\pi) \gamma_b^2 u''(w + x \gamma_b) < 0$$

$EU'(x)$ 单减, $EU'(0) = [\pi \gamma_g + (1-\pi) \gamma_b] u'(w)$ 。通常来说, 随着资产增加, 人会变得更开心, 不妨设

$u'(w) > 0$, ($u'(y) > 0, y \in [w, w + w \gamma_g]$)。那么 $EU(x)$ 单增 or 单减由固定。

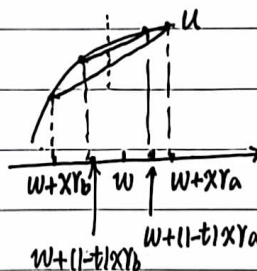
最优焦点会在 $x=0$ 或 $x=w$ 取到

$$(2) \tilde{EU}(x) = \pi u(w + x(1-t)\gamma_g) + (1-\pi) u(w + x(1-t)\gamma_b)$$

类似地, $\tilde{EU}''(x) < 0$, $\tilde{EU}'(x)$ 单减, 但由于 u 是上凸函数。

$$\text{故 } \tilde{EU}(x) \geq EU(x)$$

此时在最优选择下的期望效用会把 (1) 中最高期望效用高



3. $\max C_1 C_2$
 s.t. $1.1 C_1 + C_2 = 8800$

$$L = C_1 C_2 + \lambda (1.1 C_1 + C_2 - 8800)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial C_1} &= C_2 + 1.1\lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial C_2} &= C_1 + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} &= 1.1 C_1 + C_2 - 8800 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} C_1^* = 4000 \\ C_2^* = 4400 \end{cases}$$

4. $U(C, H) = \ln C - \frac{\gamma}{H}$, $m = C + H$

(1) $\max_{C+H=m} EU(C, H)$ $\Rightarrow \max_{C+H=m} (1-\gamma) \ln C + \gamma \left[\ln C - \frac{1}{H} \right]$

(2) $L = \ln C - \frac{\gamma}{H} + \lambda (m - C - H)$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial C} = \frac{1}{C} - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial H} = \frac{\gamma}{H^2} - \lambda = 0, \quad H^* = \frac{-\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 + 4\gamma m}}{2}, \quad C^* = \frac{\gamma + 2m - \sqrt{\gamma^2 + 4\gamma m}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = m - C - H = 0$$

(3) $\frac{\partial H^*}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\gamma}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 + 4\gamma m}} = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 + 4\gamma m}} > 0$, 收入增多, H^* 增多

5. (a) independence axiom \Rightarrow 凸性

$$L \succ 2L' + (1-2)L'' \succ 2L' + (1-2)L''$$

(b) 偏好 violate convexity.

Eg: $L \succ L' \succ L''$, $L \prec 2L' + (1-2)L''$

① L

② $2L' + (1-2)L''$

③ $2L' + (1-2)L'' \Rightarrow 2L + (1-2)L''$, 因为独立

④ $2L + (1-2)L'' \Rightarrow L$

a sure loss of money