

## EJEMPLOS

① COBB-DOUGLAS:  $u(x, y) = x^\alpha y^{1-\alpha}$

WALRASIANA:  $x(p, w) = \frac{\alpha w}{p_x}$        $y(p, w) = \frac{(1-\alpha)w}{p_y}$

$$v(p, w) = u(x(p, w), y(p, w)) = \left(\frac{\alpha w}{p_x}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{(1-\alpha)w}{p_y}\right)^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\rightarrow v(p, w) = w \left(\frac{\alpha}{p_x}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{p_y}\right)^{1-\alpha}$$

$$v(p, e(p, \bar{u})) = e(p, \bar{u}) \left(\frac{\alpha}{p_x}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{p_y}\right)^{1-\alpha} = \bar{u}$$

$$e(p, \bar{u}) = \bar{u} \left(\frac{p_x}{\alpha}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{p_y}{1-\alpha}\right)^{1-\alpha}$$

$$e(l, \bar{\mu}) = \bar{\mu} \left( \frac{p_x}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{p_y}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha}$$

$$h_x(l, \bar{\mu}) = \frac{\partial e(l, \bar{\mu})}{\partial p_x} = \bar{\mu} \alpha \left( \frac{p_x}{\alpha} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( \frac{p_y}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha}$$

$$= \bar{\mu} \left( \frac{\alpha}{p_x} \frac{p_y}{1-\alpha} \right)^{1-\alpha}$$

$$h_y(l, \bar{\mu}) = \bar{\mu} \left( \frac{1-\alpha}{p_y} \frac{p_x}{\alpha} \right)^\alpha$$

# LEONTIEF

$$u(x, y) = \min\{x, y\}$$

$$\min_{\{h_x, h_y\}} P_x h_x + P_y h_y \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \min\{h_x, h_y\} \geq \bar{u}$$

$$h_x = h_y = \bar{u}$$

$$h_x(p, \bar{u}) = h_y(p, \bar{u}) = \bar{u}$$

$$C(p, \bar{u}) = h_x(p, \bar{u}) P_x + h_y(p, \bar{u}) P_y$$

$$= \bar{u} (P_x + P_y)$$

$$w = v(p, w) (P_x + P_y)$$

$$v(p, w) = \frac{w}{P_x + P_y}$$



$$\chi(p, w) = - \frac{\partial \pi / \partial p_x}{\partial \pi / \partial w} = - \frac{\partial \frac{w}{p_x + p_y} / \partial p_x}{\partial \frac{w}{p_x + p_y} / \partial w} = \frac{w}{p_x + p_y}$$

$$\eta(p, w) = - \frac{\partial \pi / \partial p_y}{\partial \pi / \partial w} = \frac{w}{p_x + p_y}$$

# PRODUCER

$$f = z_1^\alpha z_2^\beta$$

$$\alpha, \beta > 0$$

$$\text{Min } z_1 p_1 + z_2 p_2$$

$$\{z_1, z_2\} \text{ s.t. } f = z_1^\alpha z_2^\beta$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -z_1 p_1 - z_2 p_2 - \lambda (f - z_1^\alpha z_2^\beta)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_1 &= \lambda \alpha z_1^{\alpha-1} z_2^\beta \\ p_2 &= \lambda \beta z_1^\alpha z_2^{\beta-1} \\ f &= z_1^\alpha z_2^\beta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \frac{z_2}{z_1} \rightarrow z_1 = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} z_2$$

$$f = \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)^\alpha z_2^{\alpha+\beta}$$

$$\rightarrow z_2 = f^{\frac{1}{\alpha+\beta}} \left( \frac{p_1}{p_2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}}$$

$$z_1 = f^{\frac{1}{\alpha+\beta}} \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}}$$

| $q$      | $L$   | $K$   |
|----------|-------|-------|
| $y_1$    | $L_1$ | $K_1$ |
| $y_2$    | $L_2$ | $K_2$ |
| $y_3$    | $L_3$ | $K_3$ |
| $\vdots$ |       |       |
| $y_n$    | $L_n$ | $K_n$ |

$$q = A K^{\alpha_2} L^{\alpha_1}$$

$$\ln y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln L_i + \alpha_2 \ln K_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$H_0: \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1$$

