

- 1 Max/Min in \mathbb{R}^1
- $$\begin{cases} f'(x) = 0 \\ f''(x) > 0 \text{ or } f''(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

Microeconomics & Optimization

Problems Types

- 2 Unconstrained in \mathbb{R}^n
- FONC: $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$
- SONC: $Hf(x^*) \geq 0$

sufficient: $Hf(x^*)$ strictly pos. def.

- 3 Constrained

3.1 Problem:

$$\begin{cases} \min_{x \in X} f(x) \\ h_i(x) = 0, \quad i = \overline{1, m} \\ g_j(x) \leq 0, \quad j = \overline{1, r} \end{cases}$$

3.2 Lagrange Function

$$L(x, \lambda^*, \mu^*) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^* h_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^r \mu_j^* g_j(x)$$

λ^*, μ^* - lagrange multipliers

3.3 Kuhn-Tucker conditions:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla L(x) = 0 \\ \lambda_i g_i = 0 \\ \lambda_i \geq 0, \quad g_i(x) \leq 0 \\ H_L(x^*, \lambda^*) \text{ nonneg. dirp} \rightarrow \min \end{cases}$$

output. $\rightarrow \max$

[no monopoly]

If $U(\cdot)$ - quasi-concave
necessary \Leftrightarrow sufficient

(1) Strictly concave \Rightarrow (2) concave \Rightarrow (3) quasi-concave

not so strict conditions for Hessian ma.!

check slides 45

- 4 Marginal Rate of substitution

$$\frac{\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x_1}}{\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x_2}} = \frac{p_1}{p_2} \text{ important! G&R p 39}$$

- 5 Pareto eff. alloc. [2 goods, 2 players]

$$\begin{cases} x_1^1 + x_1^2 = w_1^1 + w_1^2 \\ x_2^1 + x_2^2 = w_2^1 + w_2^2 \\ MRS_{1,2}^1 = MRS_{1,2}^2 \end{cases}$$

- 6 Define if good is normal or luxury:

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial w} > 0$$

- 7 Utility Max. Problem [UMP]

$$\begin{cases} U(x) \rightarrow \max \\ p \cdot x \leq w \end{cases}$$

- 8 Expenditure Min Problem [EMP]

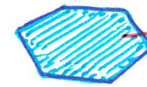
$$\begin{cases} C(x) \rightarrow \min \\ U(x) \geq u_0 \end{cases} \quad [C(x) = p \cdot x]$$

- 1 Max Utility function
- 2 Define type of product: normal/luxury
- 3 Min expenditure
- 4 Hicksian demand
- 5 Pareto efficient allocation
- 6 Excess demand functions
- 7 Walrasian equilibrium prices & allocations

- 8 Explain what is λ^*
- 9 Marginal rate of substitution
- 10 Normal vs Luxury
- 11 Indirect utility function
- 12 Feasible set (Determine)

$$\lambda = \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial M}$$

$$\frac{\partial x(p, w)}{\partial w} > 0$$



convex set. WHY?
a - possible
b - possible \Rightarrow between possible!

- 13 Find Walrasian Budget Set
 \Rightarrow Physically possible + you can afford it
 $B(p, w) = \{x \in X \mid p \cdot x \leq w\} \subseteq X$

- 14 Budget line (Determine & Draw)
 $\{x \mid p \cdot x = w\}$

- 15 What is utility function?
• Differentiable
• quasi-concave
• Monotone

- 16 Find Walrasian demand function?
the same $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Marshallian} \\ \text{uncompensated} \end{array} \right.$
 $X = x(p, w)$ - solution