

# Universidad Del Quindío

## Programa de Economía

### Ejercicio (1) - Microeconomía I

Recordemos cómo se plantea un problema de maximización del beneficio, en este caso para el consumidor.

$$\max U(x, y)$$

s.a

$$g(x, y) = m$$

Entonces

$$\mathcal{L} = U(x, y) - \lambda(g(x, y) - m)$$

$$[x] \quad \partial_x U = \lambda \partial_x g(x, y)$$

$$[y] \quad \partial_y U = \lambda \partial_y g(x, y)$$

$$[\lambda] \quad g(x, y) = m$$

**Mi problema:**

$$U = x^\alpha y^\beta$$

$$m = p_x x + p_y y$$

1. Armemos el langrangiano:

$$\mathcal{L} = x^\alpha y^\beta - \lambda[p_x x + p_y y - m]$$

2. C.P.O:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} y^\beta - \lambda p_x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} = \beta x^\alpha y^{\beta-1} - \lambda p_y = 0$$

3. Iguaemos  $\lambda$ :

$$\frac{\alpha x^{\alpha-1} y^\beta}{p_x} = \frac{\beta x^\alpha y^{\beta-1}}{p_y}$$

$$\frac{p_x}{p_y} = \frac{\alpha y}{\beta x}] E.E.F$$

4. Despejamos  $y$ :

$$y = \frac{\beta p_x x}{\alpha p_y}$$

5. Reemplazamos  $y$  en la restricción presupuestaria:

$$m = p_x x + p_y \left( \frac{\beta p_x x}{\alpha p_y} \right)$$

$$m = p_x x + \left( \frac{\beta p_x x}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$m = p_x x \left( 1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$m = p_x x \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha} \right)$$

6. Óptimo  $x$ :

$$x^* = \frac{m\alpha}{(\alpha + \beta)p_x}$$

7. Despejamos  $x$ :

$$x = \frac{\alpha p_y y}{\beta p_x}$$

8. Reemplazamos  $x$  en la restricción presupuestaria:

$$m = p_x \left( \frac{\alpha p_y y}{\beta p_x} \right) + p_y y$$

$$m = \left( \frac{\alpha p_y y}{\beta} \right) + p_y y$$

$$m = p_y y \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)$$

$$m = p_y y \left( \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\beta} \right)$$

9. Despejamos  $y$ :

$$y^* = \frac{m\beta}{(\beta + \alpha)p_y}$$