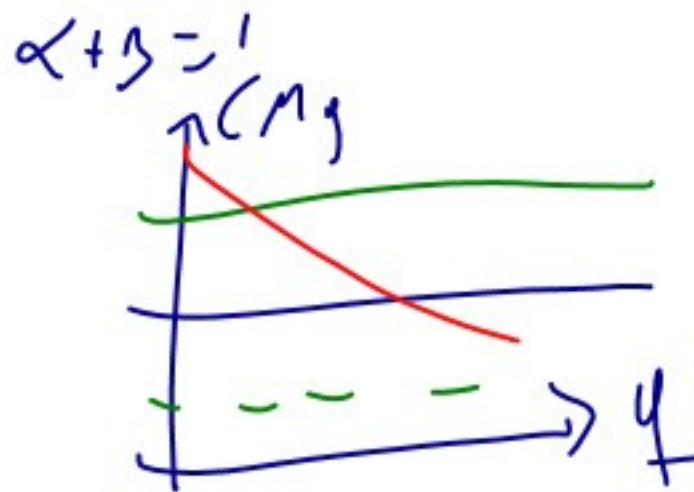
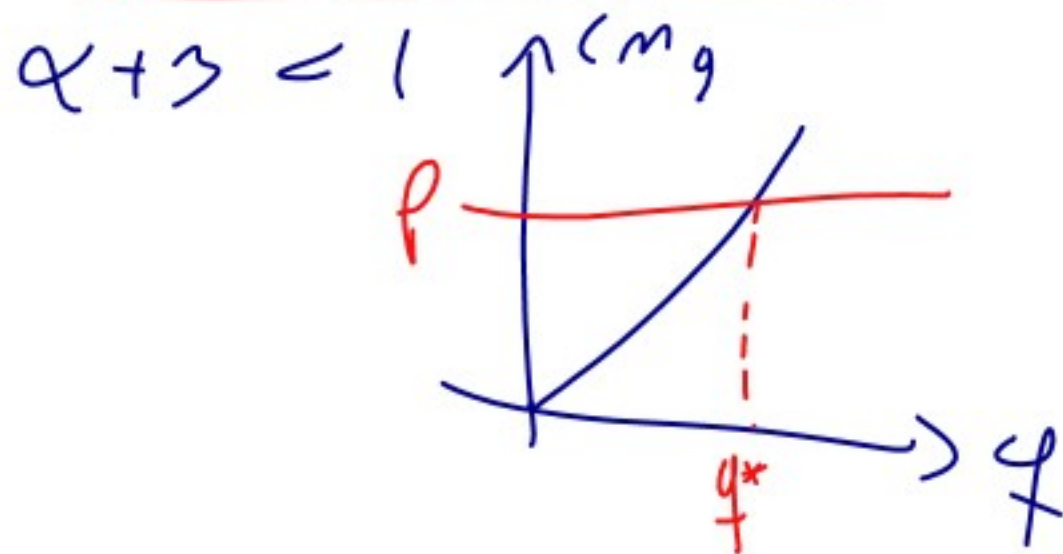
$$z_2 = y^{\frac{1}{\alpha+\beta}} \left( \frac{p_1}{p_2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}}$$

$$z_1 = y^{\frac{1}{\alpha+\beta}} \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}}$$

$$CT(y) = \left[ p_2 \left( \frac{p_1}{p_2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}} + p_1 \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}} \right] y^{\frac{1}{\alpha+\beta}}$$

$$CT(y) = \phi(p_1, p_2, \alpha, \beta) y^{\frac{1}{\alpha+\beta}}$$

$$CM_y(y) = \frac{1}{\alpha+\beta} \phi y^{\frac{1-(\alpha+\beta)}{\alpha+\beta}}$$



$\alpha+\beta > 1$

$$\frac{d(CM_y)}{dy} = \frac{1}{\alpha+\beta} \left( \frac{1-(\alpha+\beta)}{\alpha+\beta} \right) \times y^{\frac{1-2(\alpha+\beta)}{\alpha+\beta}}$$



$$\pi(\varphi) = -C(\varphi) + \varphi P$$

$$\text{MAX}_{\{\varphi\}} \pi(\varphi)$$

$$\text{C.P.O.} \quad \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow P = C_M(\varphi)$$